Yearbook of the United Nations



YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS 1979

Volume 33

YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS 1979



Department of Public Information United Nations New York COPYRIGHT © 1982 UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION

SALES NO. E.82.I.1

Foreword

HE 1970s were a turbulent decade. Political and economic upheavals, wars and disasters, both man-made and natural, marked those years with violence and tragedy. The United Nations played an important role in containing or bringing an end to some of those conflicts and mitigating the anguish and suffering which they caused.

While dealing with the world's acute crises, the Organization also found time for novel and far-reaching initiatives to cement the peoples together and to deal with such basic human concerns as disarmament, environment, population, food, water, human rights, international trade and the law of the sea. Future historians may find that these efforts to strengthen social bonds have had a far more lasting impact on the world society than the headline-catching events of day-to-day calamities.

The Yearbook of the United Nations records the successes and failures of the United Nations in dealing with world crises and in the slow process of constructing a better world. Its pages detail the workings of international diplomacy and institution-building, not in theoretical terms but in concrete events. It is a case-book of humanity's halting effort to realize its potential through the United Nations.

avier PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR

Secretary-General

Contents

	ORD, by SECRETARY-GENERAL JAVIER PÉREZ DE CUELLAR	v
	ABBREVIATIONS	xiii
EXPLAN	NATORY NOTE ON DOCUMENTS	xiv
	Part One: United Nations	
REPORT	OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION	3
	POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS	
I.	DISARMAMENT AND RELATED MATTERS Committee on Disarmament, 18; Disarmament Commission, 30; Consideration of disarmament questions by the General Assembly, 37.	17
II.	PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space, 103; Scientific and technical aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space, 114; Registration of space launchings, 120.	102
III.	THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA Eighth session of the Conference, 121; Decisions of the General Assembly, 130.	120
IV.	QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY Effects of atomic radiation, 131; Annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 132.	131
V.	STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, 136; Inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations, 146.	136
VI.	SETTLEMENT BY PEACEFUL MEANS OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES	150
VII.	NON-USE OF FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	153
VIII.	REVIEW OF THE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS	157
IX.	QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION	160
X.	MATTERS RELATING TO AFRICA Matters concerning South Africa's apartheid policies, 167; Situation in Southern Rhodesia, 205; Question of Namibia, 217; Questions concerning Zambia, 218; Complaints by Angola against South Africa, 225; Questions concerning Mozambique, 234; Questions concerning Botswana, 237; Matters concerning Lesotho, 240; Complaint by Benin, 243; Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte, 243; Other special economic assistance programmes in Africa, 246; Assistance for reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of African coun- tries, 258; Communications concerning relations between the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, 262; Communication concerning relations between Ethiopia and Somalia, 263; Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, 263; United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, 266; Question of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, 268.	167

V	1	1	1

XI.	QUESTIONS CONCERNING ASIA Situation in South-East Asia, 271; Relations between Iran and the United States, 307; Communications concerning the question of Korea, 313.	271
XII.	QUESTIONS CONCERNING LATIN AMERICA Situation in Nicaragua, 313.	313
XIII.	QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE MIDDLE EAST Situation in the Middle East: status of the cease-fire, 317; Search for a peaceful settlement, 354; Situation in the occupied territories, 380; Questions pertaining to refugees in the Near East, 407; Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, 419.	316
XIV.	SITUATION IN CYPRUS Political and related developments, 421; Humanitarian matters, 433.	420
XV.	QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS Admission of new Members, 435; Equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council, 435; Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council, 437; Composition of relevant organs, 438; Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly, 438; Observer status in the General Assembly for the Council of Arab Economic Unity, 441.	435
XVI.	ADDRESS BY POPE JOHN PAUL II TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY	442
XVII.	OTHER POLITICAL QUESTIONS Questions relating to information, 449.	449
	ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS	
I.	QUESTIONS CONCERNING DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER Implementation of General Assembly decisions on the establishment of a new international economic order, 462; Questions relating to the Second United Nations Development Decade, 483.	461
II.	RESTRUCTURING OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTORS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	517
III.	CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES	530
IV.	UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT United Nations Development Programme, 532; United Nations programmes of technical co-operation, 547; Technical assistance received and provided through the United Nations and related agencies, 551; United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, 555.	531
V.	TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT Fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and subsequent action, 559; General trade and development questions, 578; Financing related to trade and the international monetary system, 581; Questions relating to merchandise trade, 582; Invisibles, including shipping, 593; Transfer of technology, 594; Questions relating to special trade flows and groups of countries, 597; Technical assistance and related activities, 599; Organizational questions, 600.	558
VI.	INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE	601

Contents

VII.	INTERNATIONAL FINANCING FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT United Nations Capital Development Fund, 603; Role of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund in international economic and social policy, 605.	603
VIII.	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT Activities and expenditures, 608; Programme questions, 611; Organizational questions, 618.	607
IX	QUESTIONS CONCERNING TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS	624
X.	APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, 633; Other activities in the field of science and technology, 651.	633
XI.	QUESTIONS RELATING TO FOOD PROBLEMS Report of the Committee of the Whole, 658; World Food Council, 659; World Food Programme, 665.	657
XII.	USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL (NON-AGRICULTURAL) RESOURCES	671
XIII.	QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO THE ENVIRONMENT United Nations Environment Programme, 690; International co-operation to counter the spread of deserts, 699.	690
XIV.	QUESTIONS CONCERNING HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	703
XV.	REGIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES Economic Commission for Europe, 709; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 715; Economic Commission for Latin America, 721; Economic Commission for Africa, 726; Economic Commission for Western Asia, 737; Long-term trends in the economic development of regions, 742; Regional co-operation and development, 743.	709
XVI.	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENTS	747
XVII.	SOCIAL QUESTIONS Social policy and development planning, 750; Social services, 764; Social defence, 769; Popular participation and institutional development, 783.	750
XVIII.	POPULATION QUESTIONS	784
XIX.	HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS Action against racism, racial discrimination, apartheid and racial intolerance, 796; Violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, 818; Right to self-determination, 833; Respect for human rights in armed conflicts, 838; Advisory services in human rights, 840; Human rights of prisoners and detainees, 840; Other human rights questions, 848.	795
XX.	STATUS OF WOMEN United Nations Decade for Women, 879; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 889; Training of women for devel- opment, 900; Other action to promote the advancement of women, 905.	879
XXI.	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	906
XXII.	ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES Activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 915.	915
XXIII.	INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL	924
XXIV.	UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF	935

Contents

		
	CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	948
F	CO-ORDINATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS Functioning of co-ordination machinery, 960; Co-ordination of administrative activities, 967; Co-ordination of programme activities, 969.	959
Vo Q an op ye cl	OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 972; United Nations University, 975; Preservation and further development of cultural values, 978; Questions relating to youth, 979; The elderly and the aged, 987; Transport and communications, 988; International tourism, 992; International cooperation in cartography, 993; World Climate Programme, 994; International years and anniversaries, 995; Exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products, 996; Participation of an intergovernmental organization in the work of the Economic and Social Council, 1997.	972
	QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE AND TO THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM	
G	INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM General aspects, 999; Conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1005.	999
O	MPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES General questions, 1011; Questions concerning individual territories; 1035.	1010
Q	QUESTION OF NAMIBIA	1065
S	SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA	1103
	OTHER QUESTIONS RELATING TO NON-SELF-GOVERNING FERRITORIES	1116
	LEGAL QUESTIONS	
C	NTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE Continental shelf (Tunisia/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), 1121; United States diplonatic and consular staff in Teheran (United States v. Iran), 1121.	1121
Q	QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION	1122
IN	NTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW	1127
T	TREATIES AND MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS	1134
In pr ag T fu	OTHER LEGAL QUESTIONS International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1139; Measures to prevent international terrorism, 1146; Drafting of an international convention against activities of mercenaries, 1150; Relations with the host country, 1152; Feaching and knowledge of international law, 1156; Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space, 1158; Resolutions adopted by the Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations,	1139

1159.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

I.	ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS	116
	Composition of the United Nations Secretariat, 1161; United Nations salary system, 1166; United Nations pension system, 1170; Other administrative and personnel questions, 1177.	
II.	BUDGETARY ARRANGEMENTS	1184
	United Nations programme budget, 1184; Scale of assessments for apportion-	
	ment of United Nations expenses, 1202; Financial emergency of the United Nations, 1210.	
III.	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS	121
	Pattern of United Nations conferences, 1211; United Nations documentation,	
	1215; Administrative and budgetary co-ordination, 1219; United Nations	
	Postal Administration, 1223; Joint Inspection Unit, 1224; Office accommoda-	

Part Two: Intergovernmental organizations related to the United Nations

1229; Other matters, 1232.

tion and extensions to United Nations conference and office facilities, 1225; Financial reports and accounts and reports of the Board of Auditors for 1978,

I.	INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)	1239
II.	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)	1243
III.	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)	1253
IV.	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)	1259
V.	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)	1265
VI.	INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (WORLD BANK)	1273
VII.	INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)	1281
VIII.	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)	1285
IX.	INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)	1291
X.	INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO)	1299
XI.	UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU)	1304
XII.	INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)	1307
XIII.	WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)	1312
XIV.	INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (IMCO)	1316
XV.	WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (WIPO)	1318
XVI.	INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)	1324
XVII.	INTERIM COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION (ICITO) AND GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT)	1328

	Appendices	
I.	ROSTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS	1335
II.	CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE Charter of the United Nations, 1337; Statute of the International Court of Justice, 1346.	1337
III.	STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS General Assembly, 1352; Security Council, 1372; Economic and Social Council, 1373; Trusteeship Council, 1386; International Court of Justice, 1386; Principal members of the United Nations Secretariat, 1387.	1352
IV.	UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRES AND OFFICES	1390
	Indices	
ABBREV	VIATIONS USED IN SUBJECT INDEX	1394
SUBJECT	ΓINDEX	1395
INDEX (OF NAMES	1428
INDEX (OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS	1437
HOW TO	OBTAIN PREVIOUS VOLUMES OF THE YEARBOOK	1441

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administra-	UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on Inter-
ACC	tive and Budgetary Questions Administrative Committee on Co- ordination	UNCTAD	national Trade Law United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations	UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
CPC	Committee for Programme and Co- ordination	UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
ECA ECE ECLA	Economic Commission for Africa Economic Commission for Europe Economic Commission for Latin	UNEF UNEP	United Nations Emergency Force United Nations Environment Pro- gramme
ECWA	America Economic Commission for Western	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
EEC	Asia European Economic Community	UNFDAC	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	UNFICYP	United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Office of)
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Develop- ment Organization
ICITO	Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization	UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
ICJ ICSC	International Court of Justice International Civil Service Commis-	UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
IDA	sion International Development Associa- tion	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNSO	United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
IFC	International Finance Corporation	UNTAG	United Nations Transition Assistance
ILO	International Labour Organisation		Group
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UPU	Universal Postal Union
ITC	International Trade Centre	WFP	World Food Programme
ITU	International Telecommunication	WHO	World Health Organization
110	Union	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organiza-
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit		tion
NGO	Non-governmental organization	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
OAS	Organization of American States	WTO	World Tourism Organization
OAU	Organization of African Unity	Y.U.N.	Yearbook of the United Nations

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON DOCUMENTS

To assist readers who wish to make a more detailed study of subjects discussed in Part One of this volume, documentary references are provided at the end of each chapter and subchapter. These references give the symbols and short titles of documents of the principal United Nations organs dealing with the subject concerned, records of voting, and texts of adopted resolutions and decisions. Also listed are the numbers of the meetings at which the subject was discussed, and for which summary or verbatim records are available. The following is a guide to the principal document symbols:

A/- refers to documents of the General Assembly, numbered in separate series by session. Thus, A/34/- refers to documents issued for consideration at the thirty-fourth session, beginning with A/34/1. Documents of the Assembly's spebeginning with A/34/1. Documents of the Assembly's special and emergency special sessions are identified as A/S-and A/ES-, followed by the session number: in 1979, A/S-11/- (eleventh special session), A/ES-6/- (sixth emergency special session) and A/ES-7/- (seventh emergency special session). A/C.- refers to documents of six of the Assembly's Main Committees, e.g. A/C.1/- is a document of the First Committee, A/C.6/-, a document of the Sixth Committee. The symbol for documents of the seventh Main Committee, the Special Political Committee, is A/SPC/-. A/AC.- documents are those of the Assembly's ad hoc bodies and A/CN.-, of its commissions; e.g. A/AC.105/- identifies documents of the Assembly's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, A/CN.4/-, of its International Law Commission. Assembly resolutions and decisions since the thirty-first (1976) session have been identified by two Arabic numerals: the first indicates the session of adoption; the second, the sequential number in the series. Resolutions are numbered consecutively from 1 at each session. Decisions of regular sessions are numbered consecutively, from 301 for those concerned with elections and appointments, and from 401 for all other decisions. Decisions of special and emergency special sessions are numbered consecutively, from 11 for those concerned with elections and appointments, and from 21 for all other decisions.

E/- refers to documents of the Economic and Social Council, numbered in separate series by year. Thus, E/1979/- refers to documents issued for consideration by the Council at its 1979 sessions, beginning with E/1979/1. E/AC.-, E/C.- and E/CN.-, followed by permanent identifying numbers, refer to documents of the Council's subsidiary ad hoc bodies, committees and commissions. For example, E/C.1/-, E/C.2/- and E/C.3/- refer to documents of the Council's sessional

committees, namely, the First (Economic), Second (Social) and Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committees, respectively; E/CN.5/- refers to documents of the Council's Commission for Social Development, E/CN.7/-, to documents of its Committee on Natural Resources. E/ICEF/documents are those of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Symbols for the Council's resolutions and decisions, since 1978, consist of two Arabic numerals: the first indicates the year of adoption and the second, the sequential number in the series. There are two series, one for resolutions and one for decisions, each beginning with 1 (i.e. decision 1979/1, resolution 1979/1).

S/- refers to documents of the Security Council. Its resolutions are identified by consecutive numbers followed by the year of adoption in parentheses, beginning with resolution 1 (1946).

T/- refers to documents of the Trusteeship Council. Its resolutions are numbered consecutively, with the session at which they were adopted indicated by Roman numerals, e.g. resolution 2168(XLVI) of the forty-sixth session.

ST/- refers to documents of the United Nations Secretariat.

DC/- refers to documents of the Disarmament Commission.

DP/- refers to documents of the United Nations Development Programme.

ID/- refers to documents of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

ITC/- refers to documents of the International Trade Centre.

TD/- refers to documents of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

UNEP/- refers to documents of the United Nations Environment Programme.

"L" in a symbol belonging to one of these series refers to documents of limited distribution, such as draft resolutions; "CONF," to documents of a conference; "INF," to those of general information. Summary records are designated as "SR.", verbatim records by "PV.", each followed by the meeting number.

U.N.P. designates United Nations sales publications, each of which carries a sales number.

PART ONE

United Nations

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

I

The past year has been full of uncertainty, tension and conflict. The international scene has never been more complex nor the old concepts of power so diffused. There have been sudden shifts in the political balance and unexpected developments rooted in a variety of forces-economic, political, social and even religious. There is an increasing uneasiness as to the manageability of the affairs, and especially the economic life and social organization, of the planet in the circumstances now prevailing. These uncertainties and unforeseen developments affect in different ways the lives and the future of virtually all nations and peoples and give rise to deep-seated feelings of anxiety and frustration, which in turn create a climate favourable to new and unpredictable events.

If ever there was a time for serious reflection and stocktaking on the state and future of the community of nations, it is now. In our current anxiety we have, to some extent, lost sight of the enormous advances that have been made on so many fronts in the past 30 years. What we now require is the necessary spirit of accommodation to take full advantage of those advances.

In the upheavals of our time we can discern certain general trends- the desire to remedy long-standing injustices or ancient grievances, the compulsion of national aspirations, anxiety over the possibility of a viable future for this or that nation, the fear of the designs and ambitions of others and the suffering, frustration and resentment caused by gross economic and social inequities. A generation of unprecedented change has inevitably left many unresolved problems, old and new, as well as a sense of disillusionment at the failure to realize many of the great aims and objectives proclaimed in the optimistic aftermath of the Second World War.

Most of the symptoms and problems I have mentioned are ones which the United Nations, if effectively utilized as the working structure of the world community of the future, could be of unique assistance in solving. We need, above all, to press on with the development of the elements of such a community on a global basis. This is not a matter of abstract idealism but of

practical self-interest. It is also a matter of urgency.

There are a number of obvious reasons why the development of an effective world community will be difficult and slow. At one end of the scale we have the complex relationships of the greatest Powers, which are still to a considerable extent prisoners of their mutual fears and suspicions and of the fearful destructive capacity of their weapons systems.

At the other end of the scale the majority of nations and peoples are afflicted in varying degrees by acute problems of instability, poverty and economic weakness, often exacerbated by political and economic developments elsewhere in the world. While the aspirations of their peoples are high, economic dependence or instability shackles many of them to an economic system which no longer meets the requirements of an interdependent world of free nations. For many of them their first generation of independence has coincided with the challenge of coming to terms with a new world, a world in a state of revolutionary technological change. Thus the general longing for peace and equity is shadowed by a widespread unease and lack of confidence in the future.

Between these two poles, many middle and smaller Powers, within the United Nations and in various groupings outside it, have steadily developed a sense of co-operative responsibility on many global issues. The non-aligned movement is a good example of this positive trend. In the United Nations they have shown by and large a mixture of idealism and pragmatism which constitutes a most constructive middle force in the affairs of the world. This, in my view, is one of our best hopes and assets for the future, particularly at a time when the polarization of the world situation caused by great Power tensions would appear to be becoming a less dominant factor of the international scene as other independent political, economic and social forces emerge.

The great Powers have special responsibilities and obligations in the United Nations system. They also have a special need for the world Organization as an alternative to the kind of confrontation which, in our nuclear age, could well

be fatal to us all. The United Nations, and especially the Security Council, has played a vital, if sometimes unappreciated, role for many years in providing alternatives to such a confrontation. In recent years the major Powers have on a number of occasions availed themselves of this moderating mechanism during periods of crisis. The United Nations has also played an invaluable role in insulating regional crises to the necessary extent from the delicate balance of nuclear Power relationships. This is certainly not the comprehensive system for the maintenance of international peace and security envisioned in the Charter of the United. Nations, but in the extraordinary and, it is to be hoped, transitional conditions of our world, it represents an indispensable safeguard of world peace and survival.

Elsewhere, the United Nations, through the process of decolonization, through its pioneering activities in development, in its current search for a new international economic order and in an increasingly broad attempt to tackle global problems, has been, and is, the centre of an effort to find new arrangements fitting and adequate for our interdependent world. The objective of such arrangements should be above all to try to make the fundamental changes necessary to lessen the gap between rich and poor and open the door of opportunity to all. The problems and obstacles are uniquely complex and difficult, and progress is slow, but the focus and the objectives are there. Later in this report I shall revert in more detail to this central and essential part of our task.

It cannot be said that the past year has witnessed any striking progress on our main problems. Indeed, the lack of progress, especially on the economic side, is distinctly disappointing; and in strong contrast to the evident urgency of most of the problems. Political determination and a sense of pragmatism are necessary to reverse this debilitating situation.

П

Adjustment to change is inevitably a difficult and long process, and we should not overlook what has already been achieved during the life of the United Nations. Indeed many of the developments which we now take for granted or complain about as inadequate would have seemed quite out of reach only a few years ago. What we are trying to create in the United Nations is a world order fundamentally different from any that existed before. This is no small task, and we must remind ourselves from time to time of how much has already been achieved, as well as of the formidable obstacles that remain.

In the relationships of the most powerful nations, for example, much has been done to temper the adverse climate which coloured so strongly the post-war years. In spite of ideological, political and other differences, accommodations have been reached which certainly contribute to making the world a safer and more productive place. We need only think, for example, of the positive development in the relations of China and the United States. This year, we should remember the conclusion, after most complex negotiations between the United States and the USSR, of the SALT II agreement, which offers hope of limiting the growth of strategic nuclear weapons, an indispensable prerequisite to progress on the general problem of disarmament.

The process of accommodation is vital to progress on the various acute regional problems which preoccupy the United Nations. International instruments are essential and useful only if their possibilities are utilized for achieving, the accommodations-sometimes quite small in themselves-which could make enormous contributions to world stability.

I have been increasingly aware of the need to encourage by all means the kind of adjustments which could remove, or at least alleviate, the various regional tensions which are still, in my view, the most dangerous threats to world peace. It is mainly for this reason that I have travelled extensively in order to get a first-hand view of such problems and to discuss them directly with the Governments concerned. Very often, of course, little can be achieved in the existing political circumstances but, if a channel of communications or good offices can be of help, I feel strongly that the Secretary-General should be available. In any case there is no substitute for getting to know the problems on the spot and at first hand.

It was with this end in view that I undertook, earlier this year, an extensive tour of East Asian countries. During this trip I had especially the Indo-Chinese and Korean situations in mind, and I very much hope that our talks in the various capitals may provide a basis on which the Governments and parties concerned may feel more ready to reconsider their positions and to use the possibilities the United Nations offers to assist them in solving their problems.

The United Nations has been especially preoccupied this year with developments in Indo-China—developments which not only raise fundamental questions of Charter principles but also have been accompanied by vast and tragic humanitarian problems. Naturally these matters were predominant in the discus-

sions I had during my visit to the region. The concern of the international community has, throughout this year, been focused both on the political and military developments in Indo-China and on their humanitarian consequences. It has seemed to me that, at the level of human tragedy now prevailing in that part of the world, humanitarian concerns must be attended to without delay.

This view is in no sense intended to downgrade the importance of a political settlement in the area. The situation which has followed the long and cruel war in Indo-China not only threatens the peace and stability of South-East Asia; it could very well also become a threat to world peace. It is of the utmost importance that the process of adjustment start at once and be carried on in a constructive and forward-looking spirit by all parties. As I have already informed them, I am ready to provide any assistance which the Governments concerned may think useful or desirable.

In this as in other situations that have recently arisen, it is imperative that all efforts be directed towards finding a settlement in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of all States, non-interference in internal affairs and the non-use of force.

Ш

Of the great political problems for which the Organization has specific responsibilities, the Middle East continues to be the most urgent and complex. There can be no doubt that this question is central to the political, economic and military stability of the world. As long as uncertainty, discord, frustration and violence prevail in the Middle East, the world will continue to live with a profoundly destabilizing element in its affairs and with a grave and continuing risk of future disaster.

The Middle East problem is so sensitive that it is virtually impossible to make any suggestions or proposals about it without upsetting some, or sometimes all, of the parties concerned. This sensitivity has been faced by the succession of mediators, representatives, negotiators and good offices missions that have tried to be of assistance in the last 32 years. The question is how long the world, let alone the peoples of the Middle East, can afford to go on living with this explosive issue in its midst.

The dramatic developments which led to the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel have created a new situation in the area. It is a measure of the complexities of the Middle East problem that this event has given

rise to controversy and division. Once again, understanding and far-sightedness, while maintaining principles and vital interests, are essential in what would otherwise be a hopeless situation. It is now more than ever necessary that all of the parties concerned review their position with the future rather than the past in mind.

A just and lasting peace in the Middle East can ultimately only be achieved through a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the question, including in particular the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. Evidently, all parties concerned must be involved. I believe that the United Nations, if used with imagination and forbearance, offers in this regard unique possibilities which have not yet been fully utilized, and I hope that these possibilities will be more seriously examined in the coming months. For example, as I have previously suggested, an international conference, properly prepared, might well provide a way out of the present dangerous situation. Evidently a serious process of consultation with all of the parties will have to precede such an international meeting.

In the meantime, the practical involvement of the United Nations has continued to be mainly in the field of peace-keeping- the unceasing effort to keep down the temperature and to avert the confrontations which could so easily lead to widespread conflict and make all movement towards peace impossible. I shall revert later in this report to the subject of peace-keeping operations.

I must, however, mention here the situation in southern Lebanon. The most explosive elements of the Middle East situation exist in close proximity in and around southern Lebanon and their interaction represents both a national tragedy for Lebanon and a constant threat to the wider peace. In recent weeks there has been a serious escalation of violence in this area, resulting in civilian casualties, heavy damage and the flight of many inhabitants. After repeated efforts, an uneasy cease-fire is in effect at the time of writing. This tragic and volatile situation is a reflection of the wider problems of the region and will not be finally resolved until solid progress on those problems is made. In the meantime, we shall continue our efforts through United Nations representatives in the area, and especially the Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), to maintain the present relative calm. The situation in this troubled and tragic area has been for many years a vicious circle of violence and reprisal in which the perennial losers have been the civilian population. I appeal to all concerned to co-operate with

UNIFIL and to show restraint in maintaining a cessation of firing and hostilities pending the time when a more radical improvement in the situation is possible,

Developments have been disappointing in Zimbabwe and Namibia, for which the United Nations has a special concern. The difficulty in resolving the question of Zimbabwe and the now critical situation in that Territory are causes for grave anxiety. An enduring solution of this problem can only be assured if there exists a constitution which has the agreement and support of all parties concerned. The internal settlement as well as the elections held under it do not meet this requirement and cannot, therefore, be recognized as forming a basis for genuine majority rule. Renewed efforts must be made to bring all the parties together to co-operate on an acceptable and lasting settlement. Unless this can be done soon, there is a serious danger that all the progress made on this question will be lost in bloodshed, disorder and ruin with serious implications for the security of the whole region. I hope very much that the ideas and plans which emerged from the recent Commonwealth Conference at Lusaka may provide the means of achieving such a settlement. Meanwhile, it is important that all Member States adhere to the measures called for by the Security Council and work together in resolving this problem.

A year ago there seemed good reason to expect an early solution to the problem of Namibia on the basis of the plan of action approved by the Security Council. Unfortunately, the establishment of a United Nations presence in Namibia to supervise and control elections has been delayed. The full co-operation of all concerned is essential to the implementation of the Security Council's plan of action. Although difficulties have arisen over the interpretation of certain provisions of the plan, I hope that current talks will result in the necessary clarifications so that we can proceed, with the cooperation of all concerned, to practical action. After so much effort has been made, it would indeed be regrettable if we were unable to achieve the final adjustments necessary for

The present state of affairs in Namibia and Zimbabwe has serious implications for the security and economic future of the whole region, involving, as it does, continued loss of life in those countries as well as large-scale raids into Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia, with resulting casualties and wide-spread destruction. It is absolutely vital that means be found to make practical progress on these two problems without sacrificing

the principles laid down by the United Nations.

Our aim should be the stable and prosperous future of southern Africa as a whole. This will not be achieved, however, as long as the problem of apartheid persists. One of the great challenges confronting the United Nations and all the peoples of the region is the absolute necessity of transforming the racial situation in southern Africa so that men and women of different races can coexist and exercise their rights as equals.

Another area of conflict with which the United Nations has been intimately involved, both in its peace-keeping and its peace-making roles, is Cyprus. The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), which has been there for more than 15 years, continues to perform an indispensable function in maintaining calm in the island. At the same time, I have pursued the good offices mission entrusted to me by the Security Council to promote a just and lasting settlement. To this end, I convened a high-level meeting at Nicosia last May under my personal auspices. That meeting resulted in a 10-point agreement calling for the resumption of the intercommunal talks and setting forth the basis and priorities for them. While the talks were resumed amid high hopes, they soon encountered difficulties which necessitated an early recess. I have instructed my representatives to continue our efforts to overcome the difficulties in the way of restarting the talks in accordance with last May's high-level accord and the priorities established in that agreement.

The present situation in this regard comprises two sets of difficulties. One concerns the stated negotiating positions of the parties. The other relates to political problems that they face in tackling the compromises and accommodations that are essential if the talks are to have any meaning. Time and again it has proved possible to bridge important differences between the parties and to agree on guidelines and priorities that held out the prospect of progress towards a settlement. Time and again the momentum generated by these agreements has been allowed to dissipate. Moreover, the existing status quo tends to create a dynamic of its own, which does not necessarily facilitate an agreed solution. It seems to me, however, that a far-sighted and determined approach, based on the existing guidelines and accords, could lead to a rapid improvement of the situation in the island that would serve the interests of all concerned and would be vastly preferable to continuing to cling to an unsatisfactory and potentially unstable status quo. This could at the same time clear the way for a comprehensive political settlement, based on the fundamental and legitimate rights of the two communities and on the right of all Cypriots to a better and more peaceful future.

IV

The United Nations now has five peace-keeping operations in the field. A sixth operation, the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), has recently lapsed, and much thought and effort have been devoted to a prospective operation in Namibia, the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG).

These operations are interrelated both by their basic nature and by the fact that the success and credibility of existing operations have an effect on the acceptability and chances of success of future peace-keeping efforts, since confidence is an essential element of successful peace-keeping. Peace-keeping is one of the original creations of the United Nations and is a valuable instrument in the Security Council's efforts to control conflict and maintain international peace and security. It is a delicate and complex mechanism which can only function properly if certain basic conditions exist and if all concerned are prepared to give it their full support and co-operation. Otherwise, peacekeeping operations can become controversial and even self-defeating, with a consequent decline in the confidence of Member, States in this very useful and innovative technique.

Peace-keeping operations tend to be set up in the heat of the moment to defuse a crisis and contain a conflict which may otherwise spread or seriously upset the fragile balance of world peace. The resolutions which initiate these operations set goals which are sometimes not easily achievable in reality. A prolonged failure to achieve such objectives tends to generate a mood of frustration which, in the long run, may even jeopardize the future of the operation itself, regardless of the service it has rendered or is rendering in controlling a conflict. This in turn is discouraging to the troops in the field, to the Governments which provide them and to the members of the Security Council which set up the operation in the first place.

A fundamental prerequisite of successful peace-keeping operations is the co-operation of the parties concerned. If one or other of these opposes, or has strong reservations about, the objectives of the operation, it is unlikely to be completely successful and will in all probability become an additional source of controversy and friction. The problem then arises whether the actual value of the operation in terms of maintaining peace justifies its continuation in the face of opposition. This is a crucial question which should be considered on its merits and

with the utmost seriousness by all concerned.

When a peace-keeping operation is firmly based on a detailed agreement between the parties in conflict and they are prepared to abide by that agreement, it is relatively easy to maintain. This has been the case, for example, with UNEF and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). When, however, an operation is mounted in an emergency with ambiguous or controversial objectives and terms of reference, and on assumptions which are not wholly realistic, it is likely to present far greater difficulties. This is undoubtedly the case with UNIFIL.

I am firmly convinced that UNIFIL has performed, and is performing, an absolutely essential task of conflict control in one of the most sensitive and explosive parts of the world. This seems to me to be an overriding argument for maintaining it in spite of all difficulties and disagreements. While I shall persist in my efforts to achieve the objectives set for UNIFIL by the Security Council, I think it is important that the current value of the operation, in all its difficulty, should be more fully recognized. The easiest way to prove the value of the task UNIFIL is now performing would be to withdraw the Force. In the present circumstances this would undoubtedly be a highly irresponsible and almost certainly disastrous experiment, and I do not believe that anyone properly informed of the situation would seriously advocate it.

This being the case, I hope we shall have the continuing support and understanding of Member States, the parties concerned and, indeed, the media in the very difficult period which UNIFIL is now experiencing. The Force was put into southern Lebanon precisely because the situation there was dangerous, complex and not susceptible of any obvious or easy solution. While searching for the way to a resolution of the basic problems involved, we should resist the temptation to ascribe them to the operation which is gallantly trying to keep the situation under control.

The United Nations Emergency Force, the mandate of which lapsed on 24 July, had served for nearly six years. It was set up urgently in a time of intense international tension and was deployed in a confused and still violent conflict situation. It was remarkably successful in stabilizing the cease-fire and implementing successive disengagement agreements. It has assisted the transition from conditions of war to a peace treaty in its area of operations. The Force has been an outstanding peace-keeping operation. I take this opportunity to express warm appreciation to the commanders, officers and men and to the civilian component of the Force

for their dedicated and effective service to the United Nations.

The future United Nations role in the former UNEF area is still not clear at the time this report is being written. The military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO) have meanwhile remained in the area under existing decisions of the Security Council.

While in no way detracting from the importance and excellent service of later and larger peace-keeping operations, I wish to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the observers of UNTSO, this oldest of United Nations peacekeeping missions, which has operated continuously in the Middle East for more than 31 years, often in conflict conditions. Established originally in 1948 to supervise the first truce called for by the Security Council in the Middle East, UNTSO has carried out over the years a variety of peace-keeping tasks entrusted to it by the Security Council in the light of the changing circumstances in the region. Its dedicated officers from 17 countries have long since established a universally accepted reputation for objective and accurate reporting even in the most dangerous circumstances. They have assisted in de-escalating innumerable incidents, in arranging cease-fires, in performing countless tasks of a humanitarian nature and in providing a vital and unique link between parties in conflict. They have provided the initial framework and staff upon which all the successive peace-keeping forces in the region have been founded and have assisted these forces in performing their various tasks. They have suffered serious casualties in carrying out their essential but little-publicized work. They continue to be an invaluable resource for peace in the Middle East. The United Nations owes a debt of gratitude to this international group of courageous officers.

The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus has been stationed in the island since 1964 and has performed invaluable services in maintaining peace in a deeply troubled area. After the events of 1974 the role of UNFICYP changed fundamentally, but until now its continued presence has been considered essential to maintaining peace and the necessary atmosphere for negotiations on a settlement of the Cyprus problem. While the need to maintain peaceful conditions in the island is undiminished, the intercommunal negotiations have been making very slow progress and, as of the writing of this report, are in recess. The experience of UNFICYP raises in an acute manner the question of the relationship between peacekeeping and peace-making functions of the

United Nations. The risks involved in the premature withdrawal of a peace-keeping force are well known and can scarcely be envisaged at this time in regard to UNFICYP. However, the time may soon come for a careful reexamination of United Nations arrangements in the island in the light of present realities.

Peace-keeping is an invaluable addition to the armoury of peace. It is still, however, to some extent in an evolutionary stage and must be used with great care and attention to the fundamental principles and conditions involved. If this is done, I have no doubt that it will develop into an increasingly consistent and dependable support for international peace and security.

V

During the past year, the world continued to face increasing economic difficulties. In almost every area, economic problems multiplied. Many countries experienced unacceptable levels of inflation and unemployment. Exchange rates have been unstable and volatile. Protectionism has increased. Foreign trade has stagnated. Economic growth has been slow and erratic in industrialized countries. The developing countries have found it impossible to finance reasonable rates of development. Official development assistance has stagnated at about half the target figure agreed in the International Development Strategy. The situation is becoming critical, and a continuation of present trends would seriously jeopardize the pace of development in developing countries for years to come. This in turn would reduce growth and prosperity in the industrialized countries. The forces at work in the world economy call for strong co-ordinated action to remove the structural causes of the present difficulties.

Under these circumstances, it is regrettable that there is a growing disparity between urgent economic problems and the inadequate responses by the international community. The ongoing multilateral negotiations have so far failed to achieve results commensurate with the magnitude of the needs.

There has been some movement during the past year— the recent trade negotiations undertaken by the parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the agreement on the fundamental elements of a common fund for commodities, and the enlargement of quotas and the increase in special drawing rights in September 1978. These steps, welcome as they are, fall far short of what is needed. The GATT agreements provide a framework for the fight against future protectionism but give little immediate relief for countries most affected by

present protectionist measures. Much more needs to be done to establish the common fund and to implement the other components of the Integrated Programme for Commodities. The enlarged quotas and the new special drawing rights are clearly inadequate to deal with the increasing balance-of-payments deficits and accumulated foreign debt of developing countries.

The fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was the first occasion on which an international conference specifically focused on the subject of structural change. The results were limited and disappointing. That session showed clearly that many countries were still reluctant to accept the full implications of growing interdependence in the world economy.

The multilateral negotiations now taking place within the framework of the United Nations are clearly facing difficulties. The Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 adopted two sets of agreed conclusions. One dealt with the transfer of resources and one with agriculture and food issues. Although these constituted limited progress, the Committee has not succeeded in providing impetus to other negotiations within the United Nations system. The Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy made no progress in its first sessions in drafting the Strategy.

In the face of obviously pressing economic needs, such slow progress in negotiations is unacceptable. It is essential that all States should take urgent heed of the dangers of delay and reassess their positions in the light of their long-term interests and needs.

A new impetus in North-South negotiations would do much to dispel the present climate of uncertainty and disenchantment. This new impetus can only be found by a real political will to reach solutions. The United Nations is well equipped with machinery for intergovernmental discussions, consultations and negotiations. It has the capacity to support negotiations if Member States are prepared to use it with determination to find solutions to the problems besetting economic development.

Political support needs to be mobilized if acceptable solutions are to be reached. Brief high-level meetings could play an essential role in this process. Such meetings could also identify possibilities for agreement and priorities for negotiations. Naturally I stand ready to lend all necessary assistance in furthering such an approach. There are, in addition, other important areas for urgent international co-operation. Two of these have recently been highlighted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and

Rural Development and the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

The energy problem has emerged as a central and immediate concern for all nations. The progressive exhaustion of known cheap supplies of oil, while energy demands continue to increase, poses a formidable challenge for the international community. It also has profound political implications. Nations will need to change from a pattern of energy consumption dominated by oil to a more energy-saving pattern of growth, relying on more diversified sources of energy. If this transition is to take place in an orderly way, without putting undue strains on the world economy, intensive co-operation among States will be necessary. In addition, considerable efforts will be needed within each State. Planning and co-ordination will be required to harmonize the interests of producers, processors, users, poorer consumers and environmentalists and to achieve an equitable distribution of the burden of necessary adjustments, nationally and internationally.

In recent times, I have been intensifying my contacts with Governments on the question of energy to investigate their perception of the problem and to determine what initiative might be taken within the United Nations in this area. From these contacts I sense a growing recognition that in the future the question of energy should be a priority issue in the North-South dialogue.

Given the interdependence of the problems of the world economy, energy cannot be treated in isolation from other issues. Energy is particularly closely connected to international financial and monetary questions such as reserve creation, payments financing and development assistance. The time has come for the United Nations to work towards a balanced and integrated set of agreements and understandings in these areas. In doing so, we must find ways to ensure sustainable supplies of energy for the world economy while avoiding the excessive depletion of natural resources at the global and national levels, and remaining consistent with the right of countries to exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources.

Determined action by the international community is thus required in three areas:

—We need to organize our efforts to bring the negotiations on the implementation of the new international economic order out of their present state of stalemate;

—We need to deal vigorously with the area of energy, which is a major challenge, and to launch a co-ordinated and imaginative effort by the world community in this field;

—We need to address the urgent problems of the oil-importing developing countries in a concerted and effective way.

It is my firm conviction that the United Nations is the place where all these efforts could be combined.

VΙ

The Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, at the end of its eighth session this summer, approved a programme of work providing for the adoption of a convention on the law of the sea next year. Although some issues have yet to be solved, the delegations attending the Conference unanimously agreed that it was possible, as a result of the many sessions of informal negotiations, to adopt formally a draft convention during the spring and act upon it during the summer with the aim of adopting a convention before the end of August 1980.

The long-sought convention can now become a reality if all the States participating in this, the longest and most comprehensive diplomatic conference ever convened under the auspices of the United Nations, make a last effort to achieve mutual accommodation on the few remaining issues. Many questions that appeared intractable when the Conference began its work almost six years ago seem to have found solutions that States can accept in a spirit of compromise.

Vital principles and interests are at stake, and the outcome of this Conference could greatly influence the willingness of Governments to make full use of the machinery of the United Nations to achieve international understanding on global issues. I hope, therefore, that in the final stages of the Conference, Governments, having made remarkable progress on this most difficult and complex of issues, will find it possible to reach the necessary accommodations to produce a treaty which will be of fundamental importance for the future.

VII

The past year has witnessed some advances in the cause of the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, but discouraging and grave new problems have also emerged.

While the world community has focused greater attention on human rights violations and has advanced in its recognition of the need to strengthen mechanisms for the protection of the individual, the number of instances of overt assaults on human dignity, sometimes on a massive scale, remains cause for deep anxiety.

Great hopes have been placed in the United

Nations by peoples, persons and groups throughout the world which rightly expect the Organization to react in the face of the disregard or violation of human rights. We must realize, of course, that the United Nations has not always been in a position fully to meet these expectations. As I have pointed out in the past, the effectiveness of the United Nations in matters of human rights is inextricably linked with the attitudes of its Member States, It is the responsibility of each Member of the United Nations under the Charter to ensure respect for human rights within its jurisdiction; indeed the provisions of the International Bill of Human Rights are addressed essentially to Governments.

At the same time, the United Nations as an institution has important human rights responsibilities of its own to discharge under the Charter and under procedures and methods established, by the appropriate deliberative organs These include the setting up of internationally recognized standards for the protection and observance of human rights, marshalling the influence of the international community and of public opinion in support of such standards monitoring the discharge of certain obligations assumed by Member States in this regard, and in certain, cases inquiring into and drawing attention to instances of gross violations. In some instances, the United Nations has been able to act in unison despite the sensitivity of the issues involved. However, much remains to be done. The United Nations can realize its full potential in this field only when Member States face up to their responsibilities, as well as accept and live up to the trust which is placed upon them.

Among the more positive developments during the past year has been the wide-ranging debate on ways and means of improving the effectiveness of the United Nations in the field of human rights which took place in the General Assembly, in the Commission on Human Rights and in the Economic and Social Council, This debate is to continue in the future. For my own part, I am prepared to consider all useful suggestions for strengthening the contribution of the Secretariat in a field which is of fundamental importance to the future development of our society.

Efforts have continued to be made in international organs which deal with human rights to instill a greater awareness of the relevance of human rights to development. The Commission on Human Rights has been considering an important study on the international dimensions of the right to development and has now requested further studies on the regional and

national dimensions of this fundamental right. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities has also been considering the relationship between human rights and the new international economic order. Emerging from these studies is a recognition that there is a human right to development, that respect for human rights can create a climate in which people are inspired to greater efforts for development, and that human rights considerations must feature as essential components in the integrated approach to development.

Significant decisions have been taken during the past year by United Nations organs in dealing with situations of gross violation of human rights. Investigations have been initiated in some cases, individual experts have been designated to look into others, and in some instances I have been requested to undertake contacts with Governments with a view to discussing the human rights situations in their respective countries.

The international community still tends to approach this delicate problem with caution in view of the other aspects of intergovernmental relationships which are often involved. For obvious reasons non-governmental organizations can afford to be, and are, much more forthright in their approach. I understand the reasons for governmental caution, reasons which also apply to some extent to the possibilities of the Secretary-General in many human rights cases. It is absolutely essential, however, that a cautious approach should not be allowed to degenerate into expediency on so vital a matter of principle.

Advances continue to be made towards the universal ratification of the International Covenants on Human Rights. However, the rate of ratification or accession needs to be stepped up if the goal of universality is to be attained without a long delay. In the Human Rights Committee, established under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Governments engage in a dialogue with the Committee in which their political, economic and social systems are subjected to international scrutiny from the point of view of their compliance with international human rights laws. The Economic and Social Council has also been working on the procedure for considering reports from States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

The United Nations continues to further and encourage regional, national and local activities for the promotion and protection of human rights, and has sponsored world-wide and regional seminars on these topics in the past year. An important step in the strengthening of regional human rights machinery has been the appointment by the Organization of American States of a newly constituted Inter-American Court of Human Rights. The Seminar now taking place at Monrovia on the advisability of establishing an African regional commission on human rights is another encouraging step towards the strengthening of regional human rights machinery.

In the International Year of the Child, we have been reminded very forcefully of the stark deprivations suffered by children in many parts of the world and we have seen that all too often children are also victims of violations of human rights. It is absolutely intolerable that children should be made to suffer in this manner in our day and age. I earnestly hope that this and other objectives of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child will be furthered by the out, standing efforts which Governments and nongovernmental organizations have made this year to promote the interests and rights of children all over the world.

For my own part, I have continued to exert my best endeavours on behalf of human rights, whenever I consider that my actions may be of assistance to the persons or groups concerned. I am more convinced than ever that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms must be at the heart of our greatest task here at the United Nations, which is to build a just and equitable world community for the future.

VIII

One of the agonies of the human condition has been the uprooting of millions of people from their homes and families to face unknown dangers, want and despair. To alleviate this appalling tide of human suffering, the United Nations has been deeply and increasingly engaged on behalf of refugees throughout the world.

Two important meetings were convened this year to deal with the problem of refugees. One was held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in regard to the refugee situation in Africa, the other at Geneva, on the problems of the refugees and displaced persons of South-East Asia. Both had positive results.

The Arusha Conference reaffirmed the principle that the granting of asylum is a peaceful and humanitarian act which should not be regarded as unfriendly by any State. It also stressed the importance of the scrupulous observance of the principle of non-refoulement. These principles are as pertinent in other situations resulting in the exodus of refugees as they are in Africa.

For the Indo-Chinese refugees, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has conducted an operation of growing dimensions. As the exodus of Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean refugees continued to increase, however, and the countries of first asylum found the consequences so unbearable that they felt compelled to drive new refugees away, it became apparent that an even larger and more dramatic effort was required. The spectre of men, women and children drifting on crowded boats and often drowning, and of others on land, abandoned amid conflict, anarchy and famine, aroused the conscience of Governments and peoples in every quarter of the globe.

For these reasons, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and a number of concerned Governments, I decided to convene a meeting at a high level to deal with this humanitarian emergency.

I much appreciated the response of Member States to this initiative and their co-operation during the meeting. I am grateful to the many who made specific commitments of additional assistance to the refugee programme and to the related measures which were agreed on to reduce the dimensions of the problem and the tragic loss of life which had attended the unregulated and massive exodus that had been taking place. Offers of resettlement opportunities doubled from 125,000 to 260,000, and most substantial new pledges in cash and kind, exceeding \$160 million, were received. The participants were, I believe, as gratified as I was that so much could be accomplished in a two-day meeting of this kind.

In this undertaking, the essential objective was to meet immediate humanitarian needs. This in no sense detracts from the vital necessity of acceptable political solutions. It is essential that all concerned try to advance from the present stage of recrimination and conflict to a statesmanlike and far-sighted effort to resolve the underlying problems of this tragic and wartorn area. In the meantime, urgent steps must be taken to preserve the lives of the Indo-Chinese refugees and displaced persons and of the ravaged Kampuchean population. This must be done despite the political complexities, of which we are all aware.

IX

Like all political institutions in this age of change, the United Nations must face the problem of the manageability and suitability of its organization and procedures for confronting effectively the immense and pressing problems of our time. While I believe that most representatives shared the apprehensions in this respect

expressed in my report on the work of the Organization last year, and more or less agreed with my analysis of the problem, very little seems to have changed in the intervening 12 months. In fact, in some respects things have become worse. To take one practical example, documentation: the situation is now such that the existing United Nations services can no longer carry the steadily increasing load. This threatened breakdown of a service which Member States more or less take for granted is symptomatic of the strain imposed on the international system by the steady inflation of activity and the lack of effective review and restraint.

I have been left in no doubt that many Governments of Member States are increasingly concerned at the drain on financial and personnel resources entailed in the continuing upward spiral of international meetings and related activities. It is apparently widely believed that action by the Secretariat could significantly diminish this trend. I wish therefore to state with all possible emphasis that the current and continuing proliferation of activities is directly attributable to the decisions of Member States in the various organs of the United Nations. These decisions, sometimes taken in an uncoordinated and even casual way, create new institutions, new demands for documentation and services and generally add to the workload of services which have not been commensurately expanded. There is often, I may add, a wide discrepancy between such decisions of Governments and the views expressed by their representatives in the intergovernmental organs dealadministrative and budgetary questions.

We must be realistic in trying to deal with this institutional inflation, which is not a new phenomenon nor one unique to the United Nations. We have to recognize that political considerations play a dominant role in organization and that the United Nations system, for better or for worse, is no exception to this rule. We have to accept that a perfectly logical and functional institutional system is probably not within our reach and that we must make the existing one function better. We also have to accept a certain degree of institutional escapism as the Governments of the world grapple with new and overwhelming problems. By this I mean that it is sometimes easier to call a conference, or even to found a new institution, than to confront a complex problem directly.

Within these limits, we must renew our efforts to rationalize our institutions, to make them more effective for their stated purposes, to direct and co-ordinate their activities for the maximum cumulative effect and to make them

as responsive as possible to the real problems of our time. I and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, together with our colleagues in the Secretariat and in the specialized agencies, will continue our efforts towards these ends. But these efforts cannot be effective without the active co-operation and understanding of the States members of the organizations concerned.

In an effort to improve the working methods of the General Assembly, I presented to the membership in June this year a report on the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the Assembly. Recognizing that a major modification of existing practices and procedures would require careful deliberation and lengthy negotiation among the Members, I have advanced a series of relatively modest proposals for improving the Assembly's work which will, I hope, command substantial support at the very beginning of the thirty-fourth session. The general objective of these proposals is to overcome some of the difficulties of coping, within the original time-frame allocated 34 years ago to the General Assembly session, with a workload involving four times as many items and three times the membership which existed when the United Nations was founded. I would hope that these proposals are only a beginning and that Member States will wish to continue the process of improvement with more radical steps.

The Geneva meeting on Indo-Chinese refugees, which I have already mentioned in its humanitarian context, may provide some ideas for future efforts to cope with pressing problems on a basis different from the more traditional conference approach. With the full co-operation of Member States and in spite of the different political preoccupations of many of them, we were able to hold a short, business-like meeting devoted to a single primary purpose. The practical results of this meeting attest both to the spirit in which the participants came to it and to the usefulness of the method. I shall welcome suggestions from Member States as to other major problems which they feel might best be dealt with through ad hoc meetings of this kind.

X

The capacity of an organization to deal effectively with its business and to be seen to have a useful impact is an essential basis for public confidence. In the United Nations, this simple maxim is complicated by the immense diversity of the public involved, and by the scale and complexity of the problems dealt with.

I feel obliged to say frankly that I continue

to be disturbed by prevailing public attitudes to the United Nations and by our apparent inability to generate the kind of broad public support, confidence and understanding without which we shall not achieve the great objectives upon which mankind's future prosperity-even survival-may depend. It is true that there are moments, usually moments of international crisis and apprehension, when the potential of the Organization is realized and its usefulness in maintaining international peace and security is widely understood. It is true that there are many countries, especially in the developing world, where the assistance and the great programmes of the United Nations system in the economic and social field are appreciated and regarded as essential guides to the future. It is true that Governments faced with insoluble or unbearable problems do bring them to the appropriate organ of the United Nations in order to get help and share the burden. All of these reactions are important signs of what the United Nations can and should usefully do.

What has not so far been adequately developed is a general and consistent support of the aims and activities of the United Nations as a whole, as a working model for a genuine world community. This is particularly obvious in the response, or lack of it, to many of the decisions of the Security Council. It is clear also in the reluctance of many Governments to bring to the United Nations problems which obviously fall under the terms of the Charter until there is no other alternative and the problems have become too explosive and dangerous to ignore.

This lack of consistent support for the world Organization, created by Governments in 1945 to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, may not seem to be of too great account in normal times, although it certainly means that the United Nations cannot always adequately perform the functions it was set up to perform. There is, however, a very real danger of losing precious time in acquiring what all agree is needed—the habit and experience necessary to make our world work in the new and highly complex circumstances of the 1980s. More dangerous still is the ever-present possibility that we shall be confronted, for a variety of expected and unexpected reasons, with a dramatic threat to international peace and security which the United Nations, in its present stage of development, may not be able to deal with.

These two considerations seem to me the most cogent reasons for renewing our efforts to gain widespread confidence and support among the peoples of the world. It is necessary to convince people that the struggle for peace, justice,

equity and human dignity which is waged here at the United Nations is very much their struggle, and that their support, understanding and, if necessary, criticism, can make a real difference to the outcome. We shall not be able to do this by information programmes alone. We shall need, on important issues above all, to be able to show that the world Organization can, and does, treat them on their merits; that it can, and does, produce results which, however imperfect, constitute the difference between order and chaos, or even, in extreme circumstances, between peace and destruction.

This is a challenge which all of us have to accept if we are seriously to live up to the responsibility and the privilege of working in one way or another for the United Nations. If we can increasingly live up to this challenge, we shall also be in a better position to ask that the media report more comprehensively and positively on our work in all of its aspects.

Public attitudes to the work of the United Nations range from strong support, through a mixture of lack of interest, boredom and even contempt, to active hostility in a few cases. Some of these attitudes can be explained by special circumstances. Others can only be explained by a failure to communicate and to convince. There is very little general understanding of the United Nations as a political institution, or as a system of specialized organizations, evolving in the new complexities and crosscurrents of the contemporary world. There is almost no general knowledge of its capacity or importance as a balancing factor, as a safetyvalve or in conflict control. As the memories of the Second World War fade, there seems to be less and less comprehension of the necessity of building, step by step, the framework of a working world community capable of withstanding the storms and facing the common problems of an uncertain future. Instead, small, and more or less irrelevant, matters tend to figure large in the popular image of the world Organization.

It is this situation which needs to be changed if we are to proceed from more or less abstract discussion to the phase of realization which at every step will require solid popular support. I hope that all Governments of Member States will consider this fundamental requirement of their Organization. I hope they will help us in the Secretariat, as well as all the voluntary organizations which are willing and anxious to be of assistance, to build the public support and confidence required if we are to make the United Nations increasingly effective.

In this connexion, I am pleased to note that at its last session the General Assembly reaffirmed the necessity to foster in world opinion better knowledge of the aims and achievements of the United Nations, including the principles and purposes of the new international economic order. The Assembly requested me to take the necessary measures to ensure the close collaboration of Member States, the specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and other information bodies in framing public information policies and programmes of the United Nations system. The Assembly also established a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States.

In the light of the constructive and helpful debate which has taken place this year in the Committee, as well as in its Ad Hoc Working Group, I look forward to receiving the general guidelines within which new directions for United Nations information activities may be sought and practical measures taken with a view to widening public support for the Organization.

ΧI

In my last annual report I stated that the concept of international civil service is at the heart of efforts to build an effective system of world order. For that reason especially, I believe that Member States should keep this basic issue constantly in mind. I have to say frankly that in my view the international civil service is at present at a critical juncture. Underlying this situation is the fact that an increasing number of Member States seem less willing to observe, in practice, the obligations they assumed under the Charter with respect to the independent nature of the Secretariat. This trend is self-sustaining in the sense that, if one State or group of States does not honour these obligations, other States tend to follow suit for fear of losing their stake in the Secretariat. These developments put at risk the noble and essential experiment outlined in the Charter of building a truly international Secretariat working together with a common purpose for the United Nations.

In previous years I have commented on the attitudes and actions required to ensure the achievement of an effective, stable and independent international civil service. The full cooperation and understanding of Governments in this process is still not forthcoming, and I believe that there is an urgent need to re-evaluate our positions and attitudes towards the international civil service in the full knowledge that there are differing views on the matter. It will not be in the interests of the international community or of the Member States if the realiza-

tion of the concept of an independent international civil service is so frustrated that it becomes more difficult to recruit, on a broad geographical basis, the highly competent and dedicated men and women we need to serve the cause of peace.

I mentioned the divergent views held by Member States concerning the very concept of an international civil service. It is evident that changes are taking place around us which have altered some of the basic professional requirements of the service. These changes have also affected the attitudes and commitment of staff members with respect to the Secretariat. We are in the process of trying to come to terms with these factors which, if neglected, will only weaken the international civil service. We are in particular making efforts to improve the situation with respect to the position of women and the role of developing countries.

Obviously it will take time to resolve these and other basic problems. During this process it is essential to strengthen our commitment to the principles and the objectives of the Charter on this question. The evolution, of an effective international civil service is essential to the future usefulness of the United Nations in all its diverse fields of activity. Provided we have the commitment of the Member States to this goal and their understanding of the problems involved, we should be in a position to make significant progress on this fundamental problem.

XII

In keeping with the commitment I made during the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, I have pursued a determined policy of budgetary constraint which is reflected in the significant slow-down in the rate of real growth of my regular budget proposals. While the initial budget estimates for the previous and current bienniums provided for rates of real increase of 3.5 and 2.2 per cent respectively, the initial estimates for the 1980-1981 biennium have been limited to a real growth rate of less than 1 per cent.

The increasing financial burden imposed on Member States requires that we persevere and succeed in our efforts to achieve budgetary restraint as well as the most effective utilization of resources through their redeployment, as appropriate, and a rearrangement of priorities. The results of these efforts are reflected in the proposed programme budget for 1980-1981, which has been predicated on extensive redeployment of resources and in which a significant number of new activities are to be financed out of the resources released as a result of the com-

pletion or discontinuation of old activities. I believe the results of this first stage in the introduction of the programme monitoring system are encouraging and I intend therefore to extend it at the various levels of programme and resource management.

Difficulties continue to be experienced in the financing of peace-keeping operations, the contributions for which- whether assessed or voluntary—have been insufficient to meet their continuing costs. Troop-contributing countries are not being reimbursed on a current and full basis in accordance with the rates agreed upon. They have conveyed to me their very serious concern over this situation, which places a heavy burden on their Governments. It is becoming clear that the continuation of this trend may make it difficult or impossible for some troop-contributing countries with smaller resources to participate in peace-keeping operations; this in turn may militate against the important principle of equitable geographical distribution in the composition of peacekeeping forces. In any case, as a matter of equity, it is not acceptable that the burden of the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations should fall so heavily on a small group of States which have voluntarily undertaken the responsibility for providing contingents for these operations.

An important question of principle is involved here. The maintenance of international peace and security is a collective responsibility, which should be borne by all States Members of the United Nations.

I therefore appeal to all Governments to give the United Nations peace-keeping operations all possible financial support. In particular, I appeal to those Member States which have not paid their assessments to reconsider their position.

XIII

Until the present time, for a variety of complex political reasons, it has usually proved difficult, if not impossible, for the international community to take positive actions in advance of events. On the political side especially, the time for concerted action has tended to come only when conflict or disaster is imminent or has already occurred. The actions of the international community have often been more in the nature of curative or palliative reactions rather than of bold initiatives to forestall problems or to make better arrangements for the future. This tendency has limited the possibilities of the United Nations as an instrument for concerting the policies of Member States towards constructive goals.

It is not enough to await new—and unthinkable—global disasters in order to bring about a new phase in international relations— a phase of concerted statesmanship positively oriented towards the future rather than dominated by, and reacting to, events and conditions from the past.

Obviously the primary objective of the United Nations must remain the survival of the human race and its environment in the best possible conditions. But this effort is likely in the end to be abortive, unless at the same time we progressively build up the working elements of a global civilization and order unprecedentedly wide in its scope and diversity. This will require, among other things, increasingly effective institutions, the universal acceptance of a minimum basic code of international conduct, and a steady growth of the civility, trust and respect with which nations, as well as individuals, deal with each other. If these aims could be achieved, many doors now closed to progress would be opened, and many precious resources, both human and material, could be used in more constructive and useful ways.

Excessive parochialism can be a dangerous and wasteful force in international as well as national affairs. The United Nations is unique in providing a place where national interests can be articulated, group interests identified and global interests distilled and worked for. If national and group interests can interact in the United Nations within this third dimension of global priorities and with a determination to get real results, it should be possible to move forward steadily on many of the great issues where we now seem to be becalmed.

There are many positive elements which should encourage such a process. Despite the unprecedented level and destructive capacity of armaments, there appears to be a general determination to avoid a third world war. We have the instruments and understandings, in the United Nations and outside it, to carry out these intentions if there is the will to do so. The age of colonial domination, in the classic sense of the term, is over, and instead we have a world of independent nations. We have a technological capacity undreamed of 30 years ago. We have a new understanding and aware-

ness of the nature of our economic and social problems and of the generation of global problems which are in some measure the result of technological revolution. And we have at least some of the instruments which might be used to deal with them. Racism and prejudice have dwindled and are everywhere -under attack. The concept of human rights is becoming an important factor in the life of humanity. New methods of conflict control, such as United Nations peace-keeping, have emerged and have proved their value. There is a determined effort to attack poverty and inequity on a global scale.

In the presence of such undoubted gains, it is worth considering why there is a prevalent mood of anxiety and even bewilderment. Why do Governments continue, often in contravention of the Charter, to take shelter in narrow, nationalistic policies and to use the means provided in the Charter only as a last resort when they find themselves facing impossible risks? It is clear that a lack of mutual confidence and good faith still prevents the 151 Governments which have agreed to abide by the Charter from making it work as intended.

I believe that we are now witnessing some signs of a growing mutual confidence and good faith, often originating in working relationships on difficult issues here at the United Nations. This is an essential element for a move forward from the present age of doubt and anxiety to a new and more generous period of statesmanship. There is nothing basically wrong with the existing international mechanism except the apparent inability of Governments to use it to its full potential. For that to happen, we need to develop a confidence in, and a vision of, the future which is not incessantly clouded or neutralized by narrow aims or temporary setbacks. With confidence and vision the United Nations is capable of becoming a decisive instrument in human development.

The days of national supremacy appear to be over. The community of nations, at the outset of a new era, faces the test of an uncertain future. The United Nations was set up to help all Governments to meet that test together. I hope the Organization will be used increasingly to build the confidence and develop the vision necessary to guarantee the future.

KURT WALDHEIM Secretary-General

and mother

Political and security questions

Chapter I

Disarmament and related matters

Devoted largely to following up the recommendations and decisions adopted in 1978 by the General Assembly at its tenth special session on disarmament or decisions adopted at the regular 1978 session as the direct result of the special session, 1979 was to a large extent a year of consolidation. During the year, discussions, debates and negotiations on disarmament and related matters were held in the United Nations Disarmament Commission, the Committee on Disarmament and the General Assembly. Substantive work was begun in the Commission and Committee by the revitalized machinery for disarmament established at the special session.

The Disarmament Commission, the reconstituted deliberative body of all United Nations Member States, held its first substantive session in New York from 14 May to 8 June 1979. It was almost fully occupied during 1979 with its responsibilities in connexion with the comprehensive programme of disarmament, and adopted by consensus the elements of such a programme. The Committee on Disarmament, the enlarged negotiating body, was to negotiate the programme on the basis of those elements.

The Committee on Disarmament held its first session at Geneva between 24 January and 27 April and from 14 June to 14 August 1979. The Committee developed its rules of procedure, agenda and programme of work and considered matters relating to nuclear disarmament, non-nuclear and collateral measures, and general and complete disarmament.

The year was also the first full year of existence of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies. Five new studies on various disarmament issues were added by the General Assembly in 1979 to the six already being carried out following various mandates of the Assembly from previous years.

An important bilateral event of the year concerning arms limitation was the signing, on 18 June, of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II). The General Assembly expressed the hope that the Treaty would enter into force at an early date and that negotiations intended to achieve as soon as possible agreement on further measures for the limitation and reduction of strategic arms (SALT III) would begin promptly.

The General Assembly in 1979 had on its agenda 18 items on disarmament and adopted a total of 38 resolutions and a decision concerning them.

Many of the resolutions concerned nuclear disarmament, covering both established and new questions. One recorded the Assembly's grave concern that nuclear-weapon testing was continuing unabated and reaffirmed its conviction that a treaty to achieve the cessation of all nuclear tests by all States for all time was a matter of highest priority. By another, dealing with the Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zone, the Assembly welcomed the fact that the five nuclear-weapon powers had undertaken fully to respect the region's status as a denuclearized zone. By a resolution on Israeli nuclear armament, the Assembly appealed to all States to end co-operation with Israel which could assist it in acquiring and developing nuclear weapons and called for a study on the question, and, by another, called for a comprehensive report on South Africa's plans and capabilities in the nuclear field.

By other resolutions, the Assembly: proclaimed the 1980s as the Second United Nations Disarmament Decade; urged, by a Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament, all States to expedite measures and pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence among States; and called for the convening in 1981 of a conference in Colombo, Sri Lanka, to consider ways to implement the Assembly's 1971 Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

These matters, among others, are the subject of this chapter.

Committee on Disarmament

Report of the Committee on Disarmament

The Committee on Disarmament, the negotiating body that succeeded the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, convened at Geneva for its 1979 session from 24 January to 27 April and from 14 June to 14 August. During this period the Committee held 52 plenary meetings and 50 informal meetings, during which it dealt with both organizational and substantive questions.

The 39 United Nations Member States represented on the Committee were Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire. Although the Committee was also open to China, as a nuclear-weapon State, it did not participate in 1979. Denmark, Finland, Spain, Switzerland and Viet Nam, which were not Committee members, were invited, at their request, to participate in the work of the Committee or its subsidiary bodies, or make statements relating to the discussion of specific questions.

In a message conveyed to the Committee at its opening meeting, the Secretary-General stated that the Committee was an indispensable instrument of the international disarmament strategy contemplated in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, adopted in 1978.1 While the improvements that had been made in the machinery for substantive negotiations would justify a measure of confidence in the success of the Committee's work, the final test remained what it had always been: the conclusion of practical disarmament agreements capable of ending the arms race.

The agenda and programme of work of the Committee was elaborated by an ad hoc working group open to all Committee members. The Committee was to deal with cessation of the arms race and disarmament and other matters in the following areas: nuclear weapons in all aspects; chemical and other weapons of mass destruction; conventional weapons; reduction of military budgets and of armed forces; disarmament and development; disarmament and international security; collateral measures, confidence-building measures and verification methods; and a comprehensive programme of disarmament leading to general and complete

disarmament under effective international con-

Within that framework, the Committee, for 1979, decided to consider the issues of a nuclear test ban, cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, and radiological weapons. In its report to the General Assembly in 1979, the Committee provided an account of its work during the year.

Nuclear test ban

The discussion of a nuclear test ban centred on the tripartite negotiations under way between the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States on a treaty prohibiting nuclear-weapon tests in all environments.

The United Kingdom in the early part of the session said that it was making strenuous efforts in the tripartite negotiations and that good progress had been made. Agreement in principle had been reached on most of the major issues and the parties hoped quickly to resolve the outstanding ones. The aim, the United Kingdom said, was a multilateral treaty with verification provisions providing maximum confidence of compliance, and a protocol, integral to the treaty, covering peaceful nuclear explosions. The United States also said that the three parties were pushing towards resolution of the issues standing in the way of an agreement and referred to the substantial progress made in comprehensive test-ban negotiations during the past year. The USSR stated that general and complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests was one of the questions of great importance requiring solution without delay.

The discussions in the Committee were marked by expressions of disappointment at the failure of the three members engaged in negotiations to produce a draft treaty or at least a comprehensive situation report.

In particular, Committee members belonging to a group known as the Group of 21—Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire—voiced frustration over the continued absence of results in an important area on which agreement

¹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 39, resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, containing Final Document.

among the three had seemed close at hand for the greater part of two years.

Cuba, as co-ordinator of and on behalf of the Group of 21, stated that the General Assembly had for several years accorded highest priority to a comprehensive test ban. Noting that the Committee had not been able to discharge the mandate entrusted to it to negotiate a treaty on a ban because no draft treaty had been submitted, the Group called for full attention to the question at the second part of the 1979 session, and urged the three negotiating States to present a comprehensive report on the state of their negotiations.

Sweden suggested that the three powers give a full account of their remaining difficulties if further delay was expected, while Mexico, noting that the United Nations had been seeking the total cessation of nuclear-weapon testing for more than a quarter of a century, stressed the urgent need for the Committee to have a preliminary draft treaty at an early date. Japan held that it was lack of political will on the part of the nuclear-weapon States that had hindered the realization of a comprehensive test ban.

In the view of several Eastern European States, including Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Poland, the negotiations appeared encouraging. Czechoslovakia perceived them as being at an advanced stage and the German Democratic Republic said the USSR had made proposals which could yield important progress. Eastern European member States expressed the view that cessation of testing was linked to achievement of progress in nuclear disarmament as a whole. In that context, they referred to a proposal for negotiations on ending the production of nuclear weapons and reducing stockpiles, which they, as well as Mongolia, had submitted to the Committee at the current session (see below).

Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands expressed disappointment about the slow rate of progress and stated their desire to move on to negotiations on the testing of global facilities for verification of a ban by seismological means. The Netherlands presented a working paper on the subject—a study on the use of short-period initial-motion data of direct longitudinal waves to discriminate between earthquakes and explosions.

The Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events met from 19 February to 2 March for its seventh session, and again from 16 to 27 July, and submitted progress reports to the Committee. After examining and approving the last report, on 7 August, the Committee decided, on a proposal by Sweden, to have the Group continue its work and to invite

the World Meteorological Organization to continue to participate in the Group's work. The report elaborated on the Group's 1978 reports2 by showing how seismological science could be applied co-operatively to facilitate the international exchange of seismological data under a test-ban treaty and a protocol on peaceful nuclear explosions. Sweden submitted to the Committee a working paper on its international seismological data-centre demonstration facilities.

The views of Committee members on the work of the Ad Hoc Group were generally positive, notwithstanding that some had reservations about the global testing of the seismic data-exchange system.

Towards the end of the session, the United Kingdom, speaking on behalf also of the USSR and the United States, provided an oral status report to the Committee, observing that the tripartite negotiations had continued intensively over the year. It reiterated that the parties were agreed that the treaty should ban any nuclearweapon test explosion in any environment and cover nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under an integral protocol. They envisaged that after a certain period the parties to the treaty would hold a conference to review its operation. Negotiations during the year had concentrated on verification and were continuing on detailed arrangements on that complex subject, though it had been agreed that verification would be by national technical means, with the possibility of on-site inspection. There would also be an exchange of seismic data, the modalities of which would be influenced by the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Group and would involve establishment of a committee of experts, drawn from the parties to the treaty, to implement the exchange. The United Kingdom gave the assurance that the three negotiating partners were determined to achieve an agreement meeting international expectations and attracting the widest possible adherence, and would make every effort to conclude the negotiations early and successfully.

A number of States, including Australia, Canada, Egypt, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, expressed disappointment in the status report as being general, less than hoped for, or similar to earlier ones. India commented on the seeming unwillingness of the three States to negotiate within the Committee.

Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament

During discussion of nuclear disarmament and cessation of the nuclear arms race-from 19 to 23 April and from 2 to 6 July— the members

of the Committee on Disarmament generally reaffirmed their previous positions regarding the question.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR, later joined by Romania, submitted to the Committee a document containing those countries' approach to negotiations on ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing their stockpiles until they were completely destroyed. The USSR pointed out that the paper recognized that the elimination of nuclear weapons would involve mutually agreed stages and verification measures, although each disarmament measure must be an organic part of the nuclear disarmament programme as a whole. It regarded the Committee as a suitable forum for the negotiations but felt that participation by all the nuclear powers was essential. It also held that the existing balance of nuclear strength should remain undisturbed at all stages; thus, it stated, the principle of not jeopardizing the security of States would be upheld. Finally, the approach should be correlated with existing negotiations and arrangements already agreed upon to limit the nuclear arms race.

Romania supported the idea that the Committee at the first stage should organize a broad exchange of views and consultations on ways and means of starting the negotiations.

Nigeria felt that the Eastern European initiative could provide a timely basis for starting negotiations; it had not ignored the need to maintain credible security of all States during the stage-by-stage process of cessation of production and gradual elimination of nuclear weapons. Nigeria observed that certain basic factors were generally accepted as a prerequisite for any effective nuclear disarmament negotiations, among them the undiminished security of all States, adequate verification measures, negotiations in stages, and special responsibilities devolving on the two nuclear-weapon States with the largest arsenals.

Mexico stated that the proposal should receive serious study in the Committee. and felt that the provisions of the Final Document of the tenth special session might provide a sound basis for constructive consultations and negotiations. Algeria said that, in view of the difficulty of achieving nuclear disarmament, it endorsed the implementation of appropriate measures by stages as suggested in the Eastern European paper.

The United States explained that, while it favoured elimination of nuclear weapons and did not disagree with the objective of the paper, it disagreed with the method by which the

proposal sought to eliminate nuclear weapons. Nuclear arsenals could not be separated from the integrated defence posture of the nuclearweapon States and those who depended on them for their security. General disarmament would require elimination of all kinds of weaponsnuclear, other weapons of mass destruction, and conventional. Elimination of one class of weapons without compensating reductions in other classes would give considerable advantage to States that possessed large arsenals of those other classes. Thus, in the United States view, the proposal addressed the problem of nuclear disarmament without considering the effect it would have on the security of States. Reducing reliance on nuclear weapons was a long, difficult and serious task which had begun with the second series of strategic arms limitation talks (which, along with the treaty which culminated the talks, was known as SALT II), to be followed soon, it hoped, by a comprehensive test ban, by SALT III, and by other appropriate and verifiable measures. It saw no reason to turn away from that approach.

The United Kingdom expressed the view that consideration had to be given to the question of whether, at this time, proposals for the reduction of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of nuclear stockpiles until they were completely destroyed would risk diminishing the security of any nation or group of nations, and to whether the measures involved would be verifiable. Measures which disturbed the balance in favour of States with the most troops and conventional weapons were not acceptable to the United Kingdom.

France stated that an unrealistic attempt to ensure security through the abolition of the nuclear weapon alone, regardless of the broader political and military context, would compromise the over-all military balance and so jeopardize security. In the current circumstances, France suggested that the appropriate organ to discuss the reduction in nuclear arsenals might be the Disarmament Commission. Several Western States, including Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, expressed similar views.

Japan believed that, to achieve the abolishment of nuclear weapons, the Committee should take various measures to arrest the nuclear arms race while strengthening the non-proliferation regime, and gradually reduce nuclear armaments.

In the light of the discussions in the Committee, the Group of 21 revised a working paper they had submitted earlier in the year containing the Group's approach to how the Committee should proceed to consider the item on the cessa-

tion of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament. They noted with satisfaction the initiative of the Eastern European States; while maintaining their full adherence to the action programme outlined in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,3 the Group believed that such an initiative might be a stimulus for exploratory consultations leading to effective negotiations. The Group was of the view that the Committee on Disarmament was the most suitable forum for such negotiations. Although other negotiations could go on in parallel with the multilateral negotiations, the Group believed that negotiations conducted outside the Committee should not hinder negotiations within it. The need for undiminished security of all States in meaningful disarmament negotiations was noted as having been recognized by all States. The Group proposed that the Committee, as a first step, should endeavour in informal meetings and consultations to identify the prerequisites and elements for multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament and delineate a course of action.

The Committee on Disarmament pointed out in its report to the General Assembly that, while the exchanges of views on this item were most useful, they needed to be continued and intensified during the Committee's next session so that an agreed basis for progress might be found.

By a joint letter of 27 June 1979, the USSR and the United States transmitted to the Committee the texts of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II), the Protocol to the Treaty, a Joint Statement of Principles and Basic Guidelines for Subsequent Negotiations on the Limitation of Strategic Arms, and a joint USSR/United States communique. They had been signed by the President of the United States, Jimmy Carter, and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid I. Brezhnev, in Vienna on 18 June, at the conclusion of meetings which began on 15 June.

On 2 July, the United States transmitted additional documents relating to the Treaty. These were agreed statements and common understandings, a memorandum of understanding, statements of data on the numbers of strategic offensive arms and a USSR statement on the Tu-22M "Backfire" bomber.

Assurances to non-nuclear States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons

The principal discussion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclearweapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons was held from 25 to 29 June 1979, although views on the question were also expressed at other stages of the Committee's discussions on nuclear disarmament.

Early in the session, Pakistan reiterated its position in favour of uniform assurances by nuclear States to non-nuclear-weapon States, stating that the formulation of assurances on non-use of nuclear weapons — "negative" security assurances—sought by the General Assembly in a resolution of 21 December 1976⁴ provided the most viable basis for evolving such a uniform obligation by the nuclear powers. In March, Pakistan proposed that the Committee consider the conclusion of an international convention on the question and submitted a draft convention; in June it submitted a working paper on the nature, scope and content, as well as the form, of effective international arrangements for such assurances.

By article I of Pakistan's draft, nuclearweapon States parties, as a first step towards a complete nuclear-weapons ban, would pledge not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States not parties to the security arrangements of some nuclearweapon States, without prejudice to obligations arising from nuclear-free-zone treaties. The same parties, by article II, would undertake to avoid even the possibility of such use or threat in any contingency and to achieve nuclear disarmament in the shortest possible time. By article III, breaches could be brought to the Security Council's attention under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.⁵ The convention would be concluded for an indefinite period, to lapse when nuclear disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons had been achieved (article IV). Articles V to VII dealt with amendments, signature, depositary, ratification, accession, entry into force (following the deposit of instruments of ratification of the USSR and the United States and a number— not specified— of other States), registration, notification and official languages.

The USSR continued to hold that the most complete and effective solution to the problem of protecting non-nuclear-weapon States from nuclear weapons would be through universal legal guarantees agreed to by the nuclear-weapon powers. Referring to a working paper submitted by six Eastern European members of the Committee and Mongolia, containing a draft

³ Ibid., p. 39, resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, containing Final Document, esp. para. 50.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 32, resolution 31/189 C.

⁵ For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

international convention on strengthening guarantees, the USSR stated its firm support of the idea of concluding such a convention with the participation, on the one hand, of nuclear-weapon States that were prepared to provide appropriate guarantees, and, on the other, of interested non-nuclear-weapon States that would renounce the production or acquisition of nuclear weapons and did not have them on their territory. It urged the Committee to work on preparation of a convention without delay.

Hungary, in introducing the working paper containing the draft convention on behalf of its sponsors—Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR—emphasized that, such partial measures notwithstanding, only achievement of the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons and nuclear disarmament, leading to the complete elimination of such weapons, could result in complete security in the nuclear era.

By article I of the seven-power draft, nuclearweapon States parties would pledge not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against nonnuclear States parties which renounced the production and acquisition of such weapons and which had none in their territory or under their jurisdiction or control anywhere, extending, under article II, also to the armed forces and installations under the jurisdiction and control of such States. Consultations could be requested between parties, under article III, to clarify the circumstances of possible contrary actions. The duration of the convention was indefinite (article IV) and secession was permitted with three months' notice to the Security Council if exceptional circumstances placed a party's higher interests in jeopardy. Articles V to VII concerned amendments, signature, depositary, ratification, entry into force (the required number of States was not specified), notification, registration and authentic texts.

Noting the importance of reliable assurances non-nuclear-weapon through a convention, the German Democratic Republic stressed that such States, as parties to such a convention, would be offered a real equivalent for their renunciation of nuclear weapons. That would encourage a decision by those States not to produce or acquire nuclear weapons and not to allow their deployment on their territory. Poland stressed the minimal differences in views on the question and the constructiveness and flexibility of the position of the socialist States of Eastern Europe. That position, it noted, allowed for security guarantees in special agreements concluded with individual nonnuclear-weapon States, or for giving agreed, universal, juridical guarantees contained in an international convention.

The United Kingdom, while it welcomed statements made at the General Assembly's 1978 special session by the nuclear-weapon States giving negative security assurances to nonnuclear-weapon States,6 said that those assurances were so different in character that it would be immensely difficult to fuse them into a common form of negative security assurance in an international convention. It felt that there were two distinct aspects to the question, namely, the nature of the security assurance itself and the form in which it was expressed. The United Kingdom drew attention to a point raised by the Netherlands, that there would have to be assurance that the non-nuclear-weapon States concerned were indeed non-nuclear; adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Non-Proliferation Treaty)7 would provide the clearest assurance in that regard.

The United States, expressing its preference for solemn declarations on security guarantees, held that the varied approaches, indicated very little hope that the differences could be worked out to enable elaboration of a single convention; it was unlikely that the Committee would be able to devise a common formula that would satisfy each of the nuclear-weapon powers. The United States suggested that one way of enhancing the individual assurances would be for the Committee to recommend that the General Assembly adopt a resolution recognizing the legitimate security concerns of States which had undertaken firm obligations not to acquire nuclear explosive devices, and taking note of and setting forth the individual assurances given by the nuclear-weapon States. The United States submitted a working paper explaining its approach and containing an illustrative Assembly resolution.

France, while understanding the legitimate security concerns of States that had entered into commitments not to acquire nuclear weapons, did not believe that the concept of a convention of universal scope on negative guarantees corresponded to the current conditions of the international community, security conditions being too different, depending on regions and political and strategic situations.

The Federal Republic of Germany stressed that its position was that the assurances given by the nuclear-weapon States in their unilateral declarations were self-executing, legally binding and recognized in international law, and felt

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 24.

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 16, resolution 2373(XXII) of 12 June 1968, annexing text of Treaty.

that it would be difficult to conceive of a multilateral convention on the very sensitive element of the security of States.

Sweden stated that it supported negative assurances in principle but felt that it was too early to give preference to any specific model for co-ordination of existing pledges.

The position that an international instrument would provide the preferred solution was supported by a number of Committee members, including Algeria, Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Mexico and Zaire.

India observed that non-aligned States preferred an international convention on the question since such an instrument would provide an important incentive towards nuclear disarmament. It felt that security based on nuclear deterrence could not be lasting or genuine. India could not accept the legitimate use of nuclear weapons which, in its view, was implicit in negative guarantees. Yugoslavia stated that the issue of negative guarantees was linked not only to relations between nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States but to relations between the nuclear-weapon States themselves.

On 5 July, the Committee established an ad hoc working group open to all its members to consider and negotiate effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The working group held seven meetings as well as informal consultations between 13 July and 2 August. The Committee approved the group's report on 7 August. The group noted in its conclusions the wide recognition of the need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. There was no objection in principle to the idea of an international convention; however, the difficulties involved were pointed out. Also discussed was the possibility of a General Assembly resolution, and reference was made to a possible Security Council resolution and to declarations to be deposited with the Secretary-General as an interim arrangement. The preliminary examination, while clarifying certain issues, had underlined the complexity of elements requiring further consideration.

The Committee approved the group's recommendation that at the beginning of its 1980 session the Committee should continue negotiations on this question.

Chemical weapons

The Committee on Disarmament devoted a major part of its deliberations in 1979 to elaborating an agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons. The discussions ranged from

the consideration of procedural arrangement for negotiations to such substantive issues as the scope of a ban, the agents to be prohibited and verification of compliance, as well as possible provisions of a future convention on the subject. The urgency and importance of negotiating such a convention was stressed by all Committee members which participated in the discussions including Czechoslovakia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Poland and Sweden. Italy, the Netherlands and Poland submitted working papers containing a proposed plan of action and possible procedures for the Committee in dealing with chemical disarmament negotiations and the development of a chemical-weapons ban.

Most of those who spoke favoured a comprehensive approach, that is, a convention covering prohibition of the development, production stockpiling, acquisition, retention and transfer of chemicals for weapons purposes, and of chemical weapons themselves. Although it was generally agreed that a prohibition of chemical weapons should not detract from the obligations assumed by States under the Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, of 17 June 1925, opinion differed regarding inclusion of the prohibition of the use of chemical weapons in a convention.

France held that prohibition of use should be based on a combination of two criteria: the toxicity threshold (the minimum dosage producing a toxic effect in the organism) and the safety factor, which might be defined as the ratio between the effect threshold (the minimum dose producing transient physiological effects without consequences for the organism) and the lethal dose.

Poland deemed it necessary to differentiate between chemical-weapons agents on the basis of levels of toxicity so that one could easily distinguish between chemical agents with military potential and those commonly used in agriculture (herbicides, defoliants and pest-control agents) which, because of their low toxicity levels, had no practical military significance. It submitted an outline of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction.

Denmark, a non-member participating in the discussions, said that a ban on chemical weapons should be as comprehensive and well defined as possible and thus should also include the military use of herbicides and defoliants. Another participating non-member, Finland, submitted a working document on a Finnish project relating to chemical identification of chemical-weapons

agents, and a second concerning a Finnish study of identification of potential organophosphorus warfare agents, outlining an approach for standardization of techniques and reference data.

Canada stated that the best hope for early progress would be in the direction of an agreement based on the concept of excluded activities rather than excluded agents. Although comprehensive in all respects, the treaty should provide for its own gradual implementation by successive stages, each subject to appropriate control.

It was generally agreed in the Committee that activities could be permitted for non-hostile purposes (industrial research, medical or other peaceful purposes) as well as for military purposes not related to chemical warfare.

The question of verification of compliance with the provisions of the proposed convention presented one of the most difficult problems. While it was agreed that effective verification of the destruction of chemical weapons was a crucial aspect, views differed on whether or not effective on-site verification measures were technically feasible. A number of speakers, including those of France, Italy, Kenya and Venezuela, felt it was indispensable that the system of verification be of an international character to give assurances that its provisions were being observed.

In the view of Australia, verification procedures should include consultations, an exchange of information about chemical weapons and the manufacture of substances and, above all, on-site inspection to certify not only the destruction of stocks but also that proscribed chemicals were not being manufactured by units producing similar chemical substances. The United Kingdom submitted a report on a visit to that country by chemical-weapons experts from 19 Governments in March 1979 to inspect a former nerve-agent plant being demolished and to tour a civil chemical factory.

Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany suggested that verification should be as unintrusive as possible and that the possibility of making use of modern technology, including observation satellites, should be explored, so as to rule out the disclosure of commercial and industrial secrets. Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy shared the view, however, that some form of physical access to the territory of the State being verified was unavoidable. The Federal Republic of Germany submitted a working paper on its experience in some aspects of international verification of non-production of chemical weapons, including the results of a March 1979 international workshop on the subject.

Mongolia, on the other hand, stated that it

was possible to secure effective control by national means of verification, in combination with a few international measures. The latter, it stressed, must not be used to the detriment of the national interests of States. Hungary noted a growing trend towards the establishment of international machinery for verification which, it felt, might easily begin to function independently from the actual disarmament agreements. It stated that methods of verification based on national means, supplemented by international arrangements in a mutually acceptable form and attached to concrete disarmament instruments, could become an efficient method of verification.

Brazil, on behalf of the Group of 21, introduced in April a proposal to establish an ad hoc working group, open to all Committee members, to elaborate a draft convention on prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction. The Group believed that negotiations within the Committee might proceed in parallel with the bilateral contacts under way between the USSR and the United States.

The proposal received support from Canada, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and others. Both the USSR and the United States had serious doubts concerning the proposal, the United States holding that such a group would hinder rather than assist the bilateral process. Eastern European countries preferred a Polish suggestion for setting up an open-ended contact group to seek to define further the most appropriate methods and forms of the Committee's work and to harmonize them with the bilateral efforts in order to accelerate progress towards early agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons.

The Committee was not able to reach agreement on the methods and procedures that should be followed in dealing with the question of chemical weapons. In August, France, Italy and the Netherlands submitted an evaluation of the Committee's discussions in 1979 on the prohibition of chemical weapons.

On 7 August, the USSR and the United States submitted a joint report on their bilateral negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons. The report, which was orally presented to the Committee on 31 July, stated, among other things, that the two sides believed that the scope of the prohibitions should be determined on the basis of a general-purpose criterion and that parties to the convention should assume the obligation never in any circumstances to develop, produce, stockpile, otherwise acquire, possess or retain supertoxic lethal chemicals, other lethal or highly toxic chemicals or their precursors (with certain exceptions, e.g. chemicals intended for non-hostile purposes), as well as chemical mu-

nitions or other means of chemical warfare. The report added that negotiations were continuing on several issues relating to the scope of prohibition.

The USSR and the United States believed that the fulfilment of the obligations to be assumed under the future convention should be subject to adequate verification, based on a combination of national and international measures. International verification measures should include the creation of a consultative committee. National technical means of verification would be used in a manner consistent with generally accepted principles of international law.

The report also noted certain areas concerning which the two powers had been unable to reach agreement, for example the scope of data to be exchanged, certain aspects of international verification measures, and conditions for entry into force of the convention.

The Committee, in its report to the General Assembly, noted the two-power joint statement on their negotiations and their assurance that they would exert their best efforts to complete the negotiations and present a joint initiative as soon as possible. The Committee stated that it would proceed with negotiations at its 1980 session.

New types and systems of weapons of mass destruction; radiological weapons

A two-component agenda item on new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, and radiological weapons, was considered by the Committee on Disarmament from 10 to 13 July.

The USSR urged the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction and called on the Committee to continue negotiations to that end. This position was strongly supported by Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia and Poland, which stressed their intention to rule out once and for ever any misuse of scientific findings and technological potential for the invention of new means of mass destruction; that goal could be achieved by a comprehensive ban of a preventive nature.

The USSR reiterated a proposal it had put forward in 1978 for the establishment, under the Committee's auspices, of an ad hoc group of governmental experts to consider the question of possible areas of the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. It also pointed out that, to accommodate various comments and wishes, a revised draft agreement it had submitted in 1977,8 expanding

on its 1975 initiative for such an agreement,⁹ contained provisions for a comprehensive prohibition, listing examples, and the possibility of supplementing that list and of prohibiting specific types and systems of weapons on the basis of separate agreements.

Also supporting negotiation of an agreement on the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction, Yugoslavia held that such a prohibition should apply to all weapons of mass destruction, because the essential principle was to end the qualitative proliferation of armaments.

Western States which referred to the question continued to stress that the most effective approach would be by negotiating individual agreements on specific new types of such weapons as they were identified. The United Kingdom felt the best course of action would be to keep the question under review so that the desirability of such agreements could be considered at appropriate times. Similarly, Italy felt the Committee should, in addition, acquire all available data and draw up the legal instruments for banning particular types of mass-destruction weapons as soon as they were identified. The Federal Republic of Germany reiterated its position that the weapons in question had to be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

Kenya called upon the Committee to support all efforts directed towards narrowing the differences between the two approaches to the question.

In July, the USSR submitted a working document summarizing the principal results of the Committee's discussion. Experts from some countries also provided information. The Committee decided to examine the general question further in 1980.

On 9 July, the USSR and the United States submitted an agreed joint proposal on major elements of a treaty prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons, also known as radioactive material weapons.

Major elements of such a treaty were a definition of "radiological weapons" and undertakings by States parties: not to develop, produce, stockpile, otherwise acquire or possess, or use such weapons; not to employ any radioactive material not defined as a radiological weapon, and not produced by a nuclear explosive device, to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of the radiation produced by the decay of such material; not to assist, encourage or induce any person, group or entity to engage in any of those activities; and to take any measures necessary to pre-

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 12. 9 See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 70, resolution 3479(XXX) of 11 December 1975, annexing draft agreement.

vent loss of and prohibit or prevent diversion of radioactive materials that might be used in radiological weapons and any activities contrary to the treaty anywhere under their jurisdiction.

The use of sources of radiation from radioactive decay for peaceful purposes would not be hindered, and the treaty's provisions would be without prejudice to any generally recognized principles and applicable rules of international law concerning such use; nor would the treaty limit or detract from obligations assumed under the Non-Proliferation Treaty, the 1925 Geneva Protocol, or any existing rules of international law governing armed conflict.

Elements also included provision for consultation and co-operation in solving problems which might arise, including the possible services of international organizations as well as of a consultative committee of experts to be convened at a party's request and whose functions and procedures were to be set out in an annex constituting an integral part of the treaty. Parties could also lodge complaints with the Security Council, with which parties would co-operate in carrying out investigations and in providing assistance deemed rightful.

Other elements referred to amendment procedure, duration of the treaty (unlimited), withdrawal (with three months' notice if extraordinary events jeopardized a party's supreme interests), a review conference (a maximum of 10 years after entry into force) and review conferences thereafter, signature, ratification, accession, depositary (the Secretary-General), registration and authentic texts.

The USSR reiterated that it considered the prohibition of radiological weapons as a part of the solution to the problem of the comprehensive prohibition of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction.

The United States made clear its understanding that obligations undertaken in the projected treaty would not cover uses of radioactive materials or sources of radiation except uses prohibited by the treaty, and commented that nuclear explosive weapons, while they produced radiation along with other destructive effects, constituted a category of weapons of mass destruction separate from radiological weapons and were therefore not covered by the joint initiative.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the USSR/United States submission. A number of members, however, including France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and several of the Group of 21, noted that time would be needed for their Governments to examine it. Draft formulations for the preambular part of the proposed treaty and for provisions relating to review conferences and entry into force were submitted by Hungary

and by the German Democratic Republic, respectively. The Committee decided to continue consideration of the agreed joint proposal as soon as possible at its next annual session.

General and complete disarmament and related matters

The Committee on Disarmament affirmed its commitment to promoting general and complete disarmament both in an introductory paragraph to its agenda—stating that the Committee would promote the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control—and in its item on a comprehensive programme of disarmament leading to general and complete disarmament under effective international control. Other areas of the Committee's agenda, such as reduction of military budgets, reduction of armed forces, disarmament and development, disarmament and international security, and collateral measures were also relevant to the goal.

France indicated its frustration with the scantiness of results attained in the field of disarmament and observed that there were two temptations: to freeze existing international balances through the perpetuation of blocs, and to believe that general and complete disarmament was possible in the world as it existed. France considered that either course would be equally disastrous; the essential course lay in the application of the fundamental principles embodied in the United Nations Charter, from which the right of States and peoples to security was derived. In France's opinion, this right comprised three elements: strict observance of the international guarantees of security, starting with those in the Charter; the right of each State to organize its defence in such a manner that it could deter a potential aggressor; and the obligation of each State not to arm itself beyond a level which others regarded as a threat.

The USSR presented a message from Leonid I. Brezhnev, who wished the Committee success in solving the complex problem of ending the arms race and achieving disarmament, stressed the scope and importance of the subject and assured the support of the USSR.

The United Kingdom noted that arms control enhanced security only if it was credible, and in that context stressed the importance of verification and undiminished security for all States while progressing towards the final objective.

The United States stressed that the essential role of the negotiating forum lay in the pursuit of common goals and, noting that no nation could be expected to support any agreement which put its security at risk, said that the objective should be to strengthen the security of all peoples and nations.

Many of the non-nuclear-weapon States members of the Committee referred to general and complete disarmament as the end goal, often stressing such aspects of the over-all question as the continuing arms race and lack of progress in disarmament, the need for verification and undiminished security during a disarmament process, and the importance of confidence-building and political will.

Both the Federal Republic of Germany and Hungary noted that, although the system of cochairmanship had been replaced, there remained in the Committee a common recognition and understanding of the key role of the USSR and the United States in disarmament.

Yugoslavia stated that the military blocs and great powers were the protagonists in the arms race and that both had unfortunately made plans for further armament programmes.

Sweden recalled that in 1962 the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament had seen general and complete disarmament as the immediate object of negotiation, while other tasks were called collateral measures. Soon, however, difficulties had led that Committee to focus on specific collateral measures, and even those drastically lowered ambitions had proved difficult to fulfil. Sweden felt that the main obstacle was lack of confidence between blocs and States.

The Committee had before it, in connexion with collateral measures, a document submitted by Italy containing a draft additional protocol to the 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, ¹⁰ with a view to preventing an arms race in outer space, and another from Poland containing a working paper on further disarmament measures for preventing an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor. No action was taken on these papers.

Organizational and procedural questions

Early in the session, a number of member States commented on the organization of the Committee. Virtually all of them welcomed the changes which had been made as a result of decisions taken by the General Assembly at its special session in 1978. Many members, for instance, welcomed France's participation for the first time in the work of the Committee and hoped that China, as the remaining non-participating nuclear-weapon State, would soon accept the invitation to participate. The enlargement, broader representation and further democratization of the body were widely regarded as encouraging developments, most particularly by the Group of 21 members not associated with the major blocs.

Although a number of arrangements were agreed upon prior to the opening of the session, many organizational matters remained to be completed by the Committee itself and various proposals in that connexion were made early in the session.

The Committee established an ad hoc working group open to all members to prepare its draft rules of procedure. The group held 17 meetings and the draft rules of procedure it recommended were adopted by the Committee on 28 February. They included affirmation of a new system of monthly rotation of the Committee's chairmanship and detailed the Chairman's function. They also confirmed that the Committee would conduct its work and adopt its decisions by consensus, a procedure that applied also to its subsidiary organs.

The Committee also established an ad hoc working group to prepare its agenda and programme of work. Its discussions focused on the relation between the Committee's general agenda and its annual agenda—the latter to be the basis for the programme of work. The agenda (see p. 18) and programme of work were adopted on 10 and 11 April.

An evaluative statement by the Group of 21 at the conclusion of the Committee's session, an an evaluation of the results of that session by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR, were tabled for inclusion in the Committee's report.

Decisions of the General Assembly

At its 1979 regular session, which opened on 18 September, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions relating specifically to the work of the Committee on Disarmament.

On 11 December, by resolution 34/83 B on the report of the Committee, the Assembly, noting the Committee's work concerning its organization and procedures but deploring the fact that negotiations on priority disarmament tasks had not yielded concrete results, urged it to proceed without delay to substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda. It invited the Committee members involved in separate negotiations on specific priority questions to make every effort to achieve positive conclusions for submission to the Committee or, failing that, to submit a full report on the status of the negotiations and the results achieved. The Assembly also requested the Committee to initiate negotiations on a comprehensive programme of disarmament, on the basis of

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 41, resolution 2222(XXI) of 19 December 1966, annexing text of Treaty.

recommendations of the Disarmament Commission (see subchapter below), with a view to completing its elaboration before the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, scheduled for 1982.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 130 to 0, with 11 abstentions. The text was submitted in the First Committee by 29 countries which included those belonging to the Group of 21 in the Committee on Disarmament as well as Bangladesh, France, Ghana, Italy, Mauritius, Romania, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Uruguay. It was approved by the First Committee on 21 November—following a request by the United States for a vote—by 114 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

In introducing the draft, Yugoslavia noted that the establishment of the Committee on Disarmament as the single multilateral negotiating body was particularly welcomed, but the sponsors specifically wished the Committee to initiate negotiations and to play a central role in the implementation of disarmament measures.

The United States said it did not see how the Committee could negotiate on all the priority questions of disarmament and simultaneously elaborate a comprehensive programme of disarmament before the second special session; it was therefore not prepared to join in criticism of the Committee when it did not achieve the impossible. The USSR pointed out that its abstention was due to the extremely subjective approach on the part of the Committee on Disarmament reflected in the resolution, as well as the language used with regard to the links between the work of the Committee and talks going on outside it. Bulgaria, expressing a similar view, said it abstained because some of the language did not properly reflect the consensus on the constitution and status of the Committee that had been achieved during the 1978 special session.

The Assembly adopted without a vote, also on 11 December, resolution 34/83 L, on assistance to be provided to the Committee on Disarmament by the Secretary-General. By its provisions, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the staff and necessary assistance and services needed by the Committee and any subsidiary bodies which it might establish.

The resolution was sponsored in the First Committee by Burma, current Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament, and Egypt. Following approval of the text in the First Committee on 27 November without a vote, Italy, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, while not objecting to the consensus decision, reserved their positions on the financial implications indicated in connexion therewith.

Other resolutions relating to the work of the Committee on Disarmament

On 11 December, the General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions which had a bearing on the work of the Committee on Disarmament.

By resolution 34/73, the Assembly expressed its conviction that positive progress in the Committee's negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty was vital to the success of efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, asked the Committee to initiate negotiations on such a treaty as a matter of the highest priority, and called upon the three negotiating States to conclude their negotiations in time for consideration during the Committee's next session.

By resolution 34/79, the Assembly asked the Committee to continue and report on negotiations, with expert assistance, with a view to preparing a draft comprehensive agreement on prohibiting the development and manufacture of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction and, where necessary, specific agreements on particular types of such weapons.

The Assembly, by resolution 34/83 G, transmitted to the Committee the views of States concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons, prevention of nuclear war and related matters, asking it to take those views into consideration and to report thereon.

The Committee was asked, by resolution 34/83 J, to continue considering in 1980 the question of nuclear weapons in all aspects, to undertake preparatory consultations on negotiations on cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, and to initiate such negotiations as a matter of high priority, and report on them

By three resolutions, the Assembly took decisions on the question of security guarantees to non-nuclear-weapon States. By resolution 34/84, it asked the Committee to continue, on a priority basis during 1980, negotiations on effective international arrangements to assure nonnuclear-weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons with a view to elaborating a convention. By resolution 34/85, the Assembly recommended that the Committee conclude effective international arrangements on the subject in 1980, taking into account widespread support for a convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective. By resolution 34/86, it noted the statements on assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States made by the nuclear-weapon States and asked the Committee to continue its efforts to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to strengthen further the security of the non-nuclear-weapon States.

The Assembly requested the Committee, by resolution 34/87 D, to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons

and other explosive devices and keep the Assembly informed.

(Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISION! for page references to texts of above-mentioned resolutions.)

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

A/34/27 and Corr.1 and Appendices III and IV (CD/53). Report of Committee on Disarmament, Geneva, 24 January-27 April and 14 June-14 August 1979). (Appendix I: Rules of procedure of Committee on Disarmament; Appendix II: Report by Ad Hoc Working Group to consider and negotiate on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; Appendix III (CD/53/Appendix III/Vols. I and II): List and text of documents issued by Committee on Disarmament; Appendix IV (CD/53/Appendix IV/Vols. I-III): Index of statements by country and subject and verbatim records of Committee on Disarmament in 1979.)

General Assembly—34th session
First Committee, meetings 4,6,8-30,32-42,44.
Plenary meetings 5, 8-10, 13-16, 19-22, 24-26, 28, 97.

A/C.1/34/L.13. Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burma, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Kenya, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 38, by 114 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

A/34/752. Report of First Committee (on review of implementation of recommendations and decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 10th special session), draft resolution B.

Resolution 34/83 B, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/752, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 130 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

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

The General Assembly,

Expressing its satisfaction at the establishment, in accordance with the agreement reached at the tenth special session, of the Committee on Disarmament and the fact that the Committee held its first session in the course of 1979,

Noting with appreciation the valuable results of the work of the Committee on Disarmament concerning its organization and procedures,

Deploring the fact that negotiations on priority tasks in the field of disarmament have not thus far yielded any concrete results, in spite of the repeated appeals of the General Assembly.

Convinced that the Committee on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should become urgently and most directly involved in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament and play the central role in the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Stressing that negotiations on specific disarmament issue: conducted outside the Committee on Disarmament should not in any way constitute an impediment to the negotiations on such questions in the Committee,

Having considered the first report of the Committee on Disarmament.

- 1. Urges the Committee on Disarmament to proceed, with out any further delay, to substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and the other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on those questions;
- 2. Invites the members of the Committee on Disarmament involved in separate negotiations on specific priority questions of disarmament to make every effort to achieve a positive conclusion of those negotiations without further delay for submission to the Committee and, failing this, to submit to the Committee a full report on the status of their separate negotiations and results achieved thus far in order to contribute most directly to the negotiations in the Committee in accordance with paragraph 1 above;
- 3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament, at its session in 1980, to initiate negotiations on the comprehensive programme of disarmament, with a view to completing its elaboration before the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, in 1982, and, in doing so, to take as a basis the recommendations adopted by the Disarmament Commission:
- 4. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Disarmament.
- A/34/7/Add.15. Administrative and financial implications of inter alia, 2-power draft resolution, A/C.1/34/L.36. Report of ACABO.
- A/C1/34/L.36. Burma and Egypt: draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 27 November 1979 meeting 44.
- A/C.1/34/L.50, A/C.5/34/59. Administrative and financial implications of 2-power draft resolution, A/C.1/34/L.36 Statements by Secretary-General.

A/34/812. Administrative and financial implications of, inter

alia, draft resolution L recommended by First Committee in A/34/752. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/752. Report of First Committee, draft resolution L.

Resolution 34/83 L, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/752, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Disarmament,

Stressing once again that considerable and urgent work remains to be accomplished by the Committee on Disarmament, Noting that the Committee on Disarmament adopted its rules of procedure, which contain detailed arrangements on all aspects relating to its work,

Noting also that rule 17 of the rules of procedure of the Committee on Disarmament states that the Secretary-General will be requested to provide the staff as well as the necessary assistance and services needed by the Committee and any subsidiary bodies which it may establish,

Requests, accordingly, the Secretary-General to provide the staff as well as the necessary assistance and services needed by the Committee on Disarmament and any subsidiary bodies which it may establish, in accordance with the arrangements contained in its rules of procedure.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of Assembly resolutions 34/83~A, C-K~and~M.]

Disarmament Commission

Report of the Disarmament Commission

Following an organizational session in 1978,¹¹ the Disarmament Commission held its first substantive session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 14 May to 8 June 1979. The major items on the Commission's agenda were: consideration of the elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament; consideration of various aspects of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, in order to expedite negotiations aimed at effective elimination of the danger of nuclear war; and harmonization of views on concrete steps to be undertaken by States regarding a gradual agreed reduction of military budgets and reallocation of resources currently being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.

The Commission had before it two reports by the Secretary-General submitting views and suggestions of Member States on measures adopted outside the aegis of the United Nations regarding implementation of the 1978 recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and on a comprehensive programme of disarmament. These reports contained replies to the Secretary-General's requests for such information pursuant to two 1978 Assembly resolutions.¹² Replies contained in the first report were from Argentina, Austria, Egypt, Japan, Romania and the United Kingdom. Views on a comprehensive disarmament programme were received from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, the Central African Empire, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Mauritius,

Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

The Secretary-General transmitted to the Commission all the disarmament proposals listed in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 13 and identified those which had been elaborated in separate resolutions of the Assembly at its 1978 regular session.

The Commission also had before it a letter to the Secretary-General from the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid transmitting the report of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, held in London on 24 and 25 February 1979 (see p. 173).

Working papers giving views on the elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament were submitted by China, by Sri Lanka on behalf of members of the non-aligned movement, by Czechoslovakia on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, and by the Federal Republic of Germany.

During the session, the Commission primarily considered the elements of a comprehensive programme, deferring the other items on its agenda until its 1980 session.

In a general exchange of views, there was broad agreement on the nature of the elements which should comprise the comprehensive programme and on its scope and objectives. The

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 59.

 ¹² Ibid., pp. 66 and 125, resolutions 33/71 F of 14 December and 33/91 A of 16 December 1978.
 13 Ibid., p. 39, resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, para. 125.

Chairman of the Commission, in his opening statement, said it was clear that the comprehensive programme must necessarily cover both short- and long-term objectives. In his view, it should deal not merely with measures of arms control and disarmament but should encompass also related issues of international peace and security and economic and social development.

The USSR stated that, since the main danger to the cause of peace was the nuclear arms race, it was necessary to halt and then reverse it and achieve nuclear disarmament through various practical measures, including guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States and non-emplacement of nuclear weapons where there were none. It also supported, inter alia, a ban on nuclear-weapons testing, strengthening of the non-proliferation regime, creation of nuclear-free zones and zones of peace, the prohibition of chemical weapons and the convening of a world disarmament conference.

France, speaking on behalf of the nine member countries of the European Community, stated that in considering the elements of a comprehensive programme the Commission should bear in mind that the measures making up the programme should be balanced in such a way as to guarantee the security of States at all times. The global programme, to be realistic, had to bear in mind the needs of a regional approach, inasmuch as the criteria for security for States varied according to their geographical position. The nine also believed that there should be a balance between nuclear and conventional disarmament and that adequate verification was essential. The views elaborated by France were reflected in statements of other Western States.

Japan believed that due regard for the security of States, a balance between the responsibilities of nuclear and non-nuclear States, a feasible programme devoid of political propaganda, and effective verification measures were principles on which to base the discussions on the elements of a comprehensive disarmament programme.

China stated that the Commission ought to proceed from an accurate appraisal of the international situation. It noted particularly the arms race between the two super-powers and said the basic principle to be followed should be that they be the first to reduce their armaments. Also, conventional and nuclear disarmament should be given equal importance. China held that relations between States must be based on mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs of others, equality of countries regardless of size, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

Mexico stated that, given the limited time available, the Commission should not be too am-

bitious and should confine itself strictly to consideration of the elements of a comprehensive programme—not to the preparation of the programme itself, or even a preliminary draft programme.

Romania emphasized that the programme should be a dynamic and flexible document, constantly updated with new ideas and proposals, advocating a system of steps organically subordinate to the final goal of general and complete disarmament while bringing the international community closer to it. In Canada's view, the Commission should concentrate on achieving consensus on a framework to guide the negotiations proper, which were the responsibility of the Committee on Disarmament. Sri Lanka stated that the proposals of the non-aligned States which it had introduced were meant to maintain and further the momentum generated by the Assembly's tenth special session.

Sweden believed that a comprehensive programme should embrace not only the work of the Committee on Disarmament but also that of other relevant United Nations organs, and all negotiations and other important disarmament activities in whatever forum they might take place.

Following the general exchange of views, the Commission established an informal open-ended working group to deal with recommendations on the elements of a comprehensive programme. The working group held four meetings and in turn set up a drafting group which held 11 meetings. The working group presented its recommendations to the Commission on 4 June. Following discussion, the Commission, on 8 June, adopted by consensus its report to the General Assembly containing its recommendations on the elements of a comprehensive programme for subsequent transmission to the Committee on Disarmament. The elements were the following.

I. Introduction

- 1. Advocated by the General Assembly of the United Nations for nearly two decades, general and complete disarmament under effective international control must continue to be the ultimate goal of all endeavours undertaken in the sphere of disarmament.
- 2. In 1969, the Assembly, after declaring the decade of the 1970s as a "Disarmament Decade," requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) to work out "a comprehensive programme, dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control..." ¹⁴ Although this appeal was reiterated by the Assembly in later

¹⁴ See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 22, resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969.

years, it was not possible for CCD to discharge this mandate.

- 3. The first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament laid the basis in its Final Document, adopted by consensus, for an international disarmament strategy, in which the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament was an important element. The Disarmament Commission was entrusted with the task of considering the elements of a comprehensive programme for disarmament to be submitted as recommendations to the Assembly and, through it, to the negotiating body, the Committee on Disarmament, 15 which was requested by the Assembly to undertake the elaboration of such a programme.
- 4. The comprehensive programme of disarmament, which would provide the necessary framework for substantive negotiations in the field of disarmament, should be a carefully worked out package of interrelated measures in the field of disarmament, which would lead the international community towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.
- 5. The comprehensive programme of disarmament should be based principally on the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly. It should lay down an agreed framework for sustained international action in the field of disarmament, including negotiations at different levels, that is, multilateral, bilateral and regional, on specific measures of disarmament. The elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament should not in any way impair the commitment entered into by Member States, in the Final Document, to make every effort faithfully to carry out the Programme of Action set forth therein. 16
- 6. The Committee on Disarmament should commence work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme at the earliest possible date and all efforts should be exerted so as to submit it for consideration and adoption not later than the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, scheduled to be held in 1982.
- 7. The comprehensive programme of disarmament should:
- (a) define the objectives of the comprehensive programme of disarmament together with the principles that should guide the negotiations and priorities which should be applied in the negotiations;
- (b) encompass all measures thought to be advisable in order to ensure that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control becomes a reality in a world in which international peace and security prevail and in which the new international economic order is strengthened and consolidated;
- (c) include, as parallel measures accompanying progress in disarmament, measures to strengthen institutions for maintaining peace and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means as well as measures necessary to bring about the effective application of the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;
 - (d) establish appropriate procedures for:
 - i) the implementation of the programme, and

- a continuing review of the implementation of the programme;
- (e) cover measures aimed at encouraging international and national efforts to promote knowledge and information about disarmament, in order to create an international atmosphere conducive to the implementation of measures needed to be taken to bring about the halting and the reversal of the arms race and the achievement of the ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

II. Objectives, principles and priorities

- 8. The immediate objective of a comprehensive programme of disarmament should be to maintain and further the momentum generated by the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to initiate and expedite urgent negotiations on halting the arms race in all its aspects, to open a process of genuine disarmament on an internationally agreed basis and to increase international confidence and relaxation of international tension.
- 9. The long-term objectives should be, through the co-ordinated implementation of the comprehensive programme of disarmament, to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control, to avert the danger of war and to create conditions for a just and stable international peace and security and the full realization of the new international economic order.
- 10. The elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament should take place as urgently as possible and parallel with the negotiations on concrete disarmament measures, particularly those agreed in the Programme of Action adopted at the tenth special session of the Assembly. The comprehensive programme of disarmament should contain a phased programme covering measures in the different fields in which the implementation of the first stage should effectively contribute to the halting of the arms race and to the opening of the process of genuine disarmament.
- 11. During the first stage of the implementation of the comprehensive programme of disarmament, special attention should be given to the immediate cessation of the nuclear arms race and the removal of the threat of a nuclear war.
- 12. The comprehensive programme of disarmament should be elaborated and implemented on the basis of the strict observance of the principles contained in the Final Document and in accordance with the priorities stated in paragraph 45 thereof, 17 it being understood that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently.

III. Measures

13. The process to be outlined in the comprehensive programme of disarmament should be conceived and implemented in accordance with the fundamental principles enshrined in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly. It should take place in such an

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 39, resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, para. $118.\,$

¹⁶ Ibid., sect. III.

¹⁷ Ibid.

equitable manner as to ensure the right of each State to security, inter alia, through the adoption of appropriate measures, taking into account the importance of nuclear disarmament and conventional disarmament, the special responsibility of the States with the largest military arsenals and the necessity for adequate measures of verification.

14. The comprehensive programme of disarmament should encompass the following measures as envisaged in the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session

A. Disarmament measures

- 1. Nuclear weapons
- (a) Nuclear-test ban;
- (b) Cessation of the nuclear arms race in all its aspects and nuclear disarmament, which will require urgent negotiation of agreements at appropriate stages and with adequate measures of verification satisfactory to the States concerned for:
 - (i) cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems:
 - cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
 - reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time;
- (c) Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;
- (d) Continuation of the strategic arms limitation negotiations between the two parties concerned;
- (e) Further steps to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 65 to 71 of the Final Document; 18
- (f) Establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones.

2. Other weapons of mass destruction

- (a) Prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction;
- (b) Prevention of the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;
- (c) Prohibition of the development, production and use of radiological weapons.

3. Conventional weapons and armed forces

- (a) Cessation of the conventional arms race;
- (b) Agreements and measures, multilateral, regional and bilateral, on the limitation and reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces:
- (c) Prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons, including those which may cause unnecessary suffering or which may have indiscriminate effects, taking into account the results of the 1979 United Nations Con-

ference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (see p. 70);

(d) Consultations among major arms suppliers and recipients on the international transfer of conventional weapons.

4. Military expenditures

Reduction of military expenditures.

5. Verification

Verification methods and procedures in relation to specific disarmament measures, to facilitate the conclusion and effective implementation of disarmament agreements and to create confidence among States.

6. Related measures

- (a) Further steps to prohibit military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques;
- (b) Consideration of further steps to prevent an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof;
- (c) Further steps to prevent an arms race in outer space;
 - (d) Establishment of zones of peace.

B. Other measures

- 1. Confidence-building measures, taking into account the characteristics of each region.
- 2. Measures aimed at achieving relaxation of international tension.
- 3. Measures aimed at preventing the use of force in international relations, subject to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.
- 4. Implementation of the provisions contained in the Final Document intended to mobilize world public opinion in favour of disarmament.
- 5. Disarmament studies under the auspices of the United Nations.

Note: With reference to the measures dealt with in the present section, explicit mention was made of the following United Nations declarations:

1. Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; ¹⁹ 2. Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security; ²⁰ 3. Declaration of the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace. ²¹

C. Disarmament and development

Bearing in mind the close relationship between disarmament and development and taking into account the United Nations studies carried out in this field, the comprehensive programme of dis-

¹⁸ ibio

¹⁹ See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 788, resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970, annexing text of Declaration.

²⁰ Ibid., p. 105, resolution 2734(XXV) of 16 December 1970, containing text of Declaration.

²¹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 165, resolution 33/73 of 15 December 1978, containing text of Declaration.

armament should include measures aimed at ensuring that disarmament makes an effective contribution to economic and social development and, in particular, to the full realization of the new international economic order through:

- reallocation of resources from military purposes to economic and social development, especially for the benefit of the developing countries;
- (ii) savings from the reduction of military expenditures, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, which should increase the flow of resources to economic and social development, especially for the benefit of the developing countries;
- (iii) strengthening of international cooperation for the promotion of the transfer and utilization of nuclear technology for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries, taking into account the provisions of paragraphs 68 to 70 of the Final Document.

D. Disarmament and international security

Strengthening of international procedures and institutions for:

- maintenance of peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
- (ii) peaceful settlement of disputes;
- (iii) effectiveness of the security system of the Charter of the United Nations;
- (iv) United Nations peace-keeping in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

IV. Machinery and procedures

A. Role of the United Nations

- 15. (a) The United Nations should play a central role in the consideration and adoption of the comprehensive programme of disarmament. It must also play an adequate role in its implementation. It is essential, therefore, that the General Assembly and, through it, the Commission are regularly kept informed of the results of the negotiations on and elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament. It is also essential that the United Nations be kept duly informed through the Assembly, or any other appropriate United Nations channel reaching all Members of the Organization, of all disarmament efforts outside its aegis without prejudice to the progress of negotiations.
- (b) Convening, as necessary, of special sessions of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament.
- (c) The United Nations should sponsor programmes to promote public awareness of the dangers of the arms race, its effects on international peace and security, its economic and social consequences and its effect on the attainment of the new international economic order.
- (d) The Secretary-General shall periodically submit reports to the General Assembly on the economic and social consequences of the armaments

race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security.

B. Form of negotiations

16. The negotiations of the measures envisaged in the comprehensive programme of disarmament can be conducted on a bilateral, regional or multilateral level, depending on how, in each case, effective disarmament agreements can most readily be achieved. The international disarmament machinery should ensure that all disarmament issues are being dealt with in an appropriate context.

C. World disarmament conference

17. At the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation.

D. Review and verification of agreed measures

18. Examination of the requirements of an institutional and procedural nature to facilitate the disarmament process and to ensure implementation of disarmament agreements, including the relevant proposals referred to in paragraph 125 of the Final Document, or made elsewhere.

V. General

- 19. During the consideration of the elements of the comprehensive programme of disarmament, the Commission considered the following, on which consensus was not reached:
- (a) prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;
- (b) dissolution of military alliances and the dismantling of foreign military bases;
- (c) prohibition of the development, production and deployment of conventional weapons of great destructive power.

A number of countries made statements on the Commission's report, particularly on the recommendations on the elements. Many States, including Bangladesh, Finland, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Turkey and Yugoslavia, expressed general satisfaction with the results achieved, despite omissions and aspects which they felt needed strengthening, and welcomed the spirit of conciliation that had prevailed. Several of these members, however, as well as Algeria, Cuba, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Morocco, Romania and Venezuela, particularly regretted the absence of a consensus on one or more of the three elements concerning the prohibition of the use or threat of nuclear weapons, dissolution of military alliances and dismantling of foreign bases, and a ban on conventional weapons of great destructive power. On the other hand, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan explained their view that, under current political and military realities, inclusion of the first of these elements would risk destabilizing the international military balance with results contrary to strengthening peace and security, the second could only be

envisaged after general and complete disarmament under effective international control was obtained, and the third was vague and could give rise to confusion in its implementation.

Other States drew attention to certain elements which had not been dealt with in accordance with their specific views. For instance, the USSR and others, including several Eastern European countries, disagreed with proposals which could lead to the creation of verification organs in isolation from specific disarmament agreements. Bulgaria felt some reference should have been made to the prohibition of nuclear neutron weapons and also noted with concern the tendency to request establishment of new international institutions and bodies on disarma-The German Democratic Republic referred to proposals of the socialist States of Eastern Europe that it regretted were not reflected in the recommendations; these were, for example, no build-up of armed forces or armaments in other States' territories, dismantling of military bases and withdrawal of foreign troops, and the simultaneous disbandment of the two major military alliances. It held the view that all the recommendations must be interpreted according to the letter and spirit of the Final Document of the tenth special session. The Netherlands stated that, as far as it was concerned, wherever discrepancies occurred between the elements and the Final Document, the latter would carry more weight.

Brazil felt that diluted formulations and significant omissions of the document were reasons for misgivings; moreover, the elements did not identify priorities. Egypt would have liked to see the provisions contain assurance that disarmament measures would be extended to space.

The United Kingdom and the United States, together with members such as Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and New Zealand, presented the view that insufficient weight had been accorded to the importance of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The United States also held that the treatment of disarmament and development and of the reduction of military budgets was inadequate; in that connexion it noted, as did Belgium, the need for reliable means of comparing military expenditures internationally and for verifying compliance with agreed reductions. The Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy and the United Kingdom were among those which considered that the need for balance between nuclear and conventional disarmament was not made clear; nor did the reference to the right of each State to security adequately reflect the concept.

France also expressed concern that the primary and paramount idea of balance of disarma-

ment measures was not adequately reflected. It stated that it also considered that, because the nuclear disarmament process had not begun, the halting of nuclear tests did not make a significant contribution to the problem of nuclear weapons and their proliferation.

China felt the document failed to give full expression to the principle that the two superpowers must be the first to reduce armaments and had failed to make specific reference to a number of other important principles and urgent questions, such as establishing peace zones and nuclear-free zones, removal therefrom of foreign military presence and undertakings not to use nuclear weapons against such zones and non-nuclear States.

On 13 December 1979, the Disarmament Commission held two further meetings at which it reviewed resolutions on disarmament adopted by the General Assembly at its 1979 session and adopted a provisional agenda for its own 1980 session. It also re-elected, without objection, its Bureau to serve during 1980.

Discussion in the General Assembly

During consideration of the report of the Disarmament Commission by the General Assembly at its 1979 session, which opened on 18 September, most States which spoke on the subject in the debate in the First Committee expressed gratification that the Commission had reached agreement on the elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament. Among these States were France, Italy, Poland, Sri Lanka and Venezuela.

Denmark, Peru, Qatar and Yugoslavia were among Members which also considered that the Commission had carried out successfully the priority task entrusted to it by the Assembly in the Final Document of the tenth special session. Denmark felt the Commission should henceforth focus on a few specific issues having high priority on the international disarmament agenda.

Democratic Yemen, the Federal Republic of Germany and Morocco said that the elements widened the basis for productive negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament. Argentina was of the view that the balance achieved offered an excellent basis for Committee negotiations on a draft treaty setting forth long-term objectives of the international community. Cyprus believed the comprehensive programme would undoubtedly become the centrepiece of the Assembly's 1982 special session devoted to disarmament. Bulgaria said the Commission's work on the elements had shown that the programme could play a useful role and contribute to the practical solution of disarmament problems.

Some other speakers, among them those of Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Nepal, Romania and

Zaire, pointed to what they regarded as inadequacies and omissions in the programme elements, particularly the absence of strong measures on banning the use of nuclear weapons as well as in other areas of nuclear disarmament. Brazil added that the programme failed to identify adequately the responsibilities for disarmament and suggested greater use might be made of the Commission by setting up within it arrangements to deal with review and follow-up functions of treaties, thus allaying fear of proliferation of international bodies. Because the Commission was obliged to engage in a number of compromises, Turkey said, the programme lacked precision. The Philippines said it could serve well as a shopping list of principles and priorities for action, but it was neither comprehensive nor a programme for disarmament.

Mauritius felt the Commission's report should have given more attention to the proposals made by Governments at the tenth special session. It was Ghana's view that what was essential was not so much what was left out as the existence of maximal political support for the basic elements which were agreed upon.

On 11 December, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/83 H endorsing the report of the Disarmament Commission. By that resolution, the Assembly also endorsed the recommendations contained therein on the elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament, asked the Secretary-General to transmit them to the Committee on Disarmament, and asked the Commission to continue its work in 1980. It further requested the Commission to elaborate, within the framework and in accordance with the priorities established at the tenth special session, a general approach to negotiations on nuclear and conventional disarmament.

The resolution, introduced by Yugoslavia, was also sponsored by Argentina, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uruguay and Zaire, and was approved by the First Committee on 23 November without vote.

In explaining its position following approval, Spain observed that the language of the resolution was not in keeping with its thinking: greater stress should have been laid on the question of the conventional arms race.

The General Assembly, on 11 December, adopted two further resolutions which had a direct bearing on the work of the Disarmament Commission. By resolution 34/75, declaring the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, the Assembly directed the Disarmament Commission to prepare in 1980 the elements of a draft resolution on the Decade for submission to the Assembly. By resolution 34/83 F, the Assembly requested the Commission to identify in 1980 effective ways of achieving agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures, including adequate and satisfactory verification measures. (For page references to texts of resolutions 34/75 and 34/83 F, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 4, 6, 8-30, 32, 34, 35, 38-40, 44. Plenary meetings 8, 11, 13, 14, 19, 21, 24, 25, 97.

A/34/27 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on Disarmament, Geneva, 24 January—27 April and 14 June—14 August 1979.

A/34/42. Report of Disarmament Commission, Headquarters, New York, 14 May—8 June 1979, Chapter IV.

A/C.1/34/L.27. Argentina, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution.

A/C.1/34/L.27/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 16 powers and by Uruguay, approved without vote by First Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 40. A/34/752. Report of First Committee (on review of implementation of recommendations and decisions adopted by

A/34/152. Report of First Committee (on review of implementation of recommendations and decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 10th special session), draft resolution H.

Resolution 34/83 H, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/752, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission,

Emphasizing again the importance of an effective follow-up to the relevant recommendations and decisions adopted at the tenth special session,

Welcoming the recommendations of the Disarmament Commission adopted by consensus concerning the elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament,

Considering the important role that the Disarmament Commission can play and the important contribution it can make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session.

Recalling section II of its resolution 33/71 H of 14 December 1978.

- 1. Endorses the report of the Disarmament Commission and the recommendations contained therein on the elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament;
- 2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and, to that end, to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1980, beginning on 12 May 1980:
- 3. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of the agenda items contained in section II of resolution 33/71 H, with the aim of elaborating, within the framework and in accordance with the priorities established at the tenth special session, a general approach to

negotiations on nuclear and conventional disarmament;

- 4. Further requests the Disarmament Commission to submit a report on its work and its recommendations on paragraph 2 above to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Committee on Disarmament, together with all the official records of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all the assistance that it may require for implementing the present resolution;
- 6. Further requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament the report and the recommendations of the Disarmament Commission on the elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament;
- 7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission."

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of Assembly resolutions 34/83 A-G and I-M.]

Consideration of disarmament questions by the General Assembly

When the General Assembly convened for its thirty-fourth session on 18 September 1979, it had 18 disarmament items on its agenda. Sixteen of them were on the agenda by virtue of Assembly decisions taken in past years and had been discussed previously; two of them-an item on the adoption of a declaration on international cooperation for disarmament and another on Israeli nuclear armament-were on the agenda for the first time, the former at the request of Czechoslovakia and the latter at the request of Iraq.

The items concerned various questions relating to both nuclear and non-nuclear disarmament measures, including the status or creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and South. Asia, the question of a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty, and follow-up of resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its 1978 special session devoted to disarmament.²²

Other agenda items related to general and complete disarmament, the banning of chemical weapons, the prohibition of the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction, strengthening security of and security guarantees for non-nuclear-weapon States, a proposed world disarmament conference, the report of the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, and consideration of the 1980s as a disarmament decade.

The disarmament items were referred by the Assembly to its First Committee, which devoted 37 meetings to them. The Committee held a general debate on the items, lasting 24 meetings, and then considered separately proposals dealing with individual disarmament questions.

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly adopted 38 resolutions and a decision dealing with disarmament items. Six of these, dealt with under the item on general and complete disarmament, covered radiological weapons, non-stationing of nuclear weapons where there currently were none, prohibiting production of fissionable material for weapons, confidence-building measures, institutional arrangements relating to the disarmament process, and the bilateral strategic arms limitation talks. Another 13 resolutions were initiated under the item concerning followup of the Assembly's 1978 special session and covered such areas as the work of disarmament bodies, monitoring disarmament agreements, non-use of nuclear weapons, reduction of military budgets, cessation of the arms race, the relationship between disarmament and development, disarmament and international security, and the United Nations role in disarmament studies, information and training. Two resolutions concerned the denuclearization of Africa, two dealt with the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, and two with a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America. At least 16 of the resolutions adopted had a bearing on nuclear weapons, including prohibition or restriction of their testing or possible use, limitation of their production or deployment, and prevention or elimination of their dissemination in specific regions of the world. Other resolutions related to prohibition of chemical weapons and of the development of new weapons of mass destruction. The Assembly also adopted a Declaration on international cooperation for disarmament.

Discussion of these questions and the decisions taken are described below.

Questions relating to nuclear disarmament

At its regular 1979 session, the General Assembly continued consideration of problems associated with nuclear arms limitation and disarmament. A large majority of the State representatives, in

their policy statements, reaffirmed long-held positions to the effect that nuclear disarmament was the priority requirement. At the same time, a variety of views as to approaches and priorities was revealed. In the deliberations in the First Committee, much attention was devoted to the urgent need to initiate a process of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, and to undertake concrete steps to halt the nuclear arms race, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Most of the proposals considered were carried over from previous years. Some, such as the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing, had been active for more than a decade, while others had evolved more recently from the recommendations and decisions adopted at the Assembly's tenth special session devoted to disarmament, in 1978.

Among the documents submitted to the Assembly during discussion of the question of disarmament was a letter of 31 October to the Secretary-General from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden transmitting a memorandum of the five Nordic States on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, expressing in particular their concern over the development and achievement of nuclear explosive capability by any additional State.

Cessation of nuclear-weapon tests

There was considerable discussion at the 1979 session on the trilateral negotiations of the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States for a nuclear-weapon test ban. The USSR said that progress had been achieved but that, contrary to what it would have expected, complicating elements continued to be introduced by the other parties. The United Kingdom said that difficult problems remained to be overcome, but hoped that the treaty, when completed, would not encounter objections similar to those raised by some countries which argued that the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 23 (Non-Proliferation Treaty) discriminated in favour of the nuclear-weapon States. The United States said that the goal of strategic stability would be served if the three negotiating States were able to agree on a comprehensive test ban.

On 11 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/73, by which it reiterated its grave concern that nuclear-weapon testing continued unabated against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States. It requested the Committee on Disarmament to initiate negotiations on a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear test explosions by all States for all time, as a matter of the highest priority. In addition, the Assembly called upon the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States to use their best endeavours to bring their negotiations to a positive conclusion in time for consideration during the

next session of the Committee on Disarmament. It also invited Governments to contribute to the development of co-operative measures to detect seismic events aimed at setting up a global verification system of a comprehensive test-ban treaty.

Resolution 34/73 was adopted by a recorded vote of 137 to 0, with 2 abstentions, having been approved by the First Committee on 26 November by a recorded vote of 128 to 0, with 2 abstentions. It was sponsored by 34 countries (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

The paragraph containing the request that the Disarmament Committee initiate negotiations on a test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority was first approved by 111 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions, before the Committee approved the text as a whole. The separate vote on the paragraph was requested by the USSR, which abstained, after the sponsors rejected an oral amendment by that country intended to make it clear that current nuclear test-ban talks in the Committee on Disarmament should not impair the tripartite talks.

The Assembly also adopted the paragraph by a separate recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 13 abstentions, before adopting the resolution as a whole.

Other nuclear-weapon States also abstained in the separate vote. The United Kingdom said it had done so because it considered that confidential negotiations were the best way through the complex issues still to be resolved, although its vote for the resolution as a whole was intended to endorse the importance it attached to their successful conclusion. The United States pointed out that a significant number of critical questions remained to be resolved in the trilateral negotiations, especially in the area of verification. Although the resolution contained elements to which the United States took exception, the United States shared its over-all objective; however, it did not wish to imply by its positive vote that it would be prepared to conclude the negotiations with any particular provisions or by any particular deadline.

France explained its abstention on the resolution on two counts: first, there had been over 30 underground tests during the first 10 months of the year, mostly by powers involved in the negotiations, and France found it 'difficult to believe that they could continue tests which were health-endangering, concern about which was expressed in a preambular paragraph; and second, a treaty concluded outside the framework of a genuine process of nuclear disarmament would not, in its view, contribute significantly to solving the problems of nuclear weapons and their proliferation.

²³ See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 16, resolution 2373(XXII) of 12 June 1968, annexing text of Treaty.

China, which also abstained on the resolution, said it had consistently wanted a total ban on and destruction of all nuclear weapons; however, only after major progress in the super-powers' reduction of such weapons had been achieved could other nuclear States join them in the reduction and negotiations be started for destruction of all nuclear weapons.

During the debate, States such as Brazil, Nigeria and Pakistan referred to the continuing absence of an agreed text resulting from the trilateral talks and urged their early conclusion. Australia, which introduced the resolution on behalf of the sponsors, said that conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty would limit, and perhaps even stop, the vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons by the parties to the treaty, thus strengthening the non-proliferation regime.

Most participants in the debate spoke on the comprehensive test-ban question and virtually all of them expressed concern that it had not been resolved. Among the themes frequently emphasized were the continuation and pace of testing, despite persistent efforts for its cessation, and the question of verification, which was widely viewed as the major outstanding problem and as a matter of political will rather than of technology.

Austria, for instance, noting that 16 years had passed since the conclusion of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (partial test-ban Treaty) of 5 August 1963, stated that, despite the commitments in various international instruments and the number of Assembly resolutions on the subject, reliable sources indicated that the nuclear powers were increasing their testing.

On the basis of analyses by its Hagfors seismic observatory, Sweden said there had been in 1978 at least 48 nuclear explosions and, in 1979, 45 explosions recorded up to 29 October. The rate of testing in the USSR had been higher in 1978 than in any year since 1963, it remained high in the United States, and France had doubled its testing rate in the Pacific in 1979. One test by the United Kingdom had been reported. China, which had conducted two tests in 1978, had not thus far carried out any in 1979. All this reflected about one test per week while multilateral talks dragged on year after year.

The Netherlands was among States which held that, even if the strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II) was not ratified, that must not be accepted as an excuse to abandon the negotiations on a comprehensive test ban. Benin referred to a quarter of a century of discussions and expressed doubt about their coming to an early conclusion when there had been 48 nuclear explosions in 1978. Portugal hoped that ways

would be found to surmount the problem of verification and that after the conclusion of a tripartite agreement, which would place an important moral constraint on the nuclear arms competition, the other nuclear powers would adhere to it.

Bulgaria and Mongolia emphasized the need to manifest political will so that an agreement could be reached, and Hungary found it deplorable that the tripartite negotiations had failed to make useful progress.

By a decision of 11 December, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to prepare, for transmission to the Committee on Disarmament in 1980, a study on the question of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban. For details of decision 34/422, see p. 93.

Security of non-nuclear-weapon States

Strengthening guarantees of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States and strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons were two items discussed in the First Committee at the 1979 session.

The USSR again emphasized the necessity of embodying in a binding international agreement the principles agreed to by the General Assembly on strengthening security guarantees for non-nuclear States. Its representative recalled that his country's President had again confirmed on 6 October that the USSR would never use nuclear weapons against States that refrained from producing and acquiring such weapons and did not have them on their territories. Poland believed that a unique situation existed in that the desires of non-nuclear-weapon States were matched by a corresponding readiness by the nuclear-weapon powers to work out a solution acceptable to both.

Pakistan felt that the draft convention it had proposed in the Committee on Disarmament (see p. 21), by calling for assurances from the nuclear powers to the non-nuclear-weapon States which were not parties to nuclear security arrangements with them, would meet the difficulty faced by the major nuclear powers that they could. not give unqualified assurances because of their strategic doctrines and alliance commitments.

Several Eastern European States supported proposals for an international agreement on security guarantees to non-nuclear-weapon States. Bulgaria, for example, considered that conditions were favourable for the adoption of concrete measures for strengthening such guarantees.

A number of other States, including Argentina, Cuba, Egypt, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela and Viet Nam, also supported proposals for such an instrument.

The United States reiterated the proposal it had made in the Committee on Disarmament for an Assembly resolution setting forth the various undertakings made by the five nuclear powers to give assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States against the use of nuclear weapons (see p. 22). It emphasized that the issue involved vital security interests of both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States and that those interests could not be changed by exhortations.

Sweden expressed reservations with regard to the various forms of assurances which had been discussed, including an international convention. Such assurances, it said, must entail the withdrawal or dismantling of nuclear-weapon systems that were aimed at or could be used mainly against the non-nuclear-weapon States, whose security such assurances were intended to promote.

On 11 December, the Assembly adopted three resolutions pertaining to the strengthening of security and security guarantees of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of nuclear weapons.

By resolution 34/84, the Assembly welcomed the conclusion of the Committee on Disarmament that it was urgent to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Noting that in that Committee there was no objection in principle to the idea of such an international convention, the Assembly asked the Committee to continue negotiations on a priority basis during 1980 towards the elaboration of a convention on the subject.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 114 to 1, with 25 abstentions. The text was approved by the First Committee on 27 November by a recorded vote—requested by the United States—of 91 to 1, with 25 abstentions. The proposal was sponsored in the First Committee by Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Viet Nam.

Canada, Ireland, Japan, Spain, Sweden and the United States explained their abstentions in the voting on the ground that the resolution envisaged only the concept of an international convention to strengthen the guarantees of security of non-nuclear-weapon States, prejudging the course of action and providing for no other arrangements for dealing with the problem. Albania explained its opposition on the ground that neither a convention nor other guarantees could replace disarmament nor would they resolve the danger posed by nuclear weapons, especially the weapons of the super-powers.

The conclusion of an international convention to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons was also the subject of resolution 34/85. The Assembly thereby affirmed the conclusion of the Committee on Disarmament that there was wide recognition of the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Endorsing the Committee's decision to continue negotiations on this subject, the Assembly recommended that the Committee should conclude effective international arrangements for such assurances during its 1980 session, taking into account the widespread support for an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 22 abstentions. The text was proposed by Mali and Pakistan, and was approved by the First Committee on 27 November by a recorded vote—requested by the United States—of 99 to 0, with 21 abstentions.

Before the vote in the First Committee, Ireland, on behalf of the European Community, explained the nine countries' abstentions on the ground that the resolution, by focusing on an international convention, risked prejudging the outcome of future consideration of the subject. Austria, Japan and the United States explained their abstentions on similar grounds.

On the initiative of the United States, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/86 on strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. By this text, the Assembly noted the statements that the nuclear-weapon States had made on assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States with respect to the use of nuclear weapons, welcomed the report of the Committee on Disarmament which reported on the initial consideration of and negotiations on effective international arrangements to strengthen further the security of the non-nuclear-weapon States, and asked the Committee to continue its efforts at its next session with a view to reaching agreement on such arrangements.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 110 to 1, with 29 abstentions, following its approval by the First Committee on 27 November by a recorded vote of 81 to 1, with 27 abstentions.

For the same reasons it had opposed resolution 34/84, Albania said it opposed this resolution. Pakistan felt the text did not take account of progress made in the past decade or current realities, nor did it provide the political impetus necessary for negotiations on an international instrument to provide credible assurances; accordingly, it abstained. Explaining its abstention, India said it had not supported any proposal or idea for limited, partial prohibition or non-use of nuclear weapons, but had resolutely stood for the total prohibition of the use of such weapons.

Negotiations on nuclear disarmament

The USSR introduced a proposal in the First Committee calling for consultations regarding the commencement of negotiations on the halting of the nuclear arms race and on a progressive and balanced reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination. It later introduced a revised version of the draft resolution, explaining that the initial draft had been altered after consultations between the sponsors and other delegations, in particular the Group of 21 members of the Committee on Disarmament, to add a paragraph specifying that the Committee on Disarmament should initiate negotiations on the subject, with the participation of all nuclear-weapon States.

Cyprus, which supported the proposal, felt that, in view of the difficulties involved in attempting to agree quickly to cessation of the arms race, there could be agreement on a temporary halt to or a moratorium on nuclear-weapons competition until a way was found to completely stop the nuclear arms race.

On 11 December, on the basis of this proposal, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/83 J, by which it requested the Committee on Disarmament to initiate negotiations, as a matter of high priority and with the participation of all nuclear-weapon States, on the question of the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, in accordance with a provision of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly citing the need for urgent negotiation of agreements on nuclear disarmament.²⁴ In addition, the Assembly requested the Committee to continue, at the beginning of its 1980 session, consideration of the item on nuclear weapons in all aspects, and to undertake preparatory consultations on the negotiations referred to.

The USSR, on behalf of the sponsors, had orally revised this last provision to take account of a suggestion by Mexico, proposing that the Disarmament Committee in 1980 be asked to continue the preparatory consultations initiated

in 1979—rather than, as originally worded, to undertake preparatory consultations on the negotiations. The formulation adopted was a compromise text accepted by Mexico.

This resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to 2, with 19 abstentions. The First Committee approved the text, as orally revised, on 27 November by 102 votes to 3, with 18 abstentions. It was sponsored by Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's 'Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Viet Nam.

Explaining its vote against the resolution, France restated its position that nuclear disarmament could not be isolated from the general undertaking of disarmament, which must take account of a complex of elements. Nuclear disarmament remained the main responsibility of the two leading powers, which had defined a specified approach, namely, the strategic arms limitation talks. France, therefore, objected to the concept of preparations for negotiations with the participation of the five nuclear-weapon powers when the conditions for such negotiations had not been met.

Among the others which voted against, the United Kingdom felt that the current approach, which involved a search for specific measures of nuclear disarmament, had greater validity than one which envisaged generalized measures; moreover, the aim of undiminished security for all States at a lower level of risk and armament could not be realized by concentrating on nuclear disarmament in isolation. The Federal Republic of Germany and Japan also held that the only realistic way to promote nuclear disarmament was to seek agreement in stages on specific measures, and Australia felt that too many questions were being assigned to the Committee on Disarmament as high-priority items.

China, which did not participate in the vote, reiterated its position that it was first necessary for the super-powers to reduce their nuclear arsenals on a large scale. After they had made substantial progress in the destruction of their weapons, the other nuclear-weapon powers should join them in carrying out nuclear disarmament in reasonable ratios, until all nuclear weapons had been destroyed.

Brazil, explaining its abstention, felt that the stipulation concerning the participation of all nuclear-weapon States in the Committee's negotiations would in effect confer a veto power on them individually.

²⁴ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 39, resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, esp. nara. 50.

Several countries which voted for the resolution voiced reservations or comments on particular points. Sweden stressed that the States with the most important nuclear arsenals had a special responsibility for the achievement of nuclear disarmament; the phrase "with the participation of all nuclear-weapon States" should not be construed as diminishing that responsibility. Austria, Morocco and Nigeria said the phrase should not be interpreted to mean that no negotiations could take place in the Committee without their participation. India believed that the Committee on Disarmament should urgently negotiate, first, an immediate cessation of the production of nuclear weapons and fissionable material for weapons purposes and, second, the attainment of nuclear disarmament through a time-related programme.

Austria was of the view that negotiations should not jeopardize the existing balance of power and that adequate verification was indispensable. It also reserved its position on a reference to a paragraph of the Final Document of the tenth special session,²⁵ which spoke of political and international legal measures to strengthen the security of States, a formulation which Austria felt left doubt as to what measures were to be considered.

Non-use of nuclear weapons

The Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly in 1979 the replies received from 13 Governments in response to a 1978 Assembly request 26 for proposals concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons, avoidance of nuclear war and related matters. The views were requested as material for discussion of an international convention or other agreement on the subject. Barbados, the Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Cuba, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, India, Kenya, Peru, Togo, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and the United Kingdom responded.

By resolution 34/83 G, the Assembly decided to transmit the proposals to the Committee on Disarmament and requested it to take them into appropriate consideration and report to the Assembly in 1980.

The resolution was adopted on 11 December 1979 by a recorded vote of 112 to 16, with 14 abstentions. The text was approved in the First Committee on 26 November by a recorded vote—requested by the United States-of 100 to 16, with 14 abstentions. It was sponsored by Argentina, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

In explaining its abstention in the voting, the

USSR noted that the text referred to resolution 33/71 B,²⁷ which, in its view, artificially separated the non-use of nuclear weapons from the other measures that should be taken, namely the provision of legal guarantees and the renunciation by all States of the use of force in international relations.

Two other States, while supporting the resolution, made observations. Ireland said it regarded the proposal as procedural and thought it important that the Committee on Disarmament take account of all views formally put forward. Sweden was convinced that, despite the role of nuclear weapons in the military doctrines of some States and alliances, the use of nuclear weapons should be prohibited in all circumstances. That objective should be assured through gradual and balanced reductions in nuclear-weapon stockpiles with the aim of their total abolition.

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons

By resolution 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament, at, an appropriate stage, to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices, keeping the Assembly informed of progress.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 9, with 12 abstentions. The text was approved by the First Committee on 23 November by 107 votes to 10, with 11 abstentions. The proposal was sponsored by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Sweden and Uruguay.

Canada, which introduced the proposal, said the transfer of stocks of fissionable materials to peaceful uses could eventually lead to a reduction of nuclear weapons. A multilateral treaty on the question, under which both nuclear and non-nuclear States would accept the same obligations, including safeguards, would ensure equal treatment of both categories of States, in addition to advancing non-proliferation.

In explanation of its opposition, the USSR reiterated its view that cessation of the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes could not be considered in isolation from cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons. The problem of nuclear disarmament should be resolved in an integrated and comprehensive manner.

²⁵ Ibid., para. 54.

²⁶ Ibid., p. 89, resolution 33/71 B of 14 December 1978.

The United Kingdom, which voted for the resolution, believed that any consideration of the subject should give priority to the verification aspect.

Israeli nuclear armament

A new item dealing with Israeli nuclear armament was included in the General Assembly's 1979 agenda at the request of' Iraq, and the Assembly on 11 December adopted a resolution on the subject. In an explanatory memorandum accompanying its request, Iraq said there was increasing evidence that Israel possessed nuclear weapons. It charged that Israel was striving to obtain the primary materials for their manufacture and transform the nuclear option into a declared factor in its foreign affairs and security policy.

By resolution 34/89, the Assembly, expressing alarm at the increasing information and evidence regarding Israel's activities aiming at the acquisition of nuclear weapons, appealed to all States to end any co-operation with Israel which might assist it in acquiring and developing such weapons, and to dissuade corporations, institutions and individuals within their jurisdiction from any co-operation which might have that result. It called on Israel to submit its nuclear facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and strongly condemned any attempt by Israel to manufacture, acquire, store or test nuclear weapons or introduce them into the Middle East. In addition to asking the Security Council to adopt measures to ensure implementation of resolutions concerning Israeli nuclear armament, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to prepare a study on Israeli nuclear armament and to report to it in 1981; a progress report was requested for 1980.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 97 to 10, with 38 abstentions. The text was approved by the First Committee on 23 November by a recorded vote, requested by Iraq, of 90 to 11, with 33 abstentions. It was sponsored by 39 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Speaking in support of the resolution, Jordan stated that Israel as well as South Africa had shortsightedly chosen, the path of nuclearization, and suggested that the United States, by failing to exercise leverage on a country for whose survival it was guarantor, was encouraging nuclear proliferation in the Middle East by default.

Some States, among them Guatemala, the Netherlands and the United States, while holding the view that no State should introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East, disagreed

with the selective approach by which a particular country was singled out in the resolution. In addition, they regarded it as important that all the countries in the region agree to make the Middle East a nuclear-weapon-free zone. The Netherlands and the United States also urged them to submit their nuclear facilities to IAEA safeguards and to become parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy and Sweden expressed similar concerns. While accepting that States could have a legitimate preoccupation with the possibility of proliferation in their respective regions, they found the resolution unnecessarily restrictive in its emphasis and conclusions. They considered it counter-productive to single out a particular country in respect of unproved actions while not treating other, related regional aspects of the non-proliferation problem and safeguards regime.

Among these States, Australia, Canada, France, Ireland and Italy had specific reservations on the reference to the request to the Security Council, as infringing the Council's prerogatives. Finland and Ireland felt that the request for a study seemed to predetermine the result. Ireland and the United States said the exclusive focus of the text seemed to point to the intrusion of larger political considerations. Australia had difficulty in accepting the assumption in the text that there was evidence of Israel's acquisition of nuclear weapons. Austria, Canada, Finland, France, Italy and Sweden could not subscribe to a preambular reference recalling the Assembly's 1978 resolution on military and nuclear collaboration with Israel.28 Italy also had misgivings about the wording of the condemnatory provision and about what it considered to be a polemic approach to the question. Bolivia said the resolution was biased because it prejudged the case, making an equitable solution more difficult.

A number of other States, among them the Bahamas, Cyprus, Egypt, El Salvador, Pakistan, Turkey and Zaire, explained their support of the resolution in terms of their awareness of the dangers involved in nuclear proliferation; the Bahamas, Pakistan and others also cited Israel's unwillingness to accept IAEA safeguards. Zaire said possession of nuclear weapons by Israel could not fail to complicate the Middle East problem.

Before the vote in the Assembly, Israel stated that no "increasing information and evidence" whatsoever had been produced to substantiate the sponsors' allegation that Israel was aiming at the acquisition and development of nuclear weapons. Israel was conscious of the danger of proliferation and remained faithful to its commitment to prohibit and prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. It regarded the resolution as a vehicle for continuing anti-Israeli political warfare and, as such, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations.

Non-stationing of nuclear weapons

On 11 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/87 C, dealing with the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there were no such weapons. Expressing belief in the need to examine possibilities for an international agreement on the subject, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to call on all States to transmit to him their opinions and observations; he was asked to report on the question in 1980.

The Assembly adopted the resolution by a recorded vote of 99 to 18, with 19 abstentions.

By a preambular paragraph, the Assembly considered that the non-stationing of nuclear weapons where there currently were none would constitute a step towards the complete withdrawal of such weapons from other States, thus contributing to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons, leading eventually to their total elimination. The final phrase was an addition orally proposed by Egypt to link the ideas to the final objective of nuclear disarmament; it was accepted by the sponsors. The sponsors did not accept a Yugoslav suggestion to broaden the scope of the resolution to cover the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States. Yugoslavia based its abstention on its contention that non-stationing encompass all non-nuclear-weapon States, including those where there were nuclear weapons as well as other areas such as international airspace and maritime space; otherwise acceptance of the status quo would be implied.

The text, incorporating the Egyptian suggestion, was approved in the First Committee on 26 November by 85 votes to 18, with 22 abstentions. It was sponsored by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Viet Nam.

In introducing the draft, the USSR stated that the sponsors' intention was to suggest further concrete action to realize the purpose of the Assembly's 1978 resolution on the same subject.²⁹

Explaining its opposition, Japan stated that any measure restricting the deployment of nuclear weapons might destabilize the international military balance and thereby prove detrimental to the maintenance of peace and security. Moreover, the means of verifying compliance were far from clear in the proposal.

Other States abstained because, while sharing the objectives of the resolution, they did not find in it an adequate reflection of their own approach to the non-stationing of nuclear weapons. Sweden, taking into account the world military situation, existing security arrangements and the doctrines and force postures of the leading military powers, expressed doubt about the idea of seeking the solution of a complex problem by dealing with only one of its aspects in an international agreement; it felt that the problem could best be dealt with in the context of regional disarmament arrangements. Brazil also abstained, observing that the absence of a reference to the stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of countries which already possessed them might imply recognition or legitimacy of the possession or stationing of such weapons in those countries. Austria felt that the relationship between an agreement on non-stationing of weapons and the concept of nuclear-weapon-free zones was not clear. Ghana found the idea of proposing an international agreement to be premature.

Nigeria, which supported the proposal, said it would have preferred its scope to be broadened to embrace the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of all non-nuclear-weapon States. Finland stressed that, in considering the possibility of an international agreement, it should be borne in mind that only the Governments concerned were qualified to interpret their own security needs.

Strategic arms limitation talks

On 13 August 1979, the USSR and the United States transmitted to the Secretary-General a joint communique announcing the signing in Vienna on 18 June of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, known as SALT II. The Treaty was signed at meetings held from 15 to 18 June by the President of the United States and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. A joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms was signed on the same day.

By resolution 34/87 F adopted on 11 December, the General Assembly said it shared the conviction of the USSR and the United States that early agreement on the further limitation and

reduction of strategic arms would serve to strengthen international peace and security and reduce the risk of nuclear war. Noting that SALT II had not gone beyond certain limitations which permitted considerable increments, quantitatively and qualitatively, in relation to existing levels of nuclear arsenals, the Assembly trusted that the Treaty would enter into force at an early date and that the two contracting States would do their utmost in order that the SALT III agreement, which would replace SALT II, might constitute an important step towards the complete destruction of existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons. It welcomed the parties' agreement to continue to pursue negotiations on further limitation and reduction in the number of strategic arms, as well as for their further qualitative limitation.

The resolution was adopted without a vote; the text was likewise approved by the First Committee on 26 November, where it was sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden and Uruguay.

Before the First Committee approved the resolution, Mexico, with the agreement of the other sponsors, deleted from the provision by which the Assembly expressed its trust that SALT II would enter into force at an early date a clause referring to the Treaty as an arms control rather than a disarmament measure.

In introducing the resolution, Mexico pointed to the three basic ideas which the text reflected: the Treaty did not go beyond certain limitations which, taken together, permitted considerable increments in relation to existing arsenal levels; SALT II was a necessary stage and point of departure for SALT III negotiations and not an end in itself; and there was an obligation to keep the United Nations informed of all disarmament measures — unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral— that originated beyond its aegis.

Both the USSR and the United States expressed satisfaction with the achievement of SALT II, which they viewed as a major contribution to controlling the arms race and averting a nuclear war.

With regard to the resolution, the USSR said it could not agree with some of the provisions. The assertion that SALT II permitted considerable increments in nuclear arsenals undermined the significance of the agreement and was inaccurate. On the contrary, the Treaty provided for a significant reduction in armaments, both at the time of its entry into force and in the future. Accordingly, the USSR requested a separate vote on the paragraph containing that provision, on which it abstained. The paragraph was approved by the Committee by 106 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions, and by a separate recorded vote in the

General Assembly of 128 to 0, with 12 abstentions. After adoption of the resolution, Albania said it should not be considered as having taken part in the consensus on this issue since, in its view, SALT II could by no means be considered a forward step in disarmament.

The United States pointed out that its acquiescence in the consensus was without prejudice to its domestic processes, which required Senate ratification before a treaty could enter into force.

The prevailing views expressed by other Member States indicated satisfaction and hope. Statements to that effect were made in particular by Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, the Congo, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Togo, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Yugoslavia.

Many Members, while welcoming the agreement, joined India and New Zealand in the view that its greater importance should be seen as creating the necessary conditions for the future pursuit of effective measures of disarmament, rather than of immediately and substantially affecting the existing nuclear arsenals of the two powers. China and Iran, however, felt that the Treaty would not serve to restrain the intensifying nuclear arms race between the two powers. Qatar said it would lose its significance if it was not followed by other talks leading to SALT III. Somalia added that until the SALT treaties began to represent a balanced, mutual reduction of nuclear armaments rather than a controlled increase in the quality and quantity of nuclear weapons and systems, the world could take slight comfort from the negotiations.

Concerning further negotiations, several States commented on their desirable scope. The Federal Republic of Germany attached importance to reducing what it considered the existing disparities in the field of land-based mediumrange nuclear missiles and welcomed the readiness expressed by the USSR to consider those weapons in the SALT III negotiations. The Netherlands stated that the growing regional imbalance, giving the USSR a marked superiority over Western Europe, was all the less acceptable at a time when the over-all strategic parity between the United States and the USSR was being stabilized. India urged the two parties to take into account in their further negotiations not only strategic nuclear weapons but also the thousands of nuclear warheads deployed in Europe.

Many States, including Afghanistan, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Burma, Finland, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Netherlands, Norway, the Sudan and the United Kingdom, attached particular importance to the early ratification of the Treaty, which, as Bulgaria and Poland stated, would not only pave the way to SALT III negotiations but would also provide an impetus for more substantial and rapid progress in other disarmament negotiations.

Nuclear-free zones and zones of peace

Protocols to the Treaty of Tlatelolco

On 11 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions concerning adherence to Additional Protocols I and II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco). Additional Protocol I, on the application of the Treaty to territories in the Latin American region, committed outside signatory States having de jure or de facto responsibility for territories there (France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States) to apply in them the Treaty's statutes of denuclearization. Additional Protocol II committed nuclear-weapon States parties to respect the denuclearized status of the zone and not to use or threaten to use nuclearweapons against parties to the Treaty.

By the first of its 1979 decisions on the Protocols-resolution 34/71 — the Assembly invited France and the United States to ratify Additional Protocol I at the earliest possible date, the two countries having signed it on 2 March 1979 and 26 May 1977 respectively. The Assembly also decided to take up the matter again at its 1980 session.

By the second text—resolution 34/74—the Assembly welcomed the fact that Additional Protocol II had been signed and ratified by China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, thus fulfilling an Assembly aspiration.

Both resolutions were adopted without vote by the Assembly, having been approved in the same manner by the First Committee on 16 November, and both were sponsored by 23 parties to the Treaty: the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The USSR recalled that it had become a party to Additional Protocol II in 1978, thereby consolidating the establishment of the first nuclear-weapon-free zone in the world, encompassing most of Latin American. Many countries welcomed the adherence of the five major nuclear-

weapon powers to the Protocols, and hoped that it would encourage the establishment of additional nuclear-weapon-free zones. Mexico, the depository State of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, stated that, after 12 years of appeals, the Assembly's wish for ratification of Additional Protocol II had been fulfilled, which should reduce the scepticism of those who held that its resolutions were sterile. Brazil pointed out, however, that the signature or ratification of the Protocols had been accompanied by several declarations containing unilateral interpretations of the Treaty which might have detrimental implications for its effectiveness.

Denuclearization of Africa

The Assembly adopted two resolutions on 11 December 1979 concerning the denuclearization of Africa, with specific reference to the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, adopted by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1964.

By the first of these, resolution 34/76 A, the Assembly strongly reiterated its call upon all States to consider and respect Africa and surrounding islands as a nuclear-weapon-free zone, and asked the Secretary-General to assist OAU towards realizing its Declaration. Expressing its indignation that some Western countries and Israel had continued to collaborate with South Africa in the nuclear field, the Assembly reaffirmed that South Africa's nuclear programme constituted a danger to international peace and security and a particularly dangerous threat to African States, and increased the danger of proliferation. It condemned, and called for the termination of, any nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist regime of South Africa. It asked the Security Council to prohibit all nuclear cooperation and collaboration with South Africa's regime, and to institute enforcement action to prevent South Africa from further endangering peace and security by acquiring nuclear weapons. In this connexion, the Council was to bear in mind the recommendations of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, held in London in February 1979 (see p. 173). The Assembly also demanded that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations to IAEA inspection.

Resolution 34/76 A was adopted by a recorded vote of 128 to 0, with 11 abstentions. The text was approved by the First Committee on 21 November by a recorded vote of 85 to 0, with 11 abstentions. It was sponsored by 33 African countries (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Several States, some of which voted in favour of the resolution, expressed reservations on various paragraphs when explaining their votes. Australia, Belgium, Canada, Greece, Ireland, New Zealand, Portugal, Sweden and the United States felt the actions called for to terminate all nuclear collaboration, including co-operation for peaceful purposes, did not offer the best prospects for encouraging South Africa to accept appropriate non-proliferation controls. France and the United Kingdom particularly opposed the paragraphs which sought to condemn nuclear collaboration in civilian fields.

Commenting on a paragraph by which the Assembly vigorously condemned the reported detonation of a nuclear device by South Africa, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Japan, Portugal and Sweden had reservations about referring to unverified information. The United States, making the same point, observed that it had had an indication by satellite signal of the possibility of a low-yield explosion in the region on 22 September, but stressed that it had obtained no corroborative evidence that any such explosion had actually taken place. Ireland and New Zealand felt that condemnation of the reported explosion pre-empted the conclusions of a study currently being undertaken (see below). Some of these States also considered the request for Security Council action to be inappropriate, among them Canada, Greece, Ireland, New Zealand, Portugal and the United States. France considered that it was for the Council itself to consider any such enforcement action, while Finland felt that the provisions did not reflect the respective areas of competence of the Assembly and the Council.

Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Israel and Norway were among those which objected to the singling out of certain countries. The Federal Republic of Germany and Italy said the resolution contained elements not designed to serve the established end, which they supported.

Albania noted that it had not participated in the vote, in line with its stand that the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones did not remove the danger posed by nuclear weapons.

By the second resolution, 34/76 B, the Assembly, deeply alarmed at a report that South Africa might have detonated a nuclear explosive device in September 1979 and taking note of a report of the Secretary-General of 12 November inquiring into that matter (see p. 181), appealed to all Member States in a position to do so to provide all relevant information to the Secretary-General. With the assistance of a group of experts, he was requested to prepare a comprehensive report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field for submission to the Assembly at its regular 1980 session.

This resolution was adopted without a vote. The text, sponsored by 28 African States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was likewise approved by the First Committee on 26 November.

In view of the uncertainty that a nuclear explosion had occurred, the United States said, its support for the resolution was based on its concern at the possibility of nuclear proliferation and the fact that South Africa had not accepted IAEA safeguards. France and the United Kingdom recorded their understanding that the scope of the requested report related to the specific question of South Africa's plans and means for nuclear explosive technology for military purposes.

Nigeria, which introduced both resolutions in the First Committee, observed that, paradoxically, South Africa was stepping up preparations for nuclear blackmail at a time when OAU was considering further steps towards making Africa a nuclear-weapon-free zone. All efforts to prevent South Africa from acquiring nuclear weapons must be a priority item for the United Nations.

Nigeria recalled that, on 26 October, on a Nigerian proposal, the Assembly had adopted decision 34/404 (see p. 181) by which it had asked the Secretary-General to investigate reports of a nuclear explosion by South Africa and report back to the Assembly. He had done so on 12 November, basing his report on replies to inquiries to Member States. Since other replies and information might be received, the sponsors considered that there was a need to follow up the matter.

Representatives who spoke on this question in the First Committee expressed a sense of urgency concerning the denuclearization of Africa in the light of developments in South Africa, and particularly of reports of a nuclear explosion in September around the southern part of the continent. A number of African countries, as well as others including the Bahamas, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Oman, Pakistan, Oatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Trinidad and Tobago, expressed serious concern about the security of the region and denounced technological and military assistance which, they held, had been rendered to South Africa by certain States, aiding development of its nuclear capabilities.

In decisions relating to the apartheid policies of South Africa, the Assembly adopted additional resolutions bearing on disarmament in southern Africa. By resolution 34/93 D, it sought full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa declared by the Security Council

on 4 November 1977.³⁰ By resolution 34/93 E, it requested the Council to consider mandatory measures to prevent South Africa from developing or acquiring nuclear weapons and called for the cessation of all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field.

(Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of resolutions 34/93 D and E.)

Nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East

The General Assembly at its 1979 session again considered the question of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

By resolution 34/77, the Assembly urged all directly concerned parties seriously to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for implementation of a proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. To promote that objective, it invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and, pending the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they would refrain on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices, and to deposit with the Security Council declarations of their support for establishing such a zone. In addition, the Assembly called on those countries to refrain from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party and to agree to place all their nuclear activities under IAEA safeguards. The Assembly reaffirmed its recommendation to the nuclear-weapon States to refrain from action contrary to the spirit and purpose of this resolution and to co-operate with the region's States to promote its objectives. It also renewed its invitation to the Secretary-General to explore possibilities for progress towards establishing such a zone.

The resolution was adopted on 11 December by a recorded vote of 136 to 0, with 1 abstention, following approval by the First Committee of an Egyptian draft, on 23 November, by a recorded vote of 130 to 0, with 1 abstention.

During the debate in the First Committee, Arab States such as Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen, and others such as Afghanistan and Iran, reiterated their support for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. They expressed concern about the danger of development of nuclear arms by Israel, which they held would create a serious threat to the security of States and further stimulate the arms race in the area, and they urged the international community, especially the United Nations, to take measures to prevent

Israel from acquiring nuclear weapons. A number of these States and others, including Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nigeria, drew a comparison between reports of nuclear programmes in South Africa and Israel, and particularly condemned any nuclear co-operation between those countries.

In introducing the resolution, Egypt drew particular attention to the strategic and economic sensitivity of the region and the three decades of conflict there.

Israel, which abstained in the vote, reiterated its support for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East through a formal, contractual and multilateral convention freely negotiated among all the States of the region. Israel stressed, however, that the establishment of such a zone must be on the basis of voluntary and mutual agreement, the reciprocal commitment of all States concerned, and direct negotiations.

Bhutan and India reiterated their reservations on references to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. India also noted that its position on the need for non-discriminatory and universal safeguards on the nuclear activities of all States was not adequately reflected.

Nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly in 1978 had requested the Secretary-General to render any required assistance to promote efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia.³¹ On 4 October 1979, he reported that he had been in contact with States of the region and that there had been no request by them for his assistance in connexion with the subject. He noted, however, that, in the course of those contacts, a view was expressed that he should continue to be available for that purpose.

By resolution 34/78, the Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia. It again urged the States of the area to continue to make all possible efforts to establish such a zone and, in the mean time, to refrain from any action contrary to that objective. It called on nuclear-weapon States which had not done so to respond positively to the proposal and to co-operate in efforts to establish the zone. It also reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to supply any needed assistance.

The resolution was adopted on 11 December by 96 votes to 2, with 40 abstentions; the text, sponsored by Pakistan, had been approved by the First Committee on 21 November by 86 votes to 3, with 38 abstentions. Both votes were recorded.

³⁰ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 161, resolution 418(1977). 31 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 93, resolution 33/65 of 14 December 1978.

Pakistan reaffirmed its belief that the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones was the most feasible way of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons in various parts of the world. It emphasized that a particular effort had been made to accommodate objections raised in previous years to resolutions with the same objective. Pakistan was prepared to accept full-scope IAEA safeguards on a reciprocal basis, and was ready to explore other ways of mutually reassuring South Asian States against the danger of nuclear proliferation.

As in previous years, a number of States, including Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burundi, Chile, Democratic Yemen, Guatemala, Kenya, Mali, Nepal, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zaire, restated their support for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia.

Explaining its negative vote, India said that, while it did not object to the concept of nuclear-weapon-free zones, the initiative for such zones should come voluntarily from all the States of the region concerned, avoiding prejudgement as to concept, features and delineation. South Asia, it held, could not be treated in isolation; the existence of nuclear weapons there and foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean complicated the region's security environment and made the situation in South Asia inappropriate for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone. Bhutan and Mauritius explained their negative votes on grounds of lack of consultation and agreement among the States concerned. Sweden said it abstained for similar reasons.

The United States said that, while its affirmative vote reflected its continuing policy towards nuclear-weapon-free zones, it did not wish to imply that it regarded their creation as the only means of averting nuclear arms competition in the region; a variety of agreed arrangements voluntarily concluded by the States most directly concerned might well serve the same objective. Also, for any nuclear-weapon-free zone arrangement to accomplish its objective, it would have to preclude nuclear explosions, whatever their declared purpose.

France, Italy, Mozambique, the United Kingdom and Viet Nam, which abstained, considered that the establishment of such zones could not be carried out against the will of States in the region concerned; in the case of South Asia, such a zone was still opposed by one of the area's major powers. The Federal Republic of Germany, Jordan and the Netherlands expressed a similar view, although they voted in favour since they supported the principle of the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones.

Conditions for such a zone, according to Japan, which voted in favour, included: agree-

ment by all concerned, including the nuclear States; the existence of safeguards, embracing inspection and verification; and consistency with international law, including freedom of navigation on the high seas.

Other States also explained their abstentions. Australia felt that the approach envisaged in the resolution could not meet the requirements of the situation in South Asia. Ethiopia believed the differences could be resolved through consultations among the States concerned. Brazil stressed the need for consensus among the States concerned and a clear geographical delimitation -a view also held by Sri Lanka, which supported the text. Brazil also stressed the need for nuclear-weapon powers unequivocally to respect the status of such zones.

Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly decided in December 1979 to convene in 1981 a Conference on the Indian Ocean to implement the Assembly's 1971 Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.³² This action was taken on the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, whose mandate the Assembly decided to extend with an enlarged membership. Prior to the Assembly's action, a Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean had met in July and adopted a Final Document in which it set out seven principles for the implementation of the Declaration.

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE LITTORAL AND HINTERLAND STATES

The Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean was convened at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 2 to 13 July 1979 as a step towards convening a conference on the Indian Ocean. Of the 62 States which participated, 44 were littoral or hinterland States: Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, the Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Sri the Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia. China, Greece, Japan and Panama, which are not littoral or hinterland States, also participated, as did other powers and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean: Canada, France, the

32 See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 34, resolution 2832(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, containing text of Declaration.

Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Liberia, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. These last 11 States participated as observers, as did Finland, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

In its Final Document— drawn up by a working group meeting between 5 and 11 July and adopted without vote by the Meeting on 13 July- the Meeting recommended that the Assembly at its 1979 session fix the date and venue for the conference on the Indian Ocean and entrust an enlarged Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to undertake the preparatory work, including arrangements for any international agreement that might be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. The Meeting asked the Assembly to invite the permanent members of the Security Council and other major maritime users of the Ocean which had not done so to serve on the expanded Ad Hoc Committee to facilitate preparations.

The Final Document contained a review and assessment of developments since the adoption of the Assembly's 1971 Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. The Meeting considered that great-power military presence in the Indian Ocean conceived in the context of great-power rivalry had intensified and that peace and security in the area had deteriorated, making it more urgent to move towards the early implementation of the Declaration.

The Final Document contained seven principles for the implementation of the Declaration which were agreed upon at the Meeting under the following headings: (1) limits of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace (the final limits were not agreed upon); (2) halting the further escalation and expansion and eliminating the military presence of the great powers in the Ocean, conceived in the context of great-power rivalry; (3) elimination of great-power military bases and installations from the Ocean conceived in the context of that rivalry; (4) denuclearization of the Ocean in the context of implementation of the Declaration (in view of some objections to a provision that littoral and hinterland States should agree not to acquire, introduce or allow introduction of nuclear weapons in the Ocean, the Meeting recommended that further negotiations on this point should take place in the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean); (5) non-use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes; (6) strengthening of international security through regional and other co-operation in the context of the implementation of the Declaration; and (7) free and unimpeded use of the Indian Ocean zone of peace by vessels of all nations in accordance with the norms and principles of international law and custom.

Comments and reservations of certain States concerning the Final Document were reflected in the Meeting's report to the General Assembly. Australia stated that it was unable to accept the Document because, inter alia, as an island continent it could not accept, in the context of the Indian Ocean, undertakings which would bind it in other regions or which would preclude it from entering into arrangements with powers of other regions. Australia also felt that any implication that great-power rivalry was the only threat to peace and security in the region was not realistic.

Japan had reservations concerning paragraphs dealing with delimitation of the zone, eliminating great-power military activities in the Indian Ocean conceived in the context of great-power rivalry, and the role of the regional countries in strengthening peace and security in the region; it offered alternative formulations for these paragraphs. On the same paragraphs, Greece considered that decisions on such crucial points should not be finalized without the concurrence of the great powers and major maritime users of the Ocean. China maintained that the great-power rivalry referred to in the Document meant precisely super-power rivalry.

REPORT OF THE AD HOC
COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN

in New York.

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, which functioned as the preparatory committee for the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, held three sessions in that capacity during 1979 at United Nations Headquarters: from 12 to 16 February, from 12 to 16 March and from 14 to 23 May. In addition to 15 formal and 18 informal meetings of the Committee, several working groups met during and between Committee sessions. The Committee recommended an agenda and provisional rules of procedure for the Meeting as well as a draft of the Final Document. The Committee also held a regular session from 3 to 19 October

The report of the Ad Hoc Committee to the General Assembly contained two draft resolutions on the Committee's continuing work and mandate which the Assembly later adopted (see below). The Committee also reported on consultations by its Chairman with the USSR and the United States to ascertain the status of their bilateral talks regarding their military presence in the Indian Ocean and to discuss their cooperation with the Committee. The talks had been suspended in February 1978³³ and, on 3 October 1979, the Chairman reported that, des-

pite repeated urgings on his part, they had not been resumed. The Chairman also conveyed to the Committee the communications he had received from the USSR and the United States.

The USSR stated in its letter that it supported the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, but the thesis advanced by the Indian Ocean countries that so-called great-power rivalry was a source of military tension in the area placed difficulties in the way of practical cooperation with those countries, as the concept was untrue and unobjective with regard to the USSR. The USSR was actively working for an early resumption of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean.

The United States said in its letter that the Meeting's Final Document contained language, particularly with respect to great-power presence in the Indian Ocean, that it could not accept. Moreover, the fact that the Document had been adopted without consensus cast doubt on the usefulness of the Committee's approach. The United States remained committed to the preservation of the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the States in the area.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 11 December, the General Assembly adopted the two resolutions recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, as resolutions 34/80 A and B.

By the first, the Assembly expressed hope for the early implementation of its 1971 Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. It urged that the talks between the USSR and the United States regarding their military presence in the Ocean be resumed without delay, and that the parties refrain from any activity prejudicial to the implementation of the Declaration. Finally, the Assembly renewed the general mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee, requesting it to report in 1980.

Resolution 34/80 A was adopted by a recorded vote of 117 to 0, with 23 abstentions, following approval by the First Committee on 30 November by a recorded vote of 102 to 0, with 23 abstentions.

By the second resolution, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Ad Hoc Committee by the addition of members to be appointed by the Assembly President on the Committee's recommendation. It invited the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean that had not done so to serve on the expanded Committee, and decided to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo, Sri Lanka, for the implementation of the Declaration. The Com-

mittee was requested to undertake the preparatory work for the Conference.

Resolution 34/80 B was adopted by a recorded vote of 126 to 0, with 14 abstentions; it had been approved by the First Committee on 30 November by a recorded vote of 111 to 0, with 14 abstentions.

During the debate in the First Committee, India stated that the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace would not only strengthen international peace and security but, in the long run, would also be in the interests of the great powers themselves, with whom lay the major responsibility for implementing the Declaration.

The United Arab Emirates was among several States which expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of more substantial progress in measures to implement the Declaration, especially because of what they saw as the growing great-power rivalry in the area. Iraq, in addition, stated that certain major powers had not held serious negotiations among themselves or with the littoral and hinterland States.

For Japan, establishment of such a zone would have to be approved by a consensus of the States concerned, be accompanied by an effective safeguard system, be consistent with international law, including freedom of navigation on the high seas, and avoid undermining the peace and security of the region and the world.

Many States, Bangladesh, Finland and Sri Lanka among them, referring to the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, expressed gratification at the progress achieved. Others, such as Australia, felt that the results were only partially satisfactory, as the Final Document contained important elements which had proven unacceptable to its Government and could not therefore be adopted by consensus. The over-all results, Australia held, had demonstrated that there were still fundamental differences to be resolved among the States concerned before a conference on the Indian Ocean could be held.

A number of representatives, among them those of Ethiopia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan and the United Republic of Tanzania, appealed to the great powers and major maritime users to participate in the work of the expanded Ad Hoc Committee in order to facilitate the convening of the Conference.

Several countries, including Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Madagascar, Mozambique, the United Arab Emirates and the United Republic of Tanzania, denounced recent United States decisions leading to an escalation of its military presence in the area, its statements threatening the possible use of military force in the Indian

Ocean region and other pressures to which they said the region had been subjected. Iran, for example, regarded those measures as a glaring example of imperialistic pursuits.

A number of States also expressed disappointment at the suspension in 1978 of the bilateral talks between the USSR and the United States on the question of their military presence in the Indian Ocean. India expressed regret that the discussions had not been resumed, despite an indication by the leaders of the two countries, who had met in Vienna in June 1979, that their countries would discuss resumption of the negotiations.

Explaining its position on the resolutions, the USSR stated that it had had to abstain on the first of the two texts because of certain elements it contained, particularly the reference to "greatpower rivalry" as a source of tension in the region. Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and Poland, which also abstained, and Viet Nam, which voted in favour, also found the term inaccurate and misleading. Poland and the USSR were also unable to subscribe to the presupposition that the USSR, among other States, bore responsibility for the tension in the Indian Ocean, to the interpretation that the main cause of that tension was military competition between the two major powers, or to wording making it unclear as to which side was not agreeing to resumption of the bilateral talks. The USSR said it was ready to join the Ad Hoc Committee in preparatory work for the Conference.

The United States, abstaining on both resolutions, stated that it had never agreed with certain basic aspects of the Committee's mandate and could not associate itself with a decision to call for a conference until a promising basis existed for a consensus at such a conference. If it were to join in preliminary work in a manner that reflected, the fact that it was neither a littoral nor a hinterland State, it would insist on modest and realistic goals, such as regional military restraint and improved regional pacific-settlement measures. It was not prepared to agree with abridgement of the right of self-defence or with the idea of eliminating great-power military presence in the Indian Ocean or logistical support facilities for those forces.

France, which also abstained, stated that, as a long-time coastal country of the Indian Ocean, it was aware of its responsibility and the need to contribute to the search for greater security in that region, However, the 1971 Declaration and some of the Meeting's conclusions were not in keeping with international maritime law or with the equilibrium of rights and duties of the States concerned. The concept of zones of peace was not internationally accepted, nor had any precision been given to the limits of such a zone or the nature of the activities to be excluded therefrom.

The lack of a common understanding on the main issues by the States involved, the lack of consensus, the interruption of the bilateral talks and the absence of reasonable guarantees for the success of the Conference were circumstances explaining Portugal's abstention.

Ireland, explaining the abstention of the nine members of the European Community, noted their reservations concerning the lack of a clear and agreed definition of the area of the Indian Ocean peace zone and the activities to be excluded from it. They emphasized the need for firm assurances that freedom of navigation by sea and air would be guaranteed to all nations and that the provisions of the law of the sea would not be contravened. They believed it would be premature to move on to a conference until those questions had been resolved.

Israel, explaining its abstention, noted that it had not been invited to the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, in complete disregard of its geographical qualification as one of the hinterland States.

In a separate action, the General Assembly reaffirmed, by resolution 34/100 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (see p. 138), the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and invited the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to serve on the expanded Ad Hoc Committee to prepare for the 1981 Conference on the Indian Ocean. (Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to text of resolution 34/100.)

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Cessation of nuclear- weapon tests

General Assembly—34th session
First Committee, meetings 4, 6, 8-13, 15-30, 32-34, 36, 37, 42.

Plenary meeting 97.

A/34/27 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on Disarmament, Geneva, 24 January-27 April and 14 June-14 August 1979, Chapter III A and Annex II. A/C.1/34/L.14 and Rev.1. Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mati, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Sweden, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution and revision, approved by First Committee on 26 November 1979, meeting 42, by recorded vote of 128 to 0, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma,; Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: China, France.

A/34/742. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 34/73, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/742, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 137 to 0, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: China, France.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its conviction that the cessation of nuclearweapon testing by all States in all environments would be in the interest of all mankind as a major step towards ending the qualitative improvement, development and proliferation of nuclear weapons, as a means of relieving the deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of radioactive contamination for the health of present and future generations and as a contribution towards the cessation of the nuclear arms race.

Recalling the determination of the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons expressed in those Treaties to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time.

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 32/78 of 12 December 1977, paragraph 51 of resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, resolution 33/60 of 14 December 1978 and section IV of resolution 33/71 H of 14 December 1978,

Emphasizing the urgent need for all nuclear-weapon States to cease the testing of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the importance to a treaty prohibiting nuclear testing of the study being carried out by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events on a global network of stations for the exchange of seismological data,

Recognizing the indispensable role of the Committee on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

Noting with dissatisfaction that that part of the report of the Committee on Disarmament relating to the question of a comprehensive test-ban treaty shows no progress in the consideration of this subject and that a full report on the status of the negotiations between the three nuclear-weapon States was not submitted,

- 1. Reiterates its grave concern at the fact that nuclearweapon testing continues unabated against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;
- 2. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority;
- 3. Expresses its conviction that positive progress in the negotiations by the Committee on Disarmament on such a treaty is a vital element for the success of efforts to prevent both vertical and horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons and will contribute towards an end to the arms race and the achievement of nuclear disarmament;
- 4. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to initiate negotiations on such a treaty as a matter of the highest priority;
- Calls upon the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States to use their best endeavours to bring their negotiations to a positive conclusion in time for consideration during the next session of the Committee on Disarmament;
- 6. Invites Governments of Member States to contribute to the further development of national and international cooperative measures to detect seismic events aimed at setting up a global verification system of a comprehensive test-ban treaty and to co-operate with the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events for the fulfilment of its mandate:
- 7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item relating to the implementation of the present resolution.

Security of non-nuclear-weapon States

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 4, 6, 8-13, 15-31, 33, 37, 39, 42, 44. Plenary meeting 97.

A/34/27 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on Disarmament, Chapter III C and Appendix II.

A/C.1/34/L.9. Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by First Committee on 27 November 1979, meeting 44, by recorded vote of 91 to 1, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe. Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia Against: Albania

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

A/34/753. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 34/84, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/753, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 114 to 1, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the need to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of States and prompted by the desire shared by all nations to eliminate war and prevent a nuclear holocaust,

Taking into account the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirmed in a number of United Nations declarations and resolutions,

Noting with satisfaction the desire of States in various regions to prevent nuclear weapons from being introduced into their territories, including through the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, and being anxious to contribute to this objective,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop, as appropriate, effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure the nonnuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Mindful of the statements and observations made by various States on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Recalling its resolution 33/72 of 14 December 1978,

Welcoming the in-depth consideration of the item entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" by the Committee on Disarmament and the establishment of an ad hoc working group open to all States members of the Committee to conduct negotiations on the subject.

Noting with satisfaction that, under that item, drafts of an international convention were submitted to the Committee on Disarmament

Taking note of the report of the Committee on Disarmament, including the report of the ad hoc Working Group,

Noting with satisfaction that the idea of a convention has gained broad international support,

Desirous of promoting an early and successful completion of the negotiations on the elaboration of the convention,

- 1. Welcomes the conclusion of the Committee on Disarmament that it is urgent to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;
- 2. Notes with satisfaction that in the Committee on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of such an international convention;
- 3. Commends the decision of the Committee on Disarmament to continue the negotiations on this subject at the beginning of its session in 1980;
- 4. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue the negotiations on this subject on a priority basis during its session in 1980 with a view to their early conclusion with the elaboration of a convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;
- 5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons."

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting resolutions and final communique of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979), Annex II A (resolution 15/10-P).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979), Annex, section I (para. 219).

A/34/599. Letter of 16 October from Cuba (transmitting final communique adopted on 6 October 1979 by Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, New York, 4-6 October 1979)

A/C.1/34/L.3 and Rev.1,2. Mali and Pakistan: draft resolution and revisions, as further orally revised by sponsors, approved by First Committee on 27 November 1979, meeting 44, by recorded vote of 99 to 0, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

A/34/754. Report of First Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/85, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/754, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ice-

land, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

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

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization.

Deeply concerned at the continuation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and the threat to mankind due to the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war.

Taking into account the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned about any possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

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

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop, as appropriate, effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure the nonnuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolution 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974.

Further recalling its resolution 31/189C of 21 December 1976

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session.

Recalling its resolution 33/72 of 14 December 1978,

Welcoming the in-depth consideration of the item entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" by the Committee on Disarmament and the establishment of an ad hoc working group under the aegis of the Committee to conduct negotiations on the subject,

Noting the drafts of an international convention submitted under that item in the Committee on Disarmament,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on Disarmament, including the report of the ad hoc Working Group,

Noting the decision of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, calling on the Committee on Disarmament to elaborate the international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons during its next session, in

Also noting similar recommendations made in the relevant resolution of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 8 to 12 May 1979,

Further noting the general support expressed during its thirty-fourth session for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

1. Affirms the conclusion of the Committee on Disarmament that there is wide recognition of the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to

assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

- Notes with satisfaction that in the Committee on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;
- 3. Endorses the decision of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on this subject at the beginning of its session in 1980;
- 4. Recommends that the Committee on Disarmament should conclude effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons during its session in 1980, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international. convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;
- 5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention to assure, non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons."

A/C.1/34/L.35. United States: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 27 November 1979, meeting 44, by recorded vote of 81 to 1, with 27 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Upper Volta.

A/34/754. Report of First Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/86, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/754, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 110 to 1, with 29 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan Suriname, Swaziland,

Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the need to promote international peace and security,

Recognizing the legitimate security concerns of all States, Convinced of the importance of effective efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure nonnuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Noting that the five nuclear-weapon States have recognized the significance of action to meet the concerns of the great majority of States, which have not sought to acquire or develop, alone or with others, any nuclear explosive devices,

Recalling that each of the five nuclear Powers has stated its willingness to take action to affirm its support for and to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note of the various proposals and suggestions made in this regard,

- 1. Notes the statements that the nuclear-weapon States have made on assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States with respect to the use of nuclear weapons;
- 2. Welcomes the report of the Committee on Disarmament, in which it reported on the initial consideration of and negotiation on effective international arrangements further to strengthen the security of the non-nuclear-weapon States;
- Requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue its efforts at its session in 1980 with a view to reaching agreement on such arrangements and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session of the items entitled "Strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States" and "Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;"
- 5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States."

Negotiations on nuclear disarmament

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 4, 6, 8-13, 15-30, 33-39, 42, 44. Plenary meeting 97.

A/34/27 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on Disarmament, Chapter III B.

A/C.1/34/L.33. Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hun-

gary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam: draft resolution.

A/C.1/34/L.33/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 13 powers and by Romania, as further orally revised by sponsors, approved by First Committee on 27 November 1979, meeting 44, by 102 votes to 3, with 18 abstentions.

A/34/752. Report of First Committee (on review of implementation of recommendations and decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 10th special session), draft resolution J.

Resolution 34/83 J, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/752, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 120 to 2, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: France, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom?

 $^{\rm a}\,{\rm Subsequently}\,$ advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote against.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that nuclear weapons pose the most serious threat to mankind and its survival and that it is therefore essential to proceed with nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming also that all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility for the fulfilment of the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament,

Stressing again that priority in disarmament negotiations should be given to nuclear weapons, and referring to paragraphs 49 and 54 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/71 H of 14 December 1978,

Noting with satisfaction that in 1979 the Committee on Disarmament started to consider the substance of the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects,"

Noting also the proposals and statements made in the Committee on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament,

Convinced that the Committee on Disarmament is the most suitable forum for the preparation and conduct of the negotiations on nuclear disarmament,

- 1. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue, at the beginning of its session in 1980, consideration of the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and to undertake preparatory consultations on the negotiations referred to in paragraph 2 below;
- 2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to initiate negotiations, as a matter of high priority, with the participation of all nuclear-weapon States, on the question of the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;
- 3. Further requests the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of those negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Non-use of nuclear weapons

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 4, 6, 8-13, 15-30, 36-42. Plenary meeting 97.

A/34/456 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General (replies received from Governments).

A/C.1/34/L.26. Argentina, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by First Committee on 26 November 1979, meeting 42, by recorded vote of 100 to 16, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Spain, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/34/752. Report of First Committee, draft resolution G.

Resolution 34/83 G, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/752, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 112 to 16, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,

Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Spain, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, in which, inter alia, it called for prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, pending nuclear disarmament,

Taking into account proposals submitted by States concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons, prevention of nuclear war and related matters.

- 1. Decides to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament the views of States concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons, avoidance of nuclear war and related matters;
- 2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to take those views into appropriate consideration and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of Assembly resolutions 34/83 A-F, H, I and K-M.)

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 4, 6, 8-13, 15-30, 32, 35, 40, 41. Plenary meeting 97.

A/34/27 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on Disarmament, Chapter II D (para. 20).

A/C.1/34/L.25. Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Sweden, Uruguay: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 41, by 107 votes to 10, with 11 abstentions.

A/34/755. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament), draft resolution D.

Resolution 34/87 D, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/755, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 118 to 9, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangla-desh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya,

Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

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

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bhutan, Brazil, Congo, Cuba, France, India, Mozambique, Viet Nam.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, in which it requested the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its implementation of the proposals contained in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda adopted by the Committee on Disarmament includes the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the agenda for 1979 included the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament,"

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Committee on Disarmament during the consideration of those items

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear arms

Considering that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices would also be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices,

Requests the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects," to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of Assembly resolutions 34/87 A-C, E and F.]

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/34/497. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting 23rd report of IAEA, The Annual Report for 1978).

Israeli nuclear armament

General Assembly—34th session General Committee, meeting 2. First Committee, meetings 4, 6, 8-13, 15-30, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41. Fifth Committee, meeting 75. Plenary meeting 97. A/34/7/Add.15. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 39-power draft resolution, A/C.1/34/L.12/Rev.1. Report of ACABO.

A/34/142. Letter of 12 July from Iraq (request for inclusion of item in agenda entitled "Israeli nuclear armament").

A/34/599. Letter of 16 October from Cuba (transmitting final communique adopted on 6 October 1979 by Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, New York, 4-6 October 1979).

A/C.1/34/L.12. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.1/34/L.12/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 36 powers and by Guinea, Niger and Sao Tome and Principe, approved by First Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 41, by recorded vote of 90 to 11, with 33 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, Denmark, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sierra Leone, ^a United States

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Nepal, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

^aSubsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

^b Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

A/C.1/34/L.43, A/C.5/34/64, A/34/814. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by First Committee in A/34/757. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/757. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 34/89, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/757, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 97 to 10, with 38 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana,

Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldiwes, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, Denmark, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, United States

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the increasing information and evidence regarding Israel's activities aiming at the acquisition and development of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolution 33/71 A of 14 December 1978 on military and nuclear collaboration with Israel,

Recalling its repeated condemnation of the military and nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa,

Reaffirming its resolutions 3263(XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977 and 33/64 of 14 December 1978 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Convinced that the development of nuclear capability by Israel would further aggravate the already dangerous situation in the region and further threaten international peace and security,

- 1. Appeals to all States to put an end to any co-operation with Israel which may assist it in acquiring and developing nuclear weapons and also to dissuade corporations, institutions and individuals within their jurisdiction from any co-operation that may result in providing Israel with nuclear
- 2. Calls upon all States to take all necessary measures to prevent the transfer to Israel of fissionable material and nuclear technology which could be used for nuclear arms;
- 3. Calls upon Israel to submit all its nuclear facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;
- 4. Strongly condemns any attempt by Israel to manufacture, acquire, store or test nuclear weapons or introduce them into the Middle East;
- 5. Requests the Security Council to adopt appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of the relevant resolutions concerning Israeli nuclear armament;
- Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, ^a to prepare a study on Israeli nuclear armament and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtysixth session;
- 7. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the work of the group of experts to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament"

^aSubsequently referred to as the Group of Experts to Prepare a Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament.

S/13761. Note, dated 23 January 1980, by Secretary-General.

Non-stationing of nuclear weapons

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 6, 8-13, 15-28, 37, 39-42. Plenary meeting 97.

A/C.1/34/L.23. Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam: draft resolution, as orally amended by Egypt and revised by sponsors, approved by First Committee on 26 November 1979, meeting 42, by 85 votes to 18, with 22 abstentions.

A/34/755. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament), draft resolution C.

Resolution 34/87 C, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/755, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 99 to 18, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Burma, Congo, Cuba, Ghana, Ireland, Israel, Malawi, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

The General Assembly,

Conscious that a nuclear war would have devastating consequences for the whole of mankind,

Recalling its resolution 33/91 F of 16 December 1978, in which it called upon all nuclear-weapon States to refrain from stationing nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present, and on all non-nuclear-weapon States which do not have nuclear weapons on their territories to refrain from any steps which would directly or indirectly result in the stationing of such weapons on their territories,

Bearing in mind the clearly expressed intention of many States to prevent the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territories,

Considering that the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present would constitute a step towards the larger objective of the subsequent complete withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the territories of other States, thus contributing to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons, leading eventually to the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

- Believes it necessary to examine possibilities for an international agreement on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General to this end to call upon all States to transmit to him their opinions and observations regarding the possibility of concluding the agreement mentioned in paragraph 1 above and to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present."

Strategic arms limitation talks

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 4, 6, 8-13, 15-30, 40, 42, 43. Plenary meeting 97.

A/34/414. Letter of 13 August from USSR and United States (transmitting joint US-USSR communique issued on 18 June 1979 in Vienna).

A/C.1/34/L.38 and Corr.1 and Rev.1. Argentina, Australia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay: draft resolution and revision, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by First Committee on 26 November 1979, meeting 43.

A/34/755. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament), draft resolution F.

Resolution 34/87 F, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/755, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2602 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2932 B (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3184 A and C (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3261 C (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3484 C (XXX) of 12 December 1975, 31/189 A of 21 December 1976 and 32/87 G of 12 December 1977,

Reaffirming its resolution 33/91 C of 16 December 1978, in which it, inter alia:

- (a) Reiterated its satisfaction with the solemn declarations made in 1977 by the heads of State of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in which they stated that they were ready to endeavour to reach agreements which would permit starting the gradual reduction of existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons and moving towards their complete and total destruction, with a view to a world truly free of nuclear weapons,
- (b) Recalled that one of the disarmament measures deserving the highest priority, included in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, was the conclusion of the bilateral agreement known as SALT II, which should be followed promptly by further strategic arms limitation negotiations between the two parties, leading to agreed significant reductions of and qualitative limitations on strategic arms,
- (c) Stressed that in the Programme of Action it was established that, in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those

among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility,

Noting that the SALT II agreement—which bears the official title "Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms" —was finally signed on 18 June 1979 and that its text, together with the texts of the Protocol to the Treaty and of the joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, both signed on the same day as the Treaty, and that of the joint communique, also issued on 18 June 1979, is reproduced in a document of the Committee on Disarmament.

- 1. Shares the conviction expressed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms that early agreement on the further limitation and further reduction of strategic arms would serve to strengthen international peace and security and to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war;
- 2. Notes that it has not been possible for the Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II) to go beyond certain limitations which, taken together, permit considerable increments, both quantitatively and qualitatively, in relation. to the levels of the nuclear arsenals existing at present;
 - 3. Welcomes the agreement reached by both parties with a view to:
- (a) Continuing to pursue negotiations, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, on measures for the further limitation and reduction in the number of strategic arms, as well as for their further qualitative limitation;
- (b) Endeavouring in such negotiations to achieve, inter alia, the following objectives:
 - Significant and substantial reductions in the numbers of strategic offensive arms;
 - (ii) Qualitative limitations on strategic offensive arms, including restrictions on the development, testing and deployment of new types of strategic offensive arms and on the modernization of existing strategic offensive arms:
 - 4. Trusts that:
- (a) The Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II) will enter into force at an early date in accordance with the provisions of article XIX thereof, inasmuch as it constitutes a vital element for the continuation and progress of the negotiations between the two States possessing the most important arsenals of nuclear weapons;
- (b) Such negotiations, intended to achieve, as soon as possible, agreement on further measures for the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, will begin promptly after the entry into force of the Treaty, as provided for in article XIV thereof, with the objective of concluding well in advance of 1985 the new agreement which will replace the Treaty and which is usually referred to as SALT III;
- 5. Trusts also that the two contracting States will implement all the above-mentioned agreements and provisions and do their utmost in order that the SALT III agreement may constitute an important step towards the final goal described by their respective heads of State as that of achieving the complete and total destruction of existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons and ensuring the establishment of a world free of such weapons;
- 6. Invites the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the General Assembly appropriately informed of the results of their negotiations, in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs 27 and 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;
- 7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Strategic arms limitation talks."

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of Assembly resolutions 34/87 A, B, D and E.]

Nuclear-free zones and zones of peace

PROTOCOLS TO THE TREATY OF TLATELOLCO

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 4, 6, 8-13, 15-31, 33, 36. Plenary meeting 97.

A/C.1/34/L.10. Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 16 November 1979, meeting 36.

A/34/740. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 341/71, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/740, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286(XXII) of 5 December 1967, 3262(XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3473(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 32/76 of 12 December 1977 and 33/58 of 14 December 1978 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

Taking into account that certain territories lying within the zone of application of that Treaty which are not sovereign political entities are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the States that de jure or de facto are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties

Recalling with satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of the Netherlands became parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969 and 1971, respectively, and that the United States of America signed it in 1977,

Noting also with satisfaction that Additional Protocol I was signed by France on 2 March 1979,

- 1. Invites France and the United States of America to take all necessary steps to secure the ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) at the earliest possible date:
- 2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/71 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)."
- A/C.1/34/L.11. Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 16 November 1979, meeting 36.

A/34/743. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 34/74, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/743, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286(XXII) of 5 December 1967, 2456 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2666(XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2830(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2935(XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3079(XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3258(XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3467(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/67 of 10 December 1976, 32/79 of 12 December 1977 and 33/61 of 14 December 1978, all of which contain appeals to the nuclear-weapon States regarding the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

Reaffirming its conviction, now corroborated by international practice, that, for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone, the cooperation of the nuclear-weapon States is necessary and that such co-operation should take the form of commitments likewise undertaken in a formal international instrument which is legally binding, such as a treaty, convention or protocol,

Welcomes the fact that Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) has already been signed and ratified by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, France, the People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, thus fulfilling an aspiration of the General Assembly.

DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 4, 6, 8-13, 15-32, 34-39, 42,43. Fifth Committee, meeting 75. Plenary meeting 97.

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/552. Letter of 8 October from Lesotho (circulating resolutions of 33rd ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 6-20 July 1979; and declarations, resolutions and decisions of 16th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, 17-20 July 1979, Monrovia, Liberia), Annex I (resolution CM/Res.718(XXXIII)).

A/C.1/34/L.16. Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Cape Chad, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Mozambique, Leone, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 38, by recorded vote of 85 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jama-

hiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia,

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

A/34/745. Report of First Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 34/76 A, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/745, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 128 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling its resolutions 1652(XVI) of 24 November 1961, 32/81 of 12 December 1977 and 33/63 of 14 December 1978, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, comprising the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recalling also that in its resolution 33/63 it vigorously condemned any attempt by South Africa to introduce in any way whatsoever nuclear weapons into the continent and demanded that South Africa should forthwith refrain from conducting any nuclear explosion on the continent of Africa or elsewhere,

Noting with concern that South Africa has persistently refused to conclude adequate and comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency with a view to preventing the diversion of nuclear materials from peaceful uses to the manufacture of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices,

Alarmed by the report that, having bluntly and persistently refused to renounce the acquisition of nuclear weapons, South Africa may have detonated a nuclear explosive device,

Convinced that such a situation constitutes a grave danger to international peace and security and a particularly dangerous threat to the security of African States,

Recalling its decision, taken at the tenth special session, that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa

Noting with appreciation the report of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, held in London on 24 and 25 February 1979,

Expressing its indignation that some Western countries and Israel have continued to collaborate with South Africa in the form, inter alia, of uranium extraction and processing, supply of nuclear equipment, transfer of technology, provision of training and exchange of scientists and external financial support for its nuclear programme,

Noting with satisfaction the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979, by which the Council took further steps towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa.

- 1. Strongly reiterates its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, comprising the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;
- 2. Vigorously condemns the reported detonation of a nuclear device by South Africa;
- 3. Reaffirms that the nuclear programme of the racist regime of South Africa constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and a particularly dangerous threat to the security of African States, and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;
- 4. Condemns any nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist regime of South Africa since such collaboration frustrates, inter alia, the objective of the Organization of African Unity to keep Africa a nuclear-weapon-free zone;
- Calls upon such States, corporations, institutions or individuals, therefore, to terminate forthwith such nuclear collaboration between them and the racist regime of South Africa;
- 6. Requests the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa in the nuclear field;
- 7. Requests the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action, bearing in mind the recommendations of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, against the racist regime of South Africa, so as to prevent it from further endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons;
- Demands that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;
- 9. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Organization of African Unity towards the realization of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;
- 10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa."

S/13157. Letter of 7 March from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting report of United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, London, 24 and 25 February 1979).

S/13749. Note by Secretary-General.

- A/34/7/Add.15. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 28-power draft resolution, A/C.1/34/L.39/Rev.1. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Ouestions.
- A/34/674 and Add.1,2. Inquiry into report concerning nuclear explosion by South Africa. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.1/34/L.39. Nigeria: draft resolution.

- A/C.1/34/L.39/Rev.1. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia: revised draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 26 November 1979, meeting 43.
- A/C.1/34/L.47, A/C.5/34/65, A/34/809. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution B recommended by First Committee in A/34/745. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/745. Report of First Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 34/76 B, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/745, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Deeply alarmed at the report that South Africa may have detonated a nuclear explosive device in September 1979,

Recalling its decision 34/404 of 26 October 1979, Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

- 1 . Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the action taken by him in pursuance of General Assembly decision 34/404;
- 2. Appeals to all Member States in a position to do so to provide all relevant information at their disposal to the Secretary-General;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the situation closely and in the light of further relevant information to be submitted by Member States;
- 4. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of appropriate experts, a a comprehensive report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

^aSubsequently referred to as the Group of Experts on South Africa's Plan and Capability in the Nuclear Field.

NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 8-13, 15-32, 34, 36-39, 41. Plenary meeting 97.

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/C.1/34/L.28. Egypt: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 41, by recorded vote of 130 to 0, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None Abstaining: Israel.

A/34/746. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 34/77, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/746, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 136 to 0, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None Abstaining: Israel.

The General Assembly, Recalling its resolution 3263(XXIX) of 9 December 1974, in which it overwhelmingly commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East.

Recalling also its resolution 3474(XXX) of 11 December 1975, in which it recognized that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East enjoyed wide support in the region,

Bearing in mind its resolution 31/71 of 10 December 1976, in which it expressed the conviction that progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance the cause of peace in the region and in the world,

Considering its resolution 32/82 of 12 December 1977, in which it expressed the conviction that the development of nuclear capability would further complicate the situation and immensely damage the efforts to create an atmosphere of confidence in the Middle East,

Guided by the relevant recommendations in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, dealing with the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also its resolution 33/64 of 14 December 1978, Recognizing that the establishment of a nuclearweapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

- 1. Urges all parties directly concerned seriously to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
- 2. Invites those countries, pending the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East and during the process of its establishment, to declare solemnly that they will refrain on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices;
- 3. Calls upon those countries to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party and to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards:
- 4. Further invites those countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and during the process of its establishment, to declare their support for establishing such a zone in the region consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council for consideration as appropriate;
- 5. Reaffirms again its recommendation to the nuclear-weapon States to refrain from any action contrary to the spirit and purpose of the present resolution and the objective of establishing in the region of the Middle East a nuclear-weapon-free zone under an effective system of safeguards and to extend their co-operation to the States of the region in their efforts to promote these objectives;
- 6. Renews its invitation to the Secretary-General to continue to explore the possibilities of making progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;
- 7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East."

NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 4, 6, 8-13, 15-31, 38, 41. Plenary meeting 97. A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).
A/34/527. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.1/34/L.2. Pakistan: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 38, by recorded vote of 86 to 3, with 38 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bhutan, India, Mauritius

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

A/34/747. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 34/78, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/747, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 96 to 2, with 40 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bhutan, India

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Norway, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977 and 33/65 of 14 December 1978 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute most effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will strengthen the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Recalling that in the above-mentioned resolutions it called upon the States of the South Asian region and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to this objective,

Further recalling that, in its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX), 31/73 and 32/83, it requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned therein and to render such assistance as might be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

- 1. Reaffirms its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;
- 2. Urges once again the States of South Asia and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as may be interested to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to this objective;
- 3. Calls upon those nuclear-weapon States which have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to render such assistance as may be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
 - 5. Decides to consider this item at its thirty-fifth session.

DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

General Assembly—34th session
First Committee, meetings 4, 6, 8-13, 15-30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 40, 50.
Fifth Committee, meeting 74.
Plenary meetings 97, 106.

A/34/29. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Indian Ocean.
A/34/29, Chapter V. Draft resolution A, as recommended by
Ad Hoc Committee for adoption by General Assembly, approved by First Committee on 30 November 1979, meeting
50, by recorded vote of 102 to 0, with 23 abstentions, as
follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh. Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea,. Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

A/34/45 and Corr.1. Report of Meeting of Littoral and Hinterland States of Indian Ocean, Headquarters, New York, 2-13 July 1979.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979), Annex, section I (paras. 142-151).

A/34/749. Report of First Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 34/80 A, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/749, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 117 to 0, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic

Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992(XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080(XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978 and 33/68 of 14 December 1978,

Encouraged by the continued support extended to the Declaration by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action in furtherance of the objectives of the Declaration would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security

Deeply concerned at the intensification of great-Power military presence, conceived in the context of great-Power rivalry, leading to an increase of tension in the area.

Considering that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean, conceived in the context of great-Power rivalry, with the danger of a competitive escalation of such a military presence, gives greater urgency to the need to take practical steps for the early implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,

Considering also that the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean requires co-operation among the regional States to ensure conditions of peace and security within the region, as envisaged in the Declaration, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the littoral and hinterland States,

Further considering that, at its tenth special session, it noted the proposal for establishing the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, taking into account its deliberations and its relevant resolutions and the need to ensure the maintenance of peace and security in the region,

Noting that talks were initiated between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America regarding their military presence in the Indian Ocean, and that the two countries have kept the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean informed of the current situation concerning those talks.

Regretting, however, that the talks remain suspended, Encouraged by the holding of the Meeting of the Littoral

and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, which provided an opportunity for the further harmonization of the positions of the littoral and hinterland States,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean;

- Takes note with satisfaction of the issues on which the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean succeeded in harmonizing a common position;
- 3. Expresses the hope for the early implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;
- 4. Urges that the talks between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America regarding their military presence in the Indian Ocean should be resumed without delay and that the parties should refrain from any activity prejudicial to the implementation of resolution 2832(XXVI):
- 5. Renews the general mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions;
- 6. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a full report on its work:
- 7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee.
- A/34/29, Chapter V. Draft resolution B, as recommended by Ad Hoc Committee on Indian Ocean for adoption by General Assembly, approved by First Committee on 30 November 1979, meeting 50, by recorded vote of 111 to 0, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.1/34/L.53, A/C.5/34/66, A/34/810. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions A and B recommended by First Committee in A/34/749. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/749. Report of First Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 34/80 B, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/749, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 126 to 0, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom, United

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendations contained in paragraphs 34 and 35 of the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,

- Decides to enlarge the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean by the addition of new members to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee;
- 2. Invites the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean referred to in paragraph 12 (c) of the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean that have not yet done so to serve on the expanded Ad Hoc Committee;
- 3. Decides to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in General Assembly resolution 2832(XXVI) of 16 December 1971:
- 4. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to undertake the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, including consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreement that may ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, as referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 2832(XXVI), and to hold its preparatory sessions at United Nations Headquarters and at least two such sessions, including the final one, in Mauritius:
- 5. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary provision for the Conference, including the essential background information, relevant documentation and summary records, and to render all necessary assistance to the expanded Ad Hoc Committee, including interpretation in the languages of the General Assembly, as required.

Other documents

A/C.1/34/4. Letter of 31 October from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (annexing memorandum on question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons).

Questions relating to non-nuclear disarmament measures

Chemical and bacteriological weapons

For its consideration of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, the General Assembly at its 1979 session had before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament (see p. 18). In addition, by a letter of 13 December 1978 to the Secretary-General, the Federal Republic of Germany transmitted a note verbale of the day before from its Permanent Mission to the United Nations inviting United Nations Member States to attend a verification workshop in March 1979 in the Cologne-Frankfurt area. The expert meeting, the results of which were transmitted to the Committee on Disarmament in a working paper in July, aimed at demonstrating the practicability of on-site means of verification, under international control, of a ban on the manufacture of chemical weapons. A letter of 22 November 1979, from Democratic Kampuchea, also before the Assembly, transmitted a statement charging the genocidal use of toxic chemical products in that country, air-dropped by what were described as Vietnamese aggressors.

Most of the discussion of chemical weapons, as in previous years, took place in the Assembly's First Committee. Member States from all regions viewed the elimination of chemical weapons from the arsenals of States as a question of primary importance, deserving priority consideration.

On 11 December, the Assembly adopted, without vote, resolution 34/72, by which it expressed regret that an agreement on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction had not been elaborated, and urged the Committee on Disarmament to undertake negotiations on such an agreement at the beginning of its 1980 session, as a matter of high priority, taking into account all proposals and initiatives.

The text was approved by the First Committee, also without vote, on 26 November; 46 Members sponsored the draft (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

During the general debate on disarmament in the First Committee, discussion of chemical weapons and their prohibition centred on the scope of a treaty to prohibit their use and verification of compliance by parties to such a treaty. Many speakers regretted the slow pace of negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament. The Netherlands, for example, said that the Assembly should request the Committee to conduct substantive negotiations on chemical weapons as a matter of high priority throughout 1980. Ireland

believed that an early prohibition was within reach if pursued with vigour, courage and imagination.

The United States, alluding to the ongoing bilateral negotiations on this subject between it and the USSR, noted that, while a large measure of agreement existed on the objective of a complete, effective and verifiable prohibition of chemical weapons, significant and substantive differences remained. Those differences were so great, it stated, that attempts to elaborate a multilateral treaty before the issues had been identified and clarified would not be helpful and could well bring about a delay.

The USSR stated that it attached great importance to a chemical weapons ban as a realistic means of achieving tangible results in one of the most important areas of disarmament. It was actively participating in talks on the matter in the Committee on Disarmament and bilaterally with the United States.

Both the USSR and the United States observed that they were preparing to resume their bilateral negotiations in Geneva in mid-January 1980.

The United Kingdom expressed the opinion that a multilateral convention could not be prepared until the two States most closely involved had established a basis of agreement. France, on the other hand, stated that the Committee on Disarmament should exercise its responsibility fully, as the sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament; negotiations in that body could not be made subordinate or complementary to other negotiations.

China called for an acceleration of negotiations so that a treaty could be concluded at an early date. It firmly opposed the use of chemical weapons, directly or through agents and mercenaries, to massacre people fighting for national liberation in defence of their independence and sovereignty.

India, Spain and Sweden, among others, also held that it was imperative to start multilateral negotiations on a chemical weapons convention at the next session of the Committee on Disarmament. Afghanistan, Australia, Indonesia, Mexico and Poland were among those that welcomed the joint USSR/United States progress report submitted to the Committee on Disarmament in July on their ongoing bilateral negotiations; Nigeria, however, expressed regret that the rather late timing of the report detracted from the seriousness with which it might have been considered in that Committee.

On the question of scope, Ghana called for a

ban on all means of chemical warfare, including lethal chemical-weapon agents, incapacitating agents and others which might cause temporary disability. However, it felt that toxic agents that might be necessary for legitimate technological, prophylactic or other non-military purposes such as research should be excluded from the ban. Denmark stated that chemical warfare agents not covered in a convention might prove attractive for inclusion in what could be called a "permissible chemical inventory." It was therefore essential that a ban on chemical weapons should be as comprehensive and as well defined as possible and should include the military use of herbicides and defoliants.

As to verification, the German Democratic Republic said that the solution of the problem ought not to be complicated by artificial barriers, such as unrealistic demands for control. Canada stated that it continued to attach importance to methods of verification giving confidence that agreements were being observed. They were more likely to do so if impartial and competent international agencies were also involved; Canada cited safeguards on peaceful nuclear activities administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency as an example. Canada said it accepted the principle of an international satellite monitoring agency under United Nations authority, even though there were financial and political obstacles.

Among comments made on bacteriological weapons, Bulgaria expressed confidence that the 1980 Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction would again confirm the effectiveness of the 1971 Convention³⁴ and the absence of any violation of its provisions by States parties. Mongolia hoped that the convening of the Conference would encourage non-parties to subscribe as soon as possible to the Convention.

Convention on banning radiological weapons

On 11 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted, without vote, resolution 34/87 A, calling for the conclusion of an international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons. Welcoming the report of the Committee on Disarmament with regard to radiological weapons and, particularly, the Committee's intention to continue consideration in 1980 of proposals for a convention banning such weapons, the Assembly by this resolution requested that Committee to reach agreement as soon as possible, through negotiation, on the text of the convention and to report to it in 1980 on the results achieved.

The text, sponsored by the USSR and the United States, was approved by the First Committee, also without vote, on 16 November.

In the debate on the subject, which took place mainly in the First Committee, the USSR expressed its belief that all necessary factors existed for an agreement on the question of the prohibition of radiological weapons to be made ready for signature at an early date, based on the fundamental elements recently submitted to the Committee on Disarmament by the USSR and the United States (see p. 25). The United States also expressed the hope that the Assembly would encourage the Committee on Disarmament to build on the achievement of the joint USSR/United States initiative through the drafting of an international convention.

Hungary regarded the submission of the twopower proposal as an important contribution to the disarmament process, aimed at the elimination of a potential weapon of mass destruction. Algeria regarded it as a demonstration that progress could be made in the field of disarmament, and hoped that that agreement would act as a catalyst in other fields, particularly the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests and of chemical weapons.

The United Kingdom believed that the prohibition of radiological weapons would be a useful, if modest, step in the arms control and disarmament process. Sweden expressed the view that the emergence of militarily useful radiological weapons did not seem to be an immediate and serious threat and the proposed treaty could not therefore be a substitute for genuine nuclear disarmament; however, Sweden would be prepared to discuss its substance in the Committee on Disarmament. India, supporting Sweden's view, held that the monstrous arsenals of nuclear weapons constituted the greatest radiological danger.

China wondered why, rather than making such an issue of banning weapons that did not exist, the two super-powers did not take practical measures to reduce the large quantities of lethal weapons they already possessed.

Banning new weapons of mass destruction

Following its consideration of the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, the Assembly on 11 December 1979 adopted resolution 34/79, by which it requested the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations, with the help of qualified governmental experts, with a view to preparing a draft comprehensive agreement on such a

 $^{^{34}}$ See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 19, resolution 2826(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, annexing text of Convention.

prohibition and, where necessary, specific agreements on particular types of weapons of mass destruction. The Committee was asked to report in 1980 on the results. The Assembly again urged all States to refrain from any action which could adversely affect talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the emergence of new types and systems of such weapons.

Resolution 34/79 was adopted by a recorded vote of 117 to 0, with 24 abstentions. The text—sponsored by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Viet Nam—had been approved by the First Committee on 23 November by a recorded vote, requested by the Byelorussian SSR and Ireland, of 88 to 0, with 25 abstentions.

Eastern European States and other countries, Bahrain and Kenya for example, continued to advocate the conclusion of a universal and comprehensive treaty on the prohibition of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction through continued negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament.

The USSR stated that the elaboration of such a treaty was an important aspect of disarmament negotiations and required a special impulse from the General Assembly. Czechoslovakia believed it necessary for the Committee on Disarmament to intensify work on the question; the rate of progress on this issue after four years was not commensurate with its urgency. Poland expressed the view that there was a real danger of the emergence of new types of weapons of mass annihilation that might be even more destructive than nuclear weapons. Poland noted the view of many Members that it was easier to bar weapons at the research stage than to eliminate those already in arsenals.

Uganda expressed hope that the USSR/United States initiative on radiological weapons would not lead the Committee on Disarmament to overlook the urgency of negotiating a convention banning all new types of weapons of mass destruction. The problem of defining such weapons should not in its opinion hold up negotiations in this important area.

Other Members, including several Western European States and the United States, reiterated their established viewpoint that the conclusion of an all-encompassing treaty on the prohibition of all new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction was not a realistic solution. They advocated instead the conclusion of specific agreements prohibiting particular types of new weapons of mass destruction as they were identified. The United Kingdom observed that, while the Eastern European countries had continued to call for a treaty to prevent the emer-

gence of new weapons of mass destruction not covered by the 1948 definition, 35 they had not convinced many States outside their own group that any such weapon existed or that the scientific principles which they had described could produce a weapon of military value.

Before the vote on the resolution in the First Committee, the United States reiterated its opposition to a general prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction. It maintained that dealing in a loose or vague manner with principles not currently understood, or with relationships among principles not yet conceived, would merely create the illusion of having dealt with the potential problem. It further believed that verification procedures necessary to make a general treaty more than an illusion would threaten to obstruct scientific development in areas where that would be neither necessary nor advisable.

Ireland, explaining the abstentions of the nine States members of the European Communities, said that, while they agreed on the need to prohibit any and all new weapons of mass destruction which were identified, the point at issue was the choice of the most effective means of pursuing that objective. Such weapons and their technologies, to be effectively prohibited, must be the subject of separate, verifiable controls. Moreover, a comprehensive agreement as envisaged could not adequately distinguish between peaceful research and research that could be given military application. Each weapon and weapon system had its own characteristics, requiring separate negotiation.

Japan considered it inappropriate for the Committee on Disarmament to negotiate a draft comprehensive agreement on the weapons in question because the scope of such an agreement and the type of weapons that would be encompassed were far from clear and verification difficulties would arise. Austria, Sweden and Turkey also explained their abstentions: while recognizing the importance of the question, they believed that a more widely acceptable approach was necessary. Austria felt that the kind of comprehensive agreement envisaged would not meet the requirement of adequate verification. In Sweden's view, a generally accepted and clear definition of its scope and content must be reached before starting negotiations.

United Nations Conference on banning or restricting excessively injurious conventional weapons

The United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conven-

³⁵ See Y.U.N., 1947-48, p. 477.

tional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects met at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979, as envisaged in a 1977 resolution of the General Assembly. ³⁶ It was preceded by a Preparatory Conference which began work in August/September 1978³⁷ and which completed preparations for the main Conference at a second session held at Geneva from 19 March to 12 April 1979.

The Conference sought agreement on a general treaty spelling out general aims and legal modalities, as well as optional protocols pertaining to specified types of weapons, to which States could adhere individually. It produced partially agreed texts and adopted a resolution on small-calibre weapons, but it was unable to resolve a number of points. Accordingly, it recommended that a further session be convened in 1980. The Assembly approved this recommendation on 11 December 1979, by resolution 34/82.

Preparations for the Conference

The second session of the Preparatory Conference was attended by 68 States. Fifteen proposals or draft clauses were submitted to it in 1978 and 1979, all of which were annexed to its report to the Conference covering both sessions. These included revised versions of three of the 12 proposals submitted at the 1978 session: one on incendiary weapons, submitted by Indonesia, another on the regulation of the use of small-calibre weapons systems, submitted by Mexico and Sweden, and the third on incendiary weapons, submitted by Australia and the Netherlands.

The Preparatory Conference established a working group to consider the draft proposals on non-detectable fragments—that is, fragments which in the human body escape detection by X-rays—and on the regulation of the use of landmines and other devices, a drafting group on incendiary weapons, and an informal working group on small-calibre weapons systems.

Unanimous agreement was reached on a draft proposal on non-detectable fragments. This one-sentence text would prohibit the use of any weapon whose primary effect was to injure by non-detectable fragments. A proposal on the regulation of land-mine use and other devices was generally agreed upon, intended to prohibit their use against civilians and their indiscriminate placement. A composite text on elements of an agreement on incendiary weapons was also elaborated, including definitions and rules. With respect to both of these issues, a number of elements remained unresolved. The informal working group on small-calibre weapons systems ex-

changed views and held technical discussions but did not seek to reach agreement on specific texts; the group felt that further discussion and study would be useful.

Matters concerning fuel-air explosives, antipersonnel fragmentation weapons and flechettes were discussed in plenary meetings. It was recommended that countries study those subjects further so that they could be considered at the main Conference.

A number of representatives supported a proposal of Mexico made at the 1978 session to work for a general and universally applicable "umbrella" treaty supplemented by optional protocols or clauses. These last would embody agreed prohibitions or restrictions of use which might be negotiated at the Conference in respect of certain conventional weapons deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects. However, it was noted that the structure and content of such an umbrella treaty would depend on the number and scope of the prohibitions or restrictions that were eventually agreed upon for specific categories of weapons. The Preparatory Conference recommended that the proposal be taken up in a subsidiary organ of the main Conference.

The Preparatory Conference recommended a set of provisional rules of procedure for the main Conference. As no agreement was reached on decision-making procedures, the rules contained no provisions on this matter.

Work of the Conference

Representatives of 82 States and a number of observers participated in the September 1979 session of the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects. (For officers and participants, see APPENDIX III.)

The Conference adopted its agenda and rules of procedure as recommended by the Preparatory Conference. It assigned to a Committee of the Whole the draft proposals submitted by the Preparatory Conference; that Committee, in turn, established two working groups: the Working Group on Land-mines and Booby Traps, which considered draft articles for a protocol on the regulation of the use of land-mines and other devices; and the Working Group on Incendiary Weapons, which considered the report of the Preparatory Conference's Drafting Group on Incendiary Weapons, as well as proposals submitted on the subject. In addition, the Conference established a Working Group on a General

 $^{^{36}}$ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 43, resolution 32/152 of 19 December 1977. 37 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 100.

Treaty to prepare the text of a convention to which optional protocols or clauses would be attached embodying prohibitions or restrictions of use of specific excessively injurious or indiscriminate conventional weapons.

In addition to considering draft articles on the regulation of the use of land-mines and other devices, the Working Group on. this subject also considered proposals by Morocco which included a text on increased protection for children from the effects of such weapons. On 25 September, the Group approved its report, which contained the text of the substantive provisions of a draft protocol, for submission to the Committee of the Whole. General agreement had been reached on such issues as: the scope of application; definitions; general restrictions; protection of United Nations personnel on peace-keeping, observation or fact-finding missions; international co-operation in the removal of mines and booby traps; restrictions on their use near civilian concentrations; and prohibition of the use of certain types of booby traps. However, differences remained over whether the text should require States parties to make available to an adversary party occupying part of their territory details of the location of minefields. After referring the article to further informal consultations, the Committee of the Whole approved the draft protocol on 26 September with one issue remaining unsettled: whether the text should require States to inform their adversaries, after the cessation of active hostilities, of the location of mines on territory under the control of their own or allied forces. Yugoslavia reserved its position on an article concerning restriction of the use of remotely delivered mines; it preferred a total prohibition.

The Working Group on Incendiary Weapons considered proposals submitted by the Preparatory Conference, as well as a new proposal by Argentina. The Group produced elements of a draft protocol on prohibitions or restrictions of the use of incendiary weapons, but, because of the complexity of the issues, a number of disagreements remained, one of them concerning a definition of "flame weapon." No agreement was reached on the complete prohibition of the use of incendiary weapons or on the protection of combatants. Proposals on this last topic by Indonesia, by Jordan, by Nigeria and by the USSR were attached to the Group's report. The Committee of the Whole decided to refer the draft to the Conference. It also annexed to its report to the Conference a draft protocol on incendiary weapons, sponsored by Austria, Egypt, Ghana, Jamaica, Mexico, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire, and a draft protocol on prohibitions or restrictions on

the use of incendiary weapons, sponsored by Australia and the Netherlands.

The Working Group on a General Treaty produced an outline of a draft convention, consisting of a preamble and 10 articles, with brackets around passages on which it could not reach agreement.

The agreed parts of the text covered signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession, denunciation, notifications by the depositary and authentic texts. Disagreement remained in regard to several provisions in the preamble, as well as: the types of situations to which the convention would apply; a proposal to require States outside a region to observe prohibitions agreed upon by the States of the region; the procedure for review and amendment of the convention after it entered into force; a proposal that would enable an authority representing a people engaged in armed conflict against a State party to make a unilateral declaration that would immediately bring the convention into force for that authority and give it the rights and obligations enjoyed. by any State party; the number of ratifications required to bring the convention into force; and a proposal to enable the convention to be applied provisionally before its entry into force.

With regard to the follow-up and review mechanism to be established following the entry of the convention into force, the Working Group reported general agreement that efforts to prohibit or restrict the use of certain conventional weapons should continue, by widening the scope of the agreements to be reached at the Conference, by amending those agreements or by adopting new rules for other categories of weapons. It was also generally agreed that only States parties could initiate amendments, but positions differed as to whether amendments should be ruled out until a certain amount of time had elapsed after the convention took effect. The general view was that a review conference should be convened automatically after a certain period if none had already been held at the request of States parties. Differing views were expressed as to whether any new rules should be drawn up only by a procedure similar to that for convening an amendment conference, or whether the Committee on Disarmament might also be involved.

The Working Group appended to its report to the Committee of the Whole several proposals by delegations for draft articles on the amendment and review procedure.

Discussions on categories of weapons for which specific working groups were not set up concentrated mainly on the question of smallcalibre weapons. On the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole, the Conference on 28 September adopted a resolution on small-calibre weapons systems. It had been sponsored in the Committee by Egypt, Ireland, Jamaica, Mexico, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay. By this resolution, the Conference took note with appreciation of the intensive research carried out nationally and internationally in the area of wound ballistics, invited Governments to carry out and communicate the findings of further research on the wounding effects of small-calibre weapons systems, and appealed to all Governments to exercise the utmost care in the development of such systems, so as to avoid an unnecessary escalation of their injurious effects.

With regard to other types of weapons, proposals concerning anti-personnel fragmentation weapons, flechettes and fuel-air explosive weapons were not considered in depth and no conclusions were reached.

The Conference, in light of what had been accomplished and the questions remaining, recommended to the General Assembly that it be convened for another session, to meet at Geneva for up to four. weeks, starting in September 1980, on the understanding that issues on which agreement had been achieved should not be reopened and that all efforts be concentrated on outstanding issues.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The report of the Conference on its 1979 session was discussed at the General Assembly's regular 1979 session, mainly in the First Committee. Many countries stressed the importance and political impact of the Conference and reaffirmed their support of its objectives. A number of States, including Algeria, Argentina, Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United Republic of Tanzania, expressed regret that the Conference had failed to conclude an agreement.

Some expressed continuing disappointment that it was not possible to bridge the gap in the positions of Governments concerning restrictions of the use of incendiary weapons, although Austria, Finland, Oman and others were encouraged by the fact that the Conference had come close to elaborating a draft agreement on land-mines and booby traps and that a consensus had been reached on the convening of another session. Sweden stated that, in light of the lack of progress on various disarmament issues, it was encouraging to note that some progress was being made on particularly inhumane weapons.

Brazil, noting the view that any review and follow-up machinery should be open to all Member States in view of the military and humanitarian aspects of the issues, suggested that arrangements to deal with such questions might be set up within the Disarmament Commission.

On 11 December, the Assembly adopted without a vote resolution 34/82, by which it took note of the report of the Conference and the progress it had made at its 1979 session in various areas, including the agreement reached regarding a draft proposal concerning non-detectable fragments. The Assembly endorsed the recommendation to hold another session starting on 15 September 1980 and invited States to continue to participate actively in it and be represented by the required expertise.

The text was approved by the First Committee, also without vote, on 21 November. Its sponsors were Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Ireland, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sweden, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. It incorporated a provision, added by the sponsors to the original version of their text, by which the Assembly noted the progress made by the Conference Working Group on a General Treaty.

Freezing and reducing military budgets

A large number of countries continued during the 1979 debates in the General Assembly to express concern over the world's increasing military expenditures. They stressed the need to curb the increase and to reallocate funds from military to development purposes.

On 11 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/83 F on the question, by which it considered that a new impetus should be given to endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned. To that end, the Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to examine and identify in 1980 ways of achieving such agreements. In addition, it appealed to all States, particularly those most heavily armed, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

Before adopting this resolution as a whole without a vote, the Assembly took two separate votes. The first was on a preambular paragraph by which it recognized the need for a satisfactory instrument for standardized reporting on military expenditures, such as that currently being

tested (see below); it was adopted by a recorded vote of 127 to 0, with 10 abstentions. The second was on the operative paragraph containing the request for study by the Disarmament Commission; it was adopted by a recorded vote of 127 to 0, with 9 abstentions.

Separate votes were also taken by the First Committee, at the request of the USSR, on the same preambular paragraph and on the operative paragraph which referred to measures of verification for the limitation of military expenditures; they were adopted together by 109 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions. The text of the resolution, sponsored by Austria, Indonesia, Ireland, Mauritius, the Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sweden and Uruguay, was then approved by the Committee on 21 November by a recorded vote of 123 to 0, with 1 abstention.

In the First Committee's debate, many States of the non-aligned movement, including Algeria, Bangladesh, Chad, Chile, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, Somalia, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon, Yemen, Zaire and Zambia, pointed out that world military expenditures were at an all-time high and underlined the adverse effect of this on international security as well as on economic and social development. A number of them noted that world military expenditures had risen in 1978 to \$450 billion, a large part of which was accounted for by the nuclear-weapon and other militarily significant States. The disparity between military expenditures and the total of development assistance by those States was also pointed out. Benin, for instance, stated that annual expenditures on armaments had increased from \$200 billion to \$450 billion in 10 years, while only \$23 billion a year had been devoted to international assistance during the same period. India, Papua New Guinea and Oatar were among several States which noted that about 50 per cent of world military expenditure was spent by the USSR and the United States. China also stressed that it was important for the two major nuclear powers to be the first to reduce their military budgets and rechannel resources to development.

A number of States, including Italy, Japan, Norway and the United Kingdom, drew attention to the large share of military expenditures allocated to conventional weapons, and emphasized the importance of reducing budget levels devoted to conventional as well as nuclear weapons. Several States also emphasized that the reduction of military budgets should be carried out under a gradual, balanced and verifiable agreement.

Interest in the progress of the ongoing test of

the reporting instrument designed by the Ad Hoc Panel on Military Budgeting (see below) was expressed by Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States. Stress was placed on the importance of solving various technical problems facing the development of that instrument, including questions of the international comparison of military budgets and adequate measures of disclosure or verification. The United Kingdom considered that before negotiations on reducing military budgets could begin there would have to be a standardized method for measuring and reporting such budgets; it hoped that the current practical test of the reporting instrument would lead to the adoption of a standardized instrument by the United Nations for general use.

On the other hand, the USSR and several Eastern European States were among those expressing reservations on the testing of standardized reporting systems, maintaining that such testing diverted attention from the specific and tangible task of reducing military budgets.

The USSR and the Ukrainian SSR, for instance, continued to emphasize their support for the 1973 USSR proposal for a 10 per cent reduction of military budgets of the permanent members of the Security Council and others with large military potential, and for reallocation to development purposes, particularly in developing countries, of some of the money saved.³⁸ The USSR said its proposal had not been implemented because a number of States had refused to translate it into a practical agreement on grounds of incomparability of military budgets. Accordingly, in 1978 it had stated its readiness to agree to reductions either by an equal percentage or in absolute terms by amounts of the same order of magnitude.3

Romania, which introduced the resolution on this subject later adopted by the Assembly, recalled its proposal to the tenth special session on disarmament suggesting a phased reduction of budgets, initially by perhaps 10 to 15 per cent. 40 It held that the adoption of such measures would open the way towards a more thorough approach to disarmament problems and create conditions propitious to general disarmament. By a letter of 13 April, Romania had submitted to the Assembly the text of a decree of 1 March 1979 by its State Council increasing the State allowance for children, funds for which were to be obtained by a corresponding reduction in its military expenditures.

³⁸ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 10.

³⁹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 30. ⁴⁰ Ibid.

Several delegations explained their affirmative votes on the resolution in the First Committee. Belgium said the references to the need for an instrument for standardized reporting and the request to the Disarmament Commission to examine ways of reaching agreement had enabled it to vote in favour. The Federal Republic of Germany explained its support on similar grounds. Japan noted the indispensable need for fair comparison of military expenditures on the basis of a standardized reporting system and thus considered that a-step-by-step approach should be followed. The United States recalled its support for a systematic approach to the problem of limiting military expenditures and for a practical test of the standardized reporting instrument; any agreed limitation, however, would vitally affect its security, and under current circumstances no limitation was practicable as far as the United States Government was concerned.

Brazil reiterated its view that nuclear-weapon powers bore the main responsibility for effective disarmament measures, including military budget reduction. India, explaining its abstention, stated that the call contained in the resolution should properly be addressed to the five or six States which had the largest military budgets. It doubted whether the Disarmament Commission was the proper organ to identify ways of achieving such diverse agreements as envisaged in the text.

The Ad Hoc Panel on Military Budgeting held two sessions in 1979: from 14 to 18 May and from 27 to 31 August. Appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to a 1978 Assembly request,41 the Panel, composed of seven experienced practitioners in the field, had the assigned task of assisting him in carrying out a practical test of a proposed system for the measurement and reporting of military expenditures. In 1979 it concentrated on determining what countries might assist in the test, preparing guidelines to facilitate the use of the reporting instrument, and providing advice to participating countries. To those ends, the Panel developed a proposed reporting matrix and instructions, which was conveyed through Secretary-General to all Member States. They were invited to participate in the test and to report back in 1980. (See also p. 96.)

⁴¹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 105, resolution 33/67 of 14 December 1978.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Chemical and bacteriological weapons

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 4-30, 39, 42. Plenary meeting 97.

A/34/27 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on Disarmament, Geneva, 24 January-27 April and 14 June-14 August 1979. Chapter III D.

A/34/56. Letter of 13 December 1978 from Federal Republic of Germany (transmitting note verbale of 12 December 1978 addressed to permanent missions of all Member States).

A/34/710 (S/13638). Letter of 22 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement concerning "crimes of genocide committed by Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea")

A/C.1/34/L.29. Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, adopted without vote by First Committee on 26 November 1979, meeting 42.

A/34/741. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 34/72, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/741, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2662(XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2827 A (XXVI) of 16 December 1971,

2933(XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3077(XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3256(XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3465(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/65 of 10 December 1976, 32/77 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978 and 33/59 A of 14 December 1978, relating to the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming also the necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Disarmament,

- 1. Expresses its regret that the agreement on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been elaborated;
- 2. Urges the Committee on Disarmament to undertake, at the beginning of its session in 1980, negotiations on an agreement on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, as a matter of high priority, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives;
- 3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Convention on banning radiological weapons

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 4-31, 36. Plenary meeting 97. A/34/27 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on Disarmament, Chapter III E.

A/C.1/34/L.7 and Rev.1. USSR and United States: draft resolution and revision, approved without vote by First Committee on 16 November 1979, meeting 36.

A/34/755. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament), draft resolution A.

Resolution 34/87 A, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/755, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97.

The General Assembly.

Recalling the resolution of the Commission for Conventional Armaments of 12 August 1948, which defined weapons of mass destruction to include atomic explosive weapons, radioactive material weapons, lethal chemical and biological weapons and any weapons developed in the future which have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of the atomic bomb or the other weapons mentioned above,

Recalling its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969.

Recalling paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it is stated that a convention should be concluded prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons.

Convinced that such a convention would serve to spare mankind the potential dangers of the use of radioactive materials to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of the radiation produced by the decay of such material and thereby contribute to strengthening peace and averting the threat of war.

- 1. Welcomes the report of the Committee on Disarmament with regard to radiological weapons and, particularly, its stated intention to continue at its session in 1980 consideration of proposals for a convention banning those weapons;
- Requests the Committee on Disarmament to proceed as soon as possible to reach agreement, through negotiation, on the text of such a convention and to report to the General Assembly on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session of the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
- 4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons."

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of Assembly resolutions 34/87 B-F.]

Banning new weapons of mass destruction

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 4-31, 32, 37, 39-41. Plenary meeting 97.

A/34/27 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on Disarmament, Chapter III E.

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979).

A/C.1/34/L.6. Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 41, by recorded vote of 88 to 0, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Lao People's Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta.

A/34/748. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 34/79, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/748, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 117 to 0, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3479(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/74 of 10 December 1976, 32/84 A of 12 December 1977 and 33/66 B of 14 December 1978 concerning the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 39 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General ASsembly, according to which qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are both important for halting the arms race and efforts to that end must include negotiations on the

limitation and cessation of the qualitative improvement of armaments, especially weapons of mass destruction, and the development of new means of warfare,

Recalling the decision contained in paragraph 77 of the Final Document to the effect that, in order to help prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes, effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements, and that efforts should be appropriately pursued aiming at the prohibition of such new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction,

Expressing its firm belief, in the light of the decisions adopted at the tenth special session, in the importance of concluding an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Noting with satisfaction the submission on 9 July 1979, for consideration by the Committee on Disarmament, of the joint proposal by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on major elements of a treaty prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons, agreed upon during the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America,

Noting that in the course of its session in 1979 the Committee on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons,"

Taking into consideration the part of the report of the Committee on Disarmament relating to this question,

- 1. Requests the Committee on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, actively to continue negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, with a view to preparing a draft comprehensive agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and, where necessary, specific agreements on particular types of such weapons;
- 2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fifth session;
- Once again urges all States to refrain from any action which could adversely affect the talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;
- 5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament."

United Nations Conference on banning or restricting excessively injurious conventional weapons

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 4-30, 34-38. Fifth Committee, meeting 75. Plenary meeting 97.

A/CONF.95/8 and A/CONF.95/15. Report (1979) and final report of United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, Geneva, 10-28 September 1979 and

- 15 September-10 October 1980. (A/CONF.95/15, Annex I, Appendix E: Resolution on small-calibre weapons systems: Annex II: List of documents of Conference.)
- A/34/7/Add.15. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 25-power draft resolution, A/C.1/34/L.19/Rev.1. Report of ACABO.
- AK.1/34/L.19. Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, India, Ireland, Madagascar, Mauritius, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Sweden, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.
- A/C.1/34/L.19/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 19 powers and by Cyprus, France, Guinea-Bissau, Mexico, Sierra Leone and Somalia, approved without vote by First Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 38
- A/C.1/34/L.41, A/C.5/34/61, A/34/811. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by First Committee in A/34/751. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/751. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 34/82, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/751, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/70 of 14 December 1978, in which it expressed its conviction that the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants could be significantly reduced if general agreement could be reached on the prohibition or restriction for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which might be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects.

Reaffirming its belief that positive results as regards the non-use or restriction of use for humanitarian reasons of specific conventional weapons would serve, in addition, as encouragement in the broader field of disarmament,

Also recalling that, by its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977 and 33/70, it decided to convene in 1979 the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and established the mandate of the Conference,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects on the work of its session held at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979;
- 2. Notes with appreciation that the Conference reached agreement with regard to a draft proposal concerning non-detectable fraements:
- Notes also that the report indicates a wide measure of agreement in respect of land-mines and booby traps, and that there was a further convergence of views in relation to the prohibition or restriction of use of incendiary weapons;
- 4. Takes note of the progress made by the Conference Working Group on a General Treaty entrusted with the preparation of the text of a convention to which optional protocols or clauses embodying prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons, deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, would be attached;
- 5. Takes note also of the resolution of the Conference concerning the development of small-calibre weapon systems, in which, inter alia, the Conference stressed the need to exercise the utmost care in their development SO as to avoid an unnecessary escalation of the injurious effects of such systems;
- 6. Endorses the recommendation of the Conference to hold another session at Geneva for a period of up to four weeks, starting on 15 September 1980, with a view to completing negotiations in conformity with General Assembly resolutions 32/152 and 33/70;

- Takes note of the understanding of the Conference that issues on which agreement has already been achieved should not be reopened at the forthcoming session, so that all efforts may be concentrated on working out agreement on outstanding issues;
- 8. Invites States to continue to participate actively in the Conference and to be represented, in so far as possible, by the required legal, military and medical expertise;
- 9. Requests the Secretary-General to provide necessary assistance to the Conference;
- 10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Conference."

Freezing and reducing military budgets

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 6-30, 35, 38. Plenary meeting 97.

A/34/183. Letter of 13 April from Romania (transmitting Decree No. 69 of 1 March 1979 of State Council on increase of State allowance for children and corresponding reduction of military expenditures).

A/C.1/34/L.24. Austria, Indonesia, Ireland, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sweden, Uruguay: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by First Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 38, by recorded vote of 123 to 0, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None Abstaining: India. A/34/752. Report of First Committee (on review of implementation of recommendations and decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 10th special session), draft resolution F

Resolution 34/83 F, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/752, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 89 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, according to which gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example, in absolute figures or in terms of percentage points, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would be a measure that would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities of reallocation of resources currently being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.

Recalling also its decision, taken at the tenth special session, to continue to consider what concrete steps should be taken to facilitate the reduction of military budgets,

Reaffirming that it is possible to achieve reductions in military budgets without affecting the military balance to the detriment of the national security of any State,

Recognizing the need for the availability of a satisfactory instrument for standardized reporting on the military expenditures of Member States, such as the one currently being tested within the framework of the United Nations,

Aware of the proposals submitted to date by States and of the activities carried out thus far within the framework of the United Nations in the field of the reduction of military budgets,

Taking into account the fact that world military expenditures continue to grow at an alarming rate, in stark contrast with the acute development needs of States, in particular those of developing countries,

- 1. Considers that, in the light of the above-mentioned provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, a new impetus should be given to endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned;
- Requests, to this end, the Disarmament Commission to undertake during 1980 to examine and identify effective ways and means of achieving such agreements;
- 3. Appeals to all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;
- 4. Decides to consider at its thirty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" to be included in its provisional agenda in pursuance of its resolution 33/67 of 14 December 1978, the most effective ways and means of adopting practical measures in this field.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of Assembly resolutions 34/83 A-E and G-M.]

Comprehensive approaches to disarmament

Follow-up of the tenth special session

Under an agenda item on a review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, held in May/June 1978, the Assembly at its 1979 regular session exam-

ined a number of specific issues on which it adopted resolutions. These included: the report of and administrative support to the Committee on Disarmament (resolutions 34/83 B and L), the report of the Disarmament Commission (34/83 H), the United Nations programme of

fellowships on disarmament (34/83 D), studies on a satellite monitoring agency and on the relationship between disarmament and development (34/83 E and K), freezing and reducing military budgets (34/83 F), non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war (34/83 G), Disarmament Week (34/83 I), nuclear weapons (34/83 J) and establishment of a United Nations institute for disarmament research (34/83 M). (For page references to texts of these resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

In addition, consideration of this item encompassed the general question of implementing measures to halt the arms race and contribute to disarmament and the question of disarmament and international security, discussed in this subchapter.

For the Assembly's discussion of the item on follow-up activities, the Secretary-General transmitted to it replies received from Argentina, Austria, Egypt, Japan, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the United Kingdom, Governments which had responded to an Assembly invitation of 14 December 1978⁴² to inform the Secretary-General of measures adopted outside the aegis of the United Nations regarding the implementation of recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session.

On 11 December 1979, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/83 C, by which it expressed deep concern over the continued arms race, nuclear as well as conventional, and over constantly growing military budgets which bore negative consequences and posed a growing threat to international peace and security and to the unhampered development of countries, particularly developing countries. The Assembly urgently called upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and all other major military powers, immediately to take steps leading to effective halting and reversing of the arms race and to disarmament. To this end, States were called on to make every effort to conclude successfully ongoing negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament and in a limited or regional framework on effective international agreements according to the priorities of the Programme of Action of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly⁴³ and to resume or undertake as soon as possible bilateral, regional or multilateral negotiations agreed upon by consensus at the special session, taking into consideration all relevant proposals. In addition, the Assembly invited all States engaged in various arms limitation negotiations outside the United Nations framework to keep it informed of the results of such negotiations.

Resolution 34/83 C was adopted without a vote; the First Committee had approved it in

like manner on 26 November. It had 36 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

In introducing the resolution in the First Committee, Yugoslavia expressed satisfaction that some initial results had been achieved since the special session, primarily in the active involvement of the United Nations and in the revitalization of its multilateral disarmament machinery. Yugoslavia noted, however, that the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, continued to cause an alarming increase in expenditures on armament, that negotiations on priority tasks had not yielded concrete results and that negotiations on a number of issues dealt with at the special session had not started.

A draft resolution on negotiations on disarmament was also submitted by the German Democratic Republic. By that text, the Assembly would have called on all States to increase their efforts for curbing the arms race and for disarmament, and, to that end: to expedite current negotiations by conducting them with greater intensity and singleness of purpose in order to reach a decisive breakthrough in the near future and successfully to complete preparation of new, effective disarmament measures; to resume negotiations on several aspects of disarmament which had been suspended without reason; and to enter into negotiations without delay on current issues of arms limitations and disarmament on which concrete proposals had been submitted but which had not become the subject of negotiations.

Following consultations with a view to combining the two texts, the sponsors revised their resolution. The German Democratic Republic did not therefore insist on a vote on its draft and joined them in sponsoring the text which the First Committee approved.

In the debate in both the plenary Assembly and the First Committee, a great many Member States expressed their views on follow-up to the decisions of the tenth special session, many of them in connexion with proposals designed to give effect to, or further elaborate, particular provisions of the Final Document. The statements generally indicated satisfaction with the initial steps that had been taken since the special session, but many States also expressed or implied the notion that disarmament negotiations ought to be expedited.

Australia stated that, although negotiations had not been without difficulties and disagreements, they had reflected a genuine desire on the part of all nations to work together towards the common goal of universal disarmament.

⁴² See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 66, resolution 33/71 F.

⁴³ Ibid., p. 39, resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, containing Final Document, esp. sect. III.

Cuba stated that compliance with the Final Document and its Programme of Action had to be promoted, while at the same time additional proposals calculated to create a climate conducive to the application of those decisions should be put forward in the light of present-day reality. The need to translate what was agreed at the special session into concrete measures was expressed by a number of other countries, including Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Madagascar, Mauritius, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Kingdom.

Other Member States alluded to the matter in more negative terms. Egypt, for example, questioned whether the provisions of the Final Document and resolutions of the Assembly, as well as other statements on the subject, represented a practical view of the possibilities of making progress in disarmament or whether they erred in the sense of being too ambitious and going beyond what was feasible. Nigeria held that even the most charitable judgement would find cause for disappointment in that, a year after the special session, the arms race was still manifesting itself in many ways.

Disarmament and international security

Pursuant to an Assembly resolution of 16 December 1978⁴⁴ and the Programme of Action of the tenth special session,45 by which the Secretary-General was asked to continue a study begun in 1977⁴⁶ on the interrelationship between disarmament and international security, the 10member Group of Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and International. Security appointed by the Secretary-General held two sessions in 1979: from 5 to 8 June in Geneva and from 3 to 14 December in New York.

Following its first session, the Group submitted a progress report which the Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly's 1979 regular session. The report noted that the Group, at six formal meetings and a number of informal consultations, had discussed its method of work and the scope of the study and agreed on an initial outline.

The outline consisted of an introduction and seven chapters on: (1) the detrimental consequences for international security of the arms race in all its aspects; (2) a general analysis of the interrelationship of disarmament and international security; (3) the process of disarmament and international security; (4) detente, international security and disarmament; (5) an exploration of the relationship between specific disarmament measures and international security; (6) international co-operation as a means of strengthening international security and promoting disarmament; and (7) disarmament, international security and the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and in the implementation of the system of international legal order and security as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations. Conclusions and recommendations were to follow.

At its second session in 1979, the Group exchanged views on drafts of the reports which had been submitted by individual experts, and tentatively agreed on a detailed structure for the study.

On 11 December, during the Group's second session, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/83 A on disarmament and international security, taking note of the Secretary-General's progress report on the ongoing study and calling upon all States to eliminate tensions and conflicts in their relations and proceed towards effective collective measures under the Charter for a system of international order, security and peace, concurrently with disarmament efforts. It also called on all States to pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence among States, and asked United Nations organs to initiate or accelerate work on developing and strengthening institutions for maintaining peace and security.

The draft resolution was approved by the First Committee on 16 November, also without a vote. It was sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Greece, India, Ireland, Madagascar, Mauritius, Nigeria, the Philippines, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Cyprus, which introduced the draft in the First Committee, pointed out that the development of a system of international security was the primary responsibility of the United Nations under the Charter. It noted that both the Declaration⁴⁷ and the Programme of Action of the Final Document of the special session on disarmament had clearly spelled out the need for an international security system to accompany disarmament efforts.

Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament

At the request of Czechoslovakia, the General Assembly included in its 1979 agenda an item entitled "Adoption of a declaration on international co-operation for disarmament." In submitting the item for inclusion, Czechoslovakia expressed its belief that the most urgent task facing

⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 119, resolution 33/91 I.

⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 39, resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, containing Final Document, esp. para. 97.

⁴⁶ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 53, resolution 32/87 C of 12 December

<sup>1977.

47</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 39, resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, containing Final Document, esp. sect. II.

the international community was that of achieving an effective solution to the vital problems of arms limitation and disarmament. It pointed out that, while some important steps had recently been taken in the field of disarmament, an arms race was in progress which could only be halted if there were effective, constructive, continuing co-operation among all members of the international community, irrespective of their social and economic systems or their participation in political or military groupings;

To that end, Czechoslovakia submitted to the First Committee the text of a draft declaration on international co-operation for disarmament which could, in its opinion, constitute a kind of code of political principles and norms governing the conduct of States in disarmament negotiations and guide them in their approach to solving disarmament problems. Such a declaration, it felt, would play a positive role in translating into reality the goals put forward at the Assembly's tenth special session.

On 11 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/88 containing the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament.

By the terms of section I of the four-part Declaration, the Assembly solemnly called upon all States actively to promote the development, strengthening and intensification of international co-operation designed to achieve the goals of disarmament. To this end, States were, in particular: to take initiatives aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war and halting and reversing the arms race, paving the way towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control; to exercise actively their right to take part in disarmament negotiations; to participate in and promote disarmament measures; to conduct disarmament negotiations in good faith on all priority items concurrently, including confidence-building measures; to make every effort to secure progress in and refrain from impeding negotiations on halting the arms race and achieving disarmament; to strive to ensure that negotiations would outstrip the qualitative development and stockpiling of weapons to which they related and to prevent the emergence of new types and systems of weapons, particularly those of mass destruction; to ensure that negotiations were conducted in accordance with the Final Document; and to develop joint efforts in achieving disarmament measures whose implementation would progressively enable a significant portion of the resources thereby made available to be used for social and economic

By section II, all States were urged: to expedite measures and pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and build confi-

dence among States; to set in motion and strengthen the security system provided for in the United Nations Charter and, in particular, to refrain from seeking military superiority or otherwise adversely affecting disarmament efforts and from using their military potential, notably the threat or use of force, for aggressive purposes or for interference in other States' internal affairs; to strive consistently for the repudiation of all concepts based on military intimidation and policies of acting from a position of strength and which led to intensifying or perpetuating the arms race; to affirm wherever possible in their constitutional norms or by other means their political will and determination to promote the cause of peace and international security and progress in disarmament; to intensify promotion of a better understanding of the danger of the arms race and the need for disarmament and ensure that world opinion would exert a positive influence on Government efforts to resolve disarmament issues, using educational systems, the mass media and all other appropriate institutions; to take measures, including legislative ones, to prevent and prohibit propaganda for war and the arms race and the dissemination of views asserting their necessity or usefulness; and to disseminate vigorously the ideals of peace, disarmament, co-operation and friendly relations between peoples.

All States were urged, by section III of the Declaration, to strive to achieve disarmament measures and, in that connexion: to be guided in all negotiations by the generally recognized principles of international law and peaceful coexistence; to ensure that disarmament problems would be solved in the spirit of the Final Document in such a way that no State or group of States might obtain advantages over others, that the security of participating States and the international community would be strengthened and that the principle of undiminished security of each party would not be impaired; to consult with one another on disarmament matters at all levels in order to establish political preconditions for the solution of problems, and to make maximum use of opportunities for cooperation created in inter-State relations in other fields; and to consider responsibly and in a spirit of co-operation all proposals aimed at promoting mutually acceptable disarmament measures and accelerating progress in negotiations.

By section IV, the Assembly declared that the provisions of this Declaration were interrelated in their interpretation and implementation, each a component of a joint approach by States to respect and apply all the principles of the Final Document and to develop broad international

co-operation for achieving Assembly-defined disarmament objectives. It further declared that the Declaration did not contradict Charter purposes and principles, supersede the Final Document or interfere with the immediate realization of the right of every State to individual or collective self-defence, to defend its territorial integrity or to liberate its territories, or the right of colonial or displaced peoples to struggle by every possible means for national freedom, independence and self-determination.

Resolution 34/88 was adopted by a recorded vote of 116 to 0, with 27 abstentions. The text was approved by the First Committee on 23 November by 98 votes to 0, with 29 abstentions. Czechoslovakia and the following 25 States sponsored the resolution: Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Qatar, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam and Yemen.

A number of Eastern European States expressed strong support for the Czechoslovak initiative. The USSR drew attention to the similarity between the basic ideas contained in the Declaration and those outlined in the Declaration and the Programme of Action of the Final Document of the tenth special session. It believed that the Declaration would give substance to and develop the propositions contained in those documents, translating them into practical reality. The Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR also believed the Declaration was fully in keeping with the United Nations Charter and with the spirit and letter of the Final Document. Bulgaria felt that the Declaration fully elaborated the concept that the development of international co-operation was an essential prerequisite for solving disarmament questions.

Several Members expressed the view that the Declaration, rather than being just another disarmament document outlining various proposals to end the arms race, could be seen as being a reaffirmation both of the obligation of States to co-operate in bringing about meaningful disarmament measures and of the many Assembly resolutions on partial disarmament questions. Poland, for instance, felt that it would stimulate the political will of States and, at the same time, create an appropriate framework for the realization of genuine disarmament, with its formulation of basic requirements and principles in the conduct of disarmament negotiations. Argentina believed the Declaration warranted support, and Algeria considered it the sort of declaration that might help create a healthy atmosphere in negotiations and maintain the momentum on disarmament achieved during the special session.

Nigeria and Pakistan, while noting that the Declaration repeated much of what was in the Final Document, were nevertheless ready to support any initiative that would promote cooperation and further the attainment of the objectives of disarmament.

Ireland, speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community, which abstained in the voting, expressed the view that the Final Document had already enunciated the principles for disarmament negotiations and there was no need for a further document on the matter. Also, since the Final Document was a consensus text, they feared that selective reformulation and reinterpretation of its provisions would only serve to cloud its meaning and complicate its implementation.

Mexico and Sweden explained their abstentions on similar grounds; to reiterate norms and principles adequately covered by international instruments was, in their view, inadvisable. Zaire, while praising the efforts made and the ideas contained in the Declaration, was of the view that the proliferation of such declarations threatened to water down the content of the Final Document.

Other Members expressed more specific disagreements with the Declaration. The United States said it considered the resolution an empty exercise, but more precisely had abstained because of the stated intention in the text to impose an obligation on States to control their mass media and educational systems to comply with the resolution's purposes, something the United States Government could not do. Turkey, expressing similar views, pointed out that its Government had no legal or administrative authority to utilize the mass media for any purpose whatsoever. Finland also had constitutional difficulties with those provisions and, along with Guatemala, could not endorse the wording on the right to struggle by every possible means for independence determination, which seemed to bestow a blessing on violence, contrary to international law, peace and security. Maintaining its reservation on that provision, Guatemala voted in favour of the resolution in the Assembly because it accepted its principles and purposes. Morocco abstained, considering that the drafting of such a wide-ranging document required careful preparation and that it was necessary for such a declaration to be adopted by consensus.

Declaration of the

Second Disarmament Decade

By resolution 34/75 of 11 December 1979, the General Assembly declared the decade of the

1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade and directed the Disarmament Commission to prepare elements of a draft resolution on this topic for submission to the Assembly at its 1980 session. In addition, the Assembly determined that the draft resolution should embody, among other things, an indication of targets during the Decade for accomplishing the major objectives and goals of disarmament, as well as ways and means of mobilizing world public opinion in that regard. The Secretary-General was asked to seek the views and suggestions of Member States and specialized agencies, as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency, on possible elements in the declaration.

Resolution 34/75 was sponsored by Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Nigeria, which introduced the resolution in the First Committee, stated that there was universal disappointment that the purposes and objectives of the first Disarmament Decade (the 1970s) had not been realized. Not only had there been no significant measure of disarmament, but not even a comprehensive programme of disarmament had been drawn up. Meanwhile, military expenditures continued to escalate.

In the First Committee a separate vote, requested by the United States, was taken on the operative paragraph referring to the targets; it was approved by 120 to 0, with 3 abstentions. Thereafter the draft resolution as a whole was approved without vote on 19 November, and similarly adopted by the Assembly.

Explaining its position with reference to the call for an indication of targets during the Second Disarmament Decade, the United States stated that experience had shown that target dates were misleading; it was one thing to vote for them, but it was a little harder to meet them. Moreover, the targets referred to in this context clearly meant target dates, in the United States view.

The USSR shared the view that the establishment of target dates was not realistic, and would merely give rise to unjustified illusions; however, it would vote in favour of the resolution since, following consultations, the sponsors had removed from their original draft the word "dates" and the text thus referred only to targets.

Similarly, France felt that with the amendment the text was acceptable. Similar views were expressed by Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands. Argentina regretted the dropping of the word "dates" because, in its view, it was precisely that word which gave content to the resolution. The United Kingdom stated its misgivings that, even without reference to dates, the resolution still embodied a request to the Disarmament Commission that it in effect establish a further negotiating framework which would be superimposed on other arrangements which were already requested for formulation in the Committee on Disarmament within the next three years.

In the general debates in both the plenary Assembly and the First Committee, the majority of speakers who referred to the question of a disarmament decade expressed disappointment or concern that the objectives of the first Decade had not been achieved. Developing Member States were particularly disturbed by the lack of progress. Democratic Yemen, Iran and Papua New Guinea were among States expressing general disappointment that there had not been any real progress towards the reduction of arms in accordance with the objectives of the Decade. Kenya regarded the arms race as a waste of scarce economic resources, in many cases having reached absurd levels. The United Republic of Tanzania recalled that the resolution by which the Assembly had declared the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade⁴⁸ had envisaged a relationship between disarmament and development, anticipating that the resources saved would be diverted to social and economic development for the benefit of the populations of the developing world. It regretted that that objective had not been achieved. Jamaica considered it ironic that the 1970s had seen unprecedented growth in the sophistication, volume and sale of weapons, while the social and economic needs of the vast majority of mankind had been growing increasingly urgent.

China held that the failure to obtain the first Disarmament Decade's objectives was the result of the absence of a sincere desire for it on the part of the super-powers, the conclusion of conventions which did not in the least affect existing super-power arsenals or which dealt with weapons that did not exist, and super-power rivalry for world hegemony.

Chad and Japan reviewed some positive achievements of the past Disarmament Decade, including the entry into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, progress in the strategic arms limitation talks, and the conclusion of the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the

⁴⁸ See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 22, resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969.
49 See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 16, resolution 2373(XXII) of 12 June 1968,

annexing text of Treaty.

Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof⁵⁰ and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.⁵¹ They concluded, however, that, in the light of increasing military expenditures and meagre progress in such areas as a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty and a chemical weapons ban treaty, the Decade had not met expectations. Norway referred to the spread of the arms race to the third world where military spending had doubled during the Decade, increasing faster than its gross national product.

Cyprus and Ethiopia felt that the convening of the tenth special session of the General Assembly in 1978 had been a meaningful achievement of the first Disarmament Decade. Cyprus noted that the Final Document had brought into worldwide focus the calamities of the arms race and the urgent need for its cessation, while Ethiopia regarded the Introduction to that Document⁵² as characterizing the manner in which the international community was closing the first Disarmament Decade, and as constituting a bridge towards a second such decade.

Numerous additional States, including Algeria, the Bahamas, Turkey, Uruguay, Zaire and Zambia, indicated their general support for the idea of declaring the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade. The majority of them referred to increasing or excessive military expenditures or lack of reallocation of resources from armaments to social and economic development, or to both, during the 1970s, and expressed hope for greater progress during the 1980s.

World disarmament conference

The Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference held meetings on 10 and 11 April and between 10 and 14 September 1979. Its Working Group also held three meetings on 12 and 13 September, elaborating the Committee's draft report to the General Assembly.

The Committee noted in its report that, in compliance with its mandate, it had maintained contact, through its Chairman, with the representatives of the nuclear-weapon States in order to keep informed of their respective attitudes towards a world disarmament conference. It reported thereon, as follows: China's position remained unchanged and was reflected in previous Ad Hoc Committee reports, to the effect that convening or preparing for such a conference could only be acceptable if all the nuclear-weapon powers, in particular the two major ones, would undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, particularly against non-nuclear-weapon

States, and to end all forms of military presence in other countries; France had stated its readiness to act in favour of real and effective disarmament and, accordingly, had upheld the world disarmament conference, which could, it felt, effectively contribute to disarmament once it had the support of all five nuclear-weapon powers; the USSR believed that the time had come to take concrete steps leading towards a thorough preparation for such a conference, which was of great international importance and could be a further step forward in combining the disarmament efforts of States, supplementing what had been expressed and agreed on at the tenth special session of the General Assembly; the United Kingdom felt that the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference should not undertake substantive work until all the militarily significant States had indicated that, in principle, they supported the convening of and would be prepared to participate in such a conference; the United States, whose position remained unchanged, considered that it was premature to set a date and begin preparations because it believed that there was insufficient political agreement on the issues which would be addressed at such a conference, and that lack of agreement would probably hinder rather than assist arms control efforts.

In the report's conclusions and recommendations, the Ad Hoc Committee reiterated that the idea of a world disarmament conference had received wide support among United Nations Members with varying degrees of emphasis and differences on conditions and certain aspects related to the question of its convening. No consensus on the convening of such a conference had been reached among the nuclear-weapon States, whose participation had been deemed essential by most Member States. The Committee added that the Assembly might wish to renew its general mandate and to decide that, after the second special session devoted to disarmament scheduled for 1982, a world disarmament conference should take place as soon as the necessary consensus on its convening was reached.

On 11 December 1979, the Assembly, by resolution 34/81, renewed the Ad Hoc Committee's mandate and asked it to maintain close contact with the nuclear-weapon and all other States in order to remain currently informed of their attitudes, and to consider proposals and observations which might be made to it, especially having in mind the provision of the Final DOCU-

⁵⁰ See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 17, resolution 2660(XXV) of 7 December 1970, annexing text of Treaty.

⁵¹ See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 19, resolution 2826(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, annexing text of Convention.

⁵² See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 39, resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, containing Final Document, esp. sect. I.

ment of the tenth special session recommending convening such a conference at the earliest appropriate time with universal participation and adequate preparation.

The resolution, which was adopted by the Assembly without a vote, had been approved by the First Committee without objection on 23 November. Its sponsors were Burundi, Mongolia, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

In the First Committee, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, as they had done in previous years, emphasized the need to convene a world disarmament conference. Eastern European States also stressed that adequate and thorough preparatory measures should be taken

at an early stage, including setting a date and establishing a preparatory body.

A number of developing countries also expressed their support for a world disarmament conference. Mozambique stated that such a conference was needed to complement the ongoing negotiations on disarmament issues. Nepal emphasized its support for holding the conference under United Nations auspices with a view to creating world interest in disarmament. Yemen urged the convening of a conference which would go beyond declarations and adopt practical measures. Bangladesh believed that the Assembly's 1982 special session would create an atmosphere conducive to the effective participation of all concerned parties and lend meaning to the holding of a world disarmament conference.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Follow-up of the tenth special session

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 4-32, 35-42. Plenary meeting 97.

A/34/495. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.1/34/L.4. German Democratic Republic: draft resolution. A/C.1/34/L.15. Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.15/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 24 powers and by Angola, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, USSR and Viet Nam.

A/C.1/34/L.15/Rev.2. Revised draft resolution sponsored by above 33 powers and by Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic and India, approved without vote by First Committee on 26 November 1979, meeting 42.

A/34/752. Report of First Committee, draft resolution C.

Resolution 34/83 C, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/752, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted at the tenth special session,

Recalling that disarmament has become an imperative and most urgent task facing the international community and that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

Calling attention to the measures qualified in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly as being most urgent and feasible within a short period of time and to the task of bringing about effective agreements,

Expressing its satisfaction at the fact that the tenth special session greatly stimulated the involvement of all countries and set in motion a number of new initiatives in the field of disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction that some initial results in the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session have been achieved, primarily in the field of active involvement of the United Nations and in a con-

siderable revitalization of the multilateral disarmament machinery.

Deeply concerned about the continued arms race and the alarming increase in expenditures on armaments,

Considering that it is necessary to make sustained progress in all negotiations dealing with disarmament and arms limitation issues,

Noting with concern that most negotiations on priority tasks in the field of disarmament have not thus far yielded concrete results, in spite of the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that negotiations have not as yet started on a number of issues which are contained in the Programme of Action,

Determined to encourage the adoption of urgent measures in order to secure the implementation of the recommendations and decisions endorsed by Member States in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and aimed at halting and reversing the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and to proceed to disarmament,

- 1. Expresses its deep concern about the continued arms race, nuclear as well as conventional, and about constantly growing military budgets which bear negative consequences and pose a growing threat to international peace and security and also to the unhampered development of countries, particularly developing countries;
- 2. Urgently calls upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other major military Powers, immediately to take steps leading to effective halting and reversing of the arms race and to disarmament and, to this end:
- (a) To make every effort to bring to a successful end the negotiations which are currently going on in the Committee on Disarmament and in a limited or regional framework on effective international agreements according to the priorities of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;
- (b) To resume or undertake as soon as possible negotiations on a bilateral, regional or multilateral basis on measures which were agreed upon by consensus at the tenth special session, taking into consideration all relevant proposals;
- 3. Invites all States which are engaged in bilateral, regional or multilateral disarmament or arms limitation negotiations outside the United Nations framework to keep the General Assembly informed of the results of such negotiations in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;
 - 4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its

thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

- A/34/85. Letter of 13 February from German Democratic Republic (transmitting appeal and call adopted at special session of World Peace Council, Berlin, 2-5 February 1979).
- A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).
- A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979)
- A/34/599. Letter of 16 October from Cuba (transmitting final communique adopted on 6 October 1979 by Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, New York, 4-6 October 1979).
- A/34/619. Letter of 16 October from Venezuela (transmitting resolutions adopted by Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 125th session and by 66th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Caracas, 13-21 September 1979).
- A/34/761. Letter of 1 December from Romania (transmitting excerpt from report of Central Committee presented by President to 12th Congress of Romanian Communist Party, Bucharest, 19-23 November 1979).

Disarmament and international security

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 8-30, 33-36. Plenary meeting 97.

A/34/465 and Corr.1. Study on relationship between disarmament and international security. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.1/34/L.5. Cyprus: draft resolution.

- A/C.1/34/L.5/Rev.1. Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, India, Ireland, Mauritius, Nigeria, Philippines, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution.
- A/C.1/34/L.5/Rev.2. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 16 powers and by Brazil, Greece and Madagascar, approved without vote by First Committee on 16 November 1979, meeting 36.

A/34/752. Report of First Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 34/83A, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/752, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Reaffirming also that the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Recognizing that genuine and lasting peace can be created only through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and through the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Convinced that disarmament, relaxation of international tension, respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charter and the strengthening of international peace and security are directly related to each other,

Recalling its resolutions 32/87 C of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978 and 33/91 I of 16 December 1978,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Study on the relationship between disarmament and international security";
- 2. Considers that the halting of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, should be the first step in the implementation of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;
- 3. Calls upon all States to eliminate tensions and conflicts in their relations and proceed towards effective collective measures under the Charter of the United Nations for a system of international order, security and peace, concurrently with efforts at disarmament measures;
- 4. Also calls upon all States to pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence among States;
- Requests the organs of the United Nations to initiate or accelerate work on developing and strengthening institutions for maintaining peace and security, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of Assembly resolutions 34/83 B and D-M.]

Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 4-30, 38-41. Plenary meeting 97.

- A/34/141. Letter of 18 June from Czechoslovakia (request for inclusion of item in agenda entitled "Adoption of a declaration on international co-operation for disarmament").
- A/34/141/Add.1. Letter of 12 September from Czechoslovakia (transmitting draft declaration on international cooperation for disarmament).
- A/C.1/34/L.32. Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Qatar, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yemen: draft resolution, as orally corrected by First Committee Secretary at request of sponsors, approved by First Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 41, by 98 votes to 0, with 29 abstentions.

A/34/756. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 34/88, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/756, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 116 to 0, with 27 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

^aSubsequently advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

The General Assembly,

Recalling once again the affirmation in the Charter of the United Nations of the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and to this end to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security,

Stressing again the importance of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, devoted to disarmament, and recalling the principles proclaimed in the Final Document of that session.

Convinced that there is an urgent need for active and combined efforts further to intensify the comprehensive implementation of the recommendations and decisions unanimously adopted at the tenth special session and that, to this end, a continuing and sustained effort by all States, in a more co-ordinated manner and on the basis of world-wide co-operation in the interests of security and peace, is essential,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in which the General Assembly proclaimed the duty of all States to pursue in good faith negotiations for the early conclusion of a universal treaty on general and complete disarmament and to strive to adopt appropriate measures to reduce international tensions and strengthen confidence among States,

Stressing the inalienable right of every nation and every human being to live in peace, free from the threat of war, in freedom and independence, as was solemnly reaffirmed by the General Assembly in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, the strict observance of which is in the highest interests of mankind and is an essential prerequisite for its full development,

Conscious that a dynamic development of detente in all spheres of international relations throughout the world would contribute to the achievement of the aims of disarmament,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that international peace and security of peoples continue to be threatened by the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and the accumulation of stockpiles of highly destructive weapons and that, at the same time, the continuation of the arms race conflicts with the interest of the economic development and the social and spiritual progress of mankind,

Noting, in particular, that the arms race is incompatible with and contrary to the efforts directed towards the establishment of the new international economic order,

Stressing the fact that the Governments of all countries, particularly of nuclear-weapon States, bear a historic responsibility for eliminating war from human life, primarily through the adoption of effective and decisive disarmament measures aimed at the achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Noting that special responsibility for achieving general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and for averting nuclear war rests with all States possessing nuclear weapons and other militarily significant States,

Proceeding from the principle that effective, constructive and continuing co-operation among all States based on mutual confidence and political will, irrespective of their

social system and level of economic development, is essential for the achievement of disarmament and the attainment of its goals.

Convinced that such co-operation must be demonstrated, developed and intensified in mutual contacts and in any forum where States conduct negotiations on disarmament, particularly in the Committee on Disarmament, in order that the aims of the negotiations may be achieved as speedily as possible,

Convinced also that such co-operation must express a common determination by States to bring about a decisive shift in disarmament negotiations and, at the same time, must be sustained by the creation of a favourable atmosphere of trust in relations among States,

Bearing in mind the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in promoting the uniting of efforts and the establishment of co-operation among States aimed at the solution of disarmament problems,

I

Solemnly calls upon all States actively to promote the development, strengthening and intensification of international co-operation designed to achieve the goals of disarmament, as defined by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, and to this end, in particular:

- (a) To take initiatives aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war and adopting effective new measures to halt and reverse the arms race and pave the way for the ultimate objective of the efforts in the disarmament process, namely, general and complete disarmament under effective international control:
- (b) To exercise actively their inalienable right to take part in disarmament negotiations, as confirmed in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;
- (c) To participate actively, as appropriate, in measures taken in the field of disarmament, bearing in mind the interests of maintaining both international and national security in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, and actively to promote such measures;
- (d) To conduct disarmament negotiations in good faith on all priority items concurrently, including appropriate confidence-building measures, with a view to ensuring that such negotiations will complement one another and will be conducive to the early achievement of a decisive breakthrough in the sphere of disarmament;
- (e) To make every effort to secure continuous and accelerated progress in the negotiations on halting the arms race and achieving disarmament and, to these ends, to refrain from impeding such negotiations, in particular with issues unrelated to disarmament;
- (f) To strive in the course of disarmament negotiations to ensure that they will outstrip the qualitative development and stockpiling of weapons to which the negotiations relate and, wherever possible, to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons and weapon systems, particularly weapons of mass destruction;
- (g) To ensure that multilateral, regional and bilateral negotiations on disarmament questions will be consistently conducted in accordance with the respective provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, bearing in mind that the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament;
- (h) To develop joint efforts in achieving concrete disarmament measures whose implementation would progressively enable a significant portion of the resources made available through such measures to be used for social and economic needs, thus contributing to the bridging of the economic gap between developed and developing countries, taking into account the close relationship between disarmament and development;

II

Urges all States, with a view to improving further the international climate required for the full implementation of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and accelerating the progress of the appropriate disarmament negotiations, in particular:

- (a) To exert determined efforts to expedite measures and pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence among States with a view to reducing the danger of the outbreak of military conflicts and facilitating decisive advance of the process of disarmament, including the creation of a favourable international atmosphere which would be conducive to the strengthening of international peace and security;
- (b) To take effective measures for setting in motion the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and to strengthen it by eliminating tensions and setting disputes by peaceful means and to these ends, in particular, to refrain from seeking military superiority and from any other steps which might adversely affect efforts in the field of disarmament, and accordingly to refrain from using their military potential for aggressive purposes, notably the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State or against peoples under colonial or foreign domination which are striving to exercise their right to self-determination and the achievement of independence, or for interference in the internal affairs of other States:
- (c) To strive consistently for the repudiation of all concepts which are based on military intimidation and policies of acting from a position of strength and which lead to the intensification or perpetuation of the arms race and the further accumulation of armaments;
- (d) To affirm, wherever possible, in their constitutional norms or by any other appropriate means, their political will and determination to promote with all their strength the cause of peace and international security and the achievement of progress in the field of disarmament;
- (e) To intensify steps, both through the United Nations system and individually, to promote a better understanding by world opinion of the danger of the arms race and the need for disarmament, and to ensure that world opinion will exert a positive influence on the efforts of Governments to resolve disarmament issues, utilizing to this end educational systems, the mass media and all other appropriate institutions;
- (f) On the basis of the principles of the Charter, to take all appropriate measures, including legislative ones, to prevent and prohibit propaganda for war and the arms race and the dissemination of views asserting their necessity or usefulness on political, economic or other grounds;
- (g) To take vigorous measures, individually or collectively, to disseminate the ideals of peace, disarmament, cooperation and friendly relations between peoples;

Ш

Urges all States, in implementing the common political will expressed in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to strive to achieve concrete measures of disarmament and, in that connexion:

- (a) To be guided, in all disarmament negotiations, by the generally recognized principles of international law, as well as by their adherence to the principles of peaceful coexistence;
- (b) To ensure that the problems of disarmament will be solved in the spirit of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session in such a manner that, as a result of the measures adopted, no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage, that both the security of the States participating in the negotiations and the security of the entire international community will be strengthened and that the principle of undiminished security of each party will not be impaired;
- (c) To consult with one another on disarmament matters at all levels, including the highest level, in order that, in a spirit of goodwill and in an endeavour to harmonize their positions, they may establish the political pre-conditions for the solution of those problems, and also, in the interests of dis-

armament, to make maximum use of all opportunities for cooperation created by States in other fields of their relations with one another;

(d) To consider in a fully responsible manner and in a spirit of co-operation all proposals and initiatives aimed at promoting the achievement of mutually acceptable concrete measures of disarmament and helping to accelerate progress in disarmament negotiations;

IV

- 1. Declares that the provisions of the present Declaration are interrelated in their interpretation and implementation and that each of them is a component of a joint approach by States in their determination fully to respect and apply all the principles of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and to develop broad international co-operation for achieving the objectives of real disarmament as defined by the Assembly at its tenth special session;
- 2. Declares further that no provision of this Declaration may be interpreted as contradicting the purposes and principles of the Charter or superseding the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and that no provision of the Declaration may interfere with the immediate realization of the right of every State to individual or collective self-defence or its legitimate right to defend its territorial integrity, to liberate its occupied territories in accordance with the Charter, or with the right of colonial or displaced peoples to struggle by every possible means for their national freedom, independence and self-determination.

Declaration of the Second Disarmament Decade

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 9-30, 34-37. Plenary meeting 97.

- A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979).
- A/C.1/34/L.18. Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.
- A/C.1/34/L.18/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 18 powers and by Bangladesh, Mauritius, Morocco, Senegal, United Republic of Cameroon and Venezuela, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by First Committee on 19 November 1979, meeting 37. A/34/744. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 34/75, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/744, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/62 of 14 December 1978,

Bearing in mind that the Disarmament Decade, declared by its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, is coming to an end,

Expressing its disappointment that the purposes and objectives of the Decade have not been realized,

Deeply concerned at the fact that a substantial part of world resources, material as well as human, continues to be wasted on armaments with detrimental effect on international security and on efforts to achieve the new international economic order.

Bearing in mind the preparations for the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade,

Stressing again the close relationship between disarmament and development,

Convinced that effective disarmament measures should

release resources from the unproductive arms race for economic and social programmes, in particular for international economic co-operation,

- 1. Decides to declare the decade of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;
- 2. Directs the Disarmament Commission, at its substantive session of 1980, to prepare elements of a draft resolution entitled "Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade" and submit them to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for consideration and adoption;
- 3. Determines that the draft resolution should embody, inter alia, an indication of targets during the Second Disarmament Decade for accomplishing the major objectives and goals of disarmament, as well as ways and means of mobilizing world public opinion in this regard;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views and suggestions of Member States and of relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency on possible elements in the declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade:
- Calls upon the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance, including the preparation of a working paper, to the Disarmament Commission in implementing the present resolution:
- 6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade."

World disarmament conference

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 8-28, 35, 37, 40. Plenary meeting 97.

A/34/28. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on World Disarmament Conference.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979).

 A/C.1/34/L.22. Burundi, Mongolia, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam: draft resolution, adopted without objection by First Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 40.
 A/34/750. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 34/81, as recommended by First Committee,

A/34/750, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97.

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 2833(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2930(XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3183(XXVIII) of 18 December 1.973, 3260(XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3469(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/190 of 21 December 1976, 32/89 of 12 December 1977 and 33/69 of 14 December 1978

Reiterating its conviction that all peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that all States should be in a position to contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

Stressing anew its belief that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could promote the realization of such an aim and that the co-operation of all nuclear-weapon Powers would considerably facilitate its attainment,

Taking note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference,

Recalling its decision, taken at the tenth special session, that, at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

1. Notes with satisfaction that in its report to the General Assembly the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference stated the following:

"Having regard for the important requirements of a world disarmament conference to be convened at the earliest appropriate time, with universal participation and with adequate preparation, the General Assembly may wish to decide that, after its second special session devoted to disarmament, a world disarmament conference would take place as soon as the necessary consensus on its convening has been reached":

- 2. Renews the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee;
- 3. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons in order to remain currently informed of their attitudes, as well as with all other States, and to consider any possible relevant proposals and observations which might be made to the Committee, especially having in mind paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;
- 4. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference."

General and complete disarmament

As in other years, a number of topics were considered in 1979 in the context of the General Assembly's agenda item on general and complete disarmament, and the Assembly adopted six resolutions under the item. Besides the question of confidence-building measures, which is discussed in this subchapter, the resolutions concerned the conclusion of an international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons (resolution 34/87 A), non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there were currently no such weapons (34/87 C), prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes (34/87 D), a study of the institutional arrangements relating to the

process of disarmament (34/87 E), and the strategic arms limitation talks (34/87 F). (For page references to texts of these resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

On confidence-building measures—measures to diminish the danger of armed conflicts resulting from misunderstandings or misinterpretations of military activities—the General Assembly recommended, by resolution 34/87 B of 11 December 1979, that all States should continue to consider arrangements for specific confidence-building measures, taking into account the conditions and requirements of each region, and asked the Secretary-General to carry out and submit to it in 1981 a comprehensive study on such measures with the assistance of a group of

qualified governmental experts appointed by him on an equitable geographical basis. The study was to take account of replies of Governments and statements made at the current session. A progress report was requested for 1980. In addition, the Assembly invited States which had not done so to respond to a previous request for their views and experiences of confidence-building measures, for the information of the group of experts.

This resolution was adopted without a vote. The text had been approved in the same manner by the First Committee on 23 November. It had 26 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

The Secretary-General transmitted to the 1979 session the responses received from the following 30 Governments which had answered the Assembly's invitation of 16 December 1978⁵³ to submit views on this subject: Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Spain, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia.

In introducing the resolution, the Federal Republic of Germany said it felt that the responses already received indicated that the momentum generated concerning the concept of confidence-building should be continued; confidence-building could be applied flexibly, in keeping with specific regional needs.

Before approval of the text, Nigeria proposed that the study called for should specifically examine necessary conditions facilitating consideration of confidence-building measures on a regional basis and the role the United Nations could play in creating such conditions; while the suggestion was not incorporated, Nigeria accepted the sponsors' explanation that its intent was implicit in the resolution. Kuwait noted its understanding that confidence-building measures did not apply to regions where colonialism, foreign occupation, racism and apartheid prevailed.

The German Democratic Republic, Poland and the USSR explained their positions with regard to the four operative paragraphs pertaining to the decisions to undertake a comprehensive study and carry it out with the help of experts. They said they could not support these provisions on the grounds that, in the light of the Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe⁵⁴ and a number of more recent confidence-building proposals put forward by socialist countries of

Eastern Europe, the study was not needed. Poland regarded a study in progress on all aspects of regional disarmament (see p. 95) as covering the question. The USSR reiterated its concern at the growing number of costly studies that did not yield tangible results for genuine disarmament.

By a separate vote requested by the USSR, the Committee approved these operative paragraphs by a single vote of 109 to 0, with 15 abstentions. By a separate recorded vote in the Assembly also, they were adopted by 126 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions, before the Assembly adopted the resolution as a whole.

As to questions of disarmament in general, discussed during the debates in both the plenary Assembly and the First Committee, the recognition of general and complete disarmament as the essential end goal was frequently reaffirmed by States from all political and geographical groupings. Some 100 Member States addressed in the First Committee the question of the arms race and disarmament in general terms and offered ideas concerning causes and solutions.

The USSR stated to the Assembly that it would continue to work consistently, together with other States, towards cessation of the arms race and the reduction of arsenals down to general and complete disarmament. It referred to various initiatives directed towards improvement of the political climate and expressed concern that such initiatives frequently got bogged down in the quagmire of debate. Thus they required tremendous efforts to be brought to the decisionmaking stage. Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR drew attention to the initiatives of the Eastern European group of States aimed at deepening detente and extending it to the military sphere for achieving disarmament.

Mongolia transmitted, on 31 October, a statement of its Government of 22 October concerning a USSR announcement on 6 October by its President that the USSR had decided to withdraw 20,000 troops, 1,000 tanks and other military matériel from the German Democratic Republic during the following year. While welcoming the USSR's announcement, the United Kingdom pointed out that, even with those reductions, the Warsaw Treaty troops in Eastern Europe would outnumber those of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by 140,000, with a tank superiority of nearly 3 to 1 in central Europe.

France expressed the belief that, despite the

⁵³ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 108, resolution 33/91 B. 54 See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 100.

difficulty of achieving disarmament, progress could be made, provided that three conditions were fulfilled: clarity and realism in objectives, continuity in action, and imagination in initiatives.

In Japan's view, mutual distrust and suspicion among nations were the greatest deterrents to progress in disarmament.

A great many non-nuclear-weapon States, including Bangladesh, Brazil, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, the Niger, the Sudan and Zaire, referred to the hope for disarmament engendered by the tenth special session of the General Assembly, and most of them expressed disappointment concerning developments since then. On behalf of

the group of States belonging to the non-aligned movement, Cuba observed that, while negotiations between the great powers were an important and decisive element in the process leading to disarmament, the consolidation of detente and averting war was a task for all peoples.

China laid blame for the arms race on the super-powers, holding that the main reason for lack of progress in disarmament was the absence of a real desire for it on their part and their refusal to reduce their super-arsenals. Once they had made substantial progress in disarmament, the other nuclear countries and major military powers would join them in reducing armaments, China said.

Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 4-30, 34, 36, 37, 40, 41. Fifth Committee, meeting 75. Plenary meeting 97.

A/34/7/Add.15. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 26-power draft resolution, A/C.1/34/L.20/Rev.1. Report of ACABQ.

A/34/416 and Add.1-3. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/813. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution B recommended by First Committee in A/34/755. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.1/34/L.20 and Rev.1. Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mauritius, Netherlands, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Zaire: draft resolution and revision, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by First Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 41.

A/C.1/34/L.44, A/C.5/34/60. Financial implications of 26-power draft resolution, A/C.1/34/L.20/Rev.1. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/34/755. Report of First Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 34/87 B, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/755, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/91 B of 16 December 1978 on confidence-building measures,

Desiring to eliminate the sources of tension by peaceful means and thereby to contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in the world,

Stressing again the importance of the statement contained in paragraph 93 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly that it is necessary, in order to facilitate the process of disarmament, to take measures and to pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence among States, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Recognizing the need and urgency of first steps to diminish the danger of armed conflicts resulting from misunderstandings or from misinterpretations of military activities,

Reaffirming its conviction that commitment to confidencebuilding measures could contribute to strengthening the security of States,

Aware that there are situations peculiar to specific regions

which have a bearing on the nature of confidence-building measures feasible in those regions,

Convinced that the United Nations, in accordance with the Charter, can play an important role in creating conditions which are conducive to the consideration of confidence-building measures,

Recognizing that a minimum of trust among States in a region would facilitate the development of confidence-building measures,

Taking note of the views and experiences of Member States submitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 33/91 B,

- Recommends that all States should continue to consider arrangements for specific confidence-building measures, taking into account the specific conditions and requirements of each region;
- 2. Decides to undertake a comprehensive study on confidence-building measures, taking into account the answers received by the Secretary-General and relevant statements made at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly:
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out the study with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts appointed by him on an equitable geographical basis and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session:
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the work of the group of governmental experts to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 5. Invites States which have not yet done so to respond to the request of the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 33/91 B and to acquaint the group of experts with their views and experiences through the Secretary-General;
- 6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Confidence-building measures."

^aSubsequently referred to as the Group of Governmental Experts on Confidence-building Measures.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of Assembly resolutions 34/87 A and C-F.]

Other documents

A/34/69. Letter of 26 January from USSR (transmitting message from General Secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party and Chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet of USSR).

- A/34/85. Letter of 13 February from German Democratic Republic (transmitting appeal and call adopted at special session of World Peace Council, Berlin, 2-5 February 1979).
- A/34/183. Letter of 13 April from Romania (tansmitting Decree No. 69 of 1 March 1979 of State Council on increase of State allowance for children and corresponding reduction of military expenditures).
- A/34/275 (S/13344). Letter of 22 May from Hungary (transmitting communique adopted at meeting of Committee of Ministrers for Foreign Affairs of States Parties to Warsaw Treaty, Budapest, 14 and 15 May 1979).
- A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).
- A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).
- A/34/414. Letter of 13 August from representatives of USSR and US (transmitting joint US-USSR communique issued on 18 June 1979 in Vienna).
- A/34/566. Letter of 10 October from Colombia, Fiji, Lebanon, Lesotho, Poland and Portugal (transmitting text of address delivered by Pope John Paul II to 34th session of General Assembly on 2 October 1979, meeting 17).

- A/34/619. Letter of 16 October from Venezuela (transmitting resolutions adopted by Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 125th session and by 66th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Caracas, 13-21 September 1979).
- A/34/735 (S/13658). Letter of 27 November from German Democratic Republic (transmitting letter of 26 November 1979 from President of National Council of National Front)
- A/34/761. Letter of 1 December from Romania (transmitting excerpt from report of Central Committee presented by President of 12th Congress of Romanian Communist Party, Budapest, 19-23 November 1979).
- A/34/825 (S/13686). Letter of 7 December from German Democratic Republic (transmitting communique adopted at meeting of Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States Parties to Warsaw Treaty, Berlin, 5 and 6 December).
- A/C.1/34/4. Letter of 31 October from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (transmitting memorandum stating views of 5 Nordic countries on question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons).
- A/C.1/34/5. Letter of 31 October from Mongolia (transmitting statement of 22 October 1979 concerning new initiative of USSR on reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe).

Studies, information and training

The General Assembly called in 1979 for five additional studies on disarmament-related issues: a comprehensive nuclear-test ban, institutional arrangements for dealing with disarmament within the United Nations, confidence-building measures, Israeli nuclear armament and the nuclear capability of South Africa. Progress reports were submitted on five previously authorized studies concerning the relationship between disarmament and development, the implications of establishing an international satellite monitoring agency, the relationship between disarmament and international security, regional disarmament and the international reporting of military expenditures. In addition to these studies, details of which are given below, work continued on a comprehensive study on nuclear weapons. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research regarding the establishment of a United Nations institute for disarmament research.

The United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament held its first course in 1979. The Assembly received three reports on various aspects of the dissemination of information relating to disarmament, and took further action to promote the observance of Disarmament Week, an annual observance beginning on 24 October.

United Nations studies on disarmament

Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies

The Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, established in 1978 under a General Assembly mandate⁵⁵ to advise the Secretary-General on various aspects of United Nations studies on dis-

armament and arms. limitation, held its second and third sessions in 1979 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, under the chairmanship of Agha Shahi (Pakistan). According to a report of the Secretary-General to the Assembly on United Nations studies on disarmament, dated 7 November, the Board, in discussing its own role, agreed that it could clarify the direction which various disarmament studies might take, advise on the way they should be carried out and generate proposals for studies, although it noted constraints on the number of studies that could usefully be undertaken. Among the criteria it identified for the selection of studies were the importance of a given study for the United Nations, its urgency, its timeliness, the need to avoid unnecessary duplication, the financing available and whether the subject could be effectively dealt with under United Nations auspices.

With respect to the scope of disarmament studies, the Board was of the view that they would have to cover related armaments aspects, including the dynamics of the arms race, as well as national security, political, economic and social factors. There was also a need to consider the dynamics of technological innovations, with a view to identifying the points at which disarmament or arms-control measures could be introduced. In addition, it would be necessary to look ahead to and avoid potential directions the arms race might take, and to attempt to identify circumstances which made arms-control agreements feasible.

 $55~{\rm See}~{\rm Y.U.N.},~1978,~{\rm p.}~39,~{\rm resolution}~{\rm S-}10/2~{\rm of}~30~{\rm June}~1978,~{\rm esp.}$ para. 124.

The Board, the report stated, had an extensive exchange of views on a number of proposals for further studies under United Nations auspices. It recommended a study on the basic facts of a nuclear test ban, with the results to be submitted to the Committee on Disarmament in the first half of 1980. While noting that the subject had been extensively studied in the past, the Secretary-General considered that any measures which might contribute to conclusion of an agreement on a comprehensive test ban were welcome.

Comprehensive nuclear test ban

By decision 34/422 of 11 December 1979, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare the study he and the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies had recommended in the above-mentioned report, on the question of a comprehensive nuclear test ban. The Assembly asked that the study be completed before mid-1980 for transmission to the Committee on Disarmament. The study would contain, according to an outline agreed to by the Board, an introduction, a background summary and an analytical summary of negotiations which had led to the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, proceedings of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and the Committee on Disarmament, three-power negotiations, unresolved issues and conclusions, with appendices on nuclear arsenals and nuclear-weapon

Mexico introduced the decision, sponsored also by Argentina, Mauritius and the Philippines, in the First Committee, which approved the text on 21 November by a vote, requested by the USSR, of 84 to 9, with 6 abstentions. The decision was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 126 to 9, with 4 abstentions.

The United States, explaining its abstention, said there were already quite a few studies on unclassified aspects of the test-ban negotiations; if the study was to deal with classified matters, it was not clear how it could be carried out. France, which also abstained, considered that it was somewhat belated to start studies on a subject that had been an item of negotiation for some time and had been thoroughly studied in the past; moreover, the elements envisaged for the study were already common knowledge.

The USSR, explaining its negative vote, stated that the study would be superfluous as far as the negotiations to achieve a nuclear test ban were concerned; what was necessary was to complete the tripartite talks as soon as possible and

open the way to a world-wide comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty.

(For the Assembly's substantive discussion and decision on a nuclear-weapon test ban, see p. 38.)

Relationship between

disarmament and development

The 27-member Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, appointed in 1978 to initiate a study on that relationship, 56 held three sessions in 1979: from 15 to 26 January and 2 to 9 May at Geneva, and from 17 to 21 September at New York. At the end of its September session, the Group submitted to the Secretary-General an interim report which he forwarded to the Assembly at its 1979 session.

The report surveyed the Group's activities since its first session in September 1978,⁵⁷ prominent among which were evaluation and selection of research proposals. The Group had commissioned 45 research projects, 24 of which were to be financed from the Disarmament Project Fund established by the Assembly in 1978⁵⁸ and 21 were to be financed nationally. Four of the projects were to study aspects of a proposal to establish an international disarmament fund for development.

Voluntary contributions totalling \$593,180 were made to the Project Fund by 10 countries: Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, India, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Sweden, the United States and Venezuela. Ten countries—Canada, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the United States—undertook to finance projects nationally.

The Group, in its report, reaffirmed its conviction that information from Governments would be of great value and that strong support from research consultants in the United Nations Centre for Disarmament would be indispensable for the successful execution of its mandate. It said it would submit its final report prior to the 1981 session of the Assembly.

On 11 December, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/83 K, by which it took note of the interim report and appealed to Governments to make data and information available for the study. In addition it requested the Secretary-General to provide the resources and expertise necessary to complete the study successfully.

⁵⁶ Ibid., p. 111.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid., p. 117, resolution 33/71 M of 14 December 1978.

The resolution was approved by the First Committee on 26 November, also without vote. It was introduced by Sweden on behalf also of the other 23 sponsors: Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

On the understanding that its opposition to a United Nations mechanism for financing development without a corresponding decrease in military budgets would be taken into account in the preparation of the Group's final report, the USSR said it did not object to adoption of the resolution. Careful examination of the costs of consultants and supporting staff for the study was urged by the United Kingdom.

Relationship between

disarmament and international security

The Group of Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and International Security, appointed by the Secretary-General to continue a study begun in 1977 on that interrelationship, held two sessions during 1979. It agreed on an initial outline for the study and tentatively agreed on its detailed structure.

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/83 A of 11 December 1979, took note of a progress report by the Secretary-General on the work of the Group. (For details, see page 80; for page reference to text of resolution 34/83 A, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Establishment of a satellite monitoring agency

The 11-member Group of Governmental Experts on the Question of the Establishment of an International Satellite Monitoring Agency held its first two sessions in 1979, both at Geneva, from 11, to 15 June and from 10 to 14 September. The Group had been appointed by the Secretary-General, pursuant to a 1978 General Assembly request, ⁵⁹ to assist him in a study on the technical, legal and financial implications of establishing such an agency.

On 14 September, the Group approved a progress report to the Secretary-General, who conveyed it to the Assembly at its 1979 session. The report contained the preliminary conclusions reached unanimously by the Group. In its summary and recommendations, the Group said it fully recognized the valuable contribution which satellite monitoring could make to the verification of certain parts or types of armscontrol and disarmament agreements. and to preventing or settling crises, thus contributing to confidence-building among nations. It consid-

ered a gradual approach to establishment of such an agency to be technically feasible and a way to limit financial commitments. As to the agency's legal nature, action would be needed to ensure its independence in order to guarantee the objectivity of its analyses.

The Group felt that many of the questions raised in the course of its work required further in-depth study and recommended that a comprehensive report on the subject should be completed in time for consideration at the second special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, scheduled for 1982.

The Secretary-General also submitted to the Assembly a report containing views on the proposal to establish a satellite monitoring agency expressed by 38 Member States, pursuant to a 1978 Assembly request: 60 Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, the Central African Empire, Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Mauritius, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

On 11 December 1979, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/83 E on monitoring of disarmament agreements and strengthening international security. By its provisions, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, assisted by the Group of Experts, to carry out the in-depth study recommended by the Group. So that a comprehensive report could be submitted for decision at the 1982 special session, the study was to be submitted no later than June 1981 to the preparatory committee for the special session.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 11 abstentions. The First Committee had approved the text on 23 November by 113 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions. It was sponsored by 42 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) in the First Committee, where it was introduced by France, the proponent at the Assembly's 1978 special session on disarmament of the idea of establishing an international satellite monitoring agency.

Explaining its abstention in the vote, the United States reiterated its position that the project was not feasible, necessary or desirable in the foreseeable future and that such an agency would be affected by political considerations and perhaps ill-suited to its tasks.

Institutional arrangements relating to disarmament

A proposal initiated at its 1979 session for a comprehensive United Nations study on institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament was approved by the General Assembly on 11 December with the adoption of resolution 34/87 E. By the resolution, the Assembly noted among other things the growing disarmament agenda and the complexity of the issues involved, the active participation of more States, and the consequent increasing demands for United Nations management of disarmament affairs. It also recalled the recommendation of the Disarmament Commission in its elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament (see p. 31) that institutional and procedural requirements should be examined so as to facilitate the disarmament process and ensure the implementation of disarmament agreements. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study with recommendations, assessing current and future institutional needs in United Nations management of disarmament affairs, and outlining possible functions, structure and an institutional framework that could meet those needs, including legal and financial implications. The Secretary-General was to seek the views of Member States on some key issues and submit a final report in 1981.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 121 to 9, with 9 abstentions, after its approval by the First Committee on 27 November by a recorded vote of 102 to 9, with 8 abstentions. Its sponsors were Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

The USSR, explaining its negative vote, said that no new elements had appeared to necessitate further reorganization of United Nations disarmament machinery. The Department of Political and Security Council affairs, of which the Centre for Disarmament was a part, was providing the necessary correlation of disarmament questions and questions of strengthening international peace and security. Similar views were expressed by the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Poland in explaining their negative votes.

India and Sierra Leone also considered that existing machinery was fully competent to carry out the work without introducing a new disarmament organization. The United States, which voted for the resolution, expressed hope that the Secretariat's Administrative Management Service would be used to help prepare the study, in

order to cut down on the time and expense required.

The group of experts was subsequently referred to as the Group of Governmental Experts to Study the Institutional Arrangements relating to the Process of Disarmament.

Confidence-building measures

By resolution 34/87 B of 11 December 1979, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to carry out a comprehensive study on confidence-building measures, taking into account the answers received by him from States in response to an invitation of 16 December 1978. The Secretary-General was to appoint a group of governmental experts to help him carry out the study, to be submitted to the Assembly at its 1981 session. (For details, see p. 89; for page reference to text of resolution 34/87 B, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Israeli nuclear armament

On 11 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/89, by which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to prepare a study on Israeli nuclear armament and to report to it at its 1981 session; a progress report was requested for 1980. (For details, see p. 43; for page reference to text of resolution 34/89, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Nuclear capability of South Africa

By resolution 34/76 B, also of 11 December 1979, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of experts, a comprehensive report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field and to submit the report to the 1980 regular Assembly session. (For details, see p. 47; for page reference to text of resolution 34/76 B, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Regional disarmament

Pursuant to an Assembly resolution of 16 December 1978,62 the Secretary-General appointed 10 experts to assist him in a study of all aspects of regional disarmament.

During 1979, the Group of Governmental Experts on Regional Disarmament held two sessions: from 18 to 22 June and from 8 to 12 October, both at Geneva. At its first session, the Group discussed the scope of the study and the programme and methodology of its work. It adopted a provisional outline for the study which envisaged an introduction and chapters

⁶¹ Ibid., p. 108, resolution 33/91 B.

⁶² Ibid., p. 120, resolution 33/91 E.

on historical background, regional approaches to disarmament, a non-exhaustive list of conceivable measures open to selection by States in any region, and conclusions and recommendations. At its second session, the Group considered a draft composite text of the substantive parts of the study prepared on the basis of contributions by the experts.

The Secretary-General transmitted the Group's progress report to the Assembly at its regular 1979 session. The final report was to be submitted at the 1980 session.

International reporting of military expenditures

In 1978, the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an ad hoc panel of experienced practitioners in the field of military budgeting, to carry out a practical test of a proposed reporting instrument on military expenditure with the voluntary cooperation of States from different regions and representing different budgeting and accounting systems, to assess the results of the test, and to develop recommendations for further refinement and use of the instrument.⁶³

Pursuant to that request, the Secretary-General established the seven-member Ad Hoc Panel on Military Budgeting, which held two sessions in 1979, the first from 14 to 18 May and the second from 27 to 31 August. The Panel elaborated the steps necessary to initiate its practical test for standardized reporting on the military expenditure of Member States. It agreed to a set of guidelines to assist States in filling in the proposed reporting instrument and adopted a timetable for carrying out and evaluating the test, as well as for the preparation of its report to be submitted to the Assembly in 1980.

At the end of its second session, the Panel submitted to the Secretary-General a document containing a proposed reporting matrix and instructions. In a note verbale dated 28 September 1979, by which the Secretary-General circulated the document to all Member States, he invited them to return the completed reporting instrument not later than 31 March 1980. (See also p. 73)

United Nations institute for disarmament research

Having consulted with the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies pursuant to a 1978 Assembly request, 64 the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly in 1979 on possible ways of establishing, operating and financing an international institute for disarmament research, under United Nations auspices. The Board had agreed that such an institute should have a simple, pragmatic mandate to carry out research for the purposes of

assisting negotiations on disarmament and arms limitation, stimulating initiatives for new negotiations and providing a general insight into the problems involved. The institute should have a high degree of scientific independence and autonomy, but would have to be established and operated to ensure in its output a balance of political views.

The Board made a number of recommendations on the functioning, programming and financing of the institute, as well as on the role of the Board as its advisory council on disarmament research and the composition and the tasks of the advisory council. The Board recommended that, as an interim arrangement subject to review at the second special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, scheduled for 1982, the United Nations institute for disarmament research should be established within the framework of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).

Taking note of the information contained in the Secretary-General's report, the Assembly, by resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979, welcomed the Board's recommendations and requested the Secretary-General to consult with UNITAR regarding the establishment of the institute. The text had been approved by the First Committee on 26 November by 106 votes to, 0, with 10 abstentions; the Assembly adopted it without a vote. The resolution, introduced by France, had 31 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Explaining its abstention in the Committee, the USSR stated that the proposal reflected a trend towards an unjustified increase in studies and research on disarmament, while the main task in the field was to achieve practical agreements. While necessary studies could play a useful, though auxiliary role, the USSR considered it superfluous to establish an independent institute whose studies would be divorced from practical results.

New philosophy on disarmament

In December 1978; the General Assembly had adopted a resolution concerning a "new philosophy on disarmament," by which it considered it necessary that the new ideas, proposals, thinking and strategies set forth in the debates leading to and following the adoption earlier that year of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly be formulated into a single comprehensive and co-ordinated system,

⁶³ Ibid., p. 105, resolution 33/67 of 14 December 1978.

⁶⁴ Ibid., p. 118, resolution 33/71 K of 14 December 1978. 65 Ibid., p. 118, resolution 33/71 N of 14 December 1978.

⁶⁶ Ibid., p. 39, resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, containing Final Document.

that is, a new philosophy on disarmament. The Assembly had requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, to study the question.

The report of the Secretary-General on the new philosophy, which he submitted in November 1979, stated that the Board had paid tribute to the initiative and sympathized with the motives behind it but considered that, with so many contradictory approaches and perceptions, it would be very difficult to draw up a generally acceptable philosophy. Further attempts at a new approach might be explored after the second special session on disarmament, scheduled for 1982. Meanwhile, the Final Document of the first special session contained the essence of a new philosophy and strategy on disarmament, and should be given the widest possible publicity.

Information and training

Dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament

In connexion with its 1979 review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session on disarmament, held in 1978, the Assembly had before it three reports, submitted in accordance with an Assembly resolution of 14 December 1978⁶⁷ relating to the dissemination of information.

By one of them, the Secretary-General transmitted the replies of 20 States to an Assembly request that Member States report on their activities in disseminating information on the arms race and disarmament. The responding States were Belgium, the Byelorussian SSR, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela.

By the same 1978 resolution, the Assembly had requested the United Nations Centre for Disarmament to increase contacts with non-governmental organizations and research institutions, with a view to encouraging their role in the field of disarmament. The Secretary-General reported to the Assembly in October 1979 that the Centre, recognizing the valuable contribution such organizations could make in this area, had increased contacts with them and planned to intensify co-operative activities such as information exchange and participation in meetings.

The Secretary-General transmitted in a third document the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on preparations

for the World Congress on Disarmament Education, scheduled for June 1980. The report stated that the arrangements for the Congress constituted UNESCO's most important contribution to the implementation of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly. A preparatory meeting of experts from 15 countries was held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, from 4 to 8 June 1979. The Director-General's report contained excerpts from the report of the Prague meeting.

Disarmament Week

The Secretary-General submitted two reports to the General Assembly in 1979 on the observance of Disarmament Week, which begins each year on United Nations Day, 24 October. The first report set out elements of a model programme for Disarmament Week, drawn up to assist States in developing their local programmes for the observance; it was compiled in accordance with an Assembly request of 14 December 1978.⁶⁹ The model programme described activities planned by the Secretariat and suggested types of activities which might be undertaken by Governments and organizations, as well as topics and themes reflecting the main concerns expressed in the Final Document of the 1978 special session on disarmament and in other resolutions.

The elements of the model programme were set out in five parts: an introduction; suggested governmental activities; suggested activities for academic institutions, research institutes and non-governmental organizations; the role of the media; and the relationship between Disarmament Week and other international observances.

The second report of the Secretary-General transmitted information provided by Governments on their activities to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week, submitted in response to an invitation issued by the Assembly in 1978.⁷⁰ Radio and television broadcasts, seminars, conferences, symposia, press articles and various actions by non-governmental organizations were among the special Disarmament Week activities reported by the 22 responding Governments: Belgium, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Mauritius, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela.

⁶⁷ Ibid., p. 116, resolution 33/71 G.

⁶⁸ See footnote 66.

⁶⁹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 115, resolution 33/71 D.

In addition, Ethiopia, in a letter of 1 November, transmitted the text of a message to the Secretary-General by the Organizing Committee for the Observance of the United Nations Disarmament Week in Ethiopia.

The inauguration of Disarmament Week in 1979 was observed at a special meeting of the First Committee on 24 October. Messages from the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General were read, and representatives of the regional groups at the United Nations made statements.

On 11 December 1979, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/83 I, by which it invited all States that so desired, in their local measures for Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme prepared by the Secretary-General. Specialized agencies were invited to intensify the dissemination of information on the consequences of the arms race. These agencies, Governments and nongovernmental organizations were invited to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken.

The resolution was adopted without a vote; it had been approved without objection by the First Committee on 23 November, where it was sponsored by 26 countries (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). The sponsors accepted an oral amendment proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany to insert, in a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly recognized the need for active involvement of United Nations—related agencies in promoting the cause of development and Disarmament Week, the phrase "within their areas of competence" with reference to those agencies. The Federal Republic felt that it was important for the agencies to concentrate on their major tasks.

Programme of fellowships on disarmament

Foreign service officials from 19 countries took part during 1979 in the first United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament, established by the General Assembly in accordance with a decision taken in 1978. The 19 participants, who worked in foreign ministries or at permanent missions to the United Nations in New York, were selected from among 30 candidates nominated by Governments.

The 1979 course started in Geneva on 26 June, during the meetings of the Committee on Disarmament there, and ended in New York on 29 November, following the consideration by the Assembly's First Committee of the disarmament items on its agenda. The fellows attended a one-week course at the headquarterss of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, lectures by disarmament experts, and meetings of disarmament bodies and of the First Committee and the Assembly. They participated in seminars, did research and submitted papers.

In a report to the Assembly, the Secretary-General said the high quality of the candidates evidenced the importance attached to the programme. He concluded that it was fulfilling its aim.

By resolution 34/83 D, adopted without vote on 11 December, the Assembly took note with satisfaction of the Secretary-General's report and decided to continue the programme.

The resolution was sponsored by Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, the Philippines, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, and was approved by the First Committee, also without vote, on 21 November.

71 Ibid., p. 116, resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

United Nations studies on disarmament

ADVISORY BOARD ON DISARMAMENT STUDIES A/34/588. Report of Secretary-General.

COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST BAN

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 4-30, 36-39. Fifth Committee, meeting 75. Plenary meeting 97.

A/34/7/Add.15. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 4-power draft decision, A/C.1/34/L.40. Report of ACABO.

A/34/812. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft decision recommended by First Committee in A/34/752. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.1/34/L.40. Argentina, Mauritius, Mexico, Philippines: draft decision, approved by First Committee on 21 Novem-

ber, meeting 39, by 84 votes to 9, with 6 abstentions. A/C.1/34/L.48, A/C.5/34/62. Administrative and financial implications of 4-power draft decision, A/C.1/34/L.40. Note of and statement by Secretary-General. A/34/752. Report of First Committee, draft decision.

Decision 34/422, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/752, adopted by Assembly by recorded vote of 126 to 9, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland,

India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: BuIgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: France, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, requested the Secretary-General to prepare the study on the question of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban recommended by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and by the Secretary-General himself and that the study should include the chapters or sections described in paragraph 14 of the report of the Secretary-General, should be completed in time to be transmitted to the Committee on Disarmament in the spring of 1980, as indicated in the same paragraph, and should be carried out in accordance with the procedure described in paragraph 16 of the Secretary-General's report.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 8-28, 37-40, 42, 43. Fifth Committee, meeting 75. Plenary meeting 97.

- A/34/7/Add.15. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 24-power draft resolution, A/C.1/34/L.34. Report of ACABQ.
- A/34/534. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Interim report of Group of Governmental Experts on Relationship between Disarmament and Development.)
- A/34/812. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution K recommended by First Committee in A/34/752. Report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.1/34/L.34. Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 26 November 1979, meeting 43.
- A/C.1/34/L.46, A/C.5/34/63. Administrative and financial implications of 24-power draft resolution, A/C.1/34/L.34. Statements of Secretary-General.
- A/34/752. Report of First Committee, draft resolution K.

Resolution 34/83 K, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/752, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of paragraphs 94 and 95 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly concerning the relationship between disarmament and development.

Recalling further its resolution 33/71 M of 14 December 1978, in which it took note of the organizational report of the

Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, appointed by the Secretary-General to assist him with the study on the relationship between disarmament and development, and its resolution 33/71 I of the same date in which it requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Group of Governmental Experts, for its consideration, the proposal to establish an international disarmament fund for development,

Re-emphasizing that one of the principal aims of the study should be to produce results that could effectively guide the formulation of practical measures,

- 1. Takes note of the interim report of the Secretary-General with respect to the above-mentioned study;
- Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate action to provide the resources and expertise necessary to complete successfully the study in accordance with paragraph 23 of the interim report;
- Appeals to Governments to make available data and information relevant to a meaningful completion of the abovementioned study;
- 4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Study on the relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Secretary-General."

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SATELLITE MONITORING AGENCY

General Assembly—34th session
First Committee, meetings 11, 12, 17, 20, 22-25, 27, 29, 34-39, 41.
Fifth Committee, meeting 75.
Plenary meeting 97.

- A/34/7/Add.15. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 42-power draft resolution, A/C.1/34/L.21. Report of ACABQ.
- A/34/374. Report of Secretary-General (replies received from Governments).
- A/34/540. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Preliminary conclusions of Group of Governmental Experts on Question of Establishment of International Satellite Monitoring Agency)
- A/34/812. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution E recommended by First Committee in A/34/752. Report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.1/34/L.21. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Italy, Liberia, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 41, by 113 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.
- A/C.1/34/L.42, A/C.5/34/58. Administrative and financial implications of 42-power draft resolution, A/C.1/34/L.21. Statements by Secretary-General.
- A/34/752. Report of First Committee, draft resolution E.

Resolution 34/83 E, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/752, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic

of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guvana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia Against: None

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States, Viet Nam.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/71 J of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, a study on the technical, legal and financial implications of establishing an international satellite monitoring agency.

Reaffirming the essential role to be played by appropriate monitoring measures, satisfactory to all interested parties, in establishing and implementing disarmament agreements and in strengthening international security and confidence,

Considering the important contribution which earth observation satellite technology can make in this field,

Noting the views expressed by Member States, as compiled by the Secretary-General, on the proposal to establish an international satellite monitoring agency, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/71 J,

Taking into consideration the report of the Secretary-General, to which are annexed the preliminary conclusions of the study that he has undertaken, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, of the technical, legal and financial implications of establishing such an agency,

Considering it necessary, in the light of the recommendations made by the Group of Governmental Experts on the Question of the Establishment of an International Satellite Monitoring Agency in its preliminary conclusions, that the study should be continued in depth,

- 1. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out such an in-depth study with the assistance of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Question of the Establishment of an International Satellite Monitoring Agency previously constituted;
- Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the subject in time for the General Assembly to take a decision at its second special session devoted to disarmament, in 1982;
- 3. Draws the attention of the Secretary-General to the fact that, in pursuance of paragraph 2 above, the study should be submitted no later than June 1981 to the preparatory committee for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of Assembly resolutions 34/83 A-D, F-J, L and M.]

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS RELATING TO DISARMAMENT

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 6-30, 39, 40, 44. Fifth Committee, meeting 75. Plenary meeting 97.

- A/34/7/Add.15. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 15-power draft resolution, A/C.1/34/L.30. Report of ACABQ.
- A/34/42. Report of Disarmament Commission, Headquarters, New York, 14 May-8 June 1979, Chapter IV (para. 19).
- A/34/813. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution E recommended by First Committee in A/34/755. Report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.1/34/L.30. Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 27 November 1979, meeting 44, by recorded vote of 102 to 9, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

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

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Brazil, Cape Verde, Cuba, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Niger, Sierra Leone.

A/C.1/34/L.51, A/C.5/34/69. Administrative and financial implications of 15-power draft resolution, A/C.1/34/L.30. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/34/755. Report of First Committee, draft resolution E.

Resolution 34/87 E, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/755, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 121 to 9, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

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

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Brazil, Congo, Cuba, Ivory Coast, Niger, Sierra Leone, Viet Nam.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the field of disarmament,

Recalling with satisfaction the measures taken as a result of its tenth special session to revitalize existing disarmament machinery and appropriately to constitute forums for disarmament deliberations and negotiations with a better representative character.

Noting that the growing disarmament agenda and the complexity of the issues involved, as well as the more active participation of a large number of Member States, create increasing demands on United Nations management of disarmament affairs for purposes such as the promotion, substantive preparation, implementation and control of the process of disarmament,

Recalling the recommendation of the Disarmament Commission, adopted on 8 June 1979, that the requirements of an institutional and procedural nature should be examined in order to facilitate the disarmament process and to ensure implementation of disarmament agreements, including the relevant proposals referred to in paragraph 125 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly or made elsewhere,

Convinced that a comprehensive study of the institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament would be desirable in providing for carefully considered decisions regarding the organization, functions and structure required to meet current and future needs in the disarmament process,

- 1. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, a to carry out a comprehensive study assessing current institutional requirements and future estimated needs in the United Nations management of disarmament affairs and outlining possible functions, structure and institutional framework that could meet those requirements and needs, including legal and financial implications, and formulating recommendations for possible later decisions on the matter:
- 2. Recommends that the Secretary-General, in carrying out this study, should seek the views of Member States, for the benefit of the experts, on some key issues, such as desirable functions, structure and institutional framework of United Nations management of disarmament affairs;
- 3. Invites all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General so that the objectives of the study may be achieved;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a final report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

asubsequently referred to as the Group of Governmental Experts to Study the Institutional Arrangements relating to the Process of Disarmament.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of Assembly resolutions 34/87 A-D and F.]

REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

A/34/519. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Letter of 22 June 1979 from Chairman of Group of Governmental Experts on Regional Disarmament.)

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 6, 19, 20, 27, 40, 43. Plenary meeting 97. A/34/589. Programme of research and studies on disarmament. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.1/34/L.37. Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 26 November 1979, meeting 43, by 106 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

A/34/752. Report of First Committee, draft resolution M.

Resolution 34/83 M, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/752, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Referring to its resolution 33/71 K of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its thirty-fourth session on possible ways of establishing, operating and financing an international institute for disarmament research, under the auspices of the United Nations,

- 1. Takes note of the information relevant to the matter contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the programme of research and studies on disarmament;
- 2. Welcomes the recommendations concerning the United Nations institute for disarmament research submitted by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and set forth in the report of the Secretary-General;
- 3. Notes that, under those recommendations, the United Nations institute for disarmament research would be set up within the framework of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research as an interim arrangement, for the period until the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, in 1982:
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to hold consultations with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research regarding the establishment of the United Nations institute for disarmament research;
- 5. Expresses the hope that appropriate steps will be taken as soon as possible with a view to implementing the recommendations set forth in the report of the Secretary General:
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

NEW PHILOSOPHY ON DISARMAMENT A/34/590. Report of Secretary-General.

Information and training

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

ON THE ARMS RACE AND DISARMAMENT

A/34/147. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of Director-General of UNESCO).

A/34/458 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General (replies received from Governments).

A/34/547. Report of Secretary-General.

DISARMAMENT WEEK

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 6-28, 31, 38-40. Plenary meeting 97.

A/34/436. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/457 and Add.1,2. Report of Secretary-General (replies received from Governments).

A/C.1/34/6. Letter of 1 November from Ethiopia (transmitting message from Organizing Committee for Observance of United Nations Disarmament Week in Ethiopia).

A/C.1/34/L.31. Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Japan,

Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Peru, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Venezuela, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by Federal Republic of Germany and revised by sponsors, approved without objection by First Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 40. A/34/752. Report of First Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/83 I, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/752, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned about the continuing arms race,

Emphasizing the urgent need for and the importance of wide and continued mobilization of world public opinion in support of halting and reversing the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race in all its aspects,

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support of Governments, international and national organizations for the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session to proclaim the week starting 24 October, the day of the founding of the United Nations, a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 D and G of 14 December

Recognizing the need for active involvement of the relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, within their areas of competence, in promoting the cause of disarmament and, in particular, in holding Disarma-

- 1. Takes note with satisfaction of the reports of the Secretary-General on measures taken by governmental and non-governmental organizations to foster the objectives of Disarmament Week and on elements of a model programme for Disarmament Week:
- 2. Invites all States that so desire, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme prepared by the Secretary-General;
- 3. Invites the relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race and requests them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly;
- 4. Invites Governments, in accordance with its resolution 33/71 D, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;
- 5. Invites international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in holding Disarmament Week and to

inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken; 6. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report containing the information referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 above.

PROGRAMME OF FELLOWSHIPS ON DISARMAMENT

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 6-26, 34, 35, 37-39. Plenary meeting 97.

A/34/640. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.1/34/L.17. Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Philippines, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, adopted without vote by First Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 38.

A/34/752. Report of First Committee, draft resolution D.

Resolution 34/83 D, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/752, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1979, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, taken at the tenth special session, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament,

Recalling also its resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978, by which it approved the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General for the programme,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament for 1979,

- 1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament;
- Decides to continue the programme;
 Requests the Secretary-General to make adequate arrangements relating to the programme for 1980 in accordance with the guidelines approved by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;
- 4. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the programme.

Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of Assembly resolutions 34/83 A-C, E-H and J-L.]

Chapter II

Peaceful uses of outer space

An Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies was opened for signature in December 1979 following its endorsement by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (Outer Space Committee) and the General Assembly. The 21article Agreement, which provided for the future establishment of an international regime for the exploitation of the moon's resources, was largely

drawn up in the Legal Sub-Committee of the Outer Space Committee.

During the year, the Legal Sub-Committee also continued its efforts to reach agreement on principles to govern the legal implications of remote sensing from space of the earth's environment and resources, as well as the use of artificial satellites for direct television broadcasts receivable in homes and institutions. The Scientific and

Technical Sub-Committee gave priority to remote sensing, the United Nations programme on space applications, co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system, and space transportation systems.

Plans were drawn up by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and the Outer Space Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The Assembly decided that this Conference should be held in the latter half of 1982.

The Outer Space Committee held its twenty-second session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 18 June to 3 July, preceded by sessions of its two sub-committees. Its report was examined by the General Assembly, mainly in the Special Political Committee. On 5 December, the Assembly, on the recommendation of that Committee, adopted three resolutions on outer space,

By resolution 34/66, on international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, the Assembly endorsed recommendations by the Outer Space Committee concerning future work by the United Nations in this sphere. In addition to approving plans for United Nations activities relating to outer space as summarized elsewhere in this chapter, the Assembly approved continued United Nations sponsorship of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in India and the CELPA (Centro Experimental para el Lanzamiento de Proyectiles Autopropulsados) Mar del Plata Station in Argentina, requested the World Meteorological Organization to continue submitting annual status reports on its tropical cyclone project, and requested the Outer Space Committee to consider, as appropriate, new space-activities projects and report to the Assembly in 1980 with its views on which projects should be studied in the future. Resolution 34/66 was sponsored by 40 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and adopted without a vote.

By resolution 34/67, the Assembly approved preparatory arrangements for the 1982 Outer Space Conference. By resolution 34/68, it commended to States the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.

United Nations Member States launching objects into earth orbit or farther into space continued to supply information to the United Nations on such launchings.

Details of these and other topics are given below.

Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space

Work on the draft Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies was concluded in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee during the year, before the text was submitted to the General Assembly for endorsement. The Committee and the Sub-Committee also continued work on two other priority items: legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles; and the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting. In addition, the two bodies considered two other matters: the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind, inter alia, questions relating to the geostationary orbit; and the use of nuclear power sources in outer space.

The Legal Sub-Committee held its eighteenth session from 12 March to 6 April 1979 at United Nations Headquarters, New York. Its report was considered by its parent Committee at its June/July session.

After reviewing the work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies, the General Assembly, by resolution 34/66 of 5 December, endorsed the

Committee's recommendation that the Legal Sub-Committee should continue work on these topics in 1980 and include in its agenda a separate item on the use of nuclear power sources in outer space.

Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

The 21-article Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies was drawn up in eight years of work by the Outer Space Committee and its Legal Sub-Committee, commencing in 1972. It was the fifth international instrument on outer space drawn up under the auspices of the Committee and commended to States by the General Assembly (for list, see p. 110).

Presenting the draft Agreement to the Assembly's Special Political Committee on 29 October, the Chairman of the Outer Space Committee stated that it had not been finalized sooner because of differences over the legal regime to govern the moon's resources. The Agreement, he said, provided for the establishment of an international régime for the exploitation of those

resources — which were regarded as the common heritage of mankind-as such exploitation was about to become feasible (article 11). It established the principle that the exploration and use of the moon was the province of all mankind and was to be carried out for the benefit of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development (article 4). In addition, it established the principle that the moon was to be used by all States for peaceful purposes only, prohibiting the establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapon and the conduct of military manoeuvres on the moon, as well as any threat or use of force or any other hostile act or threat of hostile act there (article 3). Its provisions would also apply to celestial bodies in the solar system other than the earth (article 1).

The Agreement contained a number of detailed provisions relating to exploration and exploitation of the moon. Freedom of scientific investigation was recognized, together with the right to remove samples (article 6). Personnel, space vehicles and installations could be moved freely over or below the moon's surface (article 8); they would remain under the jurisdiction and control of the State sending them (article 12). Manned and unmanned stations could be established there, as long as access by others was not impeded (article 9). States parties were enjoined to adopt all practicable measures to safeguard the life and health of persons on the moon (article 10), and those learning of a lunar accident involving an object launched by another State would have to inform the Secretary-General and the launching State promptly (article 13). States would bear international responsibility for national activities on the moon (article 14).

Each State would be entitled to assure itself, through visits to installations, that the lunar activities of other States were compatible with the Agreement (article 15).

Provision was made in articles 17 and 18 for amendment and future review of the Agreement, including the possibility of convening a review conference with the concurrence of a majority of States parties.

The Agreement was annexed to Assembly resolution 34/68 of 5 December 1979. By that resolution, adopted without vote, the Assembly commended the Agreement, requested the Secretary-General to open it for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date, and expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to it. The Agreement was opened for signature on 18 December 1979. It was to enter into force 30 days after ratification by five States (article 19).

The resolution was recommended to the As-

sembly by the Special Political Committee, which had approved it by consensus on 2 November. It was sponsored in Committee by 38 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

The initial consensus on the draft Agreement was reached in July, in an informal working group set up by the Outer Space Committee, on the basis of a text submitted in April by the Legal Sub-Committee. That earlier text, prepared in Working Group I of the Sub-Committee, contained a number of passages on which full agreement had not been reached. The Working Group based its discussions on a tentative draft agreement submitted to the Group by Austria in 1978,² which it reviewed article by article. The Chairman of the Working Group reported the results of this review to the Sub-Committee in the form of a working paper containing the text.

During the general exchange of views in the Legal Sub-Committee preceding the Working Group's meetings, some States, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Romania and Venezuela, expressed the view that the moon and its natural resources were the common heritage of mankind. Others, such as Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic, were of the opinion that there were objective difficulties in defining the legal status of the moon and its resources. Belgium stated that, in its view, the notion of common heritage as applied to the moon's resources had no precise juridical significance but was a moral and political concept without the juridical connotation that was being ascribed to it. Austria expressed the view that the differences of opinion could be resolved through a compromise. Some representatives, including those of Australia, Indonesia, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, the United Kingdom and the United States, were prepared to accept the tentative draft agreement as elaborated by Austria or with minor changes.

After the Chairman of Working Group I, Gyorgy Haraszti (Hungary), reported on the work done in attempting to complete the elaboration of the text, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Outer Space Committee, when considering at its 1979 session the question of the draft treaty relating to the moon, should also consider whether the elaboration of a draft treaty could be concluded or progress achieved during that session.

At its June/July session, the Committee established an informal working group of the whole under the chairmanship of Gyula Szelei Kiss (Hungary) to consider the question. The working

²See Y.U.N., 1978, p.133.

group held four meetings between 26 June and 3 July, at which it reached a consensus on the text.

The main outstanding issue was resolved in informal consultations among Committee members on article 11, which referred to the "common heritage" principle. The first paragraph of that article as ultimately worded read: "The moon and its natural resources are the common heritage of mankind, which finds its expression in the provisions of this Agreement, in particular in paragraph 5 of this article." Paragraph 5 said that the States parties to the Agreement undertook to establish an international regime, including appropriate procedures, to govern the exploitation of the moon's resources as such exploitation was about to become feasible.

The Committee agreed to include in its report a statement reflecting its understanding that the common heritage principle would also apply to celestial bodies in the solar system other than the earth.

It also reached agreement on an understanding relating to the provision in article 7 calling for measures to prevent disruption of the existing balance of the moon's environment. According to that understanding, the article was not intended to result in prohibiting exploitation of the natural resources on the moon and other celestial bodies; it meant, rather, that exploitation would be carried out in such a manner as to minimize any disruption or adverse effects on the existing environmental balance.

When the Special Political Committee discussed the report of the Outer Space Committee, most speakers welcomed the draft Agreement as an important contribution to international law. They stressed its recognition of the common heritage principle and its reservation of celestial bodies for peaceful purposes. The United States said the Agreement placed no moratorium on exploitation of the resources of such bodies and recognized that, in the sharing of benefits from such activities, special consideration must be given to those who had contributed directly to lunar exploration. The United Kingdom said it had agreed to the prohibition of "any other hostile act or threat of hostile act" on the understanding that it related only to the moon and other celestial bodies, and not to the earth.

In the view of the German Democratic Republic, it was vital for peace and detente that the Agreement confirmed the demilitarized status of the moon and other celestial bodies and forbad the placing of nuclear weapons in orbit around such bodies. The USSR described the draft as a balanced document which met the needs of all countries, irrespective of their level of economic development and degree of participation in space activities.

Direct television broadcasting by satellite

The Chairman of the Outer Space Committee informed the Special Political Committee on 29 October 1979 that a draft set of principles had been worked out to govern the use by States of artificial satellites for television broadcasting direct to the public, but no final agreement had been possible. The main point of contention, he said, lay in differences with regard to freedom of information and the sovereignty of States.

Work on this topic continued in Working Group II of the Legal Sub-Committee, reestablished on 12 March for this purpose. The Group held 12 meetings between 19 March and 5 April.

At previous sessions, the Group had prepared a set of draft principles with tentative wording for provisions on which there had been no agreement. During the 1979 session, Canada and Sweden presented a new draft which, they said, had been prepared with a view to facilitating consensus and which they regarded as an acceptable basis for a final compromise. The Chairman of Working Group II, Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt), reported to the Sub-Committee at the close of the Group's meetings that, while some States regarded the Canadian-Swedish text as representing a fair balance of the different points of view, others considered that some aspects were unacceptable.

A key question was the extent to which a State setting up a direct television broadcasting service aimed at another State should first be required to consult and reach agreement with the receiving State. In addition to the provision on this subject in the Canadian-Swedish draft, Belgium and the United States submitted separate working papers containing proposals for a text to replace earlier formulations on this subject. The Belgian draft provided that States could agree to lend each other, or to pool, direct television broadcasting facilities for the purpose of exchanging programmes for broadcast to the public in their respective countries. The United States draft called for notification by a State whenever it proposed to establish or authorize satellite broadcasts specifically aimed at a foreign State, and for consultations at the receiving State's request, premised on facilitating a free flow and a wider dissemination of information. The corresponding provision in the Canadian-Swedish text stated that a direct television broadcasting service specifically directed at a foreign State must be based on agreements and/or arrangements between the broadcasting and receiving States or their broadcasting entities, in order to facilitate the freer and wider dissemination of information.

The Netherlands submitted a working paper

on the principle of State responsibility for direct television broadcasts. It said that States should bear international responsibility, in accordance with the applicable rules of international law, for the activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by means of artificial earth satellites carried out by them or under their jurisdiction, and for the conformity of any such activities with the principles set forth in the working paper. Differing views were expressed on the matter, and the Working Group did not reach agreement on the text of the principle.

In the general exchange of views in the Sub-Committee, some States contended, as they had in the Working Group, that satellite broadcasts should not be permitted except with the consent of the receiving country, on the basis of respect for sovereignty and non-intervention in internal affairs. This view was stated by Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Turkey and the USSR, which considered that the principle of consultation and agreements between States, as stated by Canada and Sweden in their compromise proposals, was indispensable. Other countries — the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United States—considered that free flow of information and exchange of ideas should be at the basis of direct broadcasting by satellite and that holding consultations between interested States would be sufficient. Belgium expressed the view that the problems caused by direct broadcasting should be solved not by restrictions but by a positive and responsible exercise of the freedom of information. France called for a compromise between the different positions.

Following its general exchange of views, the Sub-Committee discussed direct satellite-broadcasting while the topic was still under examination in Working Group II. Support for the Canadian-Swedish text, at least as a basis for further work, was voiced by France, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Mongolia and Poland.

The Sub-Committee recommended that its parent Committee, when considering this topic at its 1979 session, should also consider whether the elaboration of draft principles on the subject could be concluded, or whether further progress could be achieved, during that session. The Outer Space Committee, at its June/July session, recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee continue, as a matter of priority, the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting, in accordance with previous General Assembly resolutions.

The question of the preparation of an international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting was discussed at the 1979 regular session of the Assembly in the Special Political Committee, simultaneously with the item on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

Some Members stated that legal protection of the sovereign rights and cultural heritage of States should be secured through prior consultations or consent or on the basis of mutual agreement. This point was made by Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Uruguay. Colombia warned against the dangers of a universal society enslaved by trivial television programmes, paid for by companies which had to create demand in order to sell their products. The need to protect a State's sovereignty, political independence and cultural heritage was also stressed by Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Egypt, Iraq, Tunisia and Turkey.

Japan said that problems relating to direct satellite-broadcasting should be resolved on the basis of consultation, not prior consent. The Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States stressed the importance of maintaining a free flow of information. France and Venezuela called for a compromise solution whereby free and balanced exchange of information was promoted while preserving the sovereignty and cultural identity of States.

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/66 of 5 December, endorsed the recommendation of the Outer Space Committee that the Legal Sub-Committee, at its 1980 session, should continue as a matter of priority its efforts to complete the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting.

Remote sensing

Working Group III of the Legal Sub-Committee reviewed during 1979 most of the 17 draft principles formulated in previous years on the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space. It agreed on changes in the text of some principles but was unable to achieve consensus on a number of issues. The Chairman of the Outer Space Committee told the Special Political Committee on 29 October that all the easily reconcilable issues had been resolved. The complex issues which still awaited solution had to do with the concepts of freedom of State activity in outer space, freedom of dissemination of remote-sensing information, and

the sovereignty of States over their natural resources and information.

Working Group III, re-established by the Legal Sub-Committee on 12 March to resume work on the principles relating to remote sensing, held eight meetings between 13 March and 3 April. It discussed each principle in turn, except for those in which the only words in square brackets (signifying lack of consensus) were "shall" and "should." Where the Group was able to reach agreement on a change, the draft principle was modified; where agreement was not reached, the text was retained and proposals relating to it were attached to the Group's report.

On principle I, defining terms, the Group removed the square brackets around "primary" and "analysed" in the definitions of the terms "primary data" and "analysed information," although the latter term remained to be clarified. The USSR submitted a working paper proposing a more detailed definition of remote sensing, to replace the phrase "remote sensing of the natural resources of the earth and its environment."

The Group was unable to agree on specific amendments to principle VIII, which sought to promote the prompt dissemination of information before and after a natural disaster. However, it decided that retention of a principle on natural disasters was warranted because of its humanitarian nature.

Some representatives proposed the deletion of principle XI, which would make States internationally responsible for remote-sensing activities. They stated that under their legal systems they could not exercise State responsibility for ground segment activities. Others wished the principle to be retained, possibly with changes. Attempts at compromise were unsuccessful and the principle was therefore put in square brackets.

As regards principle XII, which provided for non-discriminatory access to data, Romania proposed that this be couched in terms of a right on the part of the State whose territory was sensed, "by virtue of the principle of permanent sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources." Differing opinions were expressed as to whether the principle of permanent sovereignty was relevant to remote sensing and whether it belonged in the text.

Romania also proposed a substitute text for principle XIII, which concerned advance notice to States whose territory was to be sensed. The proposal provided that remote sensing be carried out with full respect for the principle of permanent sovereignty of all States and peoples over their wealth and natural resources, including the right of access to information relating to them. No consensus was reached on this proposal.

In the discussion of principle XIV, concerning international co-operation, the USSR proposed a formula providing for notification to sensed States only after data had been received by the sensing State, while the United States proposed that prior notification be given of remote-sensing programmes. In favour of notification after receipt of data, it was said that it would be impractical to give advance notification since the results could not be predicted. On the opposite side, it was argued that sensed States should have prior knowledge in order to maximize cooperation and access to data. Efforts to reach a compromise were unsuccessful.

The USSR proposed a text for principle XVI that would restrict the transfer to third States of certain types of sensitive data acquired through remote-sensing. Some representatives felt that it was necessary for economic, political and security reasons to treat sensitive data differently by disseminating them to third States only with the consent of the sensed State. Others held the view that remote-sensing programmes would be excessively burdened by mandatory international constraints on dissemination.

Finally, in connexion with principle XVII on dispute settlement, different views were expressed as to whether consultations should have priority over other forms of established procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes. It was decided to place a footnote stating that this principle should be reviewed in the light of the full set of principles.

The question of the transfer of data obtained by remote sensing was considered during the general exchange of views in the Legal Sub-Committee. Some members, notably Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, expressed the view that data obtained by remote sensing and information derived therefrom should be disseminated freely and ought not to be classified in such a manner as to restrict dissemination. France spoke of the need to reconcile technological development with State sovereignty. Brazil, Chile, Colombia and India insisted that sensed States must give their consent before remote sensing of their territory could be undertaken. These countries, together with Bulgaria, Egypt, Kenya and the USSR, remained of the view that States had permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and over information on those resources. Australia favoured a policy of the most open dissemination of primary data consistent with the need to safeguard the legitimate economic and security interests of the sensed State against the risk of misuse by other States and foreign non-governmental entities of the information processed from primary data.

At its June/July session, the Outer Space Committee noted that several key issues remained to be agreed upon before the draft principles could be finalized. It recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee should continue, on a priority basis, to give detailed consideration to the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles.

During the debate on outer space in the Special Political Committee, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Ecuador, the German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mongolia, the Philippines, the USSR, the Upper Volta and Venezuela stated that all countries should exercise sovereignty over their natural resources and information on those resources; the consent of those States was necessary for at least some categories of such data to be disseminated to third parties. The need to respect the sovereignty of States over their natural resources was also stressed by Argentina, Cyprus and Tunisia. Other States, including the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands, stated that data and analysed information should be freely accessible to all States, without requiring the consent of the sensed State. Australia favoured the freest dissemination of primary data consistent with the need to safeguard the legitimate economic and security interests of the sensed State.

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/66 of 5 December on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, endorsed the recommendation of the Outer Space Committee that the Legal Sub-Committee should continue in 1980, on a priority basis, its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles.

(For information on the scientific and technical aspects of remote sensing, see p. 115.)

Other matters

Definition and/or delimitation of outer space and questions relating to the geostationary orbit

The Legal Sub-Committee of the Outer Space Committee considered the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and questions relating to the geostationary orbit from 2 to 5 April 1979.

Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Ecuador, France, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Poland, Romania, Turkey and the USSR were of the view that there was a need for a definition and/or delimitation of outer space. However,

Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States considered that such a definition and/or delimitation was not currently necessary. Some of those favouring a definition and/or delimitation, including Belgium, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the USSR, were of the view that a boundary between air space and outer space should be established at an altitude not higher than at 100-110 kilometres above sea-level. A proposal to that effect was made by the USSR. Egypt and Italy were of the view that further studies were necessary before such a delimitation could be established. Japan spoke in favour of a functional approach to a definition, based on the nature of the activities undertaken by States rather than on the altitude at which they took place.

Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia and Kenya considered that the geostationary orbit, both because of its physical character and technical attributes and because of existing legal regulations, constituted a limited natural resource over which the equatorial countries exercised sovereign rights in accordance with international law. They felt that its unique character should be taken into account in any definition of outer space whose limits had not been established. These States added that the geostationary orbit must be used as a matter of priority for the benefit of the developing countries.

Voicing a different view, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Egypt, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Poland, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States said that geostationary orbits, at an altitude of 36,000 kilometres, were inseparable from outer space and that all relevant provisions of the 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,³ were applicable to such orbits. According to this view, under the 1967 Treaty geostationary orbits, being inseparable from outer space as a whole, were not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means. They further considered that geostationary orbits were free for use by all States without discrimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law. They also considered that the placing of satellites in geostationary orbits created no right of ownership over the orbital positions of satellites or over segments of the orbits.

While some States, such as Belgium, Brazil, France, Italy, Japan, Turkey and the United

³ See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 41, resolution 2222(XXI) of 19 December 1966, annexing text of Treaty.

Kingdom, could not agree that any basis existed for unilateral claims of national sovereignty over the geostationary orbit, they considered it important to discuss procedures which would render the orbit available to all States, on an equal basis, for peaceful exploration and use. They further considered that, in order to permit more rational use, orbital positions in the geostationary orbit should be made the subject of international agreement, as provided for in the procedures of the International Telecommunication Union.

At the June/July session of the Outer Space Committee, some members again expressed support for the idea of establishing a boundary between outer space and air space not higher than 100-110 kilometres above sea-level, while others expressed reservations as to the need to establish a specific boundary. The differing views regarding the legal status of the geostationary orbit were also reiterated in the Committee. The USSR submitted a working paper proposing provisions for a General Assembly resolution on the delimitation of air space and outer space and on the legal status of the geostationary orbital space of satellites.

During the Special Political Committee's debate on outer space in 1979, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia and the USSR made statements in favour of defining and/or delimiting outer space. Some of these States were of the view that a boundary between air space and outer space should be established even if it had to be adjusted later. Australia said the most important question was whether it was necessary to delimit outer space; if it was not, the imposition of an unnecessary legal regime could be avoided. The United States was not aware of any practical problems which would be solved by a definition, and said care must be taken to ensure that an arbitrary definition did not stifle efforts to explore and use outer space. Colombia was of the view that the Outer Space Committee should deal with the subject in depth, but it could not accept the USSR proposal to establish a boundary between air space and outer space not higher than 100-110 kilometres above sea-level because such a boundary would be purely arbitrary. Support for that proposal was voiced by Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Mongolia.

Colombia and Ecuador stated that equatorial countries continued to regard the geostationary orbit as a limited natural resource and that segments of the orbit situated above their territories belonged to the States below. However, Australia, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Italy, Mongolia, the United States and Uruguay considered that claims of sover-

eignty by equatorial or other countries to the geostationary orbit were not legally justified. Australia, Austria, Brazil, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Italy, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela stressed the importance of ensuring equitable access to the geostationary orbit in the interest of all countries.

The Assembly, by resolution 34/66 of 5 December, endorsed the Outer Space Committee's recommendation that the Legal Sub-Committee should continue in 1980 to discuss matters relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind, inter alia, questions relating to the geostationary orbit.

(For information on the scientific and technical aspects of the geostationary orbit, see p. 117.)

Nuclear power sources in outer space

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/66 of 5 December 1979, endorsed the recommendation of the Outer Space Committee that the Legal Sub-Committee should include in its agenda for 1980 a new item entitled "Review of existing international law relevant to outer space activities with a view to determining the appropriateness of supplementing such law with provisions relating to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space."

The suggestion that the legal aspects of the use of nuclear power sources in space be taken up by the Legal Sub-Committee was raised in that body towards the end of its 1979 session. Those favouring this course were Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands, the United States and Venezuela. In their view, the fact that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee was considering technical aspects and safety measures relating to the use of nuclear power sources in space should not prevent the Legal Sub-Committee from commencing the consideration of legal aspects.

On the other hand, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR were of the opinion that inclusion of this topic as a separate item of the Sub-Committee's agenda was not warranted. They considered that most of the problems involved had complicated technical aspects that were being discussed by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, and that it would not be desirable to complicate that body's task further by taking legal positions on the questions before it was timely.

The Legal Sub-Committee, in view of the divergence of opinions, considered that the Outer Space Committee should discuss at its next session, unless it decided otherwise, whether to include a separate item on this subject on the Sub-Committee's agenda.

The Outer Space Committee responded by recommending that the Legal Sub-Committee should include in its 1980 agenda an item on the question. It also recommended that United Nations Member States be invited to submit their views concerning existing international law relevant to outer space activities, for circulation no later than 15 February 1980.

During the discussion of outer space in the Special Political Committee in October and November 1979, Austria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Japan, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States welcomed the plan to have this matter considered by the Legal Sub-Committee. Several of them cited in particular the need to achieve higher safety standards in this area. The USSR said it was prepared to participate in the consideration of the question.

The Assembly, in endorsing inclusion of the new item in the Legal Sub-Committee's 1980 agenda, also endorsed the Outer Space Committee's recommendation that the item entitled "Other matters," under which the Sub-Committee had discussed this subject in 1979, continue to be placed on the Sub-Committee's agenda.

(For information on the scientific and technical aspects of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, see p. 116.)

International space treaties

By resolution 34/66 of 5 December 1979, the General Assembly invited States that were not parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space to consider ratifying or acceding to them.

As at 31 December 1979, the Assembly had commended to States five such treaties: the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;4 the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space;5 the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects;6 the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space; and the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (annexed to Assembly resolution 34/68 of 5 December 1979, discussed above).

⁴ Ibid.

 5 See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 33, resolution 2345(XXII) of 19 December 1967, annexing text of Agreement.

6 See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 52, resolution 2777(XXVI) of 29 November 1971, annexing text of Convention.

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 63, resolution 3235(XXIX) of 12 November 1974, annexing text of Convention.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

General Assembly—34th session Special Political Committee, meetings 15-20. Plenary meetings 89, 103.

Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies A/34/20. Report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (22nd session, Headquarters, New York, 18 June—3 July 1979), Chapter II A 7 and Annex II.

A/SPC/34/L.12 and Corr.1. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and Annex (draft Agreement Governing Activities of States on Moon and Other Celestial Bodies), approved by consensus by Special Political Committee on 2 November 1979, meeting 20.

A/34/664. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution III and Annex.

Resolution 34/68, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/664, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1979, meeting 89.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in the field of the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and of promoting the rule of law in this field of human endeavour, Recalling its resolution 2779(XXVI) of 29 November 1971, in which it requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee to consider the question of the elaboration of a draft international treaty concerning the moon, as well as its resolutions 2915(XXVII) of 9 November 1972, 3182(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3234(XXIX) of 12 November 1974, 3388(XXX) of 18 November 1975,31/8 of 8 November 1976,32/196 A of 20 December 1977 and 33/16 of 10 November 1978, in which it, inter alia, encouraged the elaboration of the draft treaty relating to the moon.

Recalling, in particular, that in resolution 33/16 it endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Legal Sub-Committee at its eighteenth session should continue as a matter of priority its efforts to complete the draft treaty relating to the moon,

Having considered the relevant part of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in particular paragraphs 62, 63 and 65,

Noting with satisfaction that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, on the basis of the deliberations and recommendations of the Legal Sub-Committee, has completed the text of the draft Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,

Having considered the text of the draft Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,

- 1. Commends the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General to open the Agreement for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date;
- 3. Expresses its hope for the widest possible adherence to this Agreement.

ANNEX

Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

The States Parties to this Agreement,

Noting the achievements of States in the exploration and use of the moon and other celestial bodies,

Recognizing that the moon, as a natural satellite of the earth, has an important role to play in the exploration of outer space.

Determined to promote on the basis of equality the further development of co-operation among States in the exploration and use of the moon and other celestial bodies.

Desiring to prevent the moon from becoming an area of international conflict,

Bearing in mind the benefits which may be derived from the exploitation of the natural resources of the moon and other celestial bodies

Recalling the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space, the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects, and the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,

Taking into account the need to define and develop the provisions of these international instruments in relation to the moon and other celestial bodies, having regard to further progress in the exploration and use of outer space,

Have agreed on the following:

Article 1

- The provisions of this Agreement relating to the moon shall also apply to other celestial bodies within the solar system, other than the earth, except in so far as specific legal norms enter into force with respect to any of these celestial bodies.
- 2. For the purposes of this Agreement reference to the moon shall include orbits around or other trajectories to or around it.
- 3. This Agreement does not apply to extraterrestrial materials which reach the surface of the earth by natural means.

Article 2

All activities on the moon, including its exploration and use, shall be carried out in accordance with international law, in particular the Charter of the United Nations, and taking into account the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and mutual understanding, and with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States Parties.

Article 3

- 1. The moon shall be used by all States Parties exclusively for peaceful purposes.
- 2. Any threat or use of force or any other hostile act or threat of hostile act on the moon is prohibited. It is likewise prohibited to use the moon in order to commit any such act or to engage in any such threat in relation to the earth, the moon, spacecraft, the personnel of spacecraft or man-made space objects.
- 3. States Parties shall not place in orbit around or other trajectory to or around the moon objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction or place or use such weapons on or in the moon.
 - 4. The establishment of military bases, installations and

fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military manoeuvres on the moon shall be forbidden. The use of military personnel for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes shall not be prohibited. The use of any equipment or facility necessary for peaceful exploration and use of the moon shall also not be prohibited.

Article 4

- 1. The exploration and use of the moon shall be the province of all mankind and shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development. Due regard shall be paid to the interests of present and future generations as well as to the need to promote higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress and development in accordance with the Charter of the United
- 2. States Parties shall be guided by the principle of cooperation and mutual assistance in all their activities concerning the exploration and use of the moon. International cooperation in pursuance of this Agreement should be as wide as possible and may take place on a multilateral basis, on a bilateral basis or through international intergovernmental organizations.

Article 5

- 1. States Parties shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations as well as the public and the international scientific community, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable, of their activities concerned with the exploration and use of the moon. Information on the time, purposes, locations, orbital parameters and duration shall be given in respect of each mission to the moon as soon as possible after launching, while information on the results of each mission, including scientific results, shall be furnished upon completion of the mission. In the case of a mission lasting more than sixty days, information on conduct of the mission, including any scientific results, shall be given periodically, at thirty-day intervals. For missions lasting more than six months, only significant additions to such information need be reported thereafter.
- 2. If a State Party becomes aware that another State Party plans to operate simultaneously in the same area of or in the same orbit around or trajectory to or around the moon, it shall promptly inform the other State of the timing of and plans for its own operations.
- 3. In carrying out activities under this Agreement, States Parties shall promptly inform the Secretary-General, as well as the public and the international scientific community, of any phenomena they discover in outer space, including the moon, which could endanger human life or health, as well as of any indication of organic life.

Article 6

- 1. There shall be freedom of scientific investigation on the moon by all States Parties without discrimination of any kind, on the basis of equality and in accordance with international law.
- 2. In carrying out scientific investigations and in furtherance of the provisions of this Agreement, the States Parties shall have the right to collect on and remove from the moon samples of its mineral and other substances. Such samples shall remain at the disposal of those States Parties which caused them to be collected and may be used by them for scientific purposes. States Parties shall have regard to the desirability of making a portion of such samples available to other interested States Parties and the international scientific community for scientific investigation. States Parties may in the course of scientific investigations also use mineral and other substances of the moon in quantities appropriate for the support of their missions.
- 3. States Parties agree on the desirability of exchanging scientific and other personnel on expeditions to or installations on the moon to the greatest extent feasible and practicable.

Article 7

- 1. In exploring and using the moon, States Parties shall take measures to prevent the disruption of the existing balance of its environment, whether by introducing adverse changes in that environment, by its harmful contamination through the introduction of extra-environmental matter or otherwise. States Parties shall also take measures to avoid harmfully affecting the environment of the earth through the introduction of extraterrestrial matter or otherwise.
- 2. States Parties shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the measures being adopted by them in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article and shall also, to the maximum extent feasible, notify him in advance of all placements by them of radioactive materials on the moon and of the purposes of such placements.
- 3. States Parties shall report to other States Parties and to the Secretary-General concerning areas of the moon having special scientific interest in order that, without prejudice to the rights of other States Parties, consideration may be given to the designation of such areas as international scientific preserves for which special protective arrangements are to be agreed upon in consultation with the competent bodies of the United Nations.

Article 8

- 1. States Parties may pursue their activities in the exploration and use of the moon anywhere on or below its surface, subject to the provisions of this Agreement.
 - 2. For these purposes States Parties may, in particular:
 - (a) Land their space objects on the moon and launch them from the moon;
 - (b) Place their personnel, space vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations anywhere on or below the surface of the moon.

Personnel, space vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations may move or be moved freely over or below the surface of the moon.

3. Activities of States Parties in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall not interfere with the activities of other States Parties on the moon. Where such interference may occur, the States Parties concerned shall undertake consultations in accordance with article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, of this Agreement.

Article 9

- 1. States Parties may establish manned and unmanned stations on the moon. A State Party establishing a station shall use only that area which is required for the needs of the station and shall immediately inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the location and purposes of that station. Subsequently, at annual intervals that State shall likewise inform the Secretary-General whether the station continues in use and whether its purposes have changed.
- 2. Stations shall be installed in such a manner that they do not impede the free access to all areas of the moon of personnel, vehicles and equipment of other States Parties conducting activities on the moon in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement or of article I of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.

Article 10

- 1. States Parties shall adopt all practicable measures to safeguard the life and health of persons on the moon. For this purpose they shall regard any person on the moon as an astronaut within the meaning of article V of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies and as part of the personnel of a spacecraft within the meaning of the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space.
 - 2. States Parties shall offer shelter in their stations, instal-

lations, vehicles and other facilities to persons in distress on the moon

Article 11

- 1. The moon and its natural resources are the common heritage of mankind, which finds its expression in the provisions of this Agreement, in particular in paragraph 5 of this article
- 2. The moon is not subject to national appropriation by any claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means.
- 3. Neither the surface nor the subsurface of the moon, nor any part thereof or natural resources in place, shall become property of any State, international intergovernmental or non-governmental organization, national organization or non-governmental entity or of any natural person. The placement of personnel, space vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations on or below the surface of the moon, including structures connected with its surface or subsurface, shall not create a right of ownership over the surface or the subsurface of the moon or any areas thereof. The foregoing provisions are without prejudice to the international regime referred to in paragraph 5 of this article.
- 4. States Parties have the right to exploration and use of the moon without discrimination of any kind, on the basis of equality and in accordance with international law and the provisions of this Agreement.
- 5. States Parties to this Agreement hereby undertake to establish an international regime, including appropriate procedures, to govern the exploitation of the natural resources of the moon as such exploitation is about to become feasible. This provision shall be implemented in accordance with article 18 of this Agreement.
- 6. In order to facilitate the establishment of the international regime referred to in paragraph 5 of this article, States Parties shall inform the Secretary-General 'of the United Nations as well as the public and the international scientific community, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable, of any natural resources they may discover on the moon.
- 7. The main purposes of the international regime to be established shall include:
 - (a) The orderly and safe development of the natural resources of the moon;
 - (b) The rational management of those resources;
 - (c) The expansion of opportunities in the use of those resources;
 - (d) An equitable sharing by all States Parties in the benefits derived from those resources, whereby the interests and needs of the developing countries, as well as the efforts of those countries which have contributed either directly or indirectly to the exploration of the moon, shall be given special consideration.
- 8. All the activities with respect to the natural resources of the moon shall be carried out in a manner compatible with the purposes specified in paragraph 7 of this article and the provisions of article 6, paragraph 2, of this Agreement.

Article 12

- States Parties shall retain jurisdiction and control over their personnel, space vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations on the moon. The ownership of space vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations shall not be affected by their presence on the moon.
- 2. Vehicles, installations and equipment or their component parts found in places other than their intended location shall be dealt with in accordance with article 5 of the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space.
- 3. In the event of an emergency involving a threat to human life, States Parties may use the equipment, vehicles, installations, facilities or supplies of other States Parties on the moon. Prompt notification of such use shall be made to the Secretary-General of the United Nations or the State Party concerned.

Article 13

A State Party which learns of the crash landing, forced landing or other unintended landing on the moon of a space object, or its component parts, that were not launched by it, shall promptly inform the launching State Party and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 14

- 1. States Parties to this Agreement shall bear international responsibility for national activities on the moon, whether such activities are carried out by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities, and for assuring that national activities are carried out in conformity with the provisions of this Agreement. States Parties shall ensure that non-governmental entities under their jurisdiction shall engage in activities on the moon only under the authority and continuing supervision of the appropriate State Party.
- 2. States Parties recognize that detailed arrangements concerning liability for damage caused on the moon, in addition to the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies and the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects, may become necessary as a result of more extensive activities on the moon. Any such arrangements shall be elaborated in accordance with the procedure provided for in article 18 of this Agreement.

Article 15

- 1. Each State Party may assure itself that the activities of other States Parties in the exploration and use of the moon are compatible with the provisions of this Agreement. To this end, all space vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations on the moon shall be open to other States Parties. Such States Parties shall give reasonable advance notice of a projected visit, in order that appropriate consultations may be held and that maximum precautions may be taken to assure safety and to avoid interference with normal operations in the facility to be visited. In pursuance of this article, any State Party may act on its own behalf or with the full or partial assistance of any other State Party or through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter.
- 2. A State Party which has reason to believe that another State Party is not fulfilling the obligations incumbent upon it pursuant to this Agreement or that another State Party is interfering with the rights which the former State has under this Agreement may request consultations with that State Party. A State Party receiving such a request shall enter into such consultations without delay. Any other State Party which requests to do so shall be entitled to take part in the consultations. Each State Party participating in such consultations shall seek a mutually acceptable resolution of any controversy and shall bear in mind the rights and interests of all States Parties. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be informed of the results of the consultations and shall transmit the information received to all States Parties concerned.
- 3. If the consultations do not lead to a mutually acceptable settlement which has due regard for the rights and interests of all States Parties, the parties concerned shall take all measures to settle the dispute by other peaceful means of their choice appropriate to the circumstances and the nature of the dispute. If difficulties arise in connexion with the opening of consultations or if consultations do not lead to a mutually acceptable settlement, any State Party may seek the assistance of the Secretary-General, without seeking the consent of any other State Party concerned, in order to resolve the controversy. A State Party which does not maintain diplomatic relations with another State Party concerned shall participate in such consultations, at its choice, either itself or through another State Party or the Secretary-General as intermediary.

Article 16

With the exception of articles 17 to 21, references in this Agreement to States shall be deemed to apply to any international intergovernmental organization which conducts space activities if the organization declares its acceptance of the rights and obligations provided for in this Agreement and if a majority of the States members of the organization are States Parties to this Agreement and to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. States members of any such organization which are States Parties to this Agreement shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that the organization makes a declaration in accordance with the provisions of this article.

Article 17

Any State Party to this Agreement may propose amendments to the Agreement. Amendments shall enter into force for each State Party to the Agreement accepting the amendments upon their acceptance by a majority of the States Parties to the Agreement and thereafter for each remaining State Party to the Agreement on the date of acceptance by it.

Article 18

Ten years after the entry into force of this Agreement, the question of the review of the Agreement shall be included in the provisional agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations in order to consider, in the light of past application of the Agreement, whether it requires revision. However, at any time after the Agreement has been in force for five years, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depository, shall, at the request of one third of the States Parties to the Agreement and with the concurrence of the majority of the States Parties, convene a conference of the States Parties to review this Agreement. A review conference shall also consider the question of the implementation of the provisions of article 11, paragraph 5, on the basis of the principle referred to in paragraph 1 of that article and taking into account in particular any relevant technological developments.

Article 19

- 1. This Agreement shall be open for signature by all States at United Nations Headquarters in New York.
- 2. This Agreement shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Any State which does not sign this Agreement before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- 3. This Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the day of deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification.
- 4. For each State depositing its instrument of ratification or accession after the entry into force of this Agreement, it shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of any such instrument.
- 5. The Secretary-General shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession to this Agreement, the date of it sentry into force and other notices.

Article 20

Any State Party to this Agreement may give notice of its withdrawal from the Agreement one year after its entry into force by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such withdrawal shall take effect one year from the date of receipt of this notification.

Article 21

The original of this Agreement, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement, opened for signature at New York on a

^aThe Agreement was opened for signature on 18 December 1979.

International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

A/34/20. Report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (22nd session, Headquarters, New York, 18 June—3 July 1979). (Chapter II A 1: Remote sensing of earth by satellites (paras. 21 and 30), 2: Direct television broadcasting by satellites, 3: Definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities bearing in mind, inter alia, questions relating to geostationary orbit, and 5: Use of nuclear power sources in outer space (paras. 51 and 52).

A/34/619. Letter of 16 October from Venezuela (transmitting resolutions adopted by Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 125th session and by 66th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Caracas, 13-21 September 1979).

A/SPC/34/L.10. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Special Political Committee on 2 November 1979, meeting 20.

A/SPC/34/L.13. Administrative and financial implications of 40-power draft resolution, A/SPC/34/L.10. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/34/664. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/66, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/664, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1979, meeting 89.

The General Assembly,

1. Endorses the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

- 2. Invites States which have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;
- 5. Notes that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its eighteenth session continued:
- (a) Its efforts to elaborate draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting;
- (b) Its efforts to formulate draft principles relating to the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space;
- (c) Its efforts to complete the draft treaty relating to the
- (d) Its discussion of matters relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind, inter alia, questions relating to the geostationary orbit;
- 6. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Legal Sub-Committee at its nineteenth session should:
 - (a) Continue on a priority basis:
 - (i) Its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles relating to remote sensing;
 - (ii) Its efforts to complete the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting;
- (b) Continue to consider matters relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind, inter alia, questions relating to the geostationary orbit;
- (c) Include in its agenda an item entitled "Review of existing international law relevant to outer space activities with a view to determining the appropriateness of supplementing such law with provisions relating to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space;"
- (d) Continue to include in its agenda the item entitled "Other matters:"

. . .

[For full text of Assembly resolution 34/66, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES to subchapter below on SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE.]

Scientific and technical aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space

As in previous years, consideration of various scientific and technical aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space continued during 1979 in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, and in the General Assembly itself.

As the Assembly noted in its resolution 34/66 of 5 December on these and other aspects of international co-operation with regard to outer space, the Sub-Committee continued to consider experimental and operational phases of remote sensing of the earth from space, implementation of the United Nations space applications programme, co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system, the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit, and questions relating to space transportation systems. Also considered were technical as-

pects of and safety measures relating to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space. In this connexion, the Sub-Committee adopted the report of its Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space, the establishment of which had been endorsed by the Assembly in 1978.8

The Assembly endorsed the United Nations programme on space applications for 1980 and the recommendation that the five regional remotesensing centres in Africa should receive United Nations technical assistance and co-operation. It requested the Outer Space Committee to consider new space projects, as appropriate.

The Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the Sub-Committee

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 141, resolution 33/16 of 10 November 1978.

should give priority in 1980 to the space applications programme, co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system, remote sensing, nuclear power sources in space, and the co-ordinating role of the United Nations in the use of space science and technology. The Sub-Committee would also continue to consider space transportation systems and the geostationary orbit.

Also in December 1979, the Assembly approved initial arrangements for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and decided to convene it in the second half of 1982.

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee held its sixteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 5 to 22 February 1979. Its report was examined by the Outer Space Committee at its session held in New York from 18 June to 3 July.

Details of activities on these and other topics are given below.

Remote sensing

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee continued to consider, as a priority topic, the current pre-operational/experimental phase of remote sensing of the earth by satellite, as well as possible future operational satellite remotesensing systems. A working group drafted a statement of the Sub-Committee's views and conclusions on the matter, which was annexed to the Sub-Committee's report.

This statement indicated that differing views continued to be expressed as to the practicability and utility of classifying primary (unanalysed) remote-sensing data on the basis of spatial resolution- a measure of the amount of detail visible in a photograph taken from space. Some representatives expressed the view that such classification of data would be essential for purposes of data dissemination and that spatial resolution should be the key parameter for classification. Others, however, considered that there was no simple or practical scientific basis for classifying remote-sensing data into global, regional and local data, as had been proposed.

In light of these differing opinions, the Sub-Committee was unable to agree on the need for such a classification or the manner in which it might be made. It called for a Secretariat report on one possible approach to a definition of resolution — a new concept called effective resolution element. It also recommended that the Secretariat solicit the views of Committee members and international organizations to help define the terms "coarse," "medium" and "fine" as used to characterize spatial resolution for remote-sensing imaging systems.

Differing opinions were also expressed regarding the dissemination of primary data. The Sub-Committee reiterated the view that there was no scientific or technical basis for a sensed State not having timely and non-discriminatory access to data on its own territory.

After discussing the future co-ordinating role of the United Nations in remote sensing, particularly through the establishment of a panel of experts, the Sub-Committee concluded that it was not currently in a position to recommend the establishment of such a panel. It recommended that the Secretariat request Member States to include their views on that question in the annual reports to the United Nations on their national and co-operative international space activities.

Recognizing the need to help developing countries learn how to analyse and use remote-sensing data, and aware of the need for regional co-operation and the creation of indigenous capacity, the Sub-Committee was of the opinion that remote sensing from outer space should be conducted with the greatest possible international co-operation and participation.

In this connexion, the Sub-Committee felt that the United Nations, through its space applications programme, the remote-sensing centres operated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport and other agencies, could play an important role in providing assistance. The Sub-Committee requested the Secretariat to take initial steps towards the development of a comprehensive catalogue of remote-sensing applications, which could be regularly updated.

The Outer Space Committee endorsed most of the Sub-Committee's conclusions. In particular, it recommended that the remote-sensing centre in Cairo, Egypt, along with the four other African international remote-sensing centres, should receive any technical assistance and cooperation which could be made available through the United Nations.

This recommendation was also endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 34/66 of 5 December. In addition, the Assembly endorsed the Committee's recommendation that questions relating to remote sensing be considered as a priority item at the Sub-Committee's 1980 session.

In the Special Political Committee's debate on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, held in October and November, Japan expressed doubts about the need and the technical basis for classifying primary remote-sensing data. Conversely, Bulgaria said that the Convention on the Transfer and Use of Data of the Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space, signed in Moscow in May

1978, could serve as the basis for drafting rules on such matters as data classification and dissemination. The idea of setting up an international agency or centre to promote remote sensing was mentioned by Ecuador, Egypt and Sweden.

(For information on the legal aspects of remote sensing, see p. 106.)

United Nations programme and activities relating to outer space

Four training courses or seminars on remotesensing applications were held during 1979 as part of the United Nations programme on space applications. They were: the fourth United Nations international training course on the applications of remote-sensing techniques to fisheries (Rome, Italy, 14 May-1 June, in cooperation with FAO); a United Nations training course on remote-sensing applications for Latin America with emphasis on non-renewable resources (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 5-23 November); a United Nation/FA0 regional training seminar on remote-sensing applications in agriculture for Africa (Ibadan, Nigeria, 5-23 November); and a United Nations training seminar on remote sensing of earth resources for the Economic Commission for Western Asia region (Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, 1-11 December).

The 1980 space applications programme was endorsed by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, the Outer Space Committee and the General Assembly. It called for the holding of from three to five courses and seminars in various regions, on various aspects of remote sensing.

The Sub-Committee and the Committee expressed gratitude to H. G. S. Murthy (India), retiring United Nations Expert on Space Applications, for having directed the space applications programme for several years. The two bodies welcomed the designation of Achmad D. Padang (Indonesia) as the new Expert.

The Sub-Committee and the Committee also questions relating to the coordination of activities of the organizations in the United Nations system, particularly in the area of practical applications of space technology. The Sub-Committee noted that the subcommittee on outer space activities of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) had been discontinued as part of a restructuring of ACC machinery.9 It expressed the view that regular annual meetings among the organizations concerned were still needed and would become even more important in light of the preparatory work required for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The Outer Space Committee endorsed this view.

Nuclear power sources in outer space

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee adopted a report on 21 February 1979 stating that nuclear power sources could be used safely in outer space provided that certain safety considerations were met in full. The decision to use such sources in space, the report concluded, should be based on technical considerations, provided that safety requirements could be met while satisfying mission requirements.

The report listed three safety considerations: (1) radiation protection measures during all phases of an orbital mission of a spacecraft bearing a nuclear power source should be derived principally from the internationally accepted basic standards recommended by the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP); (2) the design of radioisotope systems should ensure minimal leakage of the radioactive contents and must at least meet the limits recommended by ICRP in all circumstances, including accidents, re-entry into the atmosphere, impact and prolonged water immersion; and (3) if reactors were intended for low orbits where the radioactive materials did not have time to decay to an acceptable level, safety depended on the start of the operation in orbit and the success of boosting the nuclear power source to a higher orbit after the operation was completed; in the event of an unsuccessful boost into higher orbit, the system must be capable of dispersing the radioactive material so as to limit the radiological hazard in conformity with ICRP recommendations.

The report was drafted by the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space, established by the Sub-Committee on 5 February 1979 in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 10 November 1978. The Group, composed of experts and open to all Sub-Committee members, met from 12 to 16 February, during the Sub-Committee's 1979 session, under the chairmanship of John H. Carver (Australia)

The Outer Space Committee, at its June/July session, endorsed the Working Group's request that Member States and international agencies should contribute studies on technical aspects and safety measures, including areas identified by the Group as requiring further examination: an inventory of safety problems, implementation of ICRP recommendations for populations and environment, improvements in predicting re-entry phenomena, and technical considerations concerning a notification format. The Committee also endorsed the Group's request that the Secretariat collate and summarize those studies in

⁹ Ibid., p. 781.

¹⁰ See footnote 8.

time for a further meeting of the Group during the Sub-Committee's 1980 session.

The Assembly, by resolution 34/66 of 5 December, endorsed the Committee's recommendation that an item on nuclear power sources in outer space be included in the Sub-Committee's 1980 agenda.

(For information on the legal aspects of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, see p. 109.)

Space transportation systems

In accordance with the Assembly's 1978 resolution on outer space activities, 11 the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee in 1979 considered, for the first time as a priority item, questions relating to space transportation systems. After noting the progress being made in various programmes in this area, the Sub-Committee decided to continue consideration of this item at its 1980 session. It requested the Secretariat to prepare a study on the progress being made in space transportation systems, including their scientific, technical, economic and social implications, and to seek the views of Member States and international organizations.

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/66 of 5 December, endorsed a recommendation by the Outer Space Committee that the title of the item on the Sub-Committee's 1980 agenda should read "Space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space."

Geostationary orbit

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee continued in February 1979 its examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit, on the basis of a study prepared by the Secretariat.

The Outer Space Committee endorsed the Sub-Committee's recommendation that this study should be updated when necessary and that a separate study should be undertaken concerning the most efficient and economical means of using the geostationary orbit with a view to assessing its wider use, particularly by developing countries. The Committee further asked for a paper on the dynamics of space objects.

During the discussion in both the Sub-Committee and the Outer Space Committee, divergent views were expressed on the question of whether equatorial countries possessed valid claims to sovereignty over segments of the orbit. (For a summary of views, see p. 108.)

Preparations for the Second

United Nations Outer Space Conference

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/67 adopted without vote on 5 December 1979, set

the second half of 1982 as the time for convening the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. It also endorsed detailed recommendations on the preparation and organization of the Conference, made by the Outer Space Committee in its capacity as Preparatory Committee for the Conference. The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee served as an advisory committee in this regard. Both bodies were given these roles by the Assembly in 1978 when, on the Outer Space Committee's recommendation, the Assembly decided that the Conference should be held. 12

The Assembly also adopted the provisional agenda for the Conference, as recommended by the Committee. This included three main groups of items on: the state of space science and technology; applications of space science and technology; and international co-operation and the role of the United Nations.

Preparations for the Conference were to include the submission of papers by Member States, the organization of regional and interregional seminars on selected scientific and other aspects, and the preparation of a draft of a final report in which the Conference could include its recommendations on conclusions and guidance for future United Nations work in this field. The Conference secretariat would be headed by a Secretary-General and three Deputy Secretaries-General to be appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General. The Conference would have three main committees, each dealing with one of the three major groups of agenda items.

The recommendations on plans for the Conference were drawn up in the Sub-Committee with the assistance of a Working Group appointed on 5 February 1979, under the chairmanship of Yash Pal India). The Group drew up a provisional agenda and made other recommendations on preparations for and organization of the Conference, but was unable to agree on the number of Vice-Presidents, whether the Conference should have committees and when it should meet. The Preparatory Committee agreed at its June/July session on the committee structure and time-frame for the Conference, leaving open the matter of the number of Vice-Presidents. It was assisted by a Working Group, also under the chairmanship of Mr. Pal, which was established

India and the USSR offered in February, during the session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, to serve as host for the Conference. India withdrew its tentative offer in June,

 $^{^{11}}$ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 141, resolution 33/16 of 10 November 1978. 12 Ibid

during the Cuter Space Committee's session. The Committee agreed that the question of the venue of the Conference should be held over until 1980, and the Assembly requested the Committee to submit a recommendation on the matter to its 1980 regular session.

The Assembly also requested the Committee

to continue with its preparatory work for the Conference. The Assembly's resolution on the Conference was recommended by the Special Political Committee, which approved it by consensus on 2 November. It was sponsored in the Committee by 40 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

General Assembly—34th session Special Political Committee, meetings 15-20. Fifth Committee, meetings 68, 69. Plenary meeting 89.

International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

A/34/20. Report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (22nd session, Headquarters, New York, 18 June—3 July 1979). (Chapter II A 1: Remote sensing of earth by satellites (paras. 17-29), 4: Space transportation systems, 5: Use of nuclear power sources in outer space (paras. 44-50), and 6: Examination of physical nature and technical attributes of geostationary orbit; Chapter II B: Programme and activities of United Nations relating to outer space; and Chapter II E: Other matters.)

A/SPC/34/L.10. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Special Political Committee on 2 November 1979, meeting 20.

A/SPC/34/L.13. Administrative and financial implications of 40-power draft resolution, A/SPC/34/L.10. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/34/664. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/66, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/664, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1979, meeting 89.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/1 6 of 10 November 1978,

Hawing considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work, of its twentysecond session,

Reaffirming the common interest of mankind in furthering the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, as well as the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

We/coming the successful completion of the recent outer space mission carried out jointly for the first time by cosmonauts from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria, within the framework of the "Intercosmos" programme,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space,

- 1. Endorses the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
- 2. Invites States which have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;
 - 3. Notes with satisfaction that the Committee on the

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, on the basis of the recommendations of the Legal Sub-Committee, has completed the text of the draft Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;

- 4. Takes note with appreciation of the detailed recommendations on the preparation and organization of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space submitted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in its capacity as Preparatory Committee for the Conference;
- Notes that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its eighteenth session continued:
- (a) Its efforts to elaborate draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting;
- (b) Its efforts to formulate draft principles relating to the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space;
- (c) Its efforts to complete the draft treaty relating to the moon:
- (d) Its discussion of matters relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind, inter alia, questions relating to the geostationary orbit;
- 6. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Legal Sub-Committee at its nineteenth session should:
 - (a) Continue on a priority basis:
 - Its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles relating to remote sensing;
 - (ii) Its efforts to complete the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting;
- (b) Continue to consider matters relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind, inter alia, questions relating to the geostationary orbit;
- (c) Include in its agenda an item entitled "Review of existing international law relevant to outer space activities with a view to determining the appropriateness of supplementing such law with provisions relating to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space;"
- (d) Continue to include in its agenda the item entitled "Other matters;"
- 7. Notes that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its sixteenth session:
- (a) Continued to consider both the current preoperational/experimental phase of remote sensing as well as possible future operational satellite remote sensing systems;
- (b) Continued to consider the United Nations programme on space applications and matters relating to the coordination of space activities within the United Nations system;
- (c) Continued to examine the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit;
- (d) Considered technical aspects of and safety measures relating to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space and adopted the report of the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space;

- (e) Considered questions relating to space transportation systems;
- (f) Achieved significant progress, in its capacity as advisory body to the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in its detailed consideration of questions relating to the preparation and organization of the Conference;
- 8. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its seventeenth session should:
 - (a) Consider the following priority items:
 - Questions relating to the United Nations programme on space applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;
 - Questions relating to remote sensing of the earth by satellites;
 - (iii) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space;
 - (iv) Co-ordinating role of the United Nations in the use of space science and technology, particularly in the developing countries;
 - (b) Consider the following items:
 - (i) Space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;
 - Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit;
- Endorses the United Nations programme on space applications for 1980 proposed to the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee by the Expert on Space Applications;
- 10. Approves a continuing sponsorship by the United Nations of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in India and the CELPA Mar del Plata Station in Argentina;
- 11. Endorses the recommendation that the existing five regional remote sensing centres in Africa should receive from the United Nations the technical assistance and co-operation which could be made available for such a purpose;
- 12. Requests the specialized agencies to continue to provide the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;
- 13. Takes note of the report submitted by the World Meteorological Organization on its tropical cyclone project, in response to General Assembly resolution 33/16, and requests the World Meteorological Organization to continue submitting annual status reports on the project;
- 14. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments which acted as hosts to, offered fellowships for, or otherwise assisted in the holding of, international training seminars and workshops on space applications, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;
- 15. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution and previous resolutions of the General Assembly, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/1979/69/Rev.1. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 6th session, Istanbul, Turkey, 5-15 June 1979, Chapter VIII.

Preparations for the Second United Nations Outer Space Conference

A/34/20. Report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Chapter II C.

A/SPC/34/L.11. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland,

- Romania, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Special Political Committee on 2 November 1979, meeting 20.
- A/SPC/34/L.14, A/C.5/34/45, A/34/7/Add.12, A/34/738. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II recommended by Special Political Committee in A/34/664. Statements by Secretary-General and reports of ACABO and Fifth Committee.
- A/34/664. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/67, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/664, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1979, meeting 89.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that it has been more than a decade since the first United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was held at Vienna, in 1968, and that this period has seen rapid progress and growth in space exploration and the development of space technology and its applications,

Considering that there is a need to assess these developments, to exchange information and experience on their present and potential impact and to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of institutional and co-operative means of realizing the benefits of space technology,

Recognizing the importance of wider participation of Member States in the activities of the United Nations in outer space matters

Aware of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of mankind, in particular of the peoples of the developing countries,

Taking into account new developments in space science and technology which are being projected and envisaged in the coming decade as well as the new applications emerging therefrom and their potential benefits and possible implications for national development and international co-operation,

Conscious of the need further to increase the awareness of the general public with regard to space technology and its applications,

Desiring to stimulate an enhanced co-ordinating role of the United Nations, which is eminently suited to bring about increased international co-operation and assistance to the developing countries in the field of exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.

Recalling its resolution 33/16 of 10 November 1978, in which it decided to convene a second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and to designate the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference,

Having considered the part of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning its work in its capacity as Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Noting with satisfaction that the Committee, in its capacity as Preparatory Committee for the Conference, has submitted detailed recommendations on the preparation and organization of the Conference,

- Endorses the detailed recommendations submitted in paragraphs 84 to 115 of its report by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in its capacity as Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
- 2. Adopts the provisional agenda for the Conference as set out in paragraph 99 of the report of the Committee;
- 3. Endorses in particular:
- (a) The recommendation of the Committee that the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should be held in the latter half of 1982;

- (b) The recommendations of the Committee concerning the preparation and organization of the Conference, including the secretariat, bureau and form of the Conference:
- (c) The recommendation of the Committee on the ceiling for the cost of the Conference;
 - 4. Requests the Committee to submit to the General As-
- sembly at its thirty-fifth session a recommendation on the venue of the Conference;
- 5. Requests the Committee to continue with its preparatory work for the Conference;
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General to make, within the ceiling for expenditure established for the Conference, the necessary organizational and administrative arrangements, as set out in the relevant paragraphs of the report of the Committee.

Registration of space launchings

In 1979, States launching objects into orbit around the earth or farther into space continued to supply data to the United Nations on space launchings. Such registration was called for by the General Assembly in 1961¹³ and was also provided for in the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, which came into force in 1976.¹⁴ The Convention had 26 States parties as at 31 December 1979.

Fourteen notifications were received and distributed as documents of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. (They covered objects launched at the end of 1978, as well as during 1979.)

Canada, India, Japan and the United Kingdom submitted information on one launching each; Czechoslovakia submitted information on one launching performed by the USSR which that country had reported in 1978. The USSR reported information on the launching of 83 objects and the United States on the launching of 51 objects.

By a note dated 13 June, Czechoslovakia informed the Secretary-General that it had established, in accordance with the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, a national registry of the space objects it had launched.

 13 See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 35, resolution 1721 B (XVI) of 20 December 1961.

H See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 63, resolution 3235(XXIX) of 12 November 1974, annexing text of Convention.

Documentary references

A/AC.1 105/INF/382-384. Information furnished in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1721 B (XVI) by States launching objects into orbit or beyond (India, Japan, United Kingdom).

ST/SG/SER.E/18-28. Information furnished in conformity with Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into

Outer Space (Canada, Czechoslovakia, USSR, United States).

ST/SG/SER.E/INF.S. Note verbale of 13 June from Czecho-Slovakia (notification that Czechoslovakia had established registry under Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space).

Chapter III

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

A revised negotiating text for a convention on the law of the sea was produced in 1979 during the eighth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Based on the results of negotiations held at the first part of the session, this text became in turn the basis for negotiations at the resumed session later in the year. The General Assembly, at the request of the Conference, approved the convening of a ninth session in 1980.

The aim of the Third Conference, which had been in session since 1973, was to draw up a comprehensive convention on all ocean issues, including those outstanding from the first two Conferences, held in 1958 and 1960. In particular, the Conference was to try to define an international regime for the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and to ensure that the resources of this area would be exploited for the benefit of mankind as a whole.

Eighth session of the Conference

The eighth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was held during 1979 in two parts: from 19 March to 27 April at Geneva, and from 19 July to 24 August at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Previous sessions of the Third Conference had been held every year since 1973, as follows: first session, New York, December 1973; second session, Caracas, Venezuela, June-August 1974; third session, Geneva, March-May 1975; fourth session, New York, March-May 1976; fifth session, New York, August-September 1976; sixth session, New York, May-July 1977; seventh session, Geneva, March-May, and New York, August-September 1978. After its first session, devoted to organizational and procedural matters, the Conference worked on the mandate assigned to it by the General Assembly in 1973 of drawing up a convention dealing with all matters relating to the law of the sea.² The decision to convene the Conference was taken by the Assembly on 17 December 1970.3

The First United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, in 1958, drew up four conventions, dealing respectively with the territorial sea and contiguous zone, the high seas, fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas, and the continental shelf.⁴ The Second Conference, in 1960, was unable to adopt any substantive proposal on the breadth of the territorial sea and on fishery limits.⁵

A total of 147 States and the United Nations Council for Namibia participated in the eighth session: 139 attended the first part and 143 attended the resumed session. Two territories, nine specialized agencies or United Nations-related bodies and 14 intergovernmental organizations participated as observers. (For list of participants and officers, see APPENDIX III.)

In addition, 27 non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council participated as observers, as did three national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity or the League of Arab States: the Palestine Liberation Organization, the African National Congress (South Africa) (each attended the first part only), and the South West Africa People's Organization.

The only changes during 1979 in the officers of the Conference and membership of its committees were that Belgium replaced Ireland as a Vice-President and Bangladesh replaced Thailand as a member of the Drafting Committee.

The rules of procedure of the Conference remained as adopted at the second session and as

amended at the third, as did the "gentleman's agreement" annexed to the rules, by which the Conference was to make every effort to reach agreement on substantive matters by consensus, and by which there was to be no voting on such matters until all efforts at consensus had been exhausted.

Organization of work

At the eighth session, six of the seven negotiating groups established by the Conference in 1978 held informal meetings. They continued to deal with certain matters falling within the mandates of the First Committee (international seabed area) and the Second Committee (other ocean areas and related questions). In addition, work continued in the Third Committee (marine environment, research and technology) and in informal plenary meetings on the settlement of disputes and on final clauses.

The negotiating groups were open to all States participating in the Conference. The groups which met in 1979 were:

- Negotiating Group 1, on the system of exploration and exploitation of the international sea-bed area and on resource policy for the area (Chairman: Frank X. J. C. Njenga (Kenya));
- Negotiating Group 2, on financial arrangements for the deep sea-bed mining system (Chairman: Tommy T. B. Koh (Singapore));
- Negotiating Group 3, on the organs of the proposed International Sea-Bed Authority (Chairman: Paul Bamela Engo (United Republic of Cameroon));
- Negotiating Group 4, on access to living resources of the exclusive economic zone (Chairman: Satya N. Nandan (Fiji));
- Negotiating Group 6, on the definition of the outer limits of the continental shelf (Chairman: Andrés & Aguilar (Venezuela)); and
- Negotiating Group 7, on the delimitation of maritime boundaries between adjacent and opposite States and settlement of disputes thereon (Chairman: Eero J. Manner (Finland)).

The Chairman of Negotiating Group 5, on the settlement of disputes in the exclusive economic zone, reported to the Conference on 25 April 1979, as had been indicated the previous year, that the Group had successfully concluded work

For accounts of these sessions, see Y.U.N., 1973, p. 44; 1974, p.
 1975, p. 116; 1976, pp. 73 and 82; 1977, p. 84; and 1978, p. 143.
 See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 43, resolution 3067(XXIII) of 16 November 1973.

³ See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 81, resolution 2750 C (XXV).

See Y.U.N., 1958, p. 377, for account of the First Conference.
 See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 542, for account of the Second Conference.

on its mandate.⁶ The Chairman was Constantine Stavropoulos (Greece).

On 9 April 1979, the General Committee established a Working Group of 21 on First Committee matters, chaired by Mr. Engo, to seek solutions for issues that remained unresolved in Negotiating Groups 1, 2 and 3. A new Group of Legal Experts on the Settlement of Disputes relating to First Committee matters, chaired by Harry Wuensche (German Democratic Republic), began meeting in March.

On 24 August, the Conference recommended to the General Assembly that provision be made for it to hold two sets of meetings in 1980: from 3 March to 4 April in New York and from 28 July to 29 August at Geneva. The March segment would be preceded by informal meetings of groups, beginning on 27 February. The aim of the 1980 session, as agreed by the Conference, was to complete the work of the Conference and approve the text of a convention.

Work of the First Committee and its negotiating groups

Negotiating Groups 1, 2 and 3, dealing with First Committee matters, met during the first three weeks of the first part of the eighth session. They were succeeded by the Working Group of 21 on First Committee matters, which was composed of 21 members named by the groups of States at the Conference: 10 from the "Group of 77" developing States, two from Eastern European States and nine from Western European and other developed States. In some cases, the States chosen by individual groups varied according to the subject discussed. The principal co-ordinator was Mr. Engo, Chairman of the First Committee and of Negotiating Group 3. The other co-ordinators were the Chairmen of Negotiating Groups 1 and 2 and of the Group of Legal Experts on the Settlement of Disputes relating to First Committee matters.

Like the negotiating groups, the Working Group of 21 held closed, informal meetings. The purpose of the Group was to place the sea-bed issues in two categories: those on which consensus existed and those on which a final consensus had not been reached but in regard to which the degree of agreement was so widespread and extensive as to justify their incorporation in any revision of the negotiating text.

On 25 April, the First Committee met to hear the reports and compromise formulae of the Chairmen of the negotiating groups and of the Group of Legal Experts. The Chairman of Negotiating Group 1 said that the negotiations had faced the enormous task of equalizing the positions of powerful consortia, some of them already operating on the sea-bed, with that of an interna-

tional Enterprise still to be born, which was to be the mining arm of the International Sea-Bed Authority. Outlining his proposals for revisions in the negotiating text to accomplish that objective, he said one of the proposed changes would oblige applicants for sea-bed contracts to inform the Authority of where the technology they would use was available on the open market. Another would reinforce the assurance that the owner of the technology would make it available to the Enterprise. There was also a new clause placing obligations on States to ensure that the Enterprise could obtain technology to process sea-bed minerals, not just to gather them from the sea-bed. In addition, provisions were included aimed at preventing monopolization of seabed mining. Further, the new text would permit a moratorium to be imposed on the granting of new contracts if a Review Conference, to be called 20 years after approval of the first sea-bed contract, failed to reach agreement within five years on a sea-bed exploitation system for the succeeding period.

Mr. Nandan reported on negotiations he had conducted with major land-based producers and major consumers at the request of the Chairman of Negotiating Group 1, regarding policies for sea-bed mineral production. He said that the most difficult issue was the level of the ceiling to be imposed on production and the number of mine sites that would be permitted to operate.

The Chairman of Negotiating Group 2 reported on 25 April that his previous proposal on financial aspects of sea-bed mining, made earlier that month, had been criticized by the Group of 77 because it did not provide adequately for funding the first mining project of the Enterprise and relied too heavily-on debt rather than cash income. Thus, he had revised his proposal to raise the Enterprise's cash/debt ratio from 1:2 to 1:1, and to provide that half (rather than one third) of the capital required would be supplied by States in the form of long-term, interest-free loans. Regarding the system for taxing sea-bed operators, he had decided to maintain his proposals with two changes in production charge rates that would slightly reduce the Authority's income. He believed that the revised formula balanced the interests of the Authority and of the owners of capital and technology.

The Chairman of Negotiating Group 3 reported that agreement had been reached on the wording to be used in defining some of the categories of States that would represent special interest groups in the Council the executive organ) of the Authority. However, the voting system in the Council was still to be resolved.

Another outstanding question related to the power of the Council to approve or disapprove plans of work for sea-bed mining by outside contractors.

The Chairman of the Group of Legal Experts reported that his Group had moved forward in efforts to reword the article that defined the kinds of disputes to be handled by the Sea-Bed Disputes Chamber of the proposed Law of the Sea Tribunal and who would have access to that Chamber. A new text specified that the Chamber should not infringe the prerogatives of the Authority and that it should deal only with claims concerning lack of competence or misuse of power. The Chairman had also suggested a clause prohibiting staff members of the Authority from disclosing, even after they had left its employ, any industrial secret.

Following the presentation of the reports, the Netherlands reiterated a proposal it had submitted to the Working Group of 21 which would give the Sea-Bed Authority the option to enter into a joint venture with any entity authorized to mine the deep sea-bed. It would have the right to participate in up to 20 per cent of the capital of such an undertaking. If the Authority exercised that option, the outside entity would have a similar option to join in a mining venture undertaken by the Enterprise.

All of the proposals by Negotiating Group Chairmen during the first part of the session were incorporated in a revised composite negotiating text issued in April (see p. 126). Further proposals from the Chairman and co-ordinators of the Working Group of 21 were put forward during the resumed session; they reported to the First Committee at its meeting of 22 August.

Among the issues covered in this written report were voting in the Council of the Authority, financing of the Authority's first sea-bed mining project, the scheme for taxing contractors and several matters relating to the system of exploitation.

The Chairman's report set out a new proposal on voting in the Council, under which substantive matters would be divided into two categories. One category of questions of substance would be decided by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting, provided that a majority of the entire membership of the Council was included. The other category would be decided by a two-thirds majority as long as a certain number of Council members did not vote against. The number was not specified; proposals ranged from 5 to 10.

With regard to financing, a proposal suggested by the Chairman of Negotiating Group 2 would place in the convention an assurance that the Enterprise would have enough money to exploit its initial mine site. Half of this money would be in the form of long-term, interest-free loans to be advanced by all parties to the convention, based upon the scale of assessments for the United Nations regular budget. The rest would come from interest-bearing loans that would be guaranteed by all States parties, in accordance with the same scale.

On the financial terms of contracts between the Authority and sea-bed miners, the Chairman of Negotiating Group 2 said that he had revised his earlier proposals on the amounts of money which public and private mining entities would be obliged to pay to the Authority out of their proceeds from mining.

On the exploitation system, the Chairman of Negotiating Group 1 submitted a number of revised proposals but said that the essential characteristics of the system set out in earlier proposals were unchanged. He added that there were still unresolved issues, such as transfer of technology from sea-bed mining companies to the Enterprise and to developing countries.

On the settlement of disputes, the Chairman of the Group of Legal Experts reported that the Group had arrived at a consensus on the means of selection of members of the Sea-Bed Disputes Chamber. It was agreed that the members were to be selected by majority vote of the Law of the Sea Tribunal from among members of the Tribunal. The Assembly—the supreme organ of the Authority— would have the right to adopt general recommendations about representation in the Chamber of the world's legal systems and the geographical distribution of seats.

Other agreed additions would make the Authority liable for unauthorized disclosure of secret data by its staff and would give the Chamber jurisdiction over all questions about the Authority's liability.

Work of the Second Committee and its negotiating groups

On 24 April, the Second Committee met to hear reports of the Chairmen of Negotiating Groups 4, 6 and 7.

Reporting on the one informal meeting held by Negotiating Group 4, its Chairman said that the suggestions he had submitted the previous year⁷ regarding access by land-locked States and States with special geographical characteristics to the exclusive-economic-zone fisheries of nearby coastal States appeared to offer a substantially improved prospect of consensus. In the Second Committee's discussion, most of the approximately 50 States commenting on the work of this Group endorsed the Chairman's assessment, though some voiced reservations on the proposal. Objections to including it in a revised negotiating text were expressed by Ecuador, Nepal, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, the United Arab Emirates, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The Chairman's formulations were included in the revised negotiating text issued after the first part of the session (see p. 127).

The Chairman of Negotiating Group 6 told the Second Committee on 24 April that his Group had studied a number of new informal proposals on the definition of the outer limits of the continental shelf but that none had achieved consensus. He added that there had been agreement to set up a small group on the subject, but no agreement had been reached on its composition.

On 27 April, the Chairman presented to the Conference new proposals concerning the definition of the continental shelf, the exercise of coastal States' rights over the shelf, and revenue sharing with the international community in regard to the outer shelf. These were subsequently included in the revised negotiating text (see p. 127).

At the resumed eighth session, the continental shelf was again discussed in Negotiating Group 6 as well as in a small group known as the Group of 38. According to a report by the Chairman, the items considered by the latter group were: the outer limit of the continental shelf; payments and contributions to the international community with respect to the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles; submarine oceanic ridges; the proposed Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf; and a problem specific to Sri Lanka. The Chairman reported on a number of proposals on these items examined by these groups.

China had proposed an amendment to article 76 of the revised negotiating text to specify that the natural prolongation of the territory of the coastal State would be to a limit not exceeding the outer edge of the continental margin.

Several proposals had been presented to limit the extension of the continental shelf in areas having submarine oceanic ridges.

Singapore had suggested an amendment to require the limits of the shelf established by the coastal State to be in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, although the coastal State could deviate from those recommendations in consultation with the Commission and in accordance with any mutually agreed decision.

Austria had submitted an informal draft resolution by which the Conference would urge coastal States to facilitate participation by land-

locked and geographically disadvantaged States of the same region or subregion in the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the shelf.

Regarding payments and contributions with respect to exploitation of the outer continental shelf, Afghanistan, Austria, Bolivia, Lesotho, Nepal, Singapore, Uganda, the Upper Volta and Zambia had submitted an informal suggestion according- to which such payments would be made to a proposed common heritage fund. The creation of such a fund, which 'would receive from the coastal States a portion of the proceeds from the exploitation of the non-living resources in the exclusive economic zone, had been proposed by a number of land-locked States.

Sri Lanka had revised an earlier proposal aimed at enabling it to claim a broader continental shelf than would otherwise be possible under the convention. It called for an additional method of delimitation applicable to Sri Lanka's geological and geomorphological conditions.

On 24 April, the Chairman of Negotiating Group 7 introduced in the Second Committee his report on the work of the Group in regard to the delimitation of maritime boundaries between adjacent and opposite States, and settlement of disputes thereon. He said that, apart from two drafting changes, none of the proposals made in the Group had secured a consensus. On the question of delimitation as it concerned the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, there was a division between those who argued that a line should be drawn equidistant between the countries in question and those who insisted that emphasis be placed on equitable principles in delimiting the boundary. He suggested a text according to which delimitation would be effected by agreement between the parties concerned, taking into account all relevant criteria and special circumstances in order to arrive at a solution in accordance with equitable principles, applying the equidistance rule or such other means as were appropriate in each specific case.

On interim arrangements to be made by States with maritime boundary difficulties pending a final settlement, the Chairman reported that no proposal had gained widespread and substantive support. He suggested a text requiring States to make every effort with a view to entering into provisional arrangements and to refrain from aggravating the situation or hampering in any way the reaching of a final agreement.

On procedures for settling boundary disputes, he proposed a text calling for compulsory resort to a conciliation commission. If the parties failed to reach agreement on the basis of the commission's report, they would be obligated to use other peaceful settlement procedures of their choice as provided elsewhere in the convention.

At the resumed eighth session, no new text emerged from the discussions in Negotiating Group 7 on criteria for delimitation. On interim measures to be applied pending final delimitation, the Chairman presented a revised text stipulating that, pending agreement, the States concerned were to make every effort to enter into provisional arrangements of a practical nature and, during this transitional period, not to jeopardize or hamper the reaching of the final agreement. Such arrangements were to be without prejudice to the final delimitation.

Regarding the settlement of delimitation disputes, the Chairman said that no new text had met the approval of the Group. He submitted a revision of his April proposal calling for compulsory resort to a conciliation commission.

Work of the Third Committee

The Third Committee continued its work at both parts of the eighth session, mainly in informal meetings. On 23 April, the Chairman reported to the Committee that agreement had been reached at those meetings on a revised article concerning the responsibility and liability of States in regard to damage caused by pollution and on a new article to encourage the establishment or strengthening of national marine scientific and technological research centres. The Chairman said that further negotiations would be needed on marine scientific research. The agreed articles were incorporated in the revised negotiating text issued on 28 April (see p. 129).

At the resumed eighth session, the Third Committee met formally and informally to consider pending issues relating to marine scientific research on the outer continental shelf and the settlement of disputes. It held three formal meetings to hear and consider the report of its Chairman. Introducing this report at a plenary meeting of the Conference on 24 August, the Chairman said that some of the new proposals had acquired widespread support, while on others most representatives had expressed support in substance but certain representatives had opposed them in principle, in part or as a whole.

One of the proposals which the Chairman described as having acquired widespread support was an addition to article 242 requiring each State to provide other States with an opportunity to obtain information necessary to prevent and control damage to the health and safety of persons and the environment. Another would redraft a paragraph in article 255 on steps to be taken by coastal States to facilitate research by foreign vessels in areas beyond their territorial sea.

One of the proposals on which the Chairman reported opposition by some representatives would give foreign researchers freer access to the outer continental shelf, except in areas designated by the coastal State for resource exploration or exploitation (article 246 bis). A second proposal concerning that article would prevent a coastal State from using the absence of diplomatic relations with another State as a reason for excluding that State's researchers from its exclusive economic zone or continental shelf. A third proposal in this category would give a foreign researcher a reasonable period of time to comply with his duties towards the coastal State, during which period the coastal State could require suspension of the research project (article 253). A fourth proposal would add a new category (in article 264) to the kinds of disputes required to be submitted to conciliation: cases in which a researching State alleged that a coastal State was not acting in a manner compatible with the convention when exercising its rights in regard to foreign research.

Settlement of disputes

On 27 April, the President of the Conference reported on matters relating to the settlement of law-of-the-sea disputes, as dealt with in informal plenary meetings. He said there were still outstanding issues but that one informal proposal by Yugoslavia — to include in a footnote a reference to the three countries (Bermuda, Portugal and Yugoslavia) that had offered to provide the seat of the Law of the Sea Tribunal- had been approved by the Conference in informal plenary meetings.

At the resumed session, the President reported on 24 August that agreement had been reached in the informal plenary meetings on part of the text of a proposal detailing conciliation procedures.

Final clauses

The Conference decided on 19 July that discussion of the final clauses of the draft convention would be undertaken in informal plenary meetings, to be assisted by a Group of Legal Experts. Reporting to the Conference on 24 August on the work of those meetings, the President of the Conference said that the matters had been discussed in two categories, controversial and non-controversial. The first category comprised: amendment or revision of the convention, reservations, relation to other conventions, entry into force (including consideration of a preparatory commission), a transitional provision relating to territories that had not achieved self-governing status, and denunciation of and participation in the convention. The second category comprised:

signature, ratification, status of annexes, authentic texts and a testimonium clause.

Preliminary discussions were held at the informal plenary meetings on the two categories of issues, which were then referred to the Group of Legal Experts for examination of their technical aspects. The Group, which met under the chairmanship of Jens Evensen (Norway), produced texts on signature, ratification, accession, the status of annexes, depositary of the convention and authentic texts, and then began considering some of the controversial items.

Drafting Committee

The Drafting Committee as well as its language groups continued to meet during the eighth session. In his reports to the Conference, the Chairman of the Committee said that the discussions of the language groups had centred mainly on lists of recurring words and expressions prepared by the secretariat.

Other matters

Unilateral sea-bed mining legislation

The issue of unilateral legislation to govern deep sea-bed mining was raised at the start of the eighth session, on 19 March, by Honduras as Chairman of the Group of 77 developing countries at the Conference. In the view of that Group, plans for such national laws violated international law and endangered the Conference. This position was endorsed by China, Romania and the USSR. Opposing the view were France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States, which stated that national legislation was not illegal and would be superseded by an international convention once it entered into force. Several communications on this matter were circulated during 1979.

Training of personnel from developing countries

On 19 March, the Chairman of the First Committee suggested to the Conference that the Secretary-General might analyse the likely staff requirements of the Sea-Bed Authority in its first five years, in order to ascertain what the scientific and technical training needs of developingcountry personnel would be. On 27 April, the United Kingdom suggested that, immediately following signature of the convention, a provisional training fund should be established, financed by voluntary contributions, to provide training awards for students in the disciplines identified as relevant to the needs of the Authority and its Enterprise. France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States said they would be ready to help in such training, and the

USSR said it was ready to play an active part in the consideration of the question.

On 22 August, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Conference presented a preliminary report to the First Committee on manpower requirements of the Authority and related training needs.

Site of the Authority

Several communications concerning the future site of the Sea-Bed Authority were circulated during the eighth session, including a letter by the Latin American group endorsing the candidacy of Jamaica, and letters by the group of Islamic States endorsing the candidacy of Malta. A request that all three candidates — Fiji, Jamaica and Malta-be placed on an equal footing in the negotiating text came from the Asian group and the group of Western European and other States, as well as from the Arab group.

Revision of the negotiating text

A revised informal composite negotiating text, dated 28 April 1979, was issued shortly after the close of the first part of the eighth session and was subsequently used as the basis for negotiations at the resumed session. It represented a revision of the informal composite negotiating text issued in 1977. As in the case of previous negotiating texts, its contents were agreed by the President of the Conference, the Chairmen of the three main committees and of the Drafting Committee and the Rapporteur-General of the Conference.

The revisions in the text incorporated most of the proposals made by the Chairmen of committees and negotiating groups during the first part of the eighth session. They included the following:

- (a) all the compromise proposals suggested by the Chairmen of the three negotiating groups on First Committee matters;
- (b) the compromise on access by developing land-locked States and States with special geographical characteristics to the living resources of the exclusive economic zone, presented in April 1978 by the Chairman of Negotiating Group 4;9
- (c) the compulsory conciliation formula for settlement of disputes pertaining to the sovereign rights of States in the exclusive economic zone, presented in 1978 by the Chairman of Negotiating Group 5;¹⁰
- (d) the new suggested compromise by the Chairman of Negotiating Group 6 on the breadth of the continental shelf and on the

10 Ibid.

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 88. 9 See footnote 6.

sharing with the international community of revenue earned by coastal States from exploitation of the shelf beyond 200 miles;

- (e) a slightly revised article on delimitation of the territorial sea between adjacent and opposite States presented by the Chairman of Negotiating Group 7;
- (f) proposals informally agreed to by the Third Committee on protection and preservation of the marine environment and on the development and transfer of technology; and
- (g) an informal proposal by Yugoslavia on general provisions for the Law of the Sea Tribunal.

The revised negotiating text consisted of a preamble, 16 parts containing a total of 304 articles, a transitional provision on non-independent territories, and seven annexes. Part I dealt with the use of terms, parts II to IX with various ocean zones, part X with the rights of landlocked States, part XI with the international seabed regime and machinery, part XII with the protection and preservation of the marine environment, part XIII with marine scientific research, part XIV with the development and transfer of marine technology, and part XV with the settlement of disputes; part XVI contained the final clauses.

There were no changes in the preamble or in part I (use of terms), part II (territorial sea and contiguous zone), part III (straits used for international navigation) or part IV (archipelagic States).

In part V, on the exclusive economic zone, there were changes in articles 69 and 70. These articles dealt with the access of land-locked States and States with special geographical characteristics to fisheries in the exclusive economic zones of nearby coastal States. They stated that such States would have the right to participate, on an equitable basis, in the exploitation of an appropriate part of the surplus of the living resources of the exclusive economic zones of coastal States of the same subregion or region, taking into account the relevant economic and geographical circumstances of all the States concerned. The terms and modalities of such participation would be established by the States concerned through bilateral, subregional or regional agreements. These two articles detailed various elements to be considered when States worked out agreements on the issue, including the need to avoid harming the fishing communities or industries of the coastal State, the extent to which States concerned had access to other fisheries, the nutritional needs of the populations of the respective States and the need to avoid placing a particular burden on any single coastal State.

States with special geographical characteris-

tics were defined as coastal States, including States bordering enclosed or semi-enclosed seas, whose geographical situation made them dependent upon the exploitation of the living resources of the exclusive economic zones of other States in the subregion or region for adequate supplies of fish for the nutritional purposes of their populations or parts thereof, and coastal States which could claim no exclusive economic zone of their own.

In part VI, on the continental shelf, there where changes in articles 76, 78 and 82.

Article 76 gave a new definition of the continental shelf. That article combined a geomorphological definition of the shelf with a clause limiting its extent to a specified distance or a combination of distance and depth. Wherever the outer edge of the continental margin lay more than 200 miles from shore, the shelf would extend up to that edge. A State would have two options for establishing the outer edge of its continental margin: one based on the thickness of sedimentary rocks beyond the foot of the continental slope and the other defined by a line drawn 60 miles beyond the foot of the continental slope. Two alternative outer limits would be fixed for States whose shelves extended beyond 200 miles: 350 miles from shore, or 100 miles beyond the line where the ocean depth reached 2,500 metres.

A paragraph provided that information on the limits of the continental shelf when it extended beyond the exclusive economic zone was to be submitted by coastal States to a Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, set up on the basis of equitable geographical representation. The Commission would make recommendations to coastal States on matters related to the establishment of the outer limits of the shelf. The limits established by the coastal State, taking account of these recommendations, would be final and binding.

Article 78 provided that the exercise of the rights of the coastal State over the continental shelf must not infringe or result in any unjustifiable interference with navigation and other rights and freedoms of other States.

Article 82, on payments and contributions to the International Sea-Bed Authority regarding the exploitation of the continental shelf beyond 200 miles, proposed a rate of payment or contribution to the Authority by coastal States that would rise from 1 per cent in the sixth year of production to a maximum of 7 per cent in the twelfth year and thereafter. This compared with a maximum rate of 5 per cent in the tenth year in the 1977 informal composite negotiating text.

There were no changes in part VII on the high seas, part VIII on the regime of islands,

part IX on enclosed or semi-enclosed seas, and part X on the right of access of land-locked States to and from the sea and freedom of transit.

Part XI, on the international sea-bed Area, comprised 59 articles (articles 133 to 191) arranged in six sections. Section 1 included some general provisions on terms and scope, and section 2 set forth principles to govern activities in the Area. Section 3, which was concerned with the conduct of activities in the Area, called for co-operation in marine scientific research, conservation of natural resources and promotion of transfer of technology, as well as promotion of the effective participation of developing countries in sea-bed activities.

Section 4 dealt with the development of seabed resources and contained revised articles on policies relating to activities in the Area, production policies, the power of the Authority, the system of exploration and exploitation, and the review mechanism. Annex II to the negotiating text set out the basic conditions of exploration and exploitation, and contained a number of revisions (see below).

Section 5 concerned the proposed International Sea-Bed Authority. A statute of the Enterprise, the operating arm of the Authority, was contained in Annex III to the negotiating text. Section 6 of part XI dealt with the settlement of seabed disputes.

Article 140, in section 2, stated that activities in the sea-bed Area were to be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole, with particular consideration to be given to the interests and needs of the developing countries and peoples who had not attained full independence or other self-governing status.

With regard to policies for the development of sea-bed resources, article 150 in section 4 said that they should be aimed at ensuring: the Authority's participation in revenues and the transfer of technology to the Enterprise and developing countries; the increasing availability of the minerals produced from the resources of the Area, in conjunction with minerals produced from other sources, to ensure supplies to consumers of these minerals; just and stable prices remunerative to producers and fair to consumers for minerals produced both from the resources of the Area and from other sources, and promoting equilibrium between supply and demand; the enhancing of opportunities for all States parties to participate in the development of the resources; and the protection of developing countries from adverse effects.

Article 151 dealt with production policies to be followed by the Authority in controlling the rate of extraction from the sea-bed. The basic principle was that sea-bed production of nickel would not exceed 60 per cent of the annual increase in the total world consumption of this metal. In practice, the Authority would calculate annually a sea-bed production ceiling for nickel, on the basis of trends over the previous 15 years. It would then authorize plans of work of sea-bed producers up to that level but not beyond.

Article 152, on the exercise of power by the Authority, provided that the Authority was to avoid discrimination in the exercise of its powers and functions, and that special consideration for developing countries, including the land-locked and geographically disadvantaged, would be permitted.

By article 155, the entire system of exploitation was to be subject to review 20 years after the Authority had approved the first plan of work for sea-bed activities. If the Review Conference failed to agree on another sea-bed system, the Assembly of the Authority might decide that no new sea-bed activities would be approved, whether carried out by the Enterprise or otherwise. This would not affect activities already approved.

Section 5, article 156, regarding the site of the Authority, retained the mention of Jamaica but a footnote was added referring to the offers by Fiji and Malta.

Among the new powers and functions of the Assembly, in article 160, would be: the election of the Governing Board and the Director-General of the Enterprise; adoption of the financial regulations; initiation of studies and recommendations to promote international cooperation in sea-bed activities; and adoption of rules, regulations and procedures for the equitable sharing of financial and economic benefits derived from these activities, taking into consideration the needs of developing States and peoples who had not attained full independence or other self-governing status.

Article 161, on the Council of the Authority, spelled out the five categories of States that would constitute the 36-member executive organ: four of the countries with the largest seabed investments; four major consuming countries; four major land-based producers of the minerals to be obtained from sea-bed nodules; six developing countries with special interests, such as the land-locked and the least developed; and 18 elected in accordance with equitable geographical distribution.

Regarding the Council's environmental powers, a new provision of article 162 would permit it to issue emergency orders for the adjustment of operations so as to prevent serious harm to the marine environment from sea-bed activities. Another provision would authorize the Council to disapprove sea-bed mining in

areas where serious harm to a unique environment might occur.

The Council would have two commissions, an Economic Planning Commission and a Le al and Technical Commission (articles 163 to 165).

Article 168, on the international character and responsibilities of the Authority's Secretariat, dealt separately with classical violations of discipline and with those involving disclosure of industrial secrets or information. A provision was added extending the non-disclosure rule beyond the time when staff members left the Authority. The new text provided for action by an administrative tribunal in classical cases of disciplinary measures and by an appropriate tribunal in cases involving disclosure of secrets.

The funds of the Authority would include assessed contributions made by States parties, funds transferred from the Enterprise, receipts of the Authority arising from sea-bed activities, and loans and voluntary contributions States parties or other entities (article 171).

Article 172 stipulated that the Authority's Secretary-General would prepare and submit to the Council the annual budget of the Authority.

By article 173, the contributions of States parties would be paid into a special account; any funds remaining after payment of the Authority's administrative expenses could be distributed through the benefit-sharing scheme, to provide funds to the Enterprise or compensate developing countries which had suffered adverse effects from sea-bed mining.

With regard to section 6 on the settlement of sea-bed disputes, the central element would be the establishment of a Sea-Bed Disputes Chamber as an organ of the proposed Law of the Sea Tribunal.

All provisions relating to the jurisdiction of the Chamber, in article 187, were arranged on the basis of categories of disputes. Two provisions would empower the Chamber to handle disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the sea-bed part of the convention and to the violation of those articles or of rules, regulations and procedures for sea-bed activities. Two other provisions dealt with contractual disputes. Depending on the type of dispute, the parties might be States, the Authority or sea-bed contractors

Revised article 188 provided for the submission of disputes to an ad hoc chamber of the Sea-Bed Disputes Chamber as a substitute for arbitration. A new paragraph stated that disputes over sea-bed contracts would be submitted to binding commercial or other arbitration if a contract between the parties to the dispute so provided and if the parties so requested.

Only the Assembly or the Council, not their

subsidiary bodies, could request an advisory opinion of the Sea-Bed Disputes Chamber (article 189).

Article 190 set out limits to the jurisdiction of the Chamber with respect to the decisions of the Authority. Its jurisdiction would be confined to three areas: determining whether the application of the regulations and procedures to an individual case would conflict with contractual or conventional obligations; settling claims concerning lack of competence or misuse of power; and considering damage claims resulting from failure to comply with obligations.

A number of revisions were included in annex II to the negotiating text, on basic conditions of prospecting, exploration and exploitation. These concerned such matters as: the reservation of mine sites; adoption by the Authority of rules, regulations and procedures for exploration and exploitation; and the financial terms of contracts, including the tax scheme for sea-bed miners. Other changes were made in provisions on mining by contractors, including qualifications and selection of applicants, approval of plans of work, transfer of data from contractors to the Authority, and penalties for violation of contract terms. In regard to mining by the Enterprise, the annex included revised articles on the transfer of technology from contractors and the financing of the Enterprise.

Part XII of the revised negotiating text, on protection and preservation of the marine environment, comprised eleven sections (articles 192 to 237). By revised article 235, on the responsibility and liability of States for environmental matters, States would co-operate in developing international law in that sphere with the objective of assuring prompt and adequate compensation in respect of damage caused by pollution of the marine environment.

There were no changes in part XIII on marine scientific research.

In part XIV, dealing with development and transfer of marine technology, the only change was in article 275. It aimed at encouraging the establishment and strengthening of national marine scientific and technological centres.

In part XV on settlement of disputes, a revised article 296 provided that there would be no compulsory and binding adjudication for disputes relating to the exercise of the sovereign rights of the coastal State in the exclusive economic zone. However, a coastal State would be obliged to submit to conciliation in three categories of disputes: when the living resources of the zone were endangered by inadequate conservation and management measures; when there was a refusal to determine the surplus of the living resources that might be allocated to

other States beyond the capacity of the coastal State to exploit them; or when there was an arbitrary refusal to allocate the surplus to others.

There was no change in part XVI, containing the final clauses. Of the four annexes dealing with the settlement of disputes, only annex V had changes. Article 1, containing the statute of the Law of the Sea Tribunal, left a blank for the seat of the Tribunal, and a footnote mentioned

that Bermuda, Portugal and Yugoslavia had offered their countries as the site. This article added that the Tribunal would have the right to sit elsewhere whenever desirable. (The other annexes on dispute settlement concerned conciliation (annex IV), arbitration (annex VI) and special arbitration for disputes relating to fisheries, environmental matters, research and navigation (annex VII).)

Documentary references

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Official Records, Vol. XI: Summary Records of Meetings, Eighth Session, Geneva, 19 March—27 April 1979 (Plenary meetings 110-116; General Committee, meetings 45 and 46; First Committee, meeting 45; Second Committee, meetings 57 and 58; Third Committee, meeting 40) and Documents. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.V.6; Vol. XII: Summary Records of Meetings, Resumed Eighth Session, New York,

19 July—24 August 1979 (Plenary meetings 117-120; General Committee, meetings 47-50; First Committee, meeting 46; Third Committee, meetings 41-43) and Documents. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.V.12.

A/CONF.62/WP.10/Rev.1. Revised informal composite negotiating text (preamble, articles 1-304 and Annexes I-VII), including explanatory memorandum by President of Conference.

Decisions of the General Assembly

On 9 November 1979, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/20, by which it approved the convening of a two-part ninth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in 1980, from 27 February to 4 April in New York and from 28 July to 29 August at Geneva. The Assembly also requested a study by the Secretary-General on the training needs of developing countries in deep-sea mining and related activities.

Resolution 34/20 was adopted without vote. It was sponsored by Bulgaria, Canada, Lesotho, Pakistan, Paraguay and the Philippines.

In a separate action, the Assembly decided to

continue for 1980 the existing arrangements with regard to the status of the President of the Conference. These arrangements, first approved by the Assembly in 1978,¹¹ were for the President to receive an honorarium of \$50,000 for the year and to be accorded the status of a United Nations official for the purpose of privileges and immunities. This action, contained in decision 34/407, was adopted by the Assembly, without vote, on 9 November 1979, on an oral proposal by the Assembly President.

11 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 153, decision 33/405 of 10 November 1978.

Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly—34th session Fifth Committee, meeting 39. Plenary meeting 61.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/438 (S/13513). Letter of 23 August from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 21 August 1979 by Ministry for Foreign Affairs).

A/34/479. Letter of 4 September from President of Third United Nations Conference on Law of Sea to President of General Assembly.

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979).

A/34/599. Letter of 16 October from Cuba (transmitting final communique issued on 6 October 1979 by Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, New York, 4-6 October 1979).

A/34/611. Letter of 23 October from India (transmitting resolution on unilateral sea-bed mining legislation adopted by Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of "Group of 77").

A/34/L.6 and Add.1. Bulgaria, Canada, Lesotho, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines: draft resolution.

A/C.5/34/25, A/34/663. Administrative and financial implications of 6-power draft resolution, A/34/L.6 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee

Resolution 34/20, as proposed by 6 powers, A/34/L.6 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 9 November 1979, meeting 61.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3067(XXVIII) of 16 November 1973, 3334(XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3483(XXX) of 12 December 1975, 31/63 of 10 December 1976, 32/194 of 20 December 1977 and 33/17 of 10 November 1978.

Taking note of the letter dated 4 September 1979 from the President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea to the President of the General Assembly informing the latter that, on the basis of a time-table for its work under

which it was to complete the preparation of a convention on the law of the sea in 1980, the Conference had decided to recommend to the General Assembly that provision should be made for it to hold one session, divided into two parts, in 1980, apart from a possible final session at Caracas for signature, and that the dates for the two parts of the session would be from 27 February to 4 April in New York and from 28 July to 29 August at Geneva,

Considering that the Conference discussed a recommendation regarding a study on the training of nationals of developing countries in deep-sea mining but did not have the time to approve formally a decision in that regard,

- 1. Approves the convening of the two parts of the ninth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in New York for the period from 27 February to 4 April and at Geneva for the period from 28 July to 29 August 1980;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Secretary-General of the Conference, to prepare a study on the training needs of developing countries in deep-sea

mining and related activities for submission to the Conference as early as possible in 1980.

A/34/663. Report of Fifth Committee, para. 11.

Decision 34/407, by which the General Assembly decided to continue for 1980 the existing arrangements with regard to the status of the President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, as orally proposed by Assembly President, adopted without vote by Assembly on 9 November 1979, meeting 61.

Other documents

The Sea: A Select Bibliography on the Legal, Political, Economic and Technological Aspects, 1978-1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.80.1.6.

National Legislation and Treaties relating to the Law of the Sea. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.80.V.3.

Chapter IV

Questions concerning the uses of atomic energy

Effects of atomic radiation

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation held its twenty-eighth session at Vienna from 11 to 15 June 1979 and discussed, on the basis of drafts prepared by the Secretariat, the scientific annexes of a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its 1981 session. The Committee reiterated a plea to agencies and Member States for more information on exposures from various sources of radiation for use in preparing its report.

The Committee reviewed available information on: dose assessment models; population exposures from natural radiation sources, both unmodified by human activity and technologically modified, from radon and its decay products, from medical radiological procedures and from doses of radiation to workers exposed in the course of their work; contamination from nuclear explosions; and doses resulting from nuclear power production. The Committee examined the effects of ionizing radiation, including genetic effects, effects resulting locally from radiation, other than those of neoplastic diseases, and effects of irradiation on the life span. Current knowledge was also reviewed about doseresponse relations for radiation-induced cancer on the basis of available models, with special reference to their influence on estimation of the risk at low doses and dose rates. A comprehensive paper about contamination of the environment by caesium-137 was also considered and the Committee decided to request the Secretariat to prepare a paper on interaction of ionizing radiation with other agents encountered in the environment for inclusion in the Committee's report to the Assembly. Finally, the Committee noted its continuing work on a comprehensive document on selected radio-nuclides for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The Assembly, at its thirty-fourth (1979) session, referred the report of the Scientific Committee to the Special Political Committee for consideration. On 16 October, the latter Committee approved without vote a resolution on the effects of atomic radiation, sponsored and orally amended by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Samoa, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay.

On 9 November, the Assembly adopted the text, also without vote, as resolution 34/12. The Assembly thereby took note of the Scientific Committee's report, expressed concern about the potentially harmful effects on current and future generations resulting from radiation levels, and expressed awareness for the con-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 154.

tinued need for compiling information about atomic radiation, as well as ionizing radiation from all other sources, and for analysing its effects on man and his environment.

The Assembly commended the Scientific Committee for its valuable contribution to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and requested it to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of ionizing radiation. The Assembly noted with satisfaction the growing co-operation between the Committee and UNEP, requested

UNEP to continue to support the Committee's work and to disseminate its findings, and commended the Committee for its work on selected radio-nuclides. After expressing appreciation for assistance rendered to the Committee by Member States, specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and nongovernmental organizations and inviting their increased co-operation, the Assembly endorsed the Committee's request for information, in particular data on exposures from various sources of radiation, to assist it in the preparation of its 1981 report.

Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly—34th session Special Political Committee, meetings 4, 5. Plenary meeting 61.

A/34/322. Report of United Nations Scientific Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation.

A/SPC/34/L.2. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Samoa, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Special Political Committee on 16 October 1979, meeting 5.

A/34/626. Report of Special Political Committee.

Resolution 34/12, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/626, adopted without vote by Assembly on 9 November 1979, meeting 61.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913(X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 33/5 of 3 November 1978, in which it, inter alia, reaffirmed the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need for compiling information about atomic radiation as well as ionizing radiation from all other sources and for analysing its effects on man and his environment,

Noting the intention of the Scientific Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report reviewing, inter alia, the dose assessment models, natural sources of radiation, technical modified exposures to natural radiation, radon and its decay products, contamination from nuclear explosions, radioactive contamination due to nuclear power production, medical irradiation, doses from occupational exposure, dose-response relationships for radiation-induced cancer, late non-tumorous consequences of whole-body irradiation, non-stochastic effects resulting from localized irradiation and genetic effects of radiation,

- 1. Commends the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has made since its inception to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation:
- Requests the Scientific Committee to continue 'its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;
- 3. Notes with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;
- 4. Requests the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public:
- 5. Commends the Scientific Committee for its work on selected radio-nuclides and on its objective of preparing a comprehensive document on that subject for the United Nations Environment Programme;
- Expresses its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and nongovernmental organizations, and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field;
- 7. Endorses the Scientific Committee's request that Member States and the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned should continue to supply to the Committee all relevant information, in particular data on exposures from various sources of radiation, which would greatly assist the Committee in the preparation of its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

Annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for 1978 was formally presented to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth (1979) session by the Director-General of IAEA on 2 November.

The Director-General informed the Assembly

that new orders for nuclear power plants continued to decline, although it was recognized that shrinking world reserves and rising costs would eventually eliminate petroleum as a source of energy, and that the only significant choices, until at least the end of the century, for the production of electric power were coal, nuclear energy and, in some places, hydropower. It was imperative that Governments consider realistic energy policies, which were being badly slowed by widespread opposition which was misleading and frightening the public. A healthy nuclear industry in industrial countries was indispensable for the expansion of nuclear power in developing countries, the Director-General said.

He pointed out that there was scope for close co-operation and collaboration as energy problems in many aspects were currently being dealt with by a number of organizations which were concentrated in Vienna. The Director-General assured the Assembly that IAEA was making every effort to strengthen mutual co-operation.

Turning to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,² he said that, while many of the parties to the Treaty still had to conclude the requisite safeguards agreements, 64 had done so; the remainder did not operate any nuclear facilities. The safeguards operation as a whole was becoming more effective and the Board of Governors of IAEA had concluded that all nuclear material under Agency safeguards in 1978 remained in use for peaceful activities or was otherwise accounted for.

The Director-General expressed concern that there had been reports that a fourth country was building a plant to produce unsafeguarded enriched uranium. This would reverse a trend towards bringing world-wide civilian nuclear activities under IAEA safeguards. He then referred to a significant expansion of the Agency's nuclear safety programme and announced the convening of a major international conference on nuclear safety to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1980.

The Agency's programme of assistance to developing countries, together with safeguards, remained an important pillar of its work. In more than 40 countries, 60 projects were under way to improve crop yields, produce new crop varieties with increased proteins, and combat animal diseases and insect pests.

The Director-General also drew attention to examples of international co-operation which included: a series of workshops to study the possibility of constructing an international fusion reactor of the Tokamak type, initiated by the USSR and being evaluated by the Commission of the European communities, Japan, the USSR and the United States, intended to prepare a project for demonstrating the technical feasibility of generating electricity by nuclear fusion; finalization of the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation (INFCE) in 1980; and conclusion of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, negotiations on

which were concluded on 26 October 1979 at Vienna, to be opened for signature in March 1980.

On 2 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/11, by which it took note of the report of IAEA and the Director-General's statement. Bearing in mind the special needs of the developing countries for IAEA technical assistance in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development, it noted with satisfaction IAEA's efforts to strengthen its technical assistance to developing countries and urged all States to increase their voluntary contributions to IAEA.

The Assembly also noted with satisfaction the conclusion of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and commended IAEA for efforts to ensure safe and secure use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, noting with satisfaction the improvement of its safeguards system. The Assembly noted with appreciation the expansion and strengthening of IAEA's nuclear safety programmes, and urged all States to support the Agency's endeavours in furthering the peaceful uses of nuclear power and improving the effectiveness of safeguards.

The Assembly noted with satisfaction IAEA'S work in keeping under review global uranium resources, production and demand, in expanding its International Nuclear Information System and in setting up the International Tokamak Reactor workshops, as well as its assistance to Member States in assessing nuclear power's role in energy development, its progress towards 'establishment of an international plutoniumstorage system, and its action on the international management of spent fuel. The Assembly expressed hope for the early conclusion of consideration of its 1978 recommendation³ concerning an increase in the representation of the areas of Africa and of the Middle East and South Asia on IAEA's Board of Governors, a matter to be considered in December 1979 by the IAEA General

Resolution 34/11 was adopted, without a vote, on a proposal by Hungary and Saudi Arabia. The sponsors accepted an Indian amendment to add to the preambular paragraph referring to the special needs of developing countries for IAEA technical assistance the notation that they might thereby benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

During the debate in the Assembly, India expressed dissatisfaction that IAEA was financing

See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 16, resolution 2373(XXII) of 12 June 1968, annexing text of Treaty.
 See Y.U.N., 1978, p, 157, resolution 33/3 of 2 November 1978.

limited non-proliferation activities rather than comprehensive ones which, in its opinion, were required to arrest the increase in nuclear weapons. Pakistan also felt that there were glaring inequalities in IAEA's safeguards.

The German Democratic Republic, Nigeria, Poland and the USSR were among those which expressed concern at reports of installations for the production of enriched uranium which were not subject to IAEA's control.

Wide support was expressed for IAEA's efforts to increase its nuclear safety programme; the United States said it was obvious more work needed to be done and urged those Member States able to do so to make contributions for this purpose. Ireland, on behalf of the European Community, said nuclear safety, though essentially the responsibility of national authorities, should be developed and enlarged bilaterally and multilaterally. Yugoslavia stated that IAEA should expand its training programme of protection against the effects of radiation in developing countries. Sweden would have had the Assembly call for a strengthening of international efforts with regard to safety and protection of the environment.

Pursuant to a 1978 Assembly request that all States communicate their views on the holding of an international conference on international co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy⁴ the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly in 1979 on the replies received.

As at 19 December 1979, 26 States had responded, 14 of which had already replied to a 1977 invitation for comments.⁵ Those replying to the second request were Australia, Austria, Barbados, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay. Thus, inclusive of earlier replies from 32 States,⁶ a total of 44 had responded.

On 29 November, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report and decided to convene an International Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, in principle by 1983. The Assembly invited all States to communicate their views on the agenda, date and duration of the Conference to the Secretary-General

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting docu-

and requested him to submit a report on these views to the Assembly in 1980.

This text, adopted without vote as resolution 34/63, was sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.

Introducing the text, Yugoslavia said the Conference should meet the international community's need to find, on the basis of equality, solutions promoting unhampered development of nuclear technology, to overcome the current system of monopoly, to eliminate restrictive practices and to establish an acceptable democratic system of control over the use of nuclear

Hungary, Poland and the USSR felt the convening of a special conference unnecessary, as questions regarding international co-operation in the field of atomic energy could be discussed effectively at a conference similar to the 1977 IAEA International Conference on Nuclear Power and its Fuel Cycle⁷ and the second such conference planned for 1981 in Salzburg, Austria.

Japan also drew attention to the 1981 IAEA conference, the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in mid-1980, and the fact that the results of INFCE would be known early in the same year; as these conferences had the same purpose as the one proposed, their results should be awaited. The role of IAEA should also be remembered and reaffirmed. Australia. Canada, New Zealand and the United States shared Japan's position on awaiting the outcome of the other related conferences before making provisions for another conference.

Ireland, on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community, supported the convening of a conference and stressed that IAEA should play an appropriate role; the Netherlands, however, doubted the wisdom of fixing the Conference's date when diverging views were still held on its principles and objectives. Sweden said safety and environmental protection should be among the matters considered at the Conference.

(See also PART TWO, CHAPTER I, of this volume for activities of IAEA.)

```
<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 158, resolution 33/4 of 2 November 1978.
```

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

General Assembly-34th session Plenary meetings 52, 53, 82.

ments of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979). A/34/497. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting 23rd report of IAEA, The Annual Report for 1978).

See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 106, resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977.

See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 157.

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 1069.

- A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979), Annex, section I (para. 233).
- A/34/599. Letter of 16 October from Cuba (transmitting final communique adopted on 6 October 1979 by Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, New York, 4-6 October 1979).
- A/34/L.8. and Rev.1. Hungary and Saudi Arabia: draft resolution and revision.
- A/34/L.11. India: amendment to 2-power revised draft resolution, A/34/L.8/Rev.1.

Resolution 34/11, as proposed by 2 powers, A/34/ L.8/Rev.l, and as amended by India (A/34/L.11) and sponsors, adopted without vote by Assembly on 2 November 1979, meeting 53.

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1978,

Taking note of the statement made by the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on 2 November 1979, which provides additional information on developments in the Agency's activities during 1979,

Conscious of the urgent need to develop all sources of energy, with a view to helping both developing and industrialized countries to mitigate the effects of the energy crisis, and bearing in mind the fact that nuclear energy remains the main readily available alternative to fossil fuel for the generation of electric power in the coming decades,

Considering that the International Atomic Energy Agency will be called upon to play an increasingly important role in making the benefits of nuclear power available to all nations, in particular the developing countries,

Conscious of the continuing need to protect mankind from the perils resulting from the misuse of nuclear energy and noting with appreciation in this connexion the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives,

Appreciating the assistance given by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation, which will be completed in February 1980,

Noting the excellent safety record of nuclear power generation but aware of the need to pay continuing attention to the question of nuclear safety and waste management,

Bearing in mind the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the International Atomic Energy Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
- 2. Notes with satisfaction the continuing efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency to strengthen further its activities in the field of technical assistance to developing countries and urges all States to help the Agency to achieve this objective by increasing their voluntary contributions;
- 3. Notes with appreciation that the negotiations on the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material were concluded successfully at Vienna on 26 October 1979 with the signing of the final act and that the Convention will be opened for signature on 3 March 1980 at United Nations Headquarters in New York and at the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency at Vienna;
- 4. Commends the International Atomic Energy Agency for its continuing efforts to ensure the safe and secure use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes throughout the world and notes with satisfaction the steady improvement of the Agency's safeguards system;

- 5. Notes with appreciation the special measures taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency to expand and strengthen its programmes in nuclear safety, particularly aimed at helping Member States to develop their nuclear regulatory framework, to acquire adequate cadres of trained personnel and to deal effectively with any emergency that many occur.
- 6. Urges all States to support the endeavours of the International Atomic Energy Agency, pursuant to its statute, in furthering the peaceful uses of nuclear power, improving the effectiveness of safeguards and promoting nuclear safety;
 - 7. Notes with satisfaction:
- (a) The continuing work of the International Atomic Energy Agency in keeping under review the world's uranium resources, production and demand, the expansion of the Agency's International Nuclear Information System, the setting up of the International Tokamak Reactor workshops, intended to prepare a project for demonstrating the technical feasibility of generating electricity by nuclear fusion, and the assistance given by the Agency to Member States in assessing the role that nuclear power can play in their energy development;
- (b) The progress made by the International Atomic Energy Agency towards establishing a system of international storage of plutonium and the action it has taken in regard to the international management of spent fuel;
- 8. Notes that the recommendation contained in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 33/3 of 2 November 1978 will be considered by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its twenty-third regular session and expresses the hope that the matter will be brought to an early conclusion;
- Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.
- A/34/197 and Add.1,2. Peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development. Report of Secretary-General (replies received from Governments).
- A/34/L.10. Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia: draft resolution. A/34/L.10/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by
- Resolution 34/63, as proposed by 17 powers, A/34/L.10/Rev.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 29 November 1979, meeting 82.

The General Assembly,

above 16 powers and by Mexico.

Having considered the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1978,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/4 of 2 November 1978,

Recognizing again the importance of enhancing the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the promotion of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and of augmenting its resources for technical assistance to the developing countries in this field,

Having in mind the increasing significance of nuclear energy for economic development and, in particular, its important role in accelerating the development of the developing countries,

Recalling the principles and provisions of its resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977 concerning international cooperation for the promotion of the transfer and utilization of nuclear technology for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Taking note of the support of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held

- at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, for the convening of an international conference for the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,
- 1. Decides to convene the International Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy under the auspices of the United Nations system, with the International Atomic Energy Agency fulfilling its appropriate role, in principle by 1983, in accordance
- with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 32/50;
- 2. Invites all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the agenda, date and duration of the Conference and other matters relevant to its preparation;
- Requests the Secretary-General to urge all States to communicate to him their views on the matters referred to in paragraph 2 above and requests him to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Chapter V

Strengthening of international security

The implementation of the 1970 Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security¹ was again considered by the General Assembly at its 1979 regular session. The Secretary-General issued reports containing Governments' views on this subject as well as on non-interference in the internal affairs of States. The Assembly adopted resolutions on 14 December by which it made a number of recommendations to implement the Declaration (resolution 34/100), decided to set up a working group in 1980 to prepare a draft declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States (resolu-

tion 34/101), and invited the views of States on ways of enhancing good neighbourliness (resolution 34/99). In addition, the Secretary-General received numerous communications from Member States on various aspects of strengthening international security, many of them addressed to specific political disputes or problems.

The Assembly also adopted resolution 34/103 dealing with a new agenda item, the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations, by which it condemned that policy.

Details of these and other actions are given in the following subchapters.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

Reports and communications

The Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly in 1979 the replies he had received from 22 Governments to a request he had made in March 1979 for information and suggestions on measures to be taken to implement the Declaration on strengthening international security. His request to them had been made pursuant to a resolution of 15 December 1978 by which the Assembly had asked for a report on the subject.² The following States had responded: Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Kuwait, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Suriname, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yemen.

The Secretary-General also submitted the views of 22 Governments that had responded to his invitation to express their views on ways to assure greater respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, addressed to Member States pursuant to another

Assembly request of 15 December 1978.³ Comments had been received from Benin, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Jamaica, Jordan, Peru, Qatar, Seychelles, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United States and Yugoslavia.

A number of communications were addressed by Member States to the Secretary-General in 1979 to be circulated as official documents of the General Assembly and/or the Security Council under this subject heading. Many of these were from Democratic Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam, referring to the situation in South-East Asia (see p. 271). Letters from Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia,

¹ See Y.U.N., 1970p.105, resolution 2734(XXV) of 16 December 1970, containing text of Declaration.

See Y.U.N., 1978,p.167, resolution 33/75.
 Ibid., p. 166, resolution 33/74.

the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia and the USSR questioned the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea to the Assembly (see p. 290).

Communications of 2 and 3 January from Poland and Romania transmitted, respectively, a resolution adopted by the Polish Parliament on 21 December 1978 summarizing Poland's activities in support of the Assembly's 1978 Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,4 and an appeal by the Grand National Assembly of Romania to all parliaments, Governments and peoples to develop co-operation, friendship and understanding for deepening detente, strengthening international security, halting the arms race, proceeding to disarmament and ensuring a lasting peace. Poland, on 29 November, transmitted a letter of 23 November from its Minister for Foreign Affairs on measures initiated to implement the 1978 Declaration. On 1 December, Romania transmitted an account of the activities and objectives of the Romanian Communist Party presented by its President to the Party's twelfth Congress, held at Bucharest from 19 to 23 November.

A letter of 13 February from the German Democratic Republic annexed appeals of a special session of the World Peace Council, held at Berlin from 2 to 5 February, for a halt to the arms race and for negotiations by the five nuclear powers on banning all nuclear weapons.

Bolivia, on 13 February, transmitted a Government statement marking the centenary on 14 February of the war with Chile in which Bolivia lost its sea-coast. Mexico and Panama, by a joint letter of 8 October, transmitted the texts of addresses by the Chairman of the Latin American group of States at the United Nations and by the President of Mexico, delivered on 27 September at a meeting in New York of the regional group in honour of the Mexican President.

The communiques of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member States, ado ted at its meetings in Budapest (14 and 15 May) and Berlin (5 and 6 December), were transmitted by Hungary and the German Democratic Republic on 22 May and 7 December. On 18 September, Poland brought to the Assembly's attention an appeal of 1 September by the Polish people to the peoples and parliaments of the world, on the fortieth anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War, to end wars; it also transmitted the text of an address on that anniversary by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Messages of 2 and 4 June from the King of Morocco to the current President of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). transmitted to the

Secretary-General on 14 June, concerned Morocco's dispute with Algeria, and a letter of 16 August annexed a message of 8 August to the Secretary-General from the Moroccan Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, with regard to the debates on Western Sahara by OAU in July.

A letter of 26 November from the President of the National Council of the National Front of the German Democratic Republic was transmitted the following day by that country's representative expressing support for the policy of detente. Czechoslovakia annexed to a letter of 23 November appeals for disarmament by the; parliamentary representatives of the Warsaw Treaty member States, addressed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries and to parliaments of all countries, and a communique of the consultative meeting of those representatives held in Prague on 16 and 17 October.

Sri Lanka transmitted a communique of 25 June on current developments in Nicaragua, issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, and, by a letter of 6 July, transmitted documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau held at Colombo from 4 to 9 June. On 1 and 16 October, Cuba transmitted the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September, and the communique issued at the close of an Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York from 4 to 6 October.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security was considered, as in previous years, in the Assembly's First Committee. On 14 December 1979, on its recommendation, the Assembly adopted three resolutions related to this question.

By the first—resolution 34/99 on developing and strengthening good neighbourliness between States- the Assembly called on all States to promote good neighbourliness in their mutual relations. It invited Governments to communicate their views and suggestions on good neighbourliness and on ways to enhance it, and also invited United Nations organizations to submit information on their activities relevant to the development of good neighbourliness. The Secretary-General was requested to report in 1981 on the replies he received.

⁴ Ibid., p. 165, resolution 33/73 of 15 December 1978, containing text of Declaration.

Resolution 34/99 was adopted without a vote, having been similarly approved on 7 December by the First Committee. Its sponsors were Bangladesh, Burundi, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, the Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

Romania, introducing the resolution, said United Nations examination of the principle of good neighbourliness could contribute to the establishment of a political and legal definition of the concept, the generalization of certain rules of conduct between States, and the strengthening of world-wide peace and security.

Explaining its position on the resolution, India expressed doubts about the utility of a text which simply urged Member States to adhere to the Charter of the United Nations, an unobjectionable but unnecessary sentiment. Cyprus said it would have liked to see added to the text a specific appeal to Member States to conform to the principles and purposes of the United Nations. Austria expressed regret at the absence of a reference to the principle of free exchange of ideas and information and facilitation of contacts between individuals of neighbouring countries, and doubted that elaborating new legal norms would enhance good relations. Greece endorsed the resolution out of support for the principle of good neighbourliness and because the text did not seek acceptance of unilateral views.

The second text, resolution 34/100, concerned implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. By adopting it, the Assembly called on all States to contribute to the implementation and further elaboration of the Declaration's provisions. It urged all Security Council members, especially the permanent ones, urgently to consider and to take all necessary measures for ensuring respect for Charter provisions — particularly those in Chapter VII, — which dealt with threats to and breaches of the peace and with acts of aggression⁵ —in the effective implementation of the Council's decisions on maintaining international peace and security, by strengthening States' confidence in the United Nations and in the Council's effectiveness.

The Assembly called upon all States to adhere fully to the Charter's purposes and principles and to observe the principles of national independence, sovereignty and sovereign equality, territorial integrity, non-intervention and non-interference, the right of all States and peoples to determine their political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure, sover-

eighty over natural resources, inviolability of international frontiers, non-use of force or threat of force and non-recognition of situations brought about thereby, and peaceful settlement of disputes. It reaffirmed its opposition to threat or use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation or coercion which attempted to violate State sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security or the right of a State freely to dispose of its natural resources. It invited all States to reject any support for, or encouragement of, any intervention or interference in the internal or external affairs of States and to refuse recognition of situations brought about by the threat or use of force. The Assembly also called upon all States to refrain from any act which might hinder the relaxation of international tension, impede the settlement of conflicts, hamper the implementation of Assembly recommendations for disarmament and postpone the implementation of the new international economic order.

The Assembly reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination or occupation to achieve selfdetermination and independence, and urged Member States to increase support for national liberation movements and to implement United Nations resolutions on the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid. The Assembly reaffirmed the provisions of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace 6 and invited the permanent members of the Security Council and the Ocean's major maritime users to serve on the committee preparing for a 1981 Conference on the Indian Ocean. It also commended the convening in 1980 of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, expressing hope that the Conference would result in further strengthening security and co-operation in Europe in all spheres, including arms reduction and a halt to the arms race. It welcomed the recommendation of the September 1979 Havana Conference of non-aligned countries for a meeting in 1980 of Mediterranean countries - those participating in the Madrid Conference and the non-aligned- to prepare for the Conference and to launch co-operation projects. It also urged all States to co-operate in applying a decision of the Havana Conference on transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation.

The Assembly requested all States, particularly the developed ones, to participate actively in United Nations efforts and in global negotiations leading to implementation of the new interna-

⁵ For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II. 6 See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 34, resolution 2832(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, containing text of Declaration.

tional economic order. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare in 1980 a report, with the help of a Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, on the extent of implementation of the Declaration and on actions which the Assembly should take to secure full compliance with it.

Resolution 34/100 was adopted by a recorded vote of 104 to 2, with 24 abstentions. The First Committee had approved the text on 7 December by 94 votes to 2, with 24 abstentions. The sponsors were Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guyana, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. At New Zealand's suggestion, the sponsors changed a preambular reference taking note of the ninth, rather than the tenth, anniversary of the 1970 Declaration.

Cyprus, introducing the resolution on implementation of the Declaration, warned that the impotence forced on the United Nations set the stage for future world tragedy if nothing was done to arrest that course.

Canada, explaining its abstention, said the resolution was selective and partial and omitted matters of importance, such as protecting human rights and strengthening the United Nations for promoting peace-keeping and developing international law. The omission of a reference to human rights and to the free flow of information was also a matter of concern to Austria, Costa Rica, Ireland (on behalf of the members of the European Community) and Sweden.

The references to recommendations concerning the Mediterranean taken at the Havana Conference of non-aligned countries were objected to: by Finland, which said the recommendations were not supported by all parties in the respective regions; by Ireland, on behalf of the member States of the European Community, which could not accept mention of controversial decisions taken outside the United Nations that they did not endorse; by Turkey, which said it had not been consulted on the proposal for a regional meeting; and by the United States, which did not share all conclusions of the Havana Conference. Objections were voiced on behalf of the European Community members and by Costa Rica, Finland, Spain and Turkey in regard to the paragraph by which the Assembly commended the convening of the Madrid Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe; Ireland, for the European Community countries, said the provision interfered with issues falling within the competence of the participating States and

sought to prejudge the content of the Conference.

The European Community States, along with Finland, Spain, Turkey and the United States, also had doubts about the advisability and cost of employing governmental experts. The USSR, which supported the resolution, proposed in this connexion that the assistance required be obtained from missions of Member States to the United Nations.

Albania, explaining why it had not taken part in the vote on this resolution, said that, since the international situation had become more tense, it could not share the view that the Declaration on international security had played an important role. Moreover, it did not share the opinion set out in the text about the role of the Security Council's permanent members, since the superpowers could not be trusted to act in defence of the Charter. Nor could the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe be held up as a model for strengthening international peace and security. As to the references to the Mediterranean, Albania did not believe in proposals for zones of peace.

The third resolution of 14 December-resolution 34/10—concerned non-interference in the internal affairs of States. The General Assembly thereby reaffirmed that a declaration on the subject would be an important contribution to the elaboration of principles for strengthening equitable co-operation and friendly relations among States. It expressed hope that negotiations would be intensified with a view to the adoption in 1980 of a declaration on that subject. To that end it decided to set up at the beginning of its 1980 regular session an ad hoc working group of the First Committee, open to all United Nations Member States.

Resolution 34/101 was adopted by a recorded vote of 106 to 11, with 14 abstentions. The First Committee approved the text on 7 December by 94 votes to 11, with 15 abstentions. Introduced by Guyana, it was also sponsored by Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

The text incorporated an oral revision by the sponsors adding the words "Review of the" to the title of the agenda item under which the matter was to be taken up in 1980. The new title would thus be "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security."

By this resolution, the Assembly took note of a draft declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in internal affairs of States: This draft was submitted to the First Committee in December by Algeria, Bangladesh,

Benin, Botswana, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guyana, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

Under the terms of the draft declaration, the General Assembly would declare that non-intervention and non-interference in the internal or external affairs of States included the following principles:

No State or other political or economic agency or institution had the right to intervene or interfere directly or indirectly, for any reason, in the affairs of other States. All forms of interference in or threats against any State would be condemned as contrary to the Charter. Member States would reiterate their commitment not to intervene against, and to respect fully, the national independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and equal security of other States. States and peoples had the inalienable right to determine freely, and without interference, their own political, economic, cultural and social system, foreign policy and foreign relations which promoted peace, friendly relations and national interests. Every State had the right and duty to participate equally in solving international issues and was free to develop relations not involving interference in the affairs of others. No State or group of States could use force or any other pressure, intimidation, subversion, vilification or other acts to disrupt the political, social or economic order of other States, or cause unrest or disorder. The use of force or any other means to deprive peoples of their national identity and cultural heritage violated their rights and the principle of non-intervention.

Every State had the sovereign and inalienable right to determine freely its own economic system and develop its international economic relations in accordance with the will of its people without outside interference, coercion or threat. To that end, no State should be subjected to action which denied it the right to exercise permanent sovereignty over its natural resources or otherwise limited its ability or right to restructure its society. Attempts to influence a State's chosen path of economic development by denying or withholding economic assistance, or by influencing private or multilateral lending agencies to do so, would be contrary to the principles of noninterference. Discriminatory protectionist measures directed against exports of developing countries as a means of pressure would constitute interference. No State or other political or economic agency was to interfere in the sovereign right of States to regulate their foreign economic activity and exercise their authority over foreign investment within their national jurisdiction. Any unilateral economic reprisal or blockade by a State or group of States against another would constitute intervention and interference.

Every State must ensure against conduct in its territory, or in territories for which it was responsible, aimed at subverting the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of another State. Accordingly, every State had an obligation to take measures to prevent any hostile act or activity from taking place in its territory and directed

against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of another State. It had the duty to prevent the recruitment of mercenaries in its territory and to deny them any aid, including equipment and transit. Any form of interference, overt or covert, direct or indirect, by a State or group of States directed at another, and any military, political, cultural or economic interference by a State in the internal affairs of another, regardless of the differences in their political, economic and social systems, was contrary to the principles of non-interference and non-intervention.

Every State had the right to develop fully its system of information and mass media as an integral part of its national progress and with the aim of realizing its right to inform and to be informed in an objective and integrated manner. To that end, no State or group of States was to interfere with the right of States to develop their information system and combat the monopolizing of information. States were to respect the right to use information media to make known and to defend State interests, aspirations and political, moral and cultural values and the right to be informed in a rapid, objective and complete manner. States were to promote the exchange of information under conditions of equality, and to endeavour to ensure the spread of authentic and objective information in their territories. They had the right and duty to combat the dissemination of false or distorted news which could be interpreted as interference and harmful to friendly relations. States were to refrain from any defamatory campaign, vilification or hostile propaganda for influencing the political, economic and social development of others.

States would reconfirm their obligation to observe, promote and respect all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to realize the full dignity and worth of the human person. International community efforts to accord priority to causes and cases recognized by the General Assembly of massive and flagrant violations of human rights would not be considered as interference in internal affairs. The exploitation and distortion of human rights issues as a means of exerting pressure, or the creation of distrust and disorder, would constitute interference.

Under the draft declaration, the Assembly would also declare that these principles of non-interference were in accordance, with the Charter and were interrelated, and that each principle should be construed in the context of the others. Nothing in the declaration would prejudice Charter principles, the rights and duties of States, the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, or the right to wage political and armed struggle to that end and to seek and receive support in accordance with the Charter. Action taken by States in accordance with United Nations decisions adopted under Chapters VI, VII or VIII of the Charter⁷—on pacific settlement of disputes, action on threats to and

breaches of the peace and acts of aggression, and regional arrangements-or action authorized by the United Nations in support of any of its decisions and recommendations would not be contrary to the principles of non-interference.

Guyana, introducing the draft declaration, said the sponsors proposed to have the Committee work on it at the 1980 session, since it was clear from consultations that it would be extremely difficult to achieve consensus on the text in 1979.

Ireland, explaining the negative votes of the European Community members, said that to remove the principle of non-intervention from the context of the Assembly's 1970 Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nation⁸ in which it was fully elaborated and related to other principles, risked a selective and unbalanced presentation. Moreover, those States considered that the Sixth (Legal) Committee had competence in questions of definition and interpretation of Charter provisions. They, as well as Spain and Turkey, had reservations on the establishment of a working group in the First Committee for this purpose.

Because resolution 34/101 made direct reference to the 12-power draft declaration, which contained provisions they considered unacceptable, Australia, Israel and the United States, as well as the European Community countries and Spain, said they could not support it. Uruguay and Venezuela, while voting for the resolution, also voiced reservations on the draft declaration. Australia, Austria, Costa Rica and Sweden, which abstained, were not convinced that a new declaration would be the most appropriate way to enhance observance of the principle of non-intervention.

In the First Committee's general debate on the implementation of the Declaration on strengthening security, most speakers reaffirmed their support for the Declaration and encouraged stronger efforts towards detente and disarmament and an expanded role for the United Nations in solving international problems.

A number of African States expressed concern about lack of respect for the Declaration. Benin, remarking that Africa was the favorite target of the imperialists, said the implementation of the Declaration in that continent would require the elimination of all white minority régimes. Ghana said that recent instances of open aggression, the use of military force and serious violations of human rights stemmed more from lack of respect for norms embodied in the United Nations Charter and the lack of political will to uphold its principles and purposes than to any deficiencies

in the Charter itself. Zaire considered that the refusal to accept changes in international life, including the refusal to consider States in the third world as equal partners, was among the causes of misunderstanding and crisis. Zambia appealed to those who dealt on a normal basis with the minority regimes in southern Africa to help implement the Declaration by contributing to the struggle for genuine majority rule in the remaining fortresses of minority rule.

Some countries singled out certain types of problems which they regarded as interfering with the achievement of international security. Bangladesh said the denial of economic assistance with the aim of reorienting the path of economic development chosen by a country militated against the principle of non-interference in the affairs of States, as did protectionist policies directed against developing countries. Also addressing economic issues, Peru said the development of all peoples was not only a basic task of human solidarity but a contribution to the building of a more secure future for all peoples. Others calling attention to the importance of establishing equitable economic relations were Afghanistan, Nigeria and Zaire. Liberia, referring to small territories that had not attained self-government, said it was time to assert the principle of self-determination with greater emphasis.

Albania was encouraged by the growth of antiimperialist struggles resulting in the overthrow of the former regimes in Iran and Nicaragua, which it characterized as United States puppets. Nicaragua stated that peace and security would be constantly threatened while imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and domination persisted.

Many countries cited progress on disarmament as essential to achieve international security. To the Byelorussian SSR, the greatest danger to peace lay in the arms race unleashed by imperialism. The USSR considered that the path to lasting peace and security lay through cessation of the arms race and the adoption of parallel measures to guarantee peace and resolve crises.

Hungary considered that detente continued to be the dominant trend in international relations, although the increasing activity of reactionary forces created difficult circumstances for that policy. The German Democratic Republic said that positive developments in international relations were threatened by counter-measures from those who were trying to revive the cold war. Poland favoured non-governmental efforts to implement the Assembly's 1978 Declaration on

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 788, resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970, annexing text of Declaration.

the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace.9

Several Eastern European countries addressed themselves to the security problems of Europe. Bulgaria was among those which endorsed an initiative by the USSR in October for the reduction of military forces in Central Europe (see also p. 90). Czechoslovakia said that plans by NATO to deploy hundreds of additional medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, supplied by the United States, would disturb the balance of forces in Europe and threaten international peace and security. The Ukrainian SSR urged action to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe while ensuring equal security for the States of the region.

Several countries cited particular areas where they thought a contribution could be made to the strengthening of international security. Benin, the Byelorussian SSR, Liberia, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and Yugoslavia stressed the importance of strengthening the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States. Egypt said it was working to make the Red Sea a zone of peace and a shipping lane safeguarded according to the rules of international law. In Malta's view, a review of the Charter and the creation of zones of peace were among the most fertile areas for further work. Mongolia and others favoured the early conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations. Yugoslavia said that the initiative to transform the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation gave all European countries an opportunity to help bridge the gap between developing and developed countries.

Specific international issues were raised in some statements on international security. Thus, with regard to South-East Asia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic said that China was concentrating its military forces on the frontier and threatening the independence of the Lao Republic, which would never be a threat to China. Viet Nam stated that China had made lies and deception a State policy in order to achieve its expansionist and hegemonistic goals, carrying out aggression against Viet Nam while claiming that Viet Nam had attacked China. In response, China said it was regarded as an enemy by the Vietnamese authorities only because China opposed their hegemonistic and expansionist policy in Indo-China and South-East Asia.

Some countries expressed doubts as to the usefulness of the annual debate on international security. These included Canada and Ireland, the latter speaking for the nine members of the European Community. They, as well as Costa Rica, stressed that what was needed was not the elaboration of new texts but respect for existing undertakings. Democratic Kampuchea saw the topic of international security as an illusion, used by the colonialists, neo-colonialists, racists, imperialists, expansionists and hegemonists throughout the world.

9 See footnote 4.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

General Assembly—34th session First Committee, meetings 51-55. Fifth Committee, meeting 79. Plenary meeting 103.

A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978-15 June 1979, Chapter 24.

A/34/52. Letter of 2 January from Poland (transmitting resolution concerning Declaration on Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace adopted on 21 December 1978 by Parliament).

A/34/55. Letter of 3 January from Romania (transmitting appeal by Grand National Assembly).

A/34/85. Letter of 13 February from German Democratic Republic (transmitting appeal and call adopted at special session of World Peace Council, Berlin, 2-5 February 1979).

A/34/86 (S/13081). Letter of 13 February from Bolivia (transmitting statement on occasion of centenary of invasion of Bolivian port of Antofagasta).

A/34/275 (\$/13344). Letter of 22 May from Hungary (transmitting communiqué adopted at meeting of Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States Parties to Warsaw Treaty, Budapest, 14 and 15 May 1979).

A/34/317. Letter of 14 June from Morocco (transmitting messages of 2 and 4 June 1979 from King to President of OAT)

A/34/336 (S/13415). Letter of 25 June from Sri Lanka (transmitting communique issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979.

A/34/421 and Corr.1. Letter of 16 August from Morocco (transmitting message of 8 August 1979 from Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation).

A/34/477. Letter of 18 September from Poland (transmitting appeal of 1 September 1979 and address delivered on same date at Gdansk by First Secretary of Central Committee of United Workers' Party).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979), Annex, section I (paras. 193 and 196).

A/34/561. Letter of 8 October from Mexico and Panama (transmitting address by Chairman of Latin American group at United Nations and address by President of Mexico, both delivered at Headquarters, New York, 27 September 1979).

A/34/599. Letter of 16 October from Cuba (transmitting final communique adopted on 6 October 1979 by Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, New York, 4-6 October 1979).

A/34/735 (S/13658). Letter of 27 November from German Democratic Republic (transmitting letter of 26 November from President of National Council of National Front).

A/34/761. Letter of 1 December from Romania (transmitting excerpt from report of Central Committee presented by

- President to 12th Congress of Romanian Communist Party, Bucharest, 19-23 November 1979).
- A/34/825 (S/13686). Letter of 7 December from German Democratic Republic (transmitting communiqué adopted at meeting of Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States Parties to Warsaw Treaty, Berlin, 5 and 6 December 1979).
- A/C.1/34/10. Letter of 23 November from Czechoslovakia (transmitting letter of 23 October from Chairman of Federal Assembly enclosing appeals and communique adopted by consultative meeting of representatives of parliaments of States Parties to Warsaw Treaty, Prague, 16 and 17 October 1979).
- A/C.1/34/11. Letter of 29 November from Poland (transmitting letter of 23 November from Minister for Foreign Affairs).
- A/C.1/34/L.54. Bangladesh, Burundi, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution.
- A/C.1/34/L.54/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 18 powers and by Tunisia and Turkey, approved without vote by First Committee on 7 December 1979, meeting 55.
- A/34/827. Report of First Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/99, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/827, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 103.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the determination of the peoples of the United Nations as expressed in the Charter of the United Nations to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

Noting that good neighbourliness is also contained in numerous bilateral and multilateral treaties,

Recalling its resolutions 1236(XII) of 14 December 1957 and 1301 (XIII) of 10 December 1958, in which it stressed the importance of constantly promoting good neighbourly relations for the peace and security of all peoples and for the development of co-operation among States,

Bearing in mind that, owing to geographic proximity, there are particularly favourable opportunities for co-operation and mutual advantage between neighbouring countries in many fields and that these opportunities should be further promoted and encouraged, in view of their positive influence on international relations as a whole,

Considering that the great changes of a political, economic and social nature as well as the scientific and technological progress which have taken place in the world and led to unprecedented interdependence of nations have given new dimensions to good neighbourliness and increase the need to ensure its further development and its more effective implementation in the conduct of States in all fields,

Convinced that the development and strengthening of good neighbourliness are likely to contribute to the solution of problems between States, particularly between neighbouring ones, and to the enhancing of confidence between them,

Deeply concerned at the persistence and emergence of conflicts between States, particularly neighbouring ones, which endanger the peace, security and progress of States,

Considering that the generalization of the long practice and certain norms of good neighbourliness is likely to strengthen friendly relations and co-operation among States, in accordance with the Charter,

- 1. Calls upon all States, in the interest of the maintenance of international peace and security, to promote good neighbourliness in their relations with other States;
- 2. Affirms that good neighbourliness conforms with the purposes of the United Nations and is founded upon the strict observance of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

- as well as the rejection of any acts seeking to establish zones of influence and domination:
- 3. Believes it necessary to examine the question of good neighbourliness in order to strengthen and further develop its content, as well as ways and modalities of enhancing its effectiveness:
- 4. Invites Governments to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on good neighbourliness, as well as on ways and modalities of enhancing it, with a view to preventing conflicts and to increasing confidence among States, particularly neighbouring ones;
- 5. Invites the United Nations organs, bodies and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, within their fields of competence, to inform the Secretary-General of the aspects of their activities relevant to the development of relations of good neighbourliness between States;
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report containing the replies and information received in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 above;
- 7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Development and strengthening of good neighbourliness between States."
- A/34/193 and Add.1,2. Implementation of Declaration on Strengthening of International Security. Report of Secretary-General (replies received from Governments).
- A/C.1/34/L.55. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guyana, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.
- A/C.1/34/L.55/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, by above 25 powers and by Benin, as further orally amended by New Zealand and revised by sponsors, approved by First Committee on 7 December 1979, meeting 55, by 94 votes to 2, with 24 abstentions.
- A/C.1/34/L.58 and Corr.1, A/C.5/34/84, A/34/831. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II recommended by First Committee in A/34/827. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/34/827. Report of First Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/100, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/827, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 103, by recorded vote of 104 to 2, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botaswania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly

ered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,"

Taking note of the ninth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and the important role it has played in international life in strengthening and consolidating peace and security, as well as promoting co-operation among States on the basis of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with concern that some of the important provisions of the Declaration have not yet been implemented and that agreement concerning measures for their implementation has not been reached,

Profound/y disturbed by the escalation of acts in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly of the principles of respect for national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-intervention and non-interference and the free social development of countries, recourse to threat or use of force, military intervention, interference and occupation of sovereign States or of parts of their territories, resulting in breaches of the peace and threats to international peace and security.

Noting with deep concern the continued existence of focal points of crisis and tension in various regions of the world, the emergence of new conflicts among States endangering international peace and security, the continuation and escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the manifestation of tendencies to divide the world into spheres of influence and domination, continued interference in the internal affairs of States, including the use of mercenaries, and the continuing existence of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism in all its manifestations and apartheid, which remain the main obstacles to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Reaffirming again the close link existing between the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization and development, and stressing the urgent need for concerted action to achieve progress in the implementation of, the decisions adopted at the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly concerning the establishment of a new international economic order, the decisions and recommendations adopted at the tenth special session, devoted to disarmament, and the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, contained in Assembly resolution 33/73 of 15 December 1978,

Convinced that the establishment of a new world information order, which will be conducive to greater reciprocity in the exchange of information and correct the quantitative and qualitative inequality in the flow of information to and from developing countries and between them, would contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security and the realization of the aim of establishing the new international economic order.

Recognizing some encouraging signs and achievements of the peoples' struggle for their emancipation and liberation from colonial and other forms of subjugation and oppression, thus contributing to the strengthening of international peace and security, but conscious of the necessity to exert further efforts towards consolidating and expanding the results achieved,

- 1. Calls upon all States to contribute effectively to the implementation and further elaboration of the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security:
- 2. Urges with emphasis all the members of the Security Council, especially the permanent members, to consider and to take, as a matter of urgency, all the necessary measures for ensuring respect for the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations in the effective implementation of the decisions of the Council on the maintenance of international peace and security, including, particularly, those envisaged in Chapter VII of the Charter and provided for in the Declaration, by strengthening the confidence of States in the United Nations and in the effectiveness of the Council, as the organ

bearing primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security;

- 3. Further calls upon all States to adhere fully to the purposes and principles of the Charter and to observe strictly, in international relations, the principles of national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, sovereign equality, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal or external affairs of other States, the right of all States and peoples to determine their political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure, sovereignty over natural resources, inviolability of international frontiers, non-use of force or threat of force and non-recognition of situations brought about by the threat or use of force, and the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes;
- 4. Reaffirms again its opposition to any threat or use of force, intervention and interference, aggression, foreign occupation or measures of political and economic coercion which attempt to violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of States or their right freely to dispose of their natural resources;
- 5. Invites all States to reject any support for encouragement of any form of intervention or interference in the internal or external affairs of States for any reason whatsoever and to refuse recognition of situations brought about by the threat or use of force:
- 6. Also calls upon all States to refrain from any act which may hinder the continuation of the process of relaxation of international tension, impede the resolution of the focal points of crisis and tension in various regions of the world, hamper the implementation of the recommendation of the General Assembly at its tenth special session on effective measures for halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and for disarmament, and postpone the implementation of the new international economic order:
- 7. Reaffirms again the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination or occupation to achieve self-determination and independence, and urges Member States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to take urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other resolutions of the United Nations on the final elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid;
- 8. Recognizes the advance that has been made in the struggle of oppressed peoples for their emancipation and the elimination of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism in all its manifestations, racial discrimination, apartheid, alien domination and occupation;
- 9. Reaffirms the provisions of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and invites the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to serve on the expanded Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to prepare for the Conference on the Indian Ocean in 1981;
- 10. Commends the convening of the Conference 'on Security and Co-operation in Europe, to be held at Madrid in 1980, and expresses the hope that it will result in. further strengthening the security and co-operation of States in Europe in all spheres, including reduction of armaments and armed forces and halting the arms race in both the nuclear and conventional fields;
- 11. Welcomes the recommendation of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, that, during 1980, a meeting should be called of the Mediterranean non-aligned countries and other Mediterranean countries participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to be held at Madrid, for the purpose of launching joint projects of co-operation and for the preparation of the Conference:
- 12. Commends also the decision of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries on

transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation and urges all States to co-operate in applying that decision on the basis of the principles of respect for each State's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of peoples to make their own decisions, non-intervention and noninterference in internal affairs, and equal rights;

- 13. Considers that the implementation of the new international economic order, assuring, through the settlement of urgent international economic problems, a speedy development of the developing countries, particularly the least developed ones, would contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security and to the promotion of economic co-operation for development as an important prerequisite of peaceful and active coexistence among States and requests all States, particularly the developed ones, to participate actively in the efforts of the United Nations and in the global negotiations leading to that end;
- 14. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General and, having in mind the important role that the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security has played in international life since its adoption, requests the Secretary-General to prepare, with the help of a group of governmental' experts, a a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the extent of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration and on actions which should be undertaken by the Assembly in order to secure full compliance with the provisions of the Declaration;
- 15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security."
 - a Subsequently referred to as the Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.
- A/34/192 and Add.1,2. Non-interference in internal affairs of States. Report of Secretary-General (replies received from Governments).
- A/C.1/34/L.56. Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guyana, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia: draft resolution (draft declaration on inadmissibility of intervention and interference in internal affairs of States).
- A/C.1/134/L.57. Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guyana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by First Committee on 7 December 1979, meeting 55, by 94 votes to 11, with 15 abstentions.
- A/34/827. Report of First Committee, draft resolution Ill.

Resolution 34/101, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/827, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 103, by recorded vote of 106 to 11, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname,

Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/91 of 14 December 1976, 32/153 of 19 December 1977 and 33/74 of 15 December 1978 on non-interference in the internal affairs of States,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General, containing the views of Member States on ways by which greater respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States can be assured.

Reaffirming that a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States would be an important contribution to the further elaboration of the principles for strengthening equitable co-operation and friendly relations among States, based on sovereign equality and mutual respect,

Noting that a number of Member States have expressed support for the preparation of such a declaration,

Taking note of the draft declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in internal affairs of States,

Considering that it was not possible to conclude negotiations on this draft in time for the adoption of such a declaration at the thirty-fourth session,

- Expresses the hope that negotiations will continue and be intensified with a view to the adoption, at the thirty-fifth session, of a declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States;
- 2. Decides to set up an open-ended ad hoc working group of the First Committee at the commencement of the thirty-fifth session with a view to elaborating and finalizing the declaration;
- Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security."

Other documents

- A/34/135 (S/13199). Letter of 27 March from Lao People's Democratic Republic (transmitting letter of 18 March from Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Secretary-General, attaching statement of 6 March and letter and note verbale of 7 and 15 March to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China).
- A/34/139 (S/13202), A/34/164 (S/132221, A/34/169 (S/13233). Letters of 28 March and 4 and 9 April from Viet Nam (transmitting notes of 27 March and 4 and 7 April to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China).
- A/34/170 (S/13234). Letter of 9 April from Viet Nam (transmitting memorandum of 15 March from Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/173 (S/13237). Letter of 10 April from Lao People's Democratic Republic.
- A/34/201 (S/13257). Letter of 18 April from Viet Nam (transmitting proposal put forward by Viet Nam at first plenary meeting of China—Viet Nam negotiations, Hanoi, 18 April 1979).
- A/34/202 (S/13259). Note verbale of 19 April from USSR. A/34/209 (S/13265). Letter of 17 April from Cuba.
- A/34/211 (S/13274). Letter of 26 April from Lao People's Democratic Republic (transmitting letter of same date from Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs to Secretary-General).
- A/34/212 (S/13275) A/34/224 (S/13302). Letters of 26 April and 7 May from Viet Nam (transmitting speeches by head of Vietnamese delegation at 2nd and 3rd plenary meetings of China-Viet Nam negotiations, Hanoi, 26 April and 4 May 1979).

- A/34/225 (S/13303). Note verbale of 4 May from Czechoslovakia
- A/34/254 (S/13328). Letter of 16 May from Viet Nam (transmitting statement and speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 4th plenary meeting of China—Viet Nam negotiations, Hanoi, 12 May 1979).
- A/34/255 (S/13329). Letter of 16 May from Viet Nam (transmitting communique issued on 15 May by "Committee for Investigation into Crimes of Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists during Their War against Viet Nam").
- A/34/256 (S/13330). Note verbale of 16 May from German Democratic Republic.
- A/34/267 (S/13337). Note verbale of 18 May from Mongolia. A/34/270 (S/13340). Note verbale of 21 May from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 5th plenary meeting of China—Viet Nam negotiations, Hanoi, 18 May 1979).
- A/34/274 (S/13343). Note verbale of 18 May from Bulgaria. A/34/364 (S/13449), A/34/376 (S/134631, A/34/394 (S/13481). Letters of 11, 20 and 31 July from Viet Nam (transmitting speeches by head of Vietnamese delegation at 7th, 8th and 9th plenary meetings of China—Viet Nam negotiations, Hanoi, 5, 18 and 30 July 1979).
- A/34/396 (S/13483). Letter of 2 August from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report issued by Ministry of Information on developments between 14 June and 20 July).
- A/34/413 (S/13495). Letter of 15 August from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 10th plenary meeting of China—Viet Nam negotiations, Hanoi, 14 August 1979).
- A/34/446 (S/13522). Letter of 30 August from Viet Nam (transmitting joint statement by Viet Nam and delegation of "National United Front for Salvation of Kampuchea and People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea" at end of latter's visit to Viet Nam, 22-25 August 1979).
- A/34/451 (S/13527). Letter of 5 September from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at

Inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations

At the request of the USSR, the General Assembly included in the agenda of its 1979 regular session an item entitled "Inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations."

In a letter of 25 September to the Secretary-General, requesting inclusion of this matter in the agenda as an important and urgent question, the USSR noted that a considerable relaxation of international tension had been achieved in recent years, lessening the danger of another world war. It considered, however, that in order to consolidate and deepen detente and strengthen the foundations of universal peace, efforts should be intensified to overcome resistance by forces seeking to reverse those trends. Elimination from international relations of any manifestation of the policy of hegemonism — the desire of some States to dominate other States and peoples-was becoming one of the most important aspects of the struggle for detente and peace. The policy had led to hotbeds of tension, had destabilized the international situation, and was particularly dangerous when means of mass de-

- 11th plenary meeting of China—Viet Nam negotiations, Hanoi, 29 August 1979).
- A/34/459 (S/13531). Letter of 7 September from Viet Nam (transmitting communique issued on 25 August by "Commission of Inquiry into Chinese Hegemonistic Expansionists' Crime of Aggression").
- A/34/513 (S/13554). Letter of 25 September from Viet Nam (transmitting memorandum issued on 22 September by Press and Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/553 (S/13569). Letter of 9 October from Viet Nam (transmitting white paper entitled "The Truth about Viet Nam—China Relations over the Last 30 Years," issued by Ministry of Foreign Affairs in September).
- A/34/615 (S/13588). Letter of 24 October from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 13th plenary meeting of China—Viet Nam negotiations, 19 October 1979).
- A/34/622. Letter of 22 October from Viet Nam.
- A/34/641. Letter of 31 October from Democratic Kampuchea. A/34/643 (S/13600). Letter of 1 November from Viet Nam (transmitting 3 documents published in August by "Revolutionary People's Tribunal of People's Republic of Kampuchea").
- A/34/648 (S/13606). Letter of 2 November from Viet Nam (transmitting extract from China-Kampuchea talks of 29 September 1977).
- A/34/800 (S/13682). Letter of 1 December from Viet Nam (transmitting letter of same date from Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs to Secretary-General and President of General Assembly).'
- A/C.1/34/7-9. Letters of 1, 2 and 23 November from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 3 September by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs; memorandum of 28 October from Press and Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and note of 20 November from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China).
- A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979—15 June 1980, Chapter 27 (paras. 677 and 678).

struction could be placed at its service. The USSR believed that the United Nations should condemn hegemonism in any form.

Annexed to the letter was a draft resolution which the USSR reintroduced in the First Committee, the body to which the Assembly allocated the item. By this text, the Assembly would resolutely condemn the policy of hegemonism, however it was manifested, as incompatible with the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the task of preserving peace and strengthening international security. It would declare on behalf of the peoples of the United Nations that States or groups of States should never, under any circumstances or for any reasons, claim hegemony in international affairs or seek a position of domination, either in the world as a whole or in any region.

Two other draft resolutions on this subject were introduced during the First Committee's debate

China introduced a text according to which the Assembly would condemn hegemonism, super-power global hegemonism in particular. It would demand that States pursuing global and regional hegemonism immediately withdraw all their invading forces and end their military occupation of other States, so the people of occupied States could determine and administer their own affairs. Such States should cease and undertake not to carry out infiltration, interference, subversion and aggression against other States, including the imposition of "limited sovereignty," the dispatch of mercenaries, the subversion of legal Governments, the setting up of puppet regimes and the waging of wars by proxy. The superpowers would be called on to halt arms build-up and war preparations, reduce substantially their nuclear and conventional armaments, and stop exporting military equipment to countries carrying out aggression and expansion. The Assembly would declare: that all States should abide by Charter purposes and principles and the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence; that all States had the right to participate in international affairs on an equal footing; and that it was impermissible for any big country to bully the small, for the strong to oppress the weak or for any State to impose its will on others, to subject other States to political control, economic plunder and military aggression or to occupy the territories of other States.

The third draft resolution was submitted by Bangladesh, Cuba, Guinea, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia. The First Committee approved it on 30 November by a recorded vote of 87 to 4, with 24 abstentions. In view of the presentation and approval of this eight-power draft, which they supported, China and the USSR did not insist on a vote on their draft resolutions. On 14 December, the General Assembly adopted the eight-power text, on the First Committee's recommendation, by a recorded vote of 111 to 4, with 26 abstentions, as resolution 34/103.

By this resolution, the Assembly noted that hegemonism was a manifestation of the policy of a State or a group of States to control, dominate and subjugate-politically, economically, ideologically or militarily- other States, peoples or regions of the world. It considered that imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism including Zionism and apartheid were all forces which sought to perpetuate unequal relations and privileges acquired by force and were, therefore, manifestations of hegemonism.

The Assembly condemned hegemonism in all its manifestations-global, regional and sub-regional- pursued in the context of the policy of division of the world into blocs, and declared

that no State or group of States should pursue hegemony in international relations or seek a position of dominance, globally or in any region. It rejected all forms of domination, subjugation, interference or intervention and all forms of international pressure, whether political, ideological, economic, military or cultural, and resolutely condemned policies of pressure and the threat or use of force, direct or indirect aggression, occupation and interference and intervention, overt or covert, in the internal affairs of States. It also resolutely condemned imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism including zionism, and all other forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination and interference, as well as the creation of spheres of influence and the division of the world into antagonistic political and military blocs. It called on all States to observe the principles of the Charter and those regarding, respect for sovereignty, sovereign equality, national independence, unity and territorial integrity, non-interference, aggression, peaceful settlement of disputes, cooperation and the right to self-determination. It called for the withdrawal of all occupation forces, and for strict respect for the right of all States to determine their political and socioeconomic systems and to pursue their national economic, social and other policies without intimidation, hindrance or interference. The Assembly resolved to continue the endeavour to establish a new and equitable system of international relations, based on the equal participation of all States in the solution of international problems and the maintenance of international peace and security, and to bring about a new international economic order so as to ensure the economic emancipation and freedom of all nations, in particular the developing countries.

Israel requested a separate vote in the First Committee on the expression "including zionism" appearing in the preambular paragraph defining hegemonism and the operative paragraph by which it was condemned. A recorded vote on these words was also taken in the plenary Assembly. The words were retained in the Committee by a recorded vote of 65 to 22, with 24 abstentions, and in the Assembly by 79 votes to 26, with 33 abstentions. Israel also submitted an amendment in the Assembly seeking the inclusion of a reference to "Arab petro-hegemonism," but it withdrew the amendment after stating that many representatives had not had time to obtain instructions on how to vote.

An oral amendment by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was not pressed to a vote. It would have included "cultural and racial" control, domination and subjugation among the manifestations of hegemonism noted in a preambular paragraph, and added "racial" pressure to those forms of domination rejected in international relations.

Sri Lanka, which introduced the resolution, said the group of non-aligned countries which sponsored it had negotiated the text with other groups and had struck a balance which steered clear of any polemical or loaded use of the term "hegemony." They did not intend it as a narrow condemnation of a particular group.

During the debate in the First Committee, several countries, including Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia, welcomed the initiative to bring the question of hegemonism to the Assembly's attention. These States and others, including Cyprus, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Romania, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Zaire, were in agreement that the United Nations must make more determined efforts to bring about the abolition of the policy of hegemonism.

Most States which spoke rejected the policy of hegemonism in all its manifestations, including colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, as contrary to the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Zambia were among the many speakers which stressed that, since hegemonism was a negation of the fundamental principle of the sovereign equality of States, it represented a major threat to international peace and security. The rivalry of major powers to acquire spheres of influence and domination was, in the view of many nations, particularly dangerous for world peace and detrimental to the cause of international co-operation and understanding.

Bangladesh and Zambia also considered hegemonism as the antithesis of the United Nations Charter and of the policy of non-alignment, and Poland and others saw it as the antithesis of the new international economic order. In the opinion of India, Iraq, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia, non-alignment was the most important barrier to the pursuit of a policy of hegemonism or domination.

In Albania's opinion, the main protagonists of the policy of hegemonism were China, the USSR and the United States.

In China's view, global hegemonism, sought by the super-powers, was characterized by an unrestrained arms race, competition for spheres of influence, wars by proxy and economic exploitation of developing countries. It considered the USSR to be the most dangerous hegemonist and reaffirmed that China would never seek hegemony or strive to be a super-power.

Tunisia noted that, while hegemony was mostly associated with the actions of the great powers, they did not have a monopoly on it; unfortunately, the desire for hegemony at the regional level was frequently seen. Tunisia, as well as Democratic Kampuchea, noted that this often led the threatened States to appeal to the larger States, with the result that regional hegemony promoted and intensified global hegemony. The dangers of regional policies of hegemonism were also referred to by Bulgaria, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia and Zambia, among others.

Uruguay observed that the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism was already laid down in the Charter, an instrument aimed at restricting its practice. Until there was a comprehensive study of new forms of power politics, Uruguay could not vote in favour of texts which implied taking a political position towards specific countries.

Malta cautioned against diminishing what had already been agreed, particularly in the Charter, by attempts to define new concepts, perhaps restrictively. Concepts to which Member States had already subscribed should be given concrete expression and effective implementation.

In explanation of vote, Australia, Israel and the United States indicated that their opposition to the resolution had been prompted by its references equating Zionism with racism. Guatemala, Ireland (speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community), Japan and Uruguay said those references were the reason for their abstention. Several countries which voted in favour of the resolution, including Bhutan, Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Greece, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Panama and Peru, also stated that they had reservations about the references to Zionism.

Ireland added that, by introducing a concept for which there existed no internationally accepted definition, the Committee risked embarking on polemics and friction instead of strengthening mutual understanding. The United States did not believe that an attempt to define hegemonism was a worthwhile exercise, and was concerned that certain aspects might be considered as redefining or limiting rights of States to pursue, individually or collectively, legitimate measures foreseen in the Charter. France, Greece and Japan also considered that notions and objectives extraneous to the condemnation of hegemonism had been introduced at the expense of the resolution's true purpose. In particular, France questioned the reference to establishing a new system of international relations, remarking that the current system, based on the Charter, if fully applied could meet the world's needs.

Albania said it would not take part in the voting because the resolution failed to identify

the hegemonists. Brazil did not participate because it did not consider that this complex subject had been adequately dealt with; the resolution was overly ambitious and covered areas already dealt with in other resolutions.

Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

General Assembly—34th session General Committee, meeting 3. First Committee, meetings 5, 7, 46-51. Plenary meetings 19, 103.

A/34/243. Letter of 25 September from Minister for Foreign Affairs of USSR (request for inclusion of additional item in agenda entitled "Inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations").

A/34/250/Add.1. Second report of General Committee.

A/C.1/34/1/Add.1. Letter of 3 October from President of General Assembly to First Committee Chairman.

A/C.1/34/L.1. USSR: draft resolution.

A/C.1/34/L.8. China: draft resolution.

A/C.1/34/L.52. Bangladesh, Cuba, Guinea, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 30 November 1979, meeting 50, by recorded vote of 87 to 4, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Canada, Israel, United States Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

A/34/L.59. Israel: amendments to draft resolution recommended by First Committee in A/34/791.

A/34/791. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 34/103, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/791, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 103, by recorded vote of 1 1 1 to 4, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti,

Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Canada, Israel, United States Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the primary responsibility of the United Nations to promote and strengthen international peace and security on the basis of strict respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principle of sovereignty, sovereign equality and national independence of States.

Recalling the duty of States to refrain in their international relations from military, political, economic or any other form of coercion aimed against the sovereignty, political independence or territorial integrity of any State,

Noting that hegemonism is a manifestation of the policy of a State, or a group of States, to control, dominate and subjugate, politically, economically, ideologically or militarily, other States, peoples or regions of the world,

Considering that imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism including Zionism and apartheid are all forces which seek to perpetuate unequal relations and privileges acquired by force and are, therefore, different manifestations of the policy and practice of hegemonism,

Concerned that hegemonism, global as well as regional, pursued in the context of the policy of division of the world into blocs or by individual States, manifests itself in the use or threat of use of force, foreign domination and intervention,

Concerned also that hegemonism seeks to limit the freedom of States to determine their political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure,

Convinced that hegemonism, global and regional, in all its different forms, leads to a serious threat to international peace and security,

Considering that it is the common desire of all peoples to oppose hegemonism and to preserve the sovereignty and national independence of all States,

Bearing in mind the importance and urgency of creating a new and equitable system of international relations based on the equal participation of all States in the solution of international problems and the maintenance of international peace and security, one which ensures equal security for all States, and progress and prosperity for all peoples, through the establishment of the new international economic order,

1. Condemns hegemonism in all its manifestations,

including that conducted at the global, regional or subregional level, pursued in the context of the policy of division of the world into blocs or by individual States;

- Declares that no State or group of States shall, under any circumstance or for any reason whatsoever, pursue hegemony in international relations or seek a position of dominance, either globally or in any region of the world;
- Rejects all forms of domination, subjugation, interference or intervention and all forms of pressure, whether political, ideological, economic, military or cultural, in international relations;
- 4. Resolutely condemns policies of pressure and use or threat of use of force, direct or indirect aggression, occupation and the growing practice of interference and intervention, overt or covert, in the internal affairs of States;
- 5. Resolutely condemns imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism including Zionism and all other forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination and interference, as well as the creation of spheres of influence and the division of the world into antagonistic political and military blocs:
- 6. Calls upon all States, in the conduct of international relations, to observe strictly the principles of the Charter of the

- United Nations and those regarding respect for the sovereignty, sovereign equality, national independence, unity and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in their internal affairs, non-aggression, peaceful settlement of disputes and co-operation, as well as the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination;
- 7. Calls for the withdrawal of all occupation forces back to their own territories, so as to enable the peoples of all States to determine and administer their own affairs;
- 8. Further calls for strict respect for the right of all States to determine their political and socio-economic systems and pursue their national economic, social and other policies without intimidation, hindrance or interference from outside:
- Resolves to continue the endeavour to establish a new and equitable system of international relations based on the equal participation of all States in the solution of international problems and the maintenance of international peace and security;
- 10. Further resolves to continue the endeavour for the establishment of the new international economic order, so as to ensure the economic emancipation and freedom of all nations, in particular the developing countries.

Chapter VI

Settlement by peaceful means of disputes between States

On an initiative of Romania, the General Assembly, in December 1979, invited States to comment on the future elaboration of a declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States. The matter was raised under a new agenda item, requested by Romania and which the Assembly placed on its agenda in September, entitled "Settlement by peaceful means of disputes between States."

To its letter of 16 July to the Secretary-General requesting inclusion of this matter in the agenda, Romania attached an explanatory memorandum, recalling the obligation of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations to settle their international, disputes by peaceful means. Despite that undertaking, however, recourse to force or the threat of force continued. Romania suggested that the Assembly adopt a declaration setting forth specific procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations. It considered that strengthening the role of the United Nations in preventing and settling international disputes and in adjusting misunderstandings between States at an early stage highlighted the need to re-examine and improve United Nations instruments for the peaceful settlement of disputes, with a view to encouraging States to use them with greater confidence. In that respect, Romania referred to its 1975 proposal for the establishment of a

permanent commission of the Assembly on good offices and conciliation. ¹

On 14 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee to which the General Assembly had allocated the item for consideration, the Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution 34/102 on this question.

By this resolution, the Assembly called on all States to adhere strictly in their international relations to the principle that States were to settle their international disputes by peaceful means, and urged them to co-operate in the elaboration of an Assembly declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States. It invited Member States to transmit their opinions, suggestions and proposals on the elaboration of such a declaration to the Secretary-General, who was requested to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its 1980 regular session.

The sponsors of the resolution were Bangladesh, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, the Niger, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Togo, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. The text was approved without vote by the First Committee on 29 November.

Opening four meetings of debate on this item

in the First Committee and introducing the resolution subsequently adopted, Romania expressed its conviction that the United Nations should assume larger responsibilities in efforts to prevent conflicts. It presented a working paper containing a draft declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Under the terms of the proposed declaration, the Assembly would declare that: all States had the duty to settle all their international disputes exclusively by peaceful means, in such a manner that national independence, territorial integrity, international peace and security and justice were not endangered; States parties to a dispute had the duty to seek an early and just settlement through negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means of their choice, as appropriate to the circumstances and nature of the dispute, including any settlement procedure agreed upon between them prior to their dispute; all international disputes were to be settled on the basis of sovereign equality of rights of States and of selfdetermination of peoples under colonial and foreign domination; parties to a dispute were to refrain from any action which might aggravate it or obstruct or delay its settlement; all States had the duty to contribute to the peaceful settlement of international disputes; an initiative proposed by a third party with a view to settling a dispute would be considered as having been made in good faith and not as an unfriendly act; the establishment of a means of pacific settlement would be done by the free choice and common agreement of the parties; the parties had the duty, if they failed to reach a solution by any such peaceful means, to continue to seek a settlement by other peaceful means they agreed upon; the parties could submit their dispute to compulsory jurisdiction; and Member States had a duty to fulfil their Charter obligations and implement General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

According to the declaration, none of its provisions should be interpreted as affecting: the right of every State to settle without foreign interference matters pertaining to its own exclusive competence; the inalienable right of every State to use all legitimate means in self-defence against any violation of its sovereignty and national independence, including military means in case of aggression; or the right to self-determination, freedom and independence of peoples under colonial and alien domination. Neither the existence of a dispute nor the failure of a peaceful settlement procedure could legitimize resort to the use of force, threat of force, political or economic pressure, or other form of coercion.

The Assembly would: invite all States to observe and promote these principles; consider that the elaboration of a general treaty on peaceful settlement could contribute to equitable international relations, enhance the security and independence of States and exert a positive influence on world politics; and decide to continue efforts to elaborate such a treaty under United Nations aegis, codifying principles and norms governing peaceful settlement and establishing concrete ways of dispute settlement.

During the debate, several States, including China, Liberia, the Philippines, Senegal, Spain and Turkey, welcomed the Romanian initiative, believing that such a declaration would help increase the effectiveness of United Nations machinery for the solution of disputes and the prevention of conflicts. China endorsed the view that peaceful settlement should not prejudice the right of States to exercise individual and collective self-defence in accordance with the Charter. Cyprus suggested that attention be given to elaborating procedures or modalities for applying the means of pacific settlement.

Mauritius agreed with Romania that consideration of such a declaration should be the beginning of a process leading to an international treaty on the subject. Sweden, doubting the advisability of general declarations on subjects already covered by carefully balanced international agreements, suggested that the declaration could be useful only if it contained specific recommendations to States regarding third-party settlement of disputes and if it was soon transformed into binding treaty provisions. India, however, considered that resort to settlement procedures should be with the consent of the parties and not at the initiative of a third party. India also considered it premature to attempt a codification and development of the law of the settlement of disputes, either by a declaration or by a convention. Strengthening, multiplication or streamlining of mechanisms for dispute settlement could not be a substitute for political will, India added-a view shared by Senegal, Sweden and Togo, among others.

Senegal believed that the declaration should be intended primarily to induce a new momentum and lead to a firmer commitment by States to seek peaceful ways for solving disputes. Senegal and Yugoslavia appreciated the importance of efforts to develop more effective regional methods and techniques for dispute settlement. Yugoslavia recalled two proposals made to the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at Havana, Cuba, in September 1979: a working paper by Sri Lanka on the establishment of a commission for the settlement of border disputes within that

movement; and a resolution by Bangladesh, Iraq and Yugoslavia on dispute settlement between non-aligned countries.

Egypt, Mauritius, the Philippines and Yugo-slavia were among States which referred to a statement contained in the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (see p. 160) that the idea of preparing a declaration on peaceful settlement of disputes for adoption by the Assembly had awakened special interest in the Committee and was one on which general agreement might be possible.

Egypt, which regarded the Romanian working paper as a good basis for a declaration, thought it advisable to review the strengthening of the United Nations organs involved in the settlement of disputes, so that States might have recourse to those organs at an early stage. Chile stressed the need to strengthen international arbitration organs and procedures and the role of the International Court of Justice. Yugoslavia held that the Security Council should be more effectively involved in preventive diplomatic activity, consulting informally on threats to the peace, strengthening its negotiating function and holding periodic meetings, preferably at the ministerial level, to discuss outstanding disputes. Canada suggested an examination of the peaceful settlement roles of both the Council and the Court.

Austria and Sierra Leone stressed the need for strengthening the effectiveness of the principle of peaceful settlement, with emphasis on devising methods to detect conflicts early and to provide just solutions for disputes before they led to major political or military confrontations. Spain felt that this was an appropriate moment to reexamine, at both regional and universal levels, the operation of peaceful settlement procedures.

The United States did not regard adoption of the resolution as a commitment to do more than consider the utility of a declaration on peaceful settlement, and hoped that States would feel free to make other proposals to enhance the effectiveness of the obligation to settle disputes peacefully.

Canada, India, Ireland (speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community), Liberia, the Philippines, Togo, the United States and Yugoslavia shared the view that the discussion on the proposed declaration should be pursued in the Sixth (Legal) Committee, without predetermining the form or content of any future instrument. India, Ireland and the Philippines suggested that the declaration be elaborated in the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, while Canada felt that discussion of the question belonged to the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations.

Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 34th session General Committee, meeting 2. First Committee, meetings 45-48. Plenary meetings 4, 103.

A/34/33. Report of Special Committee on Charter of United Nations and on Strengthening Role of Organization, Chapter II.

A/34/143. Letter of 16 July from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania (request for inclusion of item in agenda entitled "Settlement by peaceful means of disputes between States").

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979).

A/34/599. Letter of 16 October from Cuba (transmitting final communique adopted on 6 October by Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, New York, 4-6 October 1979).

A/34/761. Letter of 1 December from Romania (transmitting excerpt from report of Central Committee presented by President to 12th Congress of Romanian Communist Party, Bucharest, 19-23 November 1979).

A/C.1/34/L.45. Bangladesh, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Togo, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 29 November 1979, meeting 48.

A/C. 1/34/L.49. Romania: working paper (draft declaration

on settlement by peaceful means of disputes between States)

A/34/790. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 34/102, as recommended by First Committee, A/34/790, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 103.

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item entitled "Settlement by peaceful means of disputes between States,"

Recalling that, under the Charter of the United Nations, the Member States have expressed the determination of their peoples to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours and to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security,

Recalling also that the Member States have pledged under the Charter to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

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

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations in promoting the peaceful settlement of international disputes and preventing the outbreak of armed conflicts among States and in bringing about by peaceful means, in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace,

Bearing in mind the report of the Special Committee on the

Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, especially the consensus contained in it, namely, that the idea of preparing a declaration on peaceful settlement of disputes to be adopted by the General Assembly awakened special interest and is one on which general agreement may be possible,

Recognizing the importance of the elaboration of a declaration of the General Assembly on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

Taking into account the opinions and suggestions submitted at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly regarding the content of a declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, as well as those made on the subject by Member States in connexion with the work of the Special Committee,

 Calls upon all States to adhere strictly in their international relations to the principle that States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that inter-

- national peace and security and justice are not endangered;
 2. Urges all States to co-operate in the elaboration of a declaration of the General Assembly on the peaceful settle
 - ment of disputes between States;
 3. Invites Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General their opinions, suggestions and proposals regarding the elaboration of a declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and to bring up to date their views on this subject submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3499(XXX) of 15 December 1975;
 - 4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report containing the opinions, suggestions and proposals regarding the declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States:
- 5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States."

Chapter VII

Non-use of force in international relations

The question of the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations was again considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth (1979) session. Consideration of the item was based on a report of the Assembly's Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations. The Committee had been established in 1977¹ to consider proposals and suggestions from States for drafting a world treaty on the non-use of force, the peaceful settlement of disputes or any other appropriate recommendations.

On 9 November 1979, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/13 by which it took note of the Special Committee's report and decided it should continue its work, including the drafting of a world treaty. The Assembly invited Governments to submit or bring up to date their reservations and proposals and asked the Committee to report again in 1980.

Consideration by the Special Committee

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 17 April to 11 May 1979. It examined a draft world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations introduced by the USSR in 1976,² together with observations, comments and suggestions from Qatar, submitted in accordance with a renewed Assembly invitation of 16 December 1978.³ Qatar's comments, as well as those subsequently received from Cuba, were transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Assembly.

The Committee re-established an open-ended working group whose mandate was the same as that of its parent Committee. The group held eight meetings between 23 April and 4 May, concluding a partial examination of the draft world treaty, following the introduction by the USSR of articles I and III to V of its draft.

By article I, the contracting parties would strictly abide by their undertaking not to use force or the threat of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State. Accordingly, they would refrain from the use or threat of use of armed forces involving any types of weapons, including nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction, and agree not to assist, encourage or induce the use or threat of use of force.

Article III provided that nothing in the treaty would affect the rights and obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations and treaties concluded by them earlier. The parties would, by article IV, make all possible efforts to implement measures for lessening military confrontation and for disarmament, with the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. Article V stated that each party was to consider what measures must be taken, in accordance with its constitutional procedure, to comply fully with its obligations under the treaty.

The group also discussed a working paper sub-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 118, resolution 32/150 of 19 December 1977.

² See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 105.

³ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 173, resolution 33/96.

mitted by Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom, which expressed their doubts about the usefulness of such a treaty and urged that the group focus instead on a proposed study analysing the reasons why States resorted to the use of force. The working paper listed topics under the headings of the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force which the Committee might wish to examine after discussion of the causes or reasons which led States to use force. Egypt, on behalf also of Mexico, orally proposed that the group take as the basis of its work the firstmentioned principle of the Assembly's 1970 Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. 4 By that principle, States were to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. The proposal was not considered for lack of time.

On 11 May, the Committee considered and approved the report of the group summarizing the discussions, adopted its own report and transmitted it to the Assembly.

It was the general view in the Committee that it had not completed its mandate. Its report stated that many members, stressing the importance of the issues, supported continuation of the Committee's work, while others took the position that renewal of the mandate was a matter falling within the competence of the Assembly.

The Committee's debate on the draft treaty reflected a divergence of approach. Many representatives spoke in favour of drafting a treaty; others were opposed to the idea of the treaty itself and therefore declined to comment on its drafting.

The USSR said that the purpose of elaborating and concluding a world treaty was to transform the principle of non-use of force into a clearly defined obligation, which would enhance the responsibility of all States parties to the treaty to observe strictly that basic principle of current international law. The fact that the principle of non-use of force in international relations was embodied in the Charter did not mean, in the USSR's view, that it was unnecessary to develop the principle and formulate it in a special treaty. The treaty was intended to uphold obligations embodied in the Charter and refine them within a more specific framework. Its core would be the obligation of States to refrain from the use of any armed force, including nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. It must also affirm the obligation to settle international disputes exclusively by peaceful means.

Benin, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Panama, Poland, Romania and Senegal spoke in favour of the USSR initiative.

Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland expressed the view that the treaty was necessary and that everything should be done to expedite negotiations to complete it. Bulgaria felt that no serious arguments had been heard against the conclusion of a world treaty. The world situation was totally different from that prevailing in 1945 when the Charter had been adopted; the existence of nuclear weapons had given essentially new characteristics to international relations. In Bulgaria's view, the nuclear factor provided adequate grounds for urgent consideration of the question.

Egypt, India and Panama shared the view that a comprehensive treaty concerning the non-use of force and the peaceful settlement of disputes would promote progress towards disarmament and lasting peace. In view of the impossibility of preventing unilateral intervention involving either threat or use of force by means of current legal instruments, the need to draft a world treaty was becoming increasingly urgent. They. questioned the soundness of arguments that a treaty limited to Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter⁵ would be redundant and that further development of the Charter principle would create a double regime, give rise to unnecessary contradictions and hinder the task of the competent organs of the United Nations.

Greece, Iraq, Morocco and Senegal observed that many resolutions concerning international armed conflicts adopted by various United Nations organs had been completely disregarded. New methods for implementing the principle of non-use of force should therefore be considered. The draft treaty provided an opportunity to consider the problem constructively. They disagreed with those who maintained that repetition of the rule of law was redundant and could have no beneficial results. A treaty that developed the Charter principle and set it out in greater detail could provide the solid political basis necessary for the proper functioning of the machinery for collective security.

Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, the United Kingdom and the United States doubted the usefulness and efficacy of the proposed treaty. In

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 788, resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970, annexing text of Declaration.

⁵ Article 2 (4) of the Charter states: "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations."

their view, the treaty would weaken the provisions of the Charter and undermine its authority by casting doubt on the seriousness of its legal commitments.

The United States said it did not consider it desirable to draft yet another treaty on the matter. Any change introduced by the new treaty in the rules contained in Charter Article 2 (4) would affect the inherent right of self-defence set out in Article 516 and the entire collective-security mechanism. If the Special Committee decided not to elaborate a treaty, it could instead draft a resolution or a declaration focusing on problems related to the peaceful settlement of disputes. The United States suggested that the Special Committee should try to find out why the existing norm had not been more effective; there might be malfunctions in the collective-security system that deprived States of a viable alternative to the use of force to settle disputes. Perhaps an exchange of ideas on the best approach would make it possible to find a common basis for work.

France believed that, instead of supplementing or modifying the Charter, the Committee should consider possible means of persuading States to comply with its provisions, particularly Articles 33 and 37 on the peaceful settlement of disputes. France proposed a system of compulsory settlement of disputes by arbitration in all bilateral and multilateral agreements.

Italy and the United Kingdom questioned the rationale for concluding a treaty on the non-use of force. They felt, like France, that it would prove more useful to study the reasons why States frequently resorted to force in disregard of Charter principles.

Ecuador, Finland and Turkey said their position on the work of the Committee was flexible. They felt that a more peaceful world order excluding every manifestation of force and violence could be achieved by a variety of means. It was, however, essential to strengthen the machinery to ensure full respect for the principles of peaceful settlement and non-use of force.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The report of the Special Committee was considered by the General Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee in 1979. On 9 November, on that Committee's recommendation, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/13. By the preamble, the Assembly reaffirmed the need for universal and effective application of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations and for assistance by the United Nations in this endeavour, taking into account the fact that the Special Committee had not completed its mandate, and expressing the hope that a

world treaty would be drafted as soon as possible.

By the operative provisions of the resolution, the Assembly decided that the Special Committee should continue its work towards drafting, at the earliest possible date, a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as the Committee considered appropriate. The Assembly invited Governments to submit or bring up to date their observations and proposals on the question and requested the Committee to report again in 1980.

Resolution 34/13 was adopted by a recorded vote of 71 to 14, with 13 abstentions. The Sixth Committee had approved the text on 22 October by a recorded vote, requested by Bulgaria, of 91 to 14, with 11 abstentions. The resolution was introduced by the USSR and was sponsored by 28 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

The discussion in the Sixth Committee reflected the same differences of approach as in the Special Committee.

A large number of States favoured the USSR proposal aimed at strengthening the principle of non-use of force in international relations through conclusion of a world treaty. Many of these felt, as did Algeria, that the existing machinery for the maintenance of international peace and security had been unable to put an end to the use of force. The USSR explained that the proposed treaty was to be an integral part of a wide range of disarmament measures, especially nuclear disarmament, and would synthesize the entire experience of the development of the principle of non-use of force embodied in numerous United Nations resolutions and declarations and in bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements. Bulgaria was among States that felt that it would also help to ensure the political independence and territorial integrity of all States and promote detente and disarmament. The Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda and Venezuela were among States that felt that, in the current international context, the principle of non-use of force should be further defined and developed.

Many of the States which spoke in favour of the elaboration of a world treaty considered the suggested analysis of reasons leading to the use of force in international relations to be merely an attempt to distract the Special Committee from its major task.

Other States were opposed to the idea of a

 $^{6\} For\ text$ of Article 51 of the Charter and other Articles mentioned in this chapter, see APPENDIX II.

treaty and suggested that the Special Committee should instead examine conflict situations in order to define the causes of the use of force. The United States was among these States. It held that a security system could not be strengthened by more repetition of existing obligations. Moreover, the Special Committee was authorized to make whatever recommendations it thought appropriate, and a treaty was only one of the possible ways of fulfilling its mandate; it was also free to elaborate a resolution or even a declaration.

The United States was joined in that view by several States, including Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Honduras, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. France said that there was still time to stop the process of elaborating a world treaty on the non-use of force, which was damaging to the Charter and weakened it. Canada believed that, instead of drafting a vague document which would give a false sense of security, it was necessary to make a real contribution to respect for the principle of non-use of force in practice.

Several States held a flexible view on the way in which the matter before the Special Committee should be handled. In Mexico's view, the proposal by the USSR for a treaty was designed to force negotiations on a text rather than to make a serious effort to develop the principle of non-use of force. The proposal to analyse the reasons why States resorted to force, submitted by five Western European countries, was no more encouraging. Spain and others stressed the need for seeking a compromise solution to converge the two approaches. Brazil called for avoidance of both extreme positions, for or against the treaty.

Speaking in explanation of vote, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Uruguay said that inclusion of the final preambular paragraph expressing the hope that the proposed treaty would be completed as soon as possible distorted the mandate of the Special Committee.

The United States said that the mandate was set forth in the operative paragraph by which the Committee was and remained free to work on a treaty or to make such other recommendations as it considered appropriate. No attempt to slant the mandate could alter that fact. The United States felt, however, that the addition of the final preambular paragraph was provocative and unhelpful. The United States had no choice but to vote against the text.

New Zealand said that the formulation of the preambular paragraph not only was unbalanced in terms of the Special Committee's mandate but was an attempt to prejudge the outcome of its work; New Zealand would therefore abstain.

Uruguay said that, although it did not oppose the principle of a treaty per se, it would abstain because it felt the Special Committee should not focus exclusively on the draft treaty submitted by the USSR.

Brazil, expressing the hope that the drafting of a world treaty would be completed as soon as possible, said that although the resolution was far from perfect it did not alter the Committee's mandate. Argentina added that it did not necessarily support the drafting of any specific instrument.

Explaining their negative votes, Canada, France, Israel and Italy also expressed reservations on the wording of the text. Canada found the final preambular paragraph unacceptable. France and Israel, which said they would otherwise have abstained, felt obliged to vote against the resolution because of controversial provisions and the emphasis given to the concept of a world treaty.

In explanation of its negative vote, the United Kingdom said it had grave doubts about the wisdom of elaborating a treaty that would inevitably affect the current state of international law, which was based on the Charter. The United Kingdom felt that the resolution did not emphasize sufficiently the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes and the elaboration of instruments other than a treaty.

Albania said that the debate showed that the super-powers, using the United Nations as a propaganda forum, were merely speculating on the principle of the non-use of force and on the idea of concluding a world treaty. Albania would, therefore, not participate in the vote.

Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meeting 39. Sixth Committee, meetings 16-25. Plenary meeting 61.

A/34/41 and Corr. 1. Report of Special Committee on Enhancing Effectiveness of Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations. (Annex: Draft world treaty on non-use of force in international relations submitted by USSR.)

A/34/3571 Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979). A/34/410. Report of Secretary-General (observations received from Governments).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979).

A/C.6/34/L.3. Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia,
 Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic,

Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela, Viet Nam: draft resolution, approved by Sixth Committee on 22 October 1979, meeting 23, by recorded vote of 91 to 14, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bolivia, China, Ireland, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay.

A/C.6/34/L.4, A/C.5/34/20, A/34/662. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Committee in A/34/642. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/642. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 34/13, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/34/642, adopted by Assembly on 9 November 1979, meeting 61, by recorded vote of 71 to 14, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab

Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, China, Costa Rica, Guinea, Ireland, Lebanon, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/9 of 8 November 1976, in which it invited Member States to examine further the draft World Treaty on the Non-Use of Force in International Relations submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as other proposals made during the consideration of this item,

Recalling also its resolution 32/150 of 19 December 1977, whereby it established the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations,

Recalling in particular its resolution 33/96 of 16 December 1978, in which it decided that the Special Committee should continue its work,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee, Taking into account that the Special Committee has not

completed the mandate entrusted to it,

Reaffirming the need for universal and effective application

Reaffirming the need for universal and effective application of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations and for assistance by the United Nations in this endeavour,

Expressing the hope that the drafting of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations will be completed as soon as possible,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations;
- 2. Decides that the Special Committee shall continue its work with the goal of drafting, at the earliest possible date, a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as the Committee deems appropriate;
- Invites the Governments which have not yet done so to communicate their comments or suggestions or to bring them up to date, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/9;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the necessary facilities and services;
- 5. Invites the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations."

Chapter VIII

Review of the question of peace-keeping operations

During 1979, the question of United Nations peace-keeping operations was again considered by the General Assembly and its 33-member Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations.

The Secretary-General on 13 March 1979

transmitted a 1978 Assembly resolution to Member States, drawing attention to the appeals and invitations it contained.

By 27 August, replies had been received from Chile, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden on behalf also of Denmark, Finland and Norway- and the United States and were submitted to the Special Committee. Replies were subsequently received from the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

The Special Committee held three meetings in 1979, on 2 and 17 April and 17 September. It considered, took note of and attached to its own report to the Assembly a report of its Working Group, which had held 11 meetings between 23 April and 2 July. The report said that, despite considerable efforts to complete agreed guidelines for conducting United Nations peacekeeping operations, the Group was unable to arrive at a consensus on any specific substantive proposal. Discussion had focused on such issues as the functions of the Secretary-General, appointment of a force commander, composition of a force, financing, and ways of ensuring United Nations readiness for prompt establishment of peace-keeping operations. The Group decided to request the Secretariat to prepare a revised edition of a working file containing material on observer missions and peace-keeping forces authorized by the Security Council, including information on administration and logistics, an account of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) operation, and developments in and information on other operations since April 1977. The Group attached to its report a United States working paper on the strengthening of United Nations peace-keeping capabilities.

Consideration by the General Assembly

At the General Assembly's regular 1979 session, the question of peace-keeping operations was discussed in the Special Political Committee from 5 to 7 November; 27 Member States took part in the debate.

Before the Committee was a draft resolution submitted by the Chairman following informal consultations with Committee Members. On 7 November, the Committee approved the draft by consensus and, on 23 November, the Assembly similarly adopted it as resolution 34/53.

By this resolution, the Assembly: took note of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations; again invited Member States to provide information on experience gained in peace-keeping operations for compilation by the Secretary-General; and again urged the Special Committee to expedite its work on guidelines, devoting attention to specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations, for report in 1980.

During the debate in the Special Political

Committee, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations reported that fundamental differences of principle and attitude had prevented the Committee from reaching a consensus both on guidelines and on specific measures related to practical implementation of peace-keeping operations. However, the Committee believed that efforts to find agreement should not be abandoned and that it would be in the Organization's best interests to renew the Committee's mandate.

Ireland, speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community, said that they continued to participate in United Nations peace-keeping operations by providing personnel and logistic support and, therefore, they again appealed for full co-operation to ensure the effectiveness of those operations. The refusal of a number of Member States to pay their share for the operations transferred the burden to States contributing troops, which was particularly heavy on developing States. The nine States hoped that replies received in answer to the Assembly's invitation in the resolution, together with those already received, would enable the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to deal more thoroughly with the problems related to such operations.

The USSR emphasized its consistent policy of seeking to strengthen the United Nations and said that only by conforming strictly to the provisions of the Charter could agreement be reached on the question of peace-keeping operations. The Security Council was the only organ authorized to take measures to maintain or restore international peace and security, and it was this organ, to the exclusion of any other, including the General Assembly, which had responsibility for decisions on questions concerning establishment, operation and financing of United Nations peace-keeping forces. Lack of progress in elaborating agreed guidelines was basically due to the fact that certain members of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations continued to treat the question in a manner contrary to the Charter of the United Nations. Afghanistan and the USSR recalled that they had voted against the Assembly's 1978 resolution on this subject² inasmuch as they had considered its provisions incompatible with the basic principles of the Charter.

Yugoslavia believed that profound conceptual differences dividing members of the Working Group were blocking a compromise. Yugoslavia was opposed to dividing the world into spheres of influence; peace-keeping operations should reflect the interests of the international community

as a whole and particularly the interests of small and medium-sized States which were most frequently subjected to pressure.

The German Democratic Republic supported the view that peace-keeping operations were exclusively the Security Council's responsibility. The Council should decide on measures to maintain and restore peace, including the financing of peace-keeping operations. Czechoslovakia said that the Council must determine the most suitable method of financing in each individual case and pointed out that it was empowered to establish a committee on the conduct of peace-keeping operations; establishment of such a committee was urgently required if there was to be adequate ongoing supervision of such operations.

While recognizing the Council's primary role in peace-keeping operations, several representatives drew attention to the Assembly's residual responsibility for world peace. Egypt considered that the genuine interests of all Member States, especially those not permanent members of the Council, were better served by reaffirming the Assembly's right to establish peace-keeping operations. Ghana said that the importance of the Assembly's role should be fully recognized, and Nigeria felt that, in view of its residual responsibility, the Assembly should circumvent the dilemma which had blocked progress for more than a decade. To break the deadlock within the Special Committee, Nigeria proposed establishment of an expert group to examine the whole question, bearing in mind legal and practical lessons gained from various peace-keeping operations.

Further to the matter of financing peace-keeping operations, Japan strongly urged the countries which had not fulfilled their financial obligations to reconsider their position. Nepal expressed support for the collective responsibility of all Member States for equitable sharing of the financial burden. Sweden, speaking on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway, held the same view, adding that it was

unacceptable for some countries to refuse to pay for some of the operations; Member States would be unwilling to take part in such operations unless assured of reimbursement according to established rules. Nigeria considered that, once an operation was authorized, it was inappropriate for some countries to withhold contributions. The German Democratic Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic considered that a victim of aggression should not be expected to contribute to costs of peace-keeping; the aggressor must be held responsible for material damage.

According to the United States, financial assistance alone was not enough, for, in order to facilitate peace-keeping operations, Member States should provide the United Nations with relevant information and experience. The United States also believed that the United Nations Emergency Force and UNIFIL had found a way around doctrinal controversies and had established a firm basis for the formation and management of future operations.

Japan cautioned against moving the problem out of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and suggested that a more constructive approach would be to recognize that such operations were already a vital aspect of the Organization's efforts to maintain international peace and security; attention should be devoted to their practical aspects.

There was general support for renewing the Special Committee's mandate, although disappointment was expressed at the lack of progress. Austria called for a serious exercise of political will, while Poland urged more readiness by States to comprehend the views of others. Canada urged that the Special Committee devote at least half its time to a serious examination of practical peace-keeping aspects. Indonesia agreed, and recommended that the proposals put forward by Canada among others should be studied closely.

Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 34th session Special Political Committee, meetings 21-24. Plenary meeting 76.

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/592. Report of Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations. (Annex: 12th report of Working Group.)

A/SPC/34/L.15. Draft resolution prepared following informal consultations and submitted by Chairman, approved by consensus by Special Political Committee on 7 November 1979, meeting 24.

A/34/678. Report of Special Political Committee.

Resolution 34/53, as recommended by Special Political Com-

mittee, A/34/678, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 23 November 1979, meeting 76.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2006(XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249(S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308(XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451(XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670(XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835(XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965(XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239(XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457(XXX) of 10 December 1975, 31/105 of 15 December 1976, 32/106 of 15 December 1977 and 33/114 of 18 December 1978.

Reaffirming once again the fundamental importance of the maintenance of international peace and security by the United Nations as set out in the Charter, Having examined the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and the report submitted to the Special Committee by its Working Group,

Concerned at the lack of progress during the past year towards the completion of agreed guidelines for conducting peace-keeping operations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and towards agreement concerning specific questions related to their practical implementation,

Emphasizing again that only by greater demonstration of political will and conciliation can such progress be achieved,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;
- 2. Repeats its invitations to Member States to report and to provide information on experience gained in peace-keeping operations;

- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a further compilation of the replies submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 above;
- 4. Urges once again the Special Committee to expedite its work for an early completion of agreed guidelines which will govern the conduct of peace-keeping operations of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter and to devote attention to specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations;
- 5. Requests the Special Committee to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects."

Chapter IX

Questions concerning the United Nations Charter and the strengthening of the role of the Organization

In 1979, the General Assembly considered the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization. The Special Committee had been established by the Assembly to examine in detail suggestions and proposals received from Governments with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, as well as the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States. The Special Committee continued during the year to consider proposals made with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, listing and identifying those which awakened special interest.

On 17 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/147 by which it asked the Special Committee to continue its work. It did not take a decision on a second text which sought to have the Committee review the Charter rule requiring the unanimity of the Security Council's permanent members for the adoption of decisions on non-procedural matters, and would have asked for a study on the right of veto. Details of these actions follow.

Report of the Special Committee

The Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization met at Geneva from 19 February to 16 March and submitted a report on its work to the General Assembly at its 1979 regular session which opened in September.

The Committee examined in particular proposals concerning questions which the Assembly, by a resolution of 16 December 1978, had requested it to consider in 1979: to complete a listing and examination of proposals made by Member States on peaceful settlement of disputes; to continue its work on listing and examining proposals regarding the maintenance of international peace and security; and to consider proposals on the rationalization of United Nations procedures for the maintenance of peace and security and any proposals under other topics.

The Committee also continued work on listing its proposals, identifying those of special interest, and according priority to areas where general agreement was possible.

Following past practice, the Committee established an open-ended Working Group to discuss the questions referred to it by the Assembly. The Group held 23 meetings between 21 February and 13 March and took up first the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes, using as its starting point the compilation of 51 proposals on the question set out in the Committee's 1978 report.² It also examined working papers submitted by its members.

On the basis of informal consultations, the Group agreed on a list of 21 proposals on the peaceful settlement of disputes, indicating for each the interest it had elicited and whether general agreement was possible. This was included in the Committee's report to the Assembly.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 182, resolution 33/94.

² Ibid., p. 178.

It was believed that general agreement might be reached on the following proposals: adopting an Assembly declaration on peaceful settlement of disputes as a first step towards a treaty on the subject, with a view to codifying general rules; preparing a list of competent and impartial authorities who, with the agreement among parties to a dispute, would appoint arbitrators; wider use of regional arrangements or agencies; encouraging bilateral agreements and including in conventions provisions for peaceful settlement of disputes; reminding States of the principle contained in Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Charter;³ refraining from actions that might make the peaceful solution of a dispute difficult or aggravate the controversy; enhancing the fact-finding capacity of the Security Council; preparing a handbook on United Nations facilities for peaceful settlement of disputes; preparing a questionnaire and a study on why States did not make greater use of existing mechanisms for settling disputes; encouraging greater use of methods set out in Chapter VI of the Charter, on pacific settlement of disputes;4 and encouraging the Security Council to make wider use of Charter Articles 28 and 29 on Council procedures,⁵ and of informal consultations for the discharge of its functions.

There was interest but no general agreement on proposals for: establishing a permanent Assembly commission to fulfil mediation, good offices and conciliation functions; encouraging the Security Council to consider establishing a standing body on fact-finding, conciliation and mediation; more frequent recourse to the International Court of Justice; expanding the list of parties entitled to request advisory opinions from the Court; extending the range of cases on which such opinions might be requested; recourse to means of settlement, with the participation of third parties, the mandatory acceptance of which would be agreed in advance; reminding States of the need for compliance with binding decisions rendered when parties in dispute had voluntarily resorted to a procedure for peaceful settlement; greater use by the Secretary-General of possibilities available to him under Charter Article 99,6 by which he could bring matters threatening peace and security to the Security Council's attention; enhancing the fact-finding capacity of the Assembly and the Secretary-General; and including an item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes" in the Assembly's agenda.

The Group's deliberations on other topicsthe questions of rationalization of existing procedures of the United Nations and of the maintenance of international peace and security-consisted of general statements and exchanges of views on specific proposals. The Group had before it 12 working papers on rationalization of existing United Nations procedures, six of which-by Egypt, France, Mexico, the Philippines, Romania and the United Kingdom- had been submitted at previous Committee sessions and six- by El Salvador and Mexico, Greece, the Philippines and Romania, Romania and Turkey, and two by the United States-at the current session. In addition to a series of proposals on the maintenance of international peace and security submitted to the Special Committee in 1977 and working papers presented by Cyprus, Mexico and Tunisia in 1978, the Working Group considered seven papers submitted at the current session by Greece, Romania, Sierra Leone, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. An additional working paper by the United Kingdom was not discussed for lack of time. Statements made by the Working Group's Rapporteur on the work carried out by the Group were included in the Committee's report, as well as the summary records of the Committee's meetings. The Committee expressed the view in its report that progress had been made towards fulfilment of its tasks.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The report of the Special Committee was considered by the Sixth (Legal) Committee at the 1979 regular session of the General Assembly. The Assembly also had before it a report of the Secretary-General containing observations relating to the work of the Special Committee from Cuba and the Dominican Republic, submitted pursuant to a 1978 Assembly request for new or updated comments and proposals.⁷

The Chairman of the Special Committee, introducing the report, said it had become clear during consideration of the proposals that the Committee would not have time to fulfil its mandate with regard to questions concerning the maintenance of international peace and security. The Committee members had therefore concentrated on presenting proposals and ideas for debate during the Assembly's current session.

The Sixth Committee's debate on the item concentrated on evaluating the work of the Special Committee, the extension of its mandate and possible changes to it, and two draft resolutions. A number of Members referred to substantive aspects of the three questions dealt with by the Special Committee at its 1979 session.

³ Article 2 (3) of the Charter states: "All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered."

⁴ For text of Chapter VI of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

⁵ For texts of Articles 28 and 29 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

⁶ For text of Article 99 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

⁷ See footnote 1.

Many States, including Australia, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Indonesia, Japan, Mali, Nepal, the Philippines, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United States and Yugoslavia, congratulated the Committee on the progress made at its 1979 session. Other countries, however, such as Italy, Sierra Leone and the United Republic of Tanzania, expressed dissatisfaction with what they viewed as very limited results. The USSR felt progress was more apparent than real, as no agreement had been reached on most proposals.

Belgium, Canada, Mexico, Nigeria and the United States had reservations on the format and presentation of the report. Denmark, Ireland and Israel felt, none the less, that the current report was an improvement on that submitted the previous year.

As to the Special Committee's future work, many States, including Canada, Chile, Egypt, France, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Mali, Mexico, the USSR and Uruguay, favoured further work on the peaceful settlement of disputes. Others, such as Cyprus, Kenya, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru (on behalf also of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela), the Philippines, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia, believed that priority should be given to the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Congo, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, and Zambia considered that the Committee's work on the question of rationalizing existing United Nations procedures should be given a low priority. The United Republic of Tanzania believed that that topic should be deleted from the Committee's mandate and felt, as did Brazil, that its work on the peaceful settlement of disputes, under active consideration by other specialized bodies of the United Nations, had been concluded. Argentina and Indonesia stressed that priority should be given to those issues on which there was no strong divergence of opinion.

On the general issue of Charter amendment, Algeria, Colombia, the Congo, Guinea, Lebanon, Mauritania, Nigeria, Romania, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zaire advocated giving serious consideration to amending the Charter, to reflect changes in the international community since the Second World War and to make the Organization more democratic.

China said no proposal should be discarded merely because it implied Charter amendment. Canada, the Netherlands, Pakistan, and Trinidad and Tobago said they were not opposed to selective amendments.

Many States, including Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, France, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, believed that the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security should be strengthened but that the solution lay in stricter observance of the Charter: efforts should be geared towards fuller use of its possibilities and not towards its revision.

India said that a number of proposals on the peaceful settlement of disputes merely reaffirmed the principles of the Charter, and Sweden felt that no agreement had been reached on the desirability of revising it.

On 17 December, the Assembly adopted, by a recorded vote of 116 to 0, with 23 abstentions, resolution 34/147 on the Special Committee's report.

By the resolution, the Assembly, while noting that progress had been made in fulfilling the Special Committee's mandate, considered that it had not yet completed its mandate. Taking note of the Committee's report, the Assembly decided that the Committee should continue listing proposals, identifying those of special interest, and according priority to consideration of areas on which general agreement was possible.

The Committee was requested at its next session: to continue its work on listing and examining proposals regarding the maintenance of international peace and security; and to consider proposals on the rationalization of existing procedures of the United Nations and, subsequently, on other topics. It was further requested to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes with a view to recommending a means of concluding the work on the basis of the list prepared by the Committee in 1978.

The Assembly requested the Committee to report again in 1980 and to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever it had significance for the outcome of its work, and urged full participation by its members. Governments were invited to submit or update their observations and proposals on the topic. The Secretary-General was requested to bring up to date as quickly as possible the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs.

The Sixth Committee had approved the text, which was sponsored by 38 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), on 28 November by 98 votes to 0, with 23 abstentions. It had been put to the vote at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United Republic of Tanzania. On an oral proposal by the USSR, priority in voting was given to this text over a

second resolution submitted by Guinea and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (see below). The vote on this motion was 64 to 29, with 23 abstentions.

In explanation of vote, some States, such as Guinea, Portugal and the United States, indicated that their position on the text might change in the plenary Assembly depending upon the results of the vote on the two-power resolution. The USSR expressed reservations on the text as a whole, while China, India, Jordan and the United Republic of Tanzania expressed reservations with regard to specific paragraphs of the draft which they found unacceptable or inadequate.

Jordan said it had some difficulty with a provision by which the Special Committee was requested to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement. Jordan did not deny its importance, but felt that the practice of working by consensus was responsible for the Committee's lack of progress. The United Republic of Tanzania also objected to that provision and to a paragraph by which the Assembly noted that progress had been made in fulfilling the Committee's mandate, since in its opinion the Committee had in fact been retrogressing. A provision that included in the Committee's agenda the question of rationalization of existing procedures was unacceptable to the United Republic of Tanzania, which found the description of the Committee's mandate vague and meaningless. The United Republic of Tanzania felt that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes should not be included in the mandate. India also had reservations on the paragraphs on peaceful settlement, believing that at the current stage it was not possible to engage in the codification and development of law on the subject by either a declaration or a convention.

China said that, in principle, it could accept the resolution, but endorsed the views expressed by the United Republic of Tanzania. It was China's hope, and Sierra Leone's expectation as well, that the Special Committee would seriously consider those views.

Also on 17 December, the Assembly adopted without vote decision 34/432, by which it accepted an offer by the Philippines to act as host to the Special Committee at its January/February 1980 session. The invitation had been extended in a letter of 21 September from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Philippines to the Secretary-General. The Sixth Committee had, without vote, recommended acceptance on 28 November, on an oral proposal by its Chairman.

The second draft resolution, submitted by Guinea and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, was approved by the Sixth Committee on 29 November by a recorded vote, requested by the Libyan

Arab Jamahiriya, of 43 to 34, with 44 abstentions. By its preamble, the Assembly would have: reaffirmed the principle of the sovereign equality of all United Nations Members; recognized the importance of the fundamental role played by the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security; noted that the rule that Council decisions on nonprocedural matters required the concurring votes of all the permanent members had often been abused, thus weakening the status of resolutions on the inalienable rights of peoples suffering as a result of racist regimes, foreign and colonialist domination and occupation; and stressed the urgent need for an alternative rule that would avoid the negative effects of past experience and the current situation.

By the operative provisions, the Assembly would have decided that the Special Committee should review the rule requiring the unanimity of the Council's permanent members for the adoption of decisions on non-procedural matters.⁸ When reviewing this rule, the Committee should take into consideration, inter alia: the principle of equality among States; the fact that the maintenance of international peace and security was a grave responsibility requiring the active participation of all countries and peoples; and the strengthening of the role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Secretary-General would have been requested to prepare, before the Assembly's 1980 regular session, a study on the right of veto, setting forth, in particular: views expressed in United Nations bodies on the difficulties raised by use of the right of veto with regard to the attainment of the purposes and principles of the United Nations; past efforts to alleviate the effects of the use of that right and their effectiveness; and- the proposals made in United Nations bodies to alleviate those effects and the replacement formulas for that right. Finally, Member States would have been called on to transmit views and observations on the right of veto, and the Special Committee would have been requested to submit to the Assembly in 1981 a report on possible alternatives to the Council's unanimity rule.

With regard to the proposed study on the right of veto, the Legal Counsel, in a statement on 28 November reproduced as a Sixth Committee document, stressed the extreme complexity and sensitivity of the study's subject-matter. He said that by the proposal the Secretariat would be called on to evaluate actual performance of States and their effectiveness and to formulate

conclusions in such a way as to adduce evidence in favour of a foregone conclusion which was not shared by the entire membership.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya commented on certain points raised by the Legal Counsel, noting that the views requested were States' views and the efforts and proposals made to alleviate the effects of the use of the right of veto meant the efforts and proposals of States. The Secretariat was asked only to reflect those views, efforts and proposals in order to provide guidelines for the Special Committee. With respect to the Legal Counsel's concern about the time required to prepare the proposed study, the sponsors would give sympathetic consideration at the 1980 session to such problems as the Secretariat might encounter.

The United States said that the two-power draft resolution sought to alter the mandate of the Special Committee defined by the text the Sixth Committee had just approved and would force States to take a position on the question of the right of veto of the Security Council's permanent members. The United States therefore moved that the two-power draft should not be put to the vote. That motion was rejected by 33 votes in favour to 42 against, with 38 abstentions.

Among States which explained their votes in the Sixth Committee in favour of the two-power draft resolution, Iraq stressed that it was necessary to observe the principle of the sovereign equality of all Member States and to grant no privileges to any States in an international organization. Bahrain, Togo and the 'United Republic of Tanzania believed the draft was not in contradiction to the Special Committee's mandate as approved in the 38-power resolution but rather complemented it. It was not the intention, according to Jordan and Pakistan, to prejudge the issue regarding the rule of unanimity among permanent Security Council members on nonprocedural matters. The draft merely called for a review of that rule and requested a report on possible alternatives.

Bulgaria, Hungary and Mongolia considered any attempt to amend the unanimity rule a threat to the United Nations. Sweden saw no reason to review it.

Greece said it felt that the proposal to replace the unanimity rule by another formula should be examined not as a matter of priority but within the context of the revision of the Charter as a whole. China said it regarded the examination and amendment of the Charter as a matter of utmost concern and therefore supported the draft, although it felt it could be improved. Papua New Guinea believed that the rule was necessary at the current stage of international relations.

Among speakers who explained their votes against the draft were the representatives of Austria, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and Portugal, who believed that its adoption would have an adverse effect on the Special Committee's future work and would prejudice the outcome of its deliberations. Jamaica abstained, convinced that a negotiating atmosphere was essential for success and that adoption of the two-power text might affect the Special Committee to the extent of moving some of its members to withdraw. Mongolia supported that view.

On this point, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and the USSR felt the proposal was contrary to the mandate of the Special Committee, as set out in the 38-power resolution just approved, and undermined the very existence of the Organization which was predicated on the principle of unanimity; their continued participation in the work of the Committee would be placed in doubt by the adoption of the text. According to France, the United Kingdom and the United States, the proposal was ill-advised, unrealistic and unacceptable; its adoption would be contrary to the prevailing spirit within the Special Committee and would necessitate their withdrawal also.

Italy and the Ukrainian SSR pointed to the imbalance the resolution would create in the Special Committee's mandate, while Israel doubted that the Committee's existing mandate was appropriate any longer. To the Ukrainian SSR, moreover, the draft represented a step towards undermining the activities of the Security Council. The Byelorussian SSR and Romania said that any modification of the right of veto on substantive matters could only harm the cause of peace and security.

Egypt said it maintained its position of principle in opposition to the right of veto. The United Arab Emirates said that the circumstances that had led to that right had changed; it felt that the study on the matter called for in the text should deal with its abuse. Uganda said that the right of veto should be explored fully under the mandate of the Special Committee.

Argentina and Zambia abstained in the Sixth Committee voting, stressing that, while they believed the veto to be an irritant and an anachronism, the methods and approach of the proposal were unlikely to prove successful or produce better results than consideration of the matter in the Special Committee. Democratic Yemen and Singapore emphasized the desirability of allowing flexibility so that all Committee members could contribute to its work. While Mexico opposed the principle of unanimity and expressed its concern over the abuse of the veto, it abstained in the voting because the draft had

several shortcomings. Yugoslavia explained that it viewed the right of veto in current world conditions as vital to the functioning of the Organization but had abstained because it welcomed any serious political discussion on the use of that right so as to prevent its misuse and avoid impediments to the Organization's functioning.

With regard to the recommendation of the Sixth Committee for the adoption of the two-power draft resolution, the Assembly, on a motion by Finland, decided on 17 December not to take a decision on that recommendation. The motion was adopted by a recorded vote of 55 to 43, with 36 abstentions.

In making the motion, Finland said that if the draft resolution were adopted the work of the Special Committee would be endangered, since the text was not supported by a majority of Members and some key Members, notably most of the

permanent members of the Security Council, had announced that they would no longer participate in the work of the Committee if controversial proposals contained in the draft were adopted.

Speaking in opposition to the motion, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya called on the Assembly not to submit to pressures from those powers which possessed the veto and which threatened a boycott of the Special Committee.

Also at its 1979 session, the Assembly's General Committee considered a request that an item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council" be placed on the Assembly's agenda. On 27 November, the Committee rejected a United States amendment to the effect that the question be included as part of the existing agenda item on the report of the Special Committee. (For details, see p. 435.)

Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

General Assembly- 34th session Fifth Committee, meeting 79. Sixth Committee, meetings 30-37, 39-41, 44, 47-51, 54, 55. Plenary meeting 105.

A/34/33. Report of Special Committee on Charter of United Nations and on Strengthening of Role of Organization.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/409. Report of Secretary-General (observations received from Governments).

A/34/761. Letter of 1 December from Romania (transmitting excerpt from report of Central Committee presented by President to 12th Congress of Romanian Communist Party, Bucharest, 19-23 November 1979).

A/C.6/34/L.10. Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.6/34/L.10/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 27 powers and by Barbados, Central African Republic, Chad, El Salvador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia, Uruguay and Zaire, approved by Sixth Committee on 28 November 1979, meeting 54, by 98 votes to 0, with 23 abstentions.

A/C.6/34/L.13, A/C.5/34/80, A/34/776. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Committee in A/34/769, para. 19. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/769. Report of Sixth Committee, para. 19: draft resolution.

Resolution 34/147, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/34/769, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 116 to 0, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma,

Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagas-car, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta,, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Bhutan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Israel, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mongolia, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam.

^aSubsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its support for the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 992(X) of 21 November 1955, 2285(XXII) of 5 December 1967, 2552(XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2697(XXV) of 11 December 1970, 2968(XXVII) of 14 December 1972 and 3349(XXIX) of 17 December 1974,

Recalling also its resolutions 2925(XXVII) of 27 November 1972, 3073(XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 and 3282(XXIX) of 12 December 1974 on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations.

Recalling especially its resolution 3499(XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, and its resolutions 31/28 of

29 November 1976, 32/45 of 8 December 1977 and 33/94 of 16 December 1978,

Hawing considered the report of the Special Committee,

Noting that progress has been made in fulfilling the mandate of the Special Committee,

Recalling its decision, adopted at its 4th plenary meeting on 21 September 1979, to include in the agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Settlement by peaceful means of disputes between States,"

Noting the importance that pre-session consultations among the members of the Special Committee and other interested States may have in facilitating the fulfilment of its task,

Considering that the Special Committee has not yet completed the mandate entrusted to it,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization;
- 2. Decides that the Special Committee should continue its work in pursuance of the following tasks with which it is entrusted:
- (a) To list the proposals which have been made or will be made in the Committee and to identify those which have awakened special interest;
- (b) To examine proposals which have been made or will be made in the Committee with a view to according priority to the consideration of those areas on which general agreement is possible;
- 3. Requests the Special Committee at its next session:
- (a) To continue its work on the proposals made by Member States regarding the question of the maintenance of international peace and security with a view to listing and examining those proposals;
- (b) To consider proposals made by Member States on the question of rationalization of existing procedures of the United Nations and, subsequently, any proposals under other topics;
- 4. Further requests the Special Committee, in the light of the progress it has achieved concerning the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes, to continue its work on this question with a view to developing and recommending a means of bringing the work to an appropriate conclusion on the basis of the list prepared by the Special Committee in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/94;
- 5. Requests the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that has significance for the outcome of its work;
- 6. Urges members of the Special Committee to participate fully in its work in fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to it:
- 7. Invites Governments to submit or to bring up to date, if they deem it necessary, their observations and proposals in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3499(XXX);
- 8. Requests the Secretary-General to render all assistance to the Special Committee;
- 9. Requests the Secretary-General to bring up to date as quickly as possible the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs, as mandated in resolutions 796(VIII) of 27 November 1953, 992(X) of 21 November 1955 and 2968(XXVII) of 14 December 1972;
- 10. Requests the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization."

A/C.6/34/L.11. Letter of 21 September from Philippines. A/34/769. Report of Sixth Committee, para. 20: recommendation, as orally proposed by Sixth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Sixth Committee on 28 November 1979, meeting 54.

Decision 34/432, to accept the offer of the Government of the Philippines to act as host to the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization at Manila from 28 January to 22 February 1980, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/34/769, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105.

A/C.6/34/6. Statement by Legal Counsel in Sixth Committee on 28 November 1979, meeting 54.

A/C.6/34/L.8 and Rev.1. Guinea and Libyan Arab Jamahiri-ya: draft resolution and revision, approved by Sixth Committee on 29 November 1979, meeting 55, by recorded vote of 43 to 34, with 44 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, China, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam

Abstaining: Argentina, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Swaziland, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

A/34/769. Report of Sixth Committee, para. 21: draft resolution.^a

^aA motion by Finland that the General Assembly take no decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Sixth Committee was adopted by the Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 55 to 43, with 36 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia

Against: Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Gabon, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire.

Other documents

Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs, Supplements Nos. 1 to 3, Articles 1-111 of the Charter: Table of Contents and Subject Index. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.V.2.

Chapter X

Matters relating to Africa

Matters concerning South Africa's Apartheid Policies

During 1979, the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa were again the subject of action by various United Nations organs.

Members of the Security Council, through a statement by its President, called on South Africa in April to spare the life of Solomon Mahlangu, identified in the Council debate as a South African militant who had been tried for murder and condemned to death. Mr. Mahlangu was executed on 6 April. In September, through another statement by the President, the Council condemned the proclamation that month of the so-called independence of Venda, the third bantustan ("tribal homeland") established by South Africa. A Committee of the Council reported in December on implementation of the Council's 1977 arms embargo against South Africa.

The Special Committee against Apartheid reported on its activities and on major developments in South Africa, and made recommendations on ways of accelerating and intensifying the international campaign against apartheid. It also submitted a special report on relations between Israel and South Africa.

In December 1979, the General Assembly adopted 19 resolutions on apartheid and its consequences. One of these was an omnibus text on the situation in South Africa, by which the Assembly condemned several States by name for their collaboration with the Pretoria regime and called for the severance of economic and military relations (resolution 34/93 A). It also adopted a Declaration on South Africa calling for steps intended to eliminate apartheid practices through international pressure (resolution 34/93 O).

Four resolutions related to the issue of sanctions against South Africa. The Assembly called for a tightening of the arms embargo (resolution 34/93 D), requested the Security Council to consider a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa (34/93 F), and urged it to consider putting a halt to new foreign investment there

(34193 Q. It also decided to organize in 1980 an International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa (34/93 C).

After receiving a report by the Secretary-General giving no corroboration to a report that South Africa might have exploded a nuclear device in September, the Assembly called on States to cease any nuclear collaboration with South Africa and requested the Security Council to consider mandatory measures to prevent it from becoming a nuclear power resolution 34/93 E).

The Assembly condemned what it termed Israel's continuing and increasing collaboration with South Africa and demanded that it terminate such collaboration (resolution 34/93 P).

The Assembly appealed for increased international assistance to the oppressed people and the liberation movement of South Africa (resolution 34/93 I), denounced the establishment of bantustans and called on States to prohibit their nationals from dealing with such entities (34/93 G).

Social and humanitarian issues were the subject of four resolutions. The Assembly demanded the release of all victims of repressive laws in South Africa and declared that captured South African freedom fighters were entitled to prisoner-of-war status (resolution 34/93 H). It appealed for contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (34/93 B) and to meet the special needs of women and children oppressed by apartheid (34/93 K). It authorized continued work by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, which reported that it had completed all but one article of the text (34/93 N).

In the area of information, the Assembly urged States and organizations to disseminate information against apartheid and prevent the use of media in South Africa's propaganda interest (resolution 34/93 L). It requested priority for apartheid in United Nations public information output and asked the Secretary-General to pro-

vide funds for the information programmes of liberation movements (34/93 J). It called for closer co-operation with non-governmental organizations opposing apartheid (34/93 M), and approved a work programme for the Special Committee against Apartheid (34/93 R).

In addition to these 18 resolutions considered

directly in plenary meetings, the Assembly decided to enlarge the assistance programme for South African student refugees living in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia to include student refugees from Namibia and Zimbabwe (resolution 34/174).

Details of these and related matters are given in the following subchapters.

Political and other developments

Security Council consideration of the question of South Africa

Communications (January-April)

On 5 March 1979, Angola transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a communiqué issued by the front-line States on 4 March, at the end of a two-day summit meeting at Luanda. Participating were Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. The meeting strongly condemned the co-ordinated acts of aggression committed by the racist and fascist régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia against the front-line States and appealed to the international community to assist the front-line States to reinforce their defence capability, so that they could more effectively fulfil their historical duty as the strategic rear base of the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

On 15 March, Sri Lanka, as Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, transmitted the text of the final communiqué of an Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting held by the Bureau at Maputo, Mozambique, from 26 January to 2 February. The Bureau condemned what it termed the complicity of those Western powers and Israel which were enhancing the military and repressive capability of the South African régime, particularly by extending sophisticated technological and other assistance for the manufacture of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. It noted with concern plans to defend imperialist interests in the southern hemisphere and the sea route around the Cape of Good Hope through the establishment of an aggressive military pact that might include South Africa. The Bureau called on all member countries of the non-aligned movement to provide a dynamic lead to the international community to step up concrete support commensurate with the needs of the national liberation struggle in South Africa, called for strict and effective implementation of the Security Council's 1977 resolution imposing an arms embargo against South Africa,1 and called on all States to urge the imposition of an oil embargo.

Consideration by the Security Council (5 April)

On 5 April 1979, the Ivory Coast, on behalf of the African group of Member States at the United Nations, requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation created in South Africa by the renewed outbreak of acts of repression by the racist régime of South Africa against the African nationalist freedom fighters and against the black population of that country, committed in implementation of that Government's policy of apartheid.

Also on 5 April, Sri Lanka, as Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, requested an urgent meeting of the Council in connexion with the declared intention of the South African Government to execute Solomon Mahlangu. Sri Lanka also urged the Council President to contact the South African authorities to secure a stay of the execution.

On the same date, in a letter to the Secretary-General referring to appeals for clemency it had received in the case of Mr. Mahlangu, South Africa furnished background information on him and on the events which had led to his conviction for a 1977 murder of two persons and his subsequent sentence. It added that the trial court had found no extenuating circumstances.

The Security Council considered the question of South Africa on 5 April.

The representative of the Ivory Coast was invited, at his request, to participate in the Council's discussion without the right to vote. He stated, on behalf of the African group, that Mr. Mahlangu had been condemned to death because he had participated in the revolt of the black communities in 1976 and 1977. Mr. Mahlangu had been accused of murders, offences against the Terrorism Act and, particularly, of being a militant in the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC). The speaker recalled that the General Assembly, in January 1979, had urged that steps be taken to save the lives of Mr. Mahlangu and other captured freedom fighters.²

l See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 161, resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977.

² See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 210, resolution 33/183 F of 24 January 1979.

Nigeria recalled that the Council, in 1977, had expressed support for, and solidarity with, all those struggling to eliminate apartheid and all victims of violence and repression by the South African regime, and had demanded the release of all persons imprisoned under arbitrary security laws or detained for their opposition to apartheid.³

At the conclusion of this discussion, the President, after consulting with the Council members, made the following statement on their behalf:

The Security Council expresses its grave concern lest the Government of South Africa proceed with the execution of Mr. Solomon Mahlangu despite appeals from various countries and a number of world leaders, as well as the Secretary-General.

It also recalls the appeal for clemency made by the family of Mr. Mahlangu to the South African authorities through his lawyer. The Security Council also recalls the efforts of the General Assembly to save the lives of Mr. Mahlangu and other South African leaders of the African people under sentence of death.

Members of the Security Council hereby endorse the appeal already made by their President. They make a solemn call to the Government of South Africa to spare the life of Mr. Mahlangu and others facing the same fate in South Africa.

Communications (June-July)

Three letters were sent in 1979 to the Security Council by the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid. The first, dated 11 June, transmitted the text of a declaration adopted by the Committee on 25 May at its special session at Kingston, Jamaica, which included a call for imposition by the Council of effective and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.⁴ In the other two letters, dated 11 June and 20 July, the Acting Chairman stated that the Committee wished to emphasize the importance of urgent action to stop all loans to, and to impose an effective oil embargo against, South Africa, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions.

Consideration by Security Council (21 September)

On 14 September 1979, Liberia, Chairman of the African group at the United Nations for September, requested the Security Council President to undertake consultations among Council members so that the Council could take action with regard to the proclamation by the Pretoria regime on 13 September of the so-called independence of the bantustan Venda.

On 20 September, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid transmitted the text of a statement he had issued on 11 September condemning that proclamation. He recalled

that the General Assembly had declared in 1977 that proclamations of "independence" of bantustans were totally invalid and had called on all Governments to deny any form of recognition to them.⁵

The Security Council considered the question of South Africa on 21 September.

The President read out the text of the following statement which, as a result of consultations held among Council members, he had been authorized to make on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council notes that, on 13 September 1979, the South African regime proclaimed Venda, an integral part of South African territory, a so-called "independent" state, in pursuance of its apartheid and bantustanization policy.

The Security Council recalls its resolution 417(1977),⁶ in which it demanded that the racist regime of South Africa should abolish the policy of bantustanization. It also recalls its resolutions 402(1976)⁷ and 407(1977),⁸ in which it endorsed General Assembly resolution 31/6 A of 26 October 1976⁹ on this matter. The Council further takes note of General Assembly resolution 32/105 N of 14 December 1977¹⁰ on the question of bantustans.

The Security Council condemns the proclamation of the so-called "independence" of Venda and declares it totally invalid. This action by the South African regime, following similar proclamations in the case of the Transkei and Bophuthatswana, denounced by the international community, is designed to divide and dispossess the African people and establish client States under its domination in order to perpetuate apartheid. It further aggravates the situation in the region and, hinders international efforts for just and lasting solutions.

The Security Council calls upon all Governments to deny any form of recognition to the so-called "independent" bantustans, to refrain from any dealings with them and to reject travel documents issued by them, and urges Governments of Member States to take effective measures to prohibit all individuals, corporations and other institutions under their jurisdiction from having any dealings with the so-called "independent" bantustans.

The only member which spoke in the Council, the United States, said that its policy was to withhold recognition of and all forms of official relations with Transkei and Bophuthatswana. It would apply the same strict policy to Venda, which was an integral part of South Africa.

10 See footnote 5.

³ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 161, resolution 417(1977) of 31 October 1977

⁴ For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II. 5 See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 175, resolution 32/105 N of 14 December 1977

⁶ See footnote 3. 7 See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 170, resolution 402(1976) of 22 December

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 230, resolution 407(1977) of 25 May 1977. 9 See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 134, resolution 31/6 A.

On 24 September, South Africa stated in a letter to the Council President that, in the view of the South African Government, the Council meeting of 21 September had been totally unnecessary. South Africa rejected the President's statement as an attempt to deny self-determination to the people of Venda. The Council had no authority or jurisdiction in the matter. Venda had become an independent State and was free to pursue its own policies.

Implementation of the arms embargo

Eight letters from Member States were received between April and September 1979 in response to a request by the Secretary-General, in a note verbale of 21 March, for information about violations of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in 1977. The note was sent at the request of the Security Council Committee Established by Resolution 421(1977) concerning the Question of South Africa, set up in 1977 to examine progress in implementing the embargo, study ways of making it more effective and seek information on what States had done to implement it. 12

Six of the Governments which responded-Angola, the German Democratic Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Suriname, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR-stated that they did not have any political, economic, military or other links with the South African minority regime.

Benin, responding on 3 April, said it believed that the Committee had received information concerning firms or enterprises of Member States violating the embargo. It wondered whether the Committee's closed-door methods of work on such a sensitive and important question were effective and worthwhile, and suggested that it meet in public.

On 26 December, the Committee submitted to the Council a report on nuclear collaboration with South Africa. The question was considered by the Committee and in a working group at 13 meetings held between 3 April and 20 December.

The report set out the different points of view expressed by Committee members on the type of action to be recommended to the Council to avert the danger that South Africa might acquire nuclear weapons. Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Kuwait, Jamaica, Nigeria, the USSR and Zambia considered that the Council should immediately prohibit all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa. The other members of the Committee, which was composed of all members of the Council, could not accept that proposal on the ground that it would not promote South Africa's adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear

Weapons (Non-Proliferation Treaty)¹³ and acceptance of international safeguards. Norway proposed that the Council call on States which continued to collaborate with South Africa in the nuclear field to stop such collaboration, unless South Africa accepted full-scope international safeguards.

On 31 December, the Chairman of the Committee transmitted to the Council a report adopted unanimously by the Committee on 20 December. The report contained an account of the Committee's work from 28 February 1978 to 20 December 1979. During that time, the Committee had: adopted guidelines for its work and procedures for investigating alleged violations of the arms embargo; examined the April 1978 report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the embargo;14 investigated seven specific cases of alleged violations; considered the question of existing contractual arrangements with and licences granted to South Africa relating to the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition, and military equipment and vehicles, as well as the export of arms and related matériel to South Africa prior to the embargo; considered the question of nuclear collaboration with South Africa; and heard speakers on the arms embargo, including the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Vice-Chairman of the Sanctions Committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and representatives of non-governmental organizations, particularly anti-apartheid organizations, and considered proposals made by them.

An annex to the report listed 118 States which had reported to the Secretary-General on measures taken to implement the arms embargo. The Committee reported that 36 States had replied to the Secretary-General's request for information relating to the Committee's terms of reference, no State had brought to its attention any information relating to specific violations, and 41 States had not replied.

Further communication

On 23 November 1979, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, current Chairman of the African group of States at the United Nations, transmitted a document from ANC condemning the death sentence imposed on James Daniel Mange and the long-term imprisonment of his colleagues (the "Pietermaritzburg 12"). According to the document, the Supreme Court of South Africa,

¹¹ See footnote 1.

¹² See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 162, resolution 421(1977) of 9 December 77.

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 16, resolution 2373(XXII) of 12 June 1968, annexing text of Treaty.

¹⁴ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 189.

on 15 November, had sentenced Mr. Mange, an ANC freedom fighter, to death, and had imposed 14- to 19-year prison sentences on 11 of his colleagues for charges of high treason and 43 alternate counts. It was stated that this was the first time since 1945 that a death sentence had been passed on someone who had not committed any acts of violence.

Reports of Special Committee against Apartheid

On 25 October 1979, the Special Committee against Apartheid submitted its annual report to the General Assembly and the Security Council. The report contained a review of the Committee's work during 1979, as well as conclusions and recommendations.

Among its activities during the year, the Committee followed and publicized developments concerning military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa by Governments and transnational corporations. On 24 and 25 February, it organized a seminar in London on nuclear collaboration with South Africa, which called for urgent international action to end such collaboration. On 20 March, its Chairman wrote to the Chairman of the Security Council's arms embargo Committee expressing concern about reports of continuing infringement of the Council's arms embargo against South Africa and requesting a meeting of the Council Committee at which his Committee could present information and proposals. A World Campaign against Nuclear and Military Collaboration with South Africa, sponsored by the British Anti-apartheid Movement in co-operation with other movements, was launched in London on 28 March with the Committee's encouragement.

The Committee continued to follow developments on economic and other collaboration with South Africa. On 5 March, its Chairman, speaking on the Committee's behalf, commended Iran for deciding to cut off oil supplies to South Africa, and on 22 August the Committee commended Nigeria for nationalizing the assets of the British Petroleum Company for its oil sales to South Africa. It communicated with a number of Governments and with the Secretary-General regarding bank loans to South Africa, sending to several States copies of a study documenting 158 loans, totalling nearly \$5.5 billion, made to South African borrowers between 1972 and 1978 by 382 banks encompassing 22 nationalities.

Responding to action by South African authorities against opponents of apartheid, the Chairman of the Committee condemned on 11 May the trial and sentencing of the "Soweto 11," who had been convicted on sedition charges on 30 April, and he called on 22 May for an end to the trial of Zeph Mothopeng and 17 others

charged in Bethal under the Terrorism Act. On 6 April, the Committee condemned the execution of Solomon Mahlangu (see p. 167). On 12 September, it commemorated the second anniversary of the killing of Steven Biko, founder of the Black Consciousness Movement in South Africa. It sent a cable of condolences to the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) following the assassination on 12 June of David Sibeko, Director of Foreign Affairs and member of that organization's Presidential Commission.

The Committee continued to seek adherence by additional States to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. It appealed repeatedly for increased assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and to their liberation movement. It continued to promote the international campaign to achieve the total boycott of apartheid sports teams, protesting to the United Kingdom Government against reported plans for a South African tour by six British rugby teams, and commending France, the Netherlands and the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States for their stands against inviting South African athletes.

The Committee continued to push for the dissemination of information against apartheid, including contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid established under a 1973 resolution of the General Assembly. It maintained contacts with international and national trade unions with a view to promoting concerted action against apartheid. It also cooperated with student and youth organizations, participating with the United Nations Educational, Scientific. and Cultural Organization in organizing a World Conference of Youth and Students on the Struggle of the Peoples, Youth and Students of Southern Africa, held in Paris from 19 to 22 February.

The International Anti-Apartheid Year, proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1977, 17 ended on 21 March 1979, at which time the Committee launched the international mobilization against apartheid. On that day it held a special meeting at United Nations Headquarters, New York, to observe the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Other special meetings at Headquarters were held to mark the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling Peoples of South Africa (16 June) and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (11 October). All three days had been proclaimed by the Assembly.

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 103, resolution 3068(XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, annexing text of Convention.

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 93, resolution 3151 C (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973. 17 See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 164, resolution 32/105 B of 14 December 1977.

The Committee held two special sessions away from Headquarters at which it paid tribute to eminent personalities for their contribution to the liberation struggle in South Africa. It met at Atlanta, Georgia, United States, on 16 January in tribute to Martin Luther King, slain civil rights leader in the United States. It met at Kingston, Jamaica, from 22 to 25 May, in tribute to Caribbean leaders Marcus Garvey of Jamaica, George Padmore and Sylvester Williams of Trinidad and Tobago, Frantz Fanon of Martinique, Dantes Bellegarde of Haiti and Jose Marti of Cuba. The Committee adopted a declaration in Kingston calling for the imposition of effective and mandatory Security Council sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. It held a special meeting on 6 April to observe the twentieth anniversary of PAC.

It organized an International Seminar on Children under Apartheid, held in Paris from 18 to 20 June in co-operation with the Non-Governmental Organizations Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization. It sent representatives to 29 conferences, seminars and meetings, and its Chairman sent messages to 12 conferences and other events.

In its conclusions and recommendations, the Committee observed that the situation in South Africa had worsened. More discriminatory and repressive legislation had been enacted; the apartheid régime had persisted with its scheme to dismember the country through the creation of bantustans; and repression against opponents of apartheid had intensified, as had aggression against neighbouring States.

The Committee stated that, in desperation, the apartheid régime had committed more crimes and aggression and that its effort to acquire nuclear capability endangered regional and international peace and security. However, the liberation struggle had advanced, as indicated by armed clashes between the liberation movement and the régime and the mass mobilization of the movement under difficult conditions.

It observed that racist domination, plunder and exploitation were the main causes of the crisis in South Africa. Freedom, peace and security in southern Africa could come only with the elimination of apartheid and with self-determination. To that end it urged effective support for the liberation struggle.

The defiance of the apartheid régime was possible, the Committee found, because of the refusal of its major trading partners—particularly France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States—to respect United Nations resolutions, and also be-

cause transnational corporations continued to collaborate with the régime. The Committee reiterated its conviction that only sanctions could force South Africa to accept peaceful change. The United Nations must launch an international campaign to mobilize world opinion for total sanctions. Co-ordinated measures should be considered to dissuade Governments and transnational corporations from further collaboration with South Africa.

The Committee emphasized the importance of unilateral measures by some Governments committed to South African liberation. It commended Grenada, Iran and Nicaragua for breaking relations with South Africa. Norway and Sweden were commended for prohibiting new investments. Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania were congratulated for denying the benefits of economic co-operation to countries and corporations that violated United Nations resolutions for disengagement from South Africa.

The Committee stressed what it saw as the grave and imminent danger that South Africa might acquire nuclear capability. It urged the Security Council to require all States to terminate all supply of nuclear equipment and material, transfer of nuclear technology, training and exchange of nuclear scientists, and financial assistance to South Africa's nuclear programme. It also called for the total cessation of all military collaboration with South Africa, and specifically for a recall of military attaches.

The Committee viewed economic sanctions and the termination of airline and shipping connexions with South Africa as crucial. It regretted continued collaboration by South Africa's major trading partners and appealed to the Assembly to call for an end to such collaboration. It urged the Assembly and the Security Council to request States to prohibit the supply of oil and oil products and related capital and technology to South Africa. It asked for Assembly authorization to organize in 1980 an International Conference for Sanctions against South Africa.

It urged the Assembly to call for an end to Government promotion of trade with or investment in South Africa, and it said the United Nations and its agencies should set an example by withholding facilities and investments from firms which continued to invest in or make loans to South Africa, refraining from purchase of South African products and prohibiting official travel on South African airways or shipping lines.

The Committee recommended that States take all appropriate measures to prevent sports exchanges with South Africa and terminate visa-free entry privileges to South Africans. It drew attention to the need for humanitarian and educational assistance, as well as assistance to

permit the continued liberation struggle by all means, including armed struggle. It also recommended an Assembly appeal for aid to strengthen the defence capability of the front-line States and assistance to compensate for their economic sacrifice in support of the struggle.

The Committee called for an intensified campaign for the release of South African prisoners and a denunciation of the torture and execution of patriots. It urged support for efforts to secure prisoner-of-war status for captured freedom fighters and full political status for political prisoners. Also, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights should be encouraged to persist in efforts to visit political prisoners and detainees.

On information matters, the Committee recommended increased efforts to counter South African propaganda. It called on the Assembly to ask Governments and organizations to cooperate with the United Nations in the production and dissemination of information against apartheid.

On 2 November, the Special Committee submitted a special report to the Assembly and the Security Council on relations between Israel and South Africa, as requested by the Assembly in January 1979.¹⁸ The Committee found that, in spite of condemnations, there was growing collaboration between the two countries. In April 1979, the South African Government had approved the issue of \$20 million worth of Israeli bonds on the South African market, the first time foreigners had been allowed to borrow there. Equally indicative was a report in an Israeli newspaper that South Africa had decided to transfer its Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

In the military and nuclear field, the Committee cited reports that Israel was one of the few countries that participated in the military aspects of South Africa's nuclear programme, and that Israel had given provisional approval to South African companies to submit construction tenders for a large military complex in the Negev desert. The Institute for Strategic Studies in London was quoted as naming Israel as one of the main suppliers of arms to South Africa. Israel was also reported to have sent advisers to train the South African army in anti-guerrilla warfare and to have exchanged laser enrichment know-how for South African uranium. Other reports were that military electronics shipments were being made to South Africa and that Israel was building advanced missile craft for South

The Committee reported that economic rela-

tions between Israel and South Africa had expanded considerably. Trade missions were being exchanged to cope with increasing trade, said to have exceeded \$100 million a year for the first time in 1978. An agreement in principle had been reported in January for the annual supply of 750,000 to 1 million tons of coal to Israel.

According to press reports, two noticeable features of growing economic relations were joint projects and South African investments in Israel, including partnership in a large steel-fabrication project and investment in the construction of a kitchenware manufacturing plant. Smaller projects were also reported to be in the works.

The report added that relations between the two countries in culture, sports, tourism and other areas were also growing.

Israel criticized this report during the General Assembly's debate on apartheid in November (see p. 178).

The results of three meetings organized in 1979 by or in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid were transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Committee's Chairman.

The first of these was the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, held in London on 24 and 25 February. Its report was sent to the Security Council. In its conclusions, the Seminar expressed grave concern over the threat to Africa and world peace caused by South Africa's nuclear capacity. It called for an immediate end to collaboration with South Africa at various levels by Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Seminar rejected as inadequate any safeguards that the régime might be persuaded to accept, including accession to the Proliferation Treaty. Instead, it recommended that the Security Council consider mandatory measures under- Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter to end all nuclear collaboration with South Africa, require the dismantling of its nuclear plants, and warn that any further pursuit of its nuclear programme would result in further international action, including effective collective sanctions. It also appealed to the United Nations and the international community to have existing contracts and agreements relating to nuclear co-operation with South Africa cancelled.

In a letter of 23 March to the Special Committee Chairman, transmitted to the Council by the Secretary-General, Romania denied a partici-

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 209, resolution 33/183 D of 24 January 1979.

pant's statement in the Seminar report that Romanians had attended a 1978 international conference on nuclear technology held in South Africa.

The conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Children under Apartheid, held in Paris from 18 to 20 June, were transmitted to the Assembly. The Seminar said the crimes perpetrated against black children in southern Africa were an affront to humanity and called for urgent international action. It cited unequal educational opportunity, extreme poverty and starvation, the separation of families, brutal repression, and barbaric massacres in bombing raids against the front-line States. The rights of the children in southern Africa could not be secured unless apartheid was destroyed.

The Seminar recommended a number of steps to publicize the plight of these children, in part by giving special attention to the matter during the International Year of the Child (1979) and by publishing information materials and textbooks. It urged the Special Committee against Apartheid to encourage investigations by the United Nations and others of the crimes against children in southern Africa. It asked the United Nations and non-governmental organizations to be generous in assisting liberation movements to produce and distribute books on apartheid and the liberation struggle, and in aiding child refugees. It made a special appeal to Governments and agencies to increase their contributions for refugees from South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, especially for programmes geared to the education and welfare of school-age children.

Also transmitted to the Assembly was the Declaration of the International Seminar on the Role of Transnational Corporations in South Africa, organized by the British Anti-apartheid Movement in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid and held in London from 2 to 4 November. Participants, the Declaration said, were convinced that transnational corporations bore a major share of responsibility for maintaining apartheid, strengthening the racist régime's repressive and military power, and undermining international action to promote freedom and human dignity in South Africa. The home Governments of those firms deserved condemnation. The participants rejected the contention that transnationals could become instruments for promoting freedom and equality through their economic involvement in South Africa.

The Seminar called for total Security Council sanctions against South Africa, universally applied and effectively monitored. These should include a prohibition of military and nuclear transactions, an oil embargo and an end to the flow of

finance. Also, co-ordinated campaigns must be launched against key transnational corporations which helped South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and in the petroleum industry, against banks and financial institutions which made loans to that country, and against other providers of crucial support. Their influence on and control over news media in other countries should be exposed, along with the operations of some media as transnational corporations with interests in South Africa.

Decisions of Economic and Social Council and Commission on Human Rights

Assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1979/54, adopted without vote on 2 August 1979, urged organizations in the United Nations system to intensify their assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement. It requested its President to consult with the Chairmen of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 19 with a view to extending the maximum possible assistance to the people concerned. The President was asked to report on the matter at the Council's second regular session of 1980.

The Council dealt with this matter in response to a January 1979 request by the General Assembly that it review annually, in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, the assistance provided by the United Nations system in this regard.²⁰

The Council's decision was recommended by the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, which on 20 July had approved it without vote. The text was proposed orally by the Chairman.

The Assembly adopted a further resolution on this subject in December (see p. 182).

Assistance to South African student refugees

As requested by the General Assembly in 1978, 21 the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Assembly in 1979 concerning assistance to South African student refugees. Annexed to his report were the findings of a review mission

¹⁹ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

²⁰ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 213, resolution 33/183 K of 24 January 1979.

²¹ Ibid., p. 216, resolution 33/164 of 20 December 1978.

which had visited four southern African countries between 10 and 27 May and had examined the situation of the South African student refugees in the course of assessing other United Nations special economic assistance programmes.

The mission noted that there was a continual influx of South African student refugees into the four host countries: Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia. The situation was not expected to improve because of the unsettled political conditions in the region and because of South Africa's progressive application of its bantustan policies. The Governments of the four countries, with the co-operation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), had provided facilities for the refugees and had made clear their intention of giving asylum to those who sought it.

The report indicated that large groups of people, mainly families, had recently crossed into Swaziland and Lesotho to escape inclusion in the bantustan which the South African Government had decided to create on their traditional territory, and had been accorded refugee status. Among the new arrivals in Swaziland were 1,400 primary-school children.

The mission described a number of projects established as part of an emergency assistance programme set up in response to a 1976 Assembly request. These included the building and improvement of educational facilities and student residences, construction of refugee centres, counselling services and placement in African schools. Contributions for assistance to student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, as reported to UNHCR, amounted to \$4,752,265 as of May 1979, in addition to \$15,943,587 contributed for refugees throughout southern Africa.

The mission concluded that host Governments would require substantial international assistance for some time to help them provide care, maintenance and education to South African student refugees.

On 27 July, when the Economic and Social Council took up this report, the United Nations Joint Co-ordinator for Special Economic Assistance Programmes said that the four countries could not be expected to carry alone the burden of caring for the South African student refugees. Accordingly, the Secretary-General had appealed to the international community to continue and increase support for those refugees. The UNHCR representative said his Office's activities in southern Africa had intensified as a result of the great increase in the number of refugees entering Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland following the Soweto incidents of June 1976 and other refugee movements.

By decision 1979/45, adopted, without vote, on 27 July on an oral proposal by the President, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's report.

The General Assembly adopted a resolution on this subject in December (see p. 185).

Other matters

The Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights adopted a number of other resolutions in 1979 touching on South Africa's apartheid policies. (For page references to texts of Council resolutions and decision, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

On 9 May, by resolution 1979/3 on implementation of the General Assembly's Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1973-1983), the Council recommended the text of a resolution for adoption by the Assembly at its 1979 regular session (for details, see p. 797).

By two resolutions adopted on 5 March, the Commission appealed for wider accession by States to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. By one of them, it also called on States parties to implement the provision in the Convention calling for the prosecution and punishment of persons guilty of that crime (for details, see p. 810). By another resolution of the same date, it requested an updated version in 1980 of a report on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa (for details, see p. 811).

On 6 March, the Commission proposed a series of actions against apartheid in South Africa based on recommendations of its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, including an investigation of cases of torture and murder of detainees. The Council, noting this resolution in its decision 1979/33 of 10 May, recommended an investigation into the treatment of prisoners and the lot of black children in South Africa, and requested the Assembly to act on the Commission's proposals for special meetings by United Nations bodies devoted to the struggle against apartheid, a study of the South African Government's legitimacy, and an annual symposium on apartheid and racial discrimination. (For details, see p. 812.)

In another action of 6 March, the Commission expressed appreciation to Iran for having severed all relations with, and having stopped all oil

²² See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 144, resolution 31/126 of 16 December 1976.

supplies to, the South African régime (for details, see p. 813).

By a resolution of 21 February, on the right of peoples to self-determination, the Commission condemned the policy of States which maintained relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa and the massacres of innocent people committed by those régimes (for details, see p. 833).

The Council, by resolution 1979/39 of 10 May, demanded the immediate and complete abolition of all restrictions on the trade union rights of African workers in southern Africa, and the immediate and unconditional recognition of all African trade unions (for details, see p. 859).

By resolution 1979/75 of 3 August, the Council called on States to terminate all collaboration by their nationals and by transnational and other corporations of their nationality with the racist régimes in southern Africa (for details, see p. 627).

The Council, by resolution 1979/50 of 2 August, requested United Nations organizations to continue withholding assistance to the South African Government (for details, see p. 1021).

Consideration by the General Assembly

General aspects

The adoption by the General Assembly in December 1979 of 18 resolutions under the agenda item on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa was preceded by a debate on the item held in plenary meetings from 6 to 9 November. Prior to this debate, reports of a possible nuclear explosion by South Africa were brought to the Assembly's attention on 26 October, on which date the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to investigate the matter. In addition to the States whose representatives spoke in the debate on apartheid, the Assembly was addressed by Mfanafuthi Johnstone Makatini of ANC and Henry E. Isaacs of PAC.

The Special Political Committee, on 12 November, heard statements on the item by representatives of four non-governmental organizations, in accordance with a decision by the Assembly that organizations having a special interest in the question could be heard. The speakers were: George Houser, Executive Director of the American Committee on Africa; Nouri Abdulrazzak, Acting Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization; Romesh Chandra, President, and Sekou Souvano and Amos Ngwenya, members of the delegation, of the World Peace Council; and Vassos Lyssarides, Secretary-General of the International Committee against Apartheid, Racial Discrimina-

tion and Colonialism in Southern Africa. On 12 December, the Assembly, by decision 34/423 adopted, without vote, on an oral proposal of its President, took note of the Special Political Committee's report on these hearings.

In addition to the 18 resolutions under the apartheid item, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/174, on assistance to South African refugee students, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee.

Many participants in the Assembly's debate on apartheid called for strengthened sanctions by the international community to isolate South Africa and thereby impel it to abandon its racist policies. African and Eastern European States considered that the Security Council should impose mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. This position was also taken by China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Yemen and Yugoslavia. Those favouring sanctions spoke specifically of an extension and strict observance of the Council's existing arms embargo, a halt to nuclear collaboration, and the imposition of economic sanctions, including an oil embargo and a ban on loans and investments. The Sudan observed that South Africa was not prepared to give up voluntarily its policy of racial discrimination; it must be forced to do so. Sanctions were timely, said the United Republic of Tanzania, because with every minute of delay South Africa gained strength and capacity for resistance.

Argentina favoured effective United Nations measures to support the oppressed people of South Africa. In Iraq's view, it was time to impose sanctions against any country that did not apply the United Nations sanctions on South Africa. Spain considered that only strict compliance with the measures adopted and to be adopted by the Security Council was likely to convince the practitioners of apartheid.

Sweden, supported by Finland and Singapore, reiterated a proposal by the Nordic countries for a cessation of foreign investments and loans to complement the arms embargo.

Particular concern was expressed by African States and others about the nuclear capability of South Africa, in view of reports that it might have exploded a nuclear device over the South Atlantic. Kenya saw South Africa's efforts to arm itself with nuclear weapons as a clear indication that, unless there were fundamental changes, the régime was rapidly approaching its end. Uganda said that nuclear armament had been part of a long-term master plan so that South Africa could hold Africa at ransom. Peru's position was that, even if there had not been a nuclear explosion by South Africa, it was acquiring the know-how that would allow it to manu-

facture nuclear weapons and it should be induced to halt such activity.

In the view of Sweden, to apply maximum pressure against South Africa it might be necessary to consider a total cut-off of nuclear cooperation as part of a Security Council programme of economic sanctions. Turkey saw a need for those who engaged in such co-operation to end it or see to it that proper safeguards were taken to prevent tragedies.

On the other hand, France argued that interrupting all civilian nuclear co-operation with South Africa would risk an autonomous, uncontrolled development of that country's nuclear activities in all fields. Finland viewed the problem as proof of the importance of an effective nuclear non-proliferation régime and of the dangers that followed nuclear co-operation without sufficient safeguards. The United States called on South Africa to adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and promptly place all its peaceful nuclear activities under international safeguards.

African and other countries were critical of assistance in nuclear materials and technology which they said had been rendered to South Africa by the West. Even if those who had helped South Africa in the nuclear sphere had done so in good faith, said Burundi, they must realize that Pretoria had taken advantage of their trust. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya commented that South Africa would never have been able to achieve nuclear capability without the West's technical assistance. Viet Nam said that a heavy responsibility fell on the Western countries and Israel, which had collaborated with South Africa in the nuclear sphere.

A number of countries called for an embargo on the shipment of petroleum products to South Africa. If such an embargo were effective, Panama argued, the position of the racist régime would be intolerable.

Some countries considered that violence should be shunned as a means of rectifying the situation. Canada said that demands for extreme measures, including violence, were understandable but should be resisted in favour of constructive action directed to making South Africa recognize the need for change. Greece declared that it would support any initiative which might establish justice by peaceful means. Ireland, speaking for the member States of the European Community, said those within South Africa who were working to end apartheid should be encouraged to achieve peaceful change; that goal should be furthered through channels of communication with South Africa. In Japan's view, maximum pressure should be placed on South Africa through unified support of peaceful and progressive movements in that country. Change in South Africa should not be brought about by armed struggle, said the Netherlands, since that would lead to a conflagration of unknown proportions; loss of patience could not be allowed to dictate a violent course with unforeseeable consequences. Portugal's view was that peaceful change was still possible; there should be a direct dialogue with both the South African Government and its opponents, so that fundamental political and social changes could be brought about through persuasion and strong pressure. Tunisia also believed that the objective of an Africa free from racism could be attained peacefully.

The United States said the economic involvement of its corporations in South Africa provided political leverage for social and political change; it believed in the validity of efforts to work for social change through such corporations, but if the results were not significant or rapid enough it would consider other ways.

A number of countries called for isolating South Africa as a means of pressuring it to abandon its racist policies. Thus, Indonesia said it had actively pursued such a policy by shunning all relations with South Africa. The Philippines also favoured total isolation, adding that those who thought a dialogue with South Africa was still possible suffered from a grievous illusion.

Austria expressed concern that the annual debate on apartheid was failing to advance the common endeavour of the international community, despite the unanimity on basic issues.

Differing views were expressed about the significance of reported changes in some of South Africa's racial practices. Canada said the steps to alleviate some of the more overt strains of apartheid were positive, though they were only minor steps in the essential journey of change. Ireland, on behalf of the European Community, said those countries hoped the changes were the beginnings of a move to abandon apartheid, but they would not be satisfied with modifications of the system and continued to believe that fundamental change was necessary and inevitable.

Many African States and others were sceptical of the reported changes. In Australia's view, they did not represent a fundamental change, and without such a change increasing violence appeared inevitable. Bahrain said the reforms were only dust thrown into the world's eyes, while Botswana characterized them as an attempt to blunt international pressure. Liberia said the policy seemed to be to open first-class hotels and restaurants to blacks but to deny them the economic possibility of ever enjoying such things. Zambia feared that the talk of so-called change was designed to undermine the

people's struggle and weaken international solidarity with them.

African, Eastern European and other States blamed the survival of the apartheid régime and its continued defiance of the international community on the military, nuclear, economic, political and other support received from its major trading partners in the West and their transnational corporations. They called for the abandonment of such support.

Bangladesh said that South Africa's future was contingent on the degree of pressure that the countries which supported it could impose on Pretoria. Haiti observed that, although they were in the minority, the supporters of apartheid had proved to be more powerful than the majority. Pakistan remarked that those circles seemed to be more devoted to profit than to the principles of the United Nations. Making a similar point, Venezuela said countries with economic interests in the area were placing those interests above human rights. Without foreign investment and trade, capital flows and oil, said Trinidad and Tobago, the racist régime would not be able to maintain its oppressive society. The role of Western economic collaboration in strengthening the apartheid system was also criticized by Egypt, Democratic Yemen, Grenada, Jamaica, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates.

Barbados spoke of the hypocrisy of those who condemned South Africa's practices and even supported resolutions against it while conniving with it. Guyana asked whether Western countries and Israel would have sold arms and nuclear technology to a black-ruled country whose police shot down white schoolchildren demanding freedom in a place like Soweto. India called on certain affluent countries to join the mainstream of the international endeavour to eliminate apartheid so that their support for human rights elsewhere would not have a hollow ring. The United Republic of Cameroon asked how countries could preach human rights and at the same time co-operate with a régime that systematically violated them.

Afghanistan spoke of evidence of agreements between Pretoria and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on the provision of military technology and supplies. The Byelorussian SSR urged a boycott of the imperialistic monopolies that were co-operating with the apartheid régime. Cuba said it was inadmissible that the major Western countries, including France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, should maintain close collaboration with the racist régime. Czechoslovakia and Hungary also spoke critically of the extensive relations which imperialist and Western

countries maintained. The Ukrainian SSR said that, with the assistance of transnational corporations, South Africa was building a mighty military-industrial complex directed against the liberation struggles of its people and its neighbours. The USSR declared that the economic and military potential of South Africa was growing through the support and co-operation of NATO countries.

Several Arab countries condemned Israel for what they called its close ties with South Africa, and cited the special report on this subject by the Special Committee against Apartheid (see p. 173). Israel, however, said it was preposterous to single out Israel for special treatment when its trade with South Africa amounted to less than two fifths of 1 per cent of that country's foreign trade, while the two-way traffic in oil and gold between South Africa and the oil-producing Arab States went on unabated. Israel also rejected what it called the baseless allegations in the report of nuclear and military collaboration.

Warnings were voiced against super-power collaboration with South Africa. Albania said the super-powers were trying to use the Pretoria and Salisbury régimes as their gendarmes against freedom-loving countries and national liberation movements in Africa. China said the national liberation movements would win so long as they strengthened their unity, persisted in struggle, and guarded against meddling and sabotage by the super-powers.

There was widespread condemnation of South Africa's policy of creating bantustans in parts of its territory to serve as homelands for tribal groups. Brazil stated that South Africa's latest attempts to gain international approval for its segregation policies by granting an illusory independence to bantustans had deceived no one. Somalia said this policy made the majority of South Africans aliens and migrant labourers in their own country.

A number of countries condemned South Africa for acts of aggression against neighbouring States. The Gambia stated that South Africa sought to establish a neo-colonial racist sphere of influence in southern Africa. The Sudan said that South Africa's neighbours should be assisted to preserve their independence and compensated for the damage inflicted on them.

Several countries, including Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka, called for mobilization of public opinion, particularly to counter South African propaganda. Senegal said it was particularly important to sensitize opinion in countries that gave assistance to Pretoria. Zaire said the public should be alerted to the fact that Western collaboration with South Africa was impeding the independence of the peoples of southern Africa.

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

On 12 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/93 A, on the situation in South Africa, by a recorded vote of 109 to 12, with 21 abstentions. By this resolution, sponsored by 42 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), the Assembly condemned the South African régime for its criminal policies and reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle by the country's oppressed people and their national liberation movement by all available and appropriate means, including armed struggle. It appealed to States to assist the liberation movement.

It condemned the apartheid régime's plan to create a "constellation of States" in southern Africa as a scheme for establishing its hegemony in the region and perpetuating racist domination and exploitation. It reaffirmed the United Nations commitment to the total eradication of apartheid and the destruction of the racist régime, rather than so-called reforms.

The Assembly declared as a hostile act any collaboration with the régime or its institutions. It condemned continuing political, military, nuclear, economic and other collaboration with the régime by certain States—in particular the United Kingdom, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Belgium, Israel and Italy—transnational corporations and other institutions.

The Assembly called on Governments to: sever relations with South Africa; prevent transnational corporations and other institutions under their jurisdiction from collaborating with the régime; terminate credits to South Africa by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other bodies; prohibit the sale of krugerrands; deny facilities to airlines or ships travelling to or from South Africa; end Government promotion of trade and investment in the country; support international sanctions against the régime; and terminate visa-free entry privileges for South Africans

The Assembly requested the Security Council to consider mandatory sanctions to put an end to military or nuclear collaboration, the supply of petroleum and other strategic materials, loans and investments, inducements for investments, import preferences and all trade with South Africa.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General and United Nations organizations to withhold investments in banks and other institutions which invested in or gave loans to the régime, to refrain from purchasing South African products and to prohibit official travel on South African carriers. It requested States members of organizations such as the European communi-

ties, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and IMF to deny assistance to South Africa. It appealed to South African youth not to enlist in the country's armed forces.

The paragraph of this resolution by which the Assembly condemned the collaboration of certain named States with South Africa was adopted by a recorded vote of 67 to 25, with 45 abstentions. The separate vote was taken at the request of Senegal.

In explanation of vote, Finland said the Nordic countries had strong reservations on this paragraph and others, as it was inappropriate to single out individual countries in a situation where only concerted international action could bear fruit. A similar point was made by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Ireland (for the European Community States), Japan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Turkey and Uruguay. France voted against the resolution and Japan abstained because they felt they had been unjustly singled out in the text.

Botswana and Swaziland said they would abstain on this and other resolutions calling for sanctions, in view of their geographical proximity to South Africa and resulting economic vulnerability. Greece said it would have voted against the provisions on sanctions if they had been put to the vote separately. Argentina, Australia and Japan had reservations about the call to support armed struggle. Ireland, speaking for the European Community nations, also found this provision unacceptable, while Japan and the Netherlands could not agree to describing South Africa as a country under the rule of an illegitimate Government that should be liberated by armed struggle. Canada did not believe that the policies and actions of the apartheid régime constituted a threat to the peace, as stated in the preamble, and could not support the reaffirmation of the legitimacy of armed struggle. Argentina stated that Governments could not be required to adopt the contemplated sanctions until the Security Council acted. Turkey, referring to the request in the text that States accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, said its Government had legal problems with the Convention.

Australia regretted that the resolution had been drafted in such a way that it could not attract universal support.

Introducing the draft resolution on which this text was based, Nigeria said the appeal for non-enlistment in South Africa's army was new to United Nations resolutions on apartheid and was motivated by a desire to save the young from the consequences of war.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

On 12 December, by a recorded vote of 125 to 7, with 12 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/93 C, by which it decided to organize in 1980, in co-operation with OAU, an International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa. It authorized the Special Committee against Apartheid to organize and prepare for the Conference, with the aid of the Secretary-General.

The text was sponsored by 59 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Liberia, which introduced it, said the proposal for a conference on sanctions arose from the feeling that the time had come for concrete action against apartheid.

France said it had voted against the resolution because the powers of the Security Council could not be attributed to an international conference. Canada voted against and the Netherlands abstained on the ground that only the Council could initiate effective measures.

ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

Resolution 34/93 D, adopted by the General Assembly on 12 December by a recorded vote of 132 to 3, with 9 abstentions, contained measures intended to strengthen the Security Council's arms embargo against South Africa. It was a revised text with 61 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

By this resolution, the Assembly again requested the Council to declare that military or nuclear collaboration with South Africa constituted a threat to international peace, and to take mandatory measures to end such collaboration and supplies of technology and materials which could be used for military or nuclear-weapons purposes. It again requested the Council to take mandatory measures to ensure that States revoked licences granted to South Africa for the manufacture of arms and equipment, prohibited their corporations from manufacturing in South Africa arms and equipment for military and police use, terminated exchanges of military and scientific attaches, prohibited the supply of aircraft and electronic equipment, and prevented recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for the

The Assembly requested States to assist in monitoring the arms embargo. It authorized the Special Committee against Apartheid to consult Governments of arms-exporting countries on means to reinforce the embargo, to continue to publicize developments concerning military and nuclear collaboration with the régime, to hold hearings and encourage conferences and campaigns to promote the cessation of such collabo-

ration, and to co-operate with the Security Council Committee concerning the Question of South Africa.

Introducing the text, Nigeria said it would help highlight breaches of the arms embargo, in view of restrictive legal constructions placed on it by some countries.

Argentina said the clause on terminating the exchange of military and scientific attaches did not necessarily belong in the category of mandatory measures to be taken against South Africa. The Netherlands said it had voted for the resolution with reservations about entrusting the Special Committee against Apartheid with a monitoring task that belonged to the Security Council and about widening the scope of measures against South Africa beyond a mandatory arms embargo. Canada abstained because the contemplated measures came under the Council's mandate. New Zealand voted for the resolution although it felt that only the Council could decide on the nature of mandatory measures. The Federal Republic of Germany abstained because it could not see how the resolution could advance the situation.

NUCLEAR COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

On 12 December, the General Assembly adopted, by a recorded vote of 119 to 4, with 18 abstentions, resolution 34/93 E, by which it called on States, particularly France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, to cease forthwith all nuclear collaboration with South Africa, including that of corporations and other bodies under their jurisdiction, and to send to the Secretary-General any information on attempts by South Africa to acquire nuclear-weapon capability. The resolution was sponsored by 43 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) in the revised version in which it was adopted.

Also by this resolution, the Assembly requested the Security Council urgently to consider mandatory measures to prevent South Africa from detonating, developing or acquiring nuclear weapons, and to warn that the acquisition or testing of such weapons would be met with enforcement action under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

Nigeria, introducing the draft resolution, stated that it sought to strengthen the Security Council's arms embargo against South Africa in light of recent developments concerning that country's nuclear ambitions.

Ireland said it had abstained in the vote because at least one of the States mentioned in the text had unequivocally denied that it continued to collaborate with South Africa on nuclear matters. Australia and France said the call for cessation of all nuclear collaboration with South Africa blurred the distinction between civilian and military co-operation. France added that the accusation implicit in the text that the States mentioned were helping South Africa produce atomic explosives was contrary to fact. Australia, Austria and New Zealand voiced reservations about singling out States for condemnation. Canada abstained out of concern that the resolution might weaken incentives for South Africa to adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

INOUIRY INTO REPORTS OF A

NUCLEAR EXPLOSION BY SOUTH AFRICA

On 26 October 1979, by decision 34/404, adopted, without objection, on an oral proposal by the President, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to conduct an immediate investigation into reports that South Africa had conducted a nuclear explosion and to report to the Assembly on the matter. The suggestion for an investigation was made by the representative of Nigeria, Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, who said the explosion reportedly took place on 22 September in an area of the Indian Ocean and South Atlantic that included part of Africa. He added that Africa held the suppliers of materials and technology to South Africa responsible.

In an interim report dated 31 October, the Secretary-General informed the Assembly that he had requested information on the matter from South Africa and the United States.

A further report dated 12 November reproduced a note verbale of 5 November from South Africa stating that it had no knowledge of any recent nuclear explosion in or near southern Africa, and appended a corroborating statement of 30 October by the South African Atomic Energy Board. The report also contained a note verbale of 9 November from the United States to which was attached that Government's reply stating that the only indication it had that a nuclear explosion might have occurred in the region was a signal from one of its satellites on 22 September. It had no corroborating evidence that a nuclear explosion had actually occurred. A panel of experts had been established to investigate.

An addendum, dated 26 November, to the Secretary-General's report contained a letter of 23 November from New Zealand stating that scientific evidence and research in that country did not verify that South Africa, or any other country, had detonated a nuclear device in the southern hemisphere on or around 22 September.

In a further addendum dated 13 December, the Secretary-General reported that he had no further information on the subject.

By resolution 34/76 A on the denuclearization of Africa, adopted on 11 December, the Assembly condemned the reported detonation of a nuclear device by South Africa and reaffirmed that South Africa's nuclear programme posed a grave danger for African States and international peace. It called for the cessation of nuclear collaboration with South Africa and requested Security Council enforcement action to prevent it from acquiring nuclear weapons. (See p. 46.)

By resolution 34/76 B of the same date, the Assembly requested a report in 1980 on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field (see p. 47).

OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

By resolution 34/93 F, adopted on 12 December by a recorded vote of 124 to 7, with 13 abstentions, the General Assembly requested the Security Council to consider urgently a mandatory embargo, under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa. The resolution had 62 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

The Assembly also requested States to enact legislation prohibiting the direct or indirect supply of petroleum and petroleum products and related services by persons and companies to South Africa. States were urged to include in contracts for the sale of petroleum and related products provisions prohibiting direct or indirect resale to South Africa. The Assembly requested States to take effective legislative measures to prevent petroleum and shipping companies, banks and other institutions from assisting the circumvention of the oil embargo by South Africa, under threat of seizure of vessels and their cargo.

The Secretary-General was requested to appoint a group of experts to prepare a report containing proposals on means to enforce an effective oil embargo. The Special Committee against Apartheid was authorized, in co-operation with OAU, to enhance global support for the move.

Algeria, which introduced the resolution, credited the liberation movements of southern Africa with making possible the application of an arms embargo against South Africa and then the preparation of a mandatory oil embargo.

Finland said the Nordic countries could implement an Assembly request for an oil embargo only if the Security Council decided to impose it. A similar point was made by the Netherlands. Brazil said it had voted for the resolution despite the belief that the matter fell essentially within

the Council's competence. In France's view, to quarantine South Africa would only increase the difficulties faced by the population and harden the position of those opposed to change.

BANTUSTANS

On 12 December, by resolution 34/93 G, adopted without a vote, the General Assembly again denounced the establishment of bantustans as designed to consolidate apartheid, destroy the territorial integrity of South Africa, perpetuate white domination and deprive Africans of their rights. It rejected the so-called "independence" of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, reaffirmed the rights of Africans in South Africa as a whole and declared support for any State that might be threatened by the régime in pursuit of the bantustan policy. It called on States to continue to deny recognition to bantustans and to prohibit their nationals and corporations from dealing with them.

Haiti, which introduced the resolution on behalf of 81 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), described the bantustan policy as despicable and calculated to ensure white domination and secure cheap labour, while subjecting blacks to wretched living conditions and statelessness.

France said the resolution posed difficulties for a country which honoured freedom of movement. The United Kingdom said it would not take measures infringing individual freedom in order to prohibit dealings with bantustans. The United States said its observance of the request to prohibit dealings with bantustans would conform to existing United States law.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Without a vote, the General Assembly, on 12 December, adopted resolution 34/93 H, by which it again demanded the end of repression and violence by the South African régime, the release of all victims of repressive laws, and the abrogation of bans on organizations and news media opposed to apartheid. It expressed solidarity with the liberation movement and declared that prisoner-of-war status must be given to freedom fighters.

The Assembly urged action by the Secretary-General and Member States to save persons threatened with execution for treason or under the Terrorism Act by the illegitimate racist régime. It encouraged ICRC and other bodies to continue to seek access to political prisoners and detainees, and requested the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue the campaign for their release.

The draft resolution, sponsored by 76 nations

(see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was introduced by India, which remarked that a reign of terror had been unleashed on opponents of apartheid. Continued trials and death sentences underscored the urgency of international action to ensure the end of repression and the release of political prisoners.

Finland said the Nordic countries' support for the resolution did not mean they were giving up their position on the applicability of prisoner-of-war status. Argentina, Austria and Japan also reserved their position on prisoner-of-war status, as did Ireland, speaking for the European Community members. The United Kingdom said it did not accept the reference to the illegitimacy of the South African Government.

ASSISTANCE TO OPPRESSED SOUTH AFRICANS AND THEIR NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT

An appeal for increased humanitarian, educational, economic and other assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and for appropriate assistance to its liberation movement was contained in resolution 34/93 I, adopted by the General Assembly on 12 December by a recorded vote of 134 to 3, with 7 abstentions. The Assembly authorized the Special Committee against Apartheid, with help from the Secretariat's Centre against Apartheid, to promote such assistance. It also authorized provision in the United Nations budget to maintain the New York offices of ANC and PAC.

The revised draft resolution on this subject was sponsored by 73 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). The original draft was introduced by Peru, which announced that the sponsors were adding the paragraph on budgetary provision for the two liberation movements. This paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 111 to 9, with 21 abstentions. The vote was requested by the United States, which said it was unwise and illogical for the United Nations to offer financial support to organizations whose avowed purpose was to overthrow the Government of a Member State.

According to a statement of financial implications prepared by the Secretary-General, the amount set aside for this purpose in the programme budget was \$180,000 for the two years 1980-1981.

Costa Rica said it was dangerous for the United Nations to finance offices of outside organizations. The Netherlands said it did not believe that the South African liberation movements could claim to represent the South African people. Objections to this provision were also voiced by Australia, Canada, France and the Federal Republic of Germany.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON APARTHEID

The General Assembly adopted on 12 December, by a recorded vote of 142 to 0, with 3 abstentions, resolution 34/93 J, by which it requested Governments and organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Centre against Apartheid in the production and dissemination of information on apartheid. It appealed for generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid, and urged the Committee and the Centre to use the Fund for such purposes as production of publications and audio-visual material in all languages.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information gave priority to information on apartheid. He was asked to issue postage stamps against apartheid and, in consultation with the Committee, to continue radio broadcasts to South Africa and to supply programmes for broadcast by Member States. He was further requested to assist liberation movements by providing funds for their information programmes. Governments, organizations and media were invited to counteract South African propaganda.

Tunisia, one of the resolution's 64 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), introduced the text. It expressed the view that United Nations radio programmes on apartheid, previously produced on a temporary basis, should be given a regular standing to keep the people of southern Africa from despair.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN UNDER APARTHEID

On 12 December, the General Assembly, without a vote, adopted resolution 34/93 K, by which it appealed for contributions to meet the special needs of women and children oppressed by apartheid, including refugees. It requested United Nations bodies to publicize that group's oppression and its resistance to apartheid. Governments were asked to act in pursuance of the recommendations of the International Seminar on Children under Apartheid, held in Paris in June (see p. 174).

The resolution was sponsored b 80 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.) The Philippines, which introduced it, urged that more attention be focused on women and children victims of apartheid since they were the most vulnerable.

ROLE OF THE MASS MEDIA

IN ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID

On 12 December, the General Assembly, by resolution 34/93 L adopted by a recorded vote of 125 to 0, with 19 abstentions, made recommen-

dations on the role of the mass media in international action against apartheid. By this resolution, sponsored in its revised form by 68 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below, the Assembly urged States to promote the use of the mass media for disseminating information on United Nations activities against apartheid, terror and repression by the Pretoria régime, South African aggression against neighbouring States, bantustanization, co-operation with the racist régime, and the liberation struggle. It urged States and organizations to prevent the use of the media in the interest of the apartheid régime and to counter its propaganda. It appealed for co-operation from the media and appealed to journalists to show solidarity with their persecuted colleagues in South Africa.

The Assembly requested the United Nations Centre against Apartheid to publicize information on detention and banning of writers and journalists, press restrictions and censorship, apartheid propaganda, and solidarity with journalists in South Africa.

The resolution was introduced by Tunisia, which remarked that public opinion, especially in a certain part of the world, knew little or nothing about apartheid.

Austria said that for constitutional reasons it could not exert influence on editorial policies and news reporting. Finland said the Nordic countries could not vote for the resolution because some of its wording implied an infringement of press freedom. France said it had abstained out of regard for freedom of movement for people, property and ideas. Ireland, on behalf of the European Community members, said they could not endorse texts that implied that mass media or journalists were subordinate to governmental dictates. Japan and Turkey voted for the resolution even though it raised constitutional difficulties for them relating to press freedom. New Zealand said it could not accept the concept of a direct Government role in the affairs of the mass media. The United States said its laws made it impossible to carry out some of the requests in this resolution.

ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID

Without a vote, the General Assembly adopted on 12 December resolution 34/93 M, by which it requested the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Centre against Apartheid and other United Nations bodies to continue and further develop co-operation with nongovernmental organizations opposing apartheid. It invited Governments to encourage and assist such organizations.

The draft resolution was sponsored by 64

States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). Introducing it, Ghana said the role of non-governmental organizations in the struggle against apartheid could not be over-emphasized.

APARTHEID IN SPORTS

On 12 December, by a recorded vote of 131 to 0, with 14 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/93 N, by which it commended Governments, sports bodies, sportsmen and organizations which had acted to end sports exchanges with South Africa.

The Assembly extended the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports with a view to completing a draft convention in 1980. The resolution, introduced by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, was sponsored by 68 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Canada stated that its constitution prevented it from adhering to a convention on this topic. Ireland, speaking for the European Community nations, said that, while they remained dedicated to the Olympic principle of non-discrimination, sports were organized on a private basis in those countries. Ireland added that it would abstain for that reason. The United States said its position on the participation of private individuals in sports events remained unchanged.

The request for an extension of its mandate was made by the Ad Hoc Committee in a report to the Assembly covering its work in 1979. A Working Group composed of nine members of the Committee reported on 31 October that it had made significant progress on a draft convention aimed at preventing sports contacts with a country practising apartheid, with only one article remaining to be written. The Committee had begun this work in 1978, at the Assembly's request.²⁴

The Working Group said it had redrafted an article on a system under which States parties to the convention would report every two years, to an International Commission against Apartheid in Sports, on action they had taken to give effect to the convention. It had rewritten another article to enable the Commission to examine a complaint from one State party that another had violated the convention, if the State complained against had accepted this procedure in advance.

Two alternative texts for the remaining article were examined by the Working Group. According to one, States would be required to ensure that their nationals refrained from participating in sports events which included individuals or teams from a country practising apartheid. According to the other text, this bar would be broadened to apply to sports events which included individuals or teams that engaged in

sports activities with teams and individuals from a country practising apartheid.

DECLARATION ON SOUTH AFRICA

In adopting resolution 34/93 0 without vote on 12 December, the General Assembly adopted a Declaration on South Africa. The Assembly thereby declared that all States were to recognize the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa and their right to choose their means of struggle. States were to refrain from all support of the apartheid régime and to curb mercenary activities in South Africa.

In addition, the Assembly declared that States were to discourage and counteract propaganda for apartheid, respect the desire of African States for the denuclearization of the continent and refrain from assisting South Africa to become a nuclear power.

Introducing this text on behalf of 58 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said it was for the Assembly to support the people of South Africa in their struggle to establish a society free from fanaticism and discrimination.

Brazil stated its understanding that the action of liberation movements must be in compliance with international law. France and the Netherlands said that only peaceful means were legitimate in the anti-apartheid struggle. The Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom dissociated themselves from any endorsement of violence. The United States said that actions sanctioned by the Assembly must not include actions contrary to the United Nations Charter.

RELATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA

Resolution 34/93 P, by which the General Assembly condemned Israel's continuing and increasing collaboration with South Africa and demanded that it terminate such collaboration, was adopted on 12 December by a recorded vote of 102 to 18, with 22 abstentions. The Assembly requested the Special Committee against Apartheid to keep the matter under constant review. The text, sponsored by 53 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was introduced by the Sudan.

Israel said it would not participate in the vote because it was the only country in the world singled out for specific condemnation in a special resolution, based on patent falsehoods. Finland said the Nordic countries would vote against it for the same reason. Singling out one country while excluding others was also given as the reason for Ireland's opposition and for the ab-

²⁴ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 173, resolution 32/105 M of 14 December 1977.

stentions of Argentina, Costa Rica, Mexico and Uruguay.

INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/93 Q of 12 December, adopted by a recorded vote of 130 to 0, with 12 abstentions, urged the Security Council to consider at an early date the matter of investments in South Africa with a view to taking steps to achieve the cessation of further foreign investments and loans. The resolution had 59 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

The text was introduced by Sweden, which said it was urgent to stem the flow of investment funds, since that would make it harder for South Africa to build a military and nuclear capacity.

The United States said the recommendation did not accord with its policy.

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

On 17 December, the General Assembly, by resolution 34/93 R, adopted by a recorded vote of 134 to 0, with 6 abstentions, approved the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid. By this resolution, sponsored by 60 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), the Assembly requested the Committee to review all aspects of apartheid and its international repercussions, promote dissemination of information on apartheid and the liberation struggle, encourage implementation of United Nations resolutions, promote action and support for the liberation movement, and promote the international mobilization against apartheid.

It authorized the Committee to send missions to promote action against apartheid, co-operate with other organizations, participate in conferences against apartheid, organize events in home countries of transnational corporations to educate the public on their activities in South Africa, consult with South African liberation movements and anti-apartheid organizations and, where necessary, hold sessions away from United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations Centre against Apartheid. It requested the Assembly President to expand the membership of the Committee, It decided to make a special annual allocation of \$150,000 from the United Nations regular budget for 1980-1981 for special projects to be decided on by the Committee to promote the international mobilization against apartheid, and also to seek voluntary contributions for such projects.

The resolution, twice revised by the sponsors, was introduced by Nigeria, which stressed the

need to provide the Special Committee with adequate resources and staff. Nigeria expressed regret that the United Nations Members comprising the regional group of Western European and other States did not have members on the Committee.

ASSISTANCE TO STUDENT REFUGEES

FROM NAMIBIA, ZIMBABWE AND SOUTH AFRICA

On 17 December, by resolution 34/174, adopted without a vote, the General Assembly enlarged the assistance programme for South African student refugees living in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia to include the care, health, education and other needs of student refugees from Namibia and Zimbabwe. It requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with UNHCR and other United Nations organizations, to mobilize assistance in order to facilitate the resettlement of refugee families from the border areas of South Africa, and to provide adequately for the well-being of the children concerned.

Expressing appreciation that the host countries continued to grant asylum and provide facilities to the student refugees in spite of the pressure which the influx placed on them, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General and UNHCR to organize and implement a programme of educational and other assistance for the student refugees. It urged States and organizations to contribute generously to this programme financially and by offering education and vocational training. The Secretary-General was asked to report to the Assembly at its 1980 regular session, through the Economic and Social Council.

The resolution was recommended by the Third Committee, which approved it without vote on 30 November. The draft resolution—sponsored by Algeria, Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Yugoslavia and Zambia—was introduced by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which said it was submitting the text on behalf of all the African Member States of the United Nations.

Before the Assembly was the report by the Secretary-General on assistance to South African student refugees which the Economic and Social Council had examined in July (see p. 174). Presenting this report to the Third Committee on 26 November, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions recalled that the South African student refugee programme had been established in 1976²⁵ following demonstra-

tions in Soweto, South Africa, against that country's educational policies for the black population, and the flight into neighbouring countries of several hundred black students to escape repression and obtain more comprehensive education. In view of unsettled political conditions in the region, the host Governments did not expect the situation to improve and felt that educational and other facilities for the student refugees must be expanded.

(See also p. 918.)

Other General Assembly decisions

The General Assembly at its 1979 regular session adopted a number of other resolutions with a bearing on apartheid. Relevant portions are described briefly below. (For page references to texts of these resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

By resolution 34/4, on the International Year of the Child (1979), adopted on 18 October, the Assembly asked Governments and organizations for special assistance to children living under apartheid (see p. 909).

By resolution 34/21 of 9 November on cooperation with OAU, the Assembly reaffirmed United Nations determination, together with OAU, to wipe out colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa. It reiterated its appreciation for the Secretary-General's efforts in assisting African States in economic difficulty and helping front-line States cope with the effects of aggression by South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. It requested him to continue co-operating with OAU, particularly in assisting victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa, and it drew attention to the need to contribute to the OAU Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid. (See p. 264.)

By resolution 34/24, on the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1973-1983), adopted on 15 November, the Assembly condemned apartheid and reaffirmed support for the national liberation struggle against it. The Assembly called on Governments to take measures against the operation of enterprises in southern Africa by their nationals and corporations. It commended liberation and anti-apartheid movements for their contributions towards the objectives of the Decade.

The Assembly adopted a four-year programme of activities for the second half of the Decade. This called for efforts to isolate the racist régimes completely and apply sanctions against them. The Security Council was asked to consider imposing complete mandatory sanctions against South Africa. Information on the evils of apartheid would be intensified and efforts mount-

ed for the release of anti-apartheid political prisoners. States would prohibit organizations that propagated apartheid. The programme also called for a seminar on measures to prevent transnational corporations and others from collaborating with the racist régimes, a colloquium on the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination, a newspaper editors' round-table on the role of mass communication media in these efforts, and studies on ways of ensuring implementation of United Nations resolutions and international instruments on apartheid, the links between the struggle against racism and the struggle for self-determination in southern Africa, and the situation of women and children there. (See p. 798.)

By resolution 34/27 of 15 November, the Assembly appealed to States to ratify or accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. It welcomed the efforts of the Commission on Human Rights to draw up a list of individuals and organizations alleged to be responsible for crimes under the Convention. (See p. 810.)

By resolution 34/28, also adopted on 15 November, the Assembly commended the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for continuing to focus on the struggle against colonialism, oppression and occupation, particularly in southern Africa. It invited States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination²⁶ to provide the Committee with information on their relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa. (See p. 802.)

By resolution 34/41 of 21 November, on activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding implementation of the General Assembly's 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Assembly condemned all such activities in southern Africa and declared that collaboration with the racist régimes was detrimental to the interests of the oppressed. It condemned countries which maintained any relations with South Africa and strongly condemned those colluding in the nuclear field. It requested a halt to investments, loans and trade agreements there, and demanded an end to oil exports to South Africa and punishment for non-compliance. It called for Security Council sanctions, including an oil embargo and the withdrawal of investments, and appealed to non-governmental organizations to continue mobilizing public opinion for sanctions. (See p. 1030.)

By resolution 34/42 of 21 November, on imple-

²⁶ See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 440, resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, annexing text of Convention.

mentation of the 1960 Declaration by the specialized agencies, the Assembly deplored the cooperation of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and IMF with South Africa and called on United Nations organizations to withhold all assistance from its Government (see p. 1023).

By resolution 34/44, on the importance of the right of self-determination, adopted on 23 November, the Assembly condemned bantustanization and supported the legitimate struggle against the racist white minority régime of South Africa. It also condemned the policies of NATO members and other countries whose relations with the racist régimes of southern Africa encouraged their oppressive behaviour, and demanded a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa. The Assembly condemned the régimes' massacre of women and children and called for maximum international assistance to victims of racial discrimination through OAU-recognized liberation movements. (See p. 833.)

By resolution 34/46 of the same date, on ways within the United Nations system to improve the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the Assembly requested a study on how current international conditions, including situations resulting from apartheid, affected the realization of those rights and freedoms (see p. 849).

By resolution 34/94 of 13 December, on implementation of the Declaration on granting independence, the Assembly reaffirmed that colonialism in all its forms, including apartheid and racism, was incompatible with the United Nations Charter and posed a serious threat to international peace and security. It condemned and called for an end to nuclear and military collaboration with South Africa, and requested States to withhold direct or indirect assistance to it. (Seep. 1015.)

By resolution 34/100, on strengthening international security, adopted on 14 December, the Assembly urged increased support for liberation movements and implementation of United Nations resolutions calling for the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid. It recognized the advance in the struggle to eliminate such practices. (See p. 138.)

By resolution 34/103 of the same date, on the inadmissibility of hegemonism, the Assembly resolutely condemned imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and apartheid (see p. 147).

By resolution 34/130, on assistance to Lesotho, adopted on 14 December, the Assembly took note of that country's requirements to implement development projects necessitated by the political situation in the region and to lessen dependence on South Africa (see p. 240).

By resolution 34/152, on the world social situation, adopted on 17 December, the Assembly reaffirmed that all forms of oppression such as apartheid and racial discrimination were major obstacles to world social and economic progress and had to be eliminated without delay (see p. 750)

By resolution 34/182, on questions relating to information, adopted on 18 December, the Assembly reaffirmed the need to intensify the struggle against apartheid through the information media (see p. 452).

Communications

On 16 March 1979, China stated in a letter to the Secretary-General that a document of the International Conference for the Liberation of Southern Africa and against Apartheid, published by the United Nations Centre against Apartheid in November 1978, contained a slanderous reference to China, distorting its support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa. The Chinese Government had refrained from contact with the racist colonial authorities in southern Africa in support of that struggle.

On 17 December, South Africa stated in a letter to the Secretary-General that it rejected General Assembly resolutions 34/93 A-R on South Africa in their entirety. The South African Foreign Minister had characterized the Assembly's resolutions as supporting strife rather than seeking genuine and constructive solutions. South Africa was being used to divert attention from countries in real breach of the Charter, perpetrating genocide and other atrocities. The Foreign Minister had added that the apartheid image created by the United Nations was a lie and that South Africa was playing a constructive role in southern Africa.

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

During 1979, 583 South African students were studying in 21 countries abroad on scholarships granted under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, which the General Assembly established in 1967. In the 12 months ended 30 September 1979, 827 applications were received from South Africans, 181 new awards were granted and 402 awards were extended.

After reviewing the Programme at its 1979 session, the Assembly on 21 November adopted resolution 34/31, by which it appealed to all States, organizations and individuals to recognize the increasing demand for educational opportunities by the people of South Africa,

Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, and to acknowledge the rapidly increasing costs of higher education and training by offering generous financial support to ensure the Programme's continuation and expansion. (For further details, see p. 266.)

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Security Council consideration of the question of South Africa

COMMUNICATIONS (JANUARY-APRIL)

- S/13141 and Corr.1. Letter of 5 March from Angola (transmitting communique issued by front-line States at end of summit meeting held at Luanda, 3 and 4 March 1979).
- S/13185 (A/34/126). Letter of 15 March from Sri Lanka (transmitting final communique of Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Maputo, 26 January-2 February 1979).

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL (5 APRIL)

Security Council, meeting 2140.

- S/13223. Letter of 5 April from Ivory Coast (request to convene Council).
- S/13224. Letter of 5 April from Sri Lanka (request to convene Council).
- S/13225. Letter of 5 April from South Africa.
- S/13226. Note by President of Security Council (containing statement made in Security Council on 5 April 1979, meeting 2140).
- S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, p. 19.

COMMUNICATIONS (JUNE-JULY)

- S/13391 (A/34/313). Letter of 11 June from Acting Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting declaration adopted at special session of Special Committee held at Kingston, Jamaica, 22-25 May 1979).
- S/13429 (A/34/348). Letter of 11 June from Acting Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting summary record of 429th meeting of Special Committee, held on 6 June 1979).
- S/13501 (A/34/422). Letter of 20 July from Acting Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting summary record of 430th meeting of Special Committee, held on 8 June 1979).

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (21 SEPTEMBER)

Security Council, meeting 2168.

- S/13542. Letter of 14 September from Liberia.
- S/13548. Letter of 20 September from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting statement issued by Chairman on 11 September 1979 on proclamation of "independence" of Venda).
- S/13549. Note by President of Security Council (containing statement made in Security Council on 21 September 1979, meeting 2168).
- S/13552 Letter of 24 September from South Africa.
- S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, pp. 19 and 20.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ARMS EMBARGO

- S/13247. Note verbale of 3 April from Benin.
- S/13256. Note verbale of 18 April from Angola.
- S/13263. Note verbale of 16 April from Suriname.
- S/13416. Note verbale of 27 June from USSR.
- S/13438. Note verbale of 5 July from Byelorussian SSR.
- S/13444. Note verbale of 6 July from Ukrainian SSR.
- S/13447. Note verbale of 10 July from Lao People's Democratic Republic.

- $S/13538.\ Letter$ of 12 September from German Democratic Republic.
- S/13708. Report of Security Council Committee Established by Resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning Question of South Africa on nuclear collaboration with South Africa.
- S/13721. Report of Security Council Committee Established by Resolution 421(1977) concerning Question of South Africa.

FURTHER COMMUNICATION

S/13644 (A/34/719). Letter of 23 November from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (circulating document submitted by African National Congress of South Africa).

Reports of Special Committee against Apartheid A/34/22 (S/13596). Report of Special Committee against Apartheid. (Annex: List of documents of Special Committee.)

- A/34/22/Add.1 (S/13596/Add.1). Special report of Special Committee against Apartheid (reviewing recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa).
- A/34/512. Letter of 21 September from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting conclusions and recommendations of International Seminar on Children under Apartheid, Paris, 18-20 June 1979).
- A/34/655. Letter of 6 November from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting Declaration of International Seminar on Role of Transnational Corporations in South Africa, London, 2-4 November 1979).
- S/13157. Letter of 7 March from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting report of United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, London, 24 and 25 February 1979).
- S/13195. Letter of 23 March from Romania (transmitting letter of same date to Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid).

Decisions of Economic and Social Council and Commission on Human Rights

ASSISTANCE TO THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THEIR NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 2, 3, 11, 12.

Plenary meeting 39.

E/1979/114. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, draft decision, as orally proposed by Third Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 20 July 1979, meeting 12.

Decision 1979/54, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/114, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 2 August 1979, the Council decided:

- (a) To urge the organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement;
- (b) To request the President of the Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind the statements made on this question, to hold consultations with the Chairman of the Special

Committee against Apartheid and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, with regard to the implementation of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 33/183 K of 24 January 1979, with a view to extending the maximum possible assistance to the people concerned;

(c) To request the President of the Economic and Social Council to report to the Council at its second regular session of 1980 on the results of those consultations.

ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENT REFUGEES

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 35, 36.

A/34/345. Report of Secretary-General.

Decision 1979/45, by which the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to South African student refugees and of the comments made thereon in the Council at its second regular session of 1979, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 27 July 1979, meeting 36.

Other documents

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XIX.

Consideration by the General Assembly

GENERAL ASPECTS

General Assembly—34th session Special Political Committee, meeting 26. Fifth Committee, meeting 76. Plenary meetings 47, 54-61, 69, 100, 101, 106, 111.

- A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978-15 June 1979, Chapter 5.
- A/34/22 (S/13596). Report of Special Committee against Apartheid. (Annex: List of documents of Committee.)
- A/34/111 (S/13151). Letter of 7 March from Sri Lanka (transmitting communique issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).
- A/34/112 (S/13154). Letter of 8 March from Ethiopia (transmitting statement issued on same date in New York by African group of Member States).
- A/34/126 (S/13185). Letter of 15 March from Sri Lanka (transmitting final communique of Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Maputo, 26 January-2 February 1979).
- A/34/313 (S/13391). Letter of 11 June from Acting Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting declaration adopted at special session of Committee held at Kingston, Jamaica, 22-25 May 1979).
- A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).
- A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).
- A/34/439 (S/13515). Letter of 24 August from Zambia (transmitting final communique issued by heads of Government of Commonwealth countries at meeting held at Lusaka, 1-7 August 1979).
- A/34/499. Report of Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report (E/CN.4/1311)).
- A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979).

- A/34/599. Letter of 16 October from Cuba (transmitting final communique adopted on 6 October 1979 by Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, New York, 4-6 October 1979).
- A/34/655. Letter of 6 November from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting Declaration of International Seminar on Role of Transnational Corporations in South Africa, London, 2-4 November 1979).
- A/34/719 (S/13644). Letter of 23 November from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (circulating document submitted by African National Congress of South Africa).
- A/SPC/34/4. Letter of 7 November from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Special Political Committee.

 A/34/675. Report of Special Political Committee.
- Decision 34/423, by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee, as orally proposed by Assembly President, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100.

Situation in South Africa

- A/34/L.21 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.
- A/C.5/34/54 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.16, A/34/822. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 42-power draft resolution, A/34/L.21 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.
- Resolution 34/93 A, as proposed by 42 powers, A/34/L.21 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 109 to 12, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Botswana, Central African Republic, Chile, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Japan, Lesotho, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay. The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Recalling and reaffirming the Programme of Action against Apartheid adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/6 J of 9 November 1976.

Taking note of the conclusions of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, held in London on 24 and 25 February 1979, and of the International Seminar on the Role of Transnational Corporations in South Africa, held in London from 2 to 4 November 1979,

Gravely concerned about the situation in South Africa, and in southern Africa as a whole, resulting from the policies and actions of the apartheid régime, in particular its efforts to perpetuate and consolidate racist domination in the country, its policy of "bantustanization," its brutal repression of opponents of apartheid and its constant acts of aggression against neighbouring States,

Reaffirming that apartheid is a crime against humanity,

Reaffirming further that the policies and actions of the apartheid régime constitute a threat to international peace and security.

Conscious of the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to secure the elimination of apartheid and the liberation of the South African people,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3411 C (XXX) of 28 November 1975 in which it proclaimed that the United Nations and the international community had a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements,

Reaffirming that any collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and of the international community,

Considering that such collaboration strengthens the racist régime, encourages it to persist in its repressive and aggressive policies and seriously aggravates the situation in South Africa, thereby constituting a threat to international peace and security,

Reiterating its firm conviction that mandatory economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations are essential to facilitate the speedy eradication of amartheid

Concerned that the major Western and other trading partners of South Africa continue to collaborate with the racist régime and that their collaboration constitutes the main obstacle to the liquidation of the racist régime and the elimination of the inhuman and criminal system of apartheid,

Alarmed at the continued collaboration of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field,

Recognizing that utmost priority must be accorded to international action to secure the full implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations for the eradication of apartheid and the liberation of the South African people,

Convinced that it is incumbent on the international community to provide all necessary assistance to the national liberation movement and its legitimate struggle,

Recalling the launching by the United Nations on 21 March 1979 of the international mobilization against apartheid, with particular emphasis on the cessation of all collaboration with the apartheid régime and full support of the national liberation movement of South Africa,

- 1. Strongly condemns the illegitimate minority racist régime of South Africa for its criminal policies and actions;
- Again proclaims its full support of the national liberation movement of South Africa, as the authentic representative of the South African people, in its just struggle for freedom;
- 3. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement-by all available and appropriate means, including armed struggle-for the seizure of power by the people, the elimination of the apartheid régime and the exercise of the

- right of self-determination by the people of South Africa as a whole:
- 4. Commends all States which have provided assistance to the national liberation movement of South Africa and urges them to increase such assistance;
- 5. Appeals to all States to provide all necessary assistance to the national liberation movement of South Africa in this crucial stage of its struggle;
- 6. Condemns the plan of the apartheid régime for the creation of a "constellation of States" in southern Africa as a scheme for the establishment of its hegemony in the region and the perpetuation of racist domination and exploitation;
- 7. Reaffirms the commitment of the United Nations to the total eradication of apartheid and the destruction of the racist régime, rather than so-called reforms by the apartheid régime;
- Declares that any collaboration with the racist régime and apartheid institutions is a hostile act against the purposes and principles of the United Nations and constitutes a threat to international peace and security;
- 9. Condemns the continuing political, military, nuclear, economic and other collaboration of certain States with the racist régime of South Africa in disregard of United Nations resolutions—in particular the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Belgium, Israel and Italy—and the transnational corporations and other institutions which assist the racist régime;
- 10. Invites all States and organizations to take all appropriate measures to persuade those Governments, transnational corporations and other institutions which continue to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations;
- 11. Appeals to all States which have not yet done so to accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;
 - 12. Calls upon all Governments concerned:
- (a) To sever diplomatic, military, nuclear, economic and other relations with the racist régime of South Africa;
- (b) To take measures to prevent transnational corporations, banks and all other institutions under their jurisdiction from collaborating with the apartheid régime;
- (c) To take all necessary action to terminate credits by the International Monetary Fund and other bodies to South Africa;
 - (d) To prohibit the sale of krugerrands;
- (e) To deny any facilities to airlines or ships travelling to and from South Africa;
- (f) To terminate all government promotion of, or assistance to, trade with or investment in South Africa;
- (g) To support effective international sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa;
- 13. Requests all States which have not yet done so to terminate visa-free entry privileges to South African nationals;
- 14. Requests the Security Council urgently to consider mandatory economic sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa and take action, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to bring about the total cessation of:
 - (a) Any military or nuclear collaboration with South Africa;
- (b) Supplies of petroleum, petroleum products or other strategic materials to South Africa;
 - (c) Loans to, and investments in, South Africa;
- (d) Guarantees or other inducements for investments in South Africa:
- (e) Tariff and other preferences for imports from South Africa;
 - (f) All trade with South Africa;
- 15. Requests the Secretary-General, as well as all agencies and organizations within the United Nations system:
- (a) To withhold any facilities from, or investment of any funds in, banks, financial institutions and corporations which continue to invest in or give loans to the South African régime;
- (b) To refrain from any purchase, direct or indirect, of South African products;
- (c) To prohibit any official travel by South African Airways or South African shipping lines;

- 16. Requests States members of international agencies and organizations, particularly the members of the European communities, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the international Monetary Fund, to take the necessary steps to deny all assistance and commercial or other facilities to the racist régime of South Africa;
- 17. Appeals to the youth of South Africa to refrain from enlisting in the South African armed forces, which are designed to defend the inhuman system of apartheid, to repress the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people and to threaten, and commit acts of aggression against, neighbouring States;
- 18. Invites all Governments and organizations to assist, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/165 of 20 December 1978, persons compelled to leave South Africa because of a conscientious objection to assisting in the enforcement of apartheid through service in military or police forces:
- 19. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

International Conference on

Sanctions against South Africa

- A/34/552. Letter of 8 October from Lesotho (circulating resolutions of 33rd ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 6-20 July 1979; and declarations, resolutions and decisions of 16th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of Organization of African Unity, 17-20 July 1979, Monrovia, Liberia), Annex I (resolution CM/Res./34(XXXIII)).
- A/34/L.23 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.
- A/C.5/34/54 and Corr.1, A/34/T/Add.16, A/34/822. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 59-power draft resolution, A/34/L.23 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.
- Resolution 34/93 C, as proposed by 59 powers, A/34/L.23 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 125 to 7, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka,

Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Botswana, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland.

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned about the situation in South Africa, Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Recalling its resolutions affirming its conviction that economic and other sanctions against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, universally applied, are essential to resolve the grave situation in South Africa and avert a wider international conflict,

Noting with regret that the Security Council has thus far failed to take such action under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Considering that urgent action must be taken by Governments and organizations towards the imposition and full implementation of such sanctions,

Noting that the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979, and the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, have endorsed the proposal of the Special Committee for the organization of an international conference for sanctions against South Africa,

- 1. Decides to organize in 1980, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, an International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa;
- 2. Authorizes the Special Committee against Apartheid to take all necessary steps for the organization of the Conference and preparatory meetings, in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 277 to 280 of its report;
- Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Committee in the organization of the Conference and to appoint a Secretary-General of the Conference:
- 4. Invites all appropriate United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution.

Arms embargo against South Africa

- A/34/L.24. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.
- A/34/L.24/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 53 powers and by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Ukrainian SSR.
- A/C.5/34/54 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.16, A/34/822. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 61-power revised draft resolution, A/34/L.24/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/93 D, as proposed by 61 powers, A/34/L.24/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 132 to 3, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republicof Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: France, United Kingdom, United States Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on military collaboration with South Africa, as well as Security Council resolutions 418(1977) of 4 November 1977 and 421(1977) of 9 December 1977.

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Considering that the full implementation and reinforcement of the arms embargo against South Africa is an essential first step in international action against apartheid,

Noting with serious concern and regret that some Western and other Governments and transnational corporations continue to co-operate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military field, especially by restrictive interpretations of the arms embargo,

- 1. Again requests the Security Council to declare that any military or nuclear collaboration with South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security and urgently to take mandatory measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to end all military and nuclear collaboration with the apartheid régime and all supplies of materials or technology to or from South Africa which may be used for military purposes or for the development of nuclear-weapon capability:
- 2. Again requests the Security Council to take mandatory measures to ensure that all States:
- (a) Shall revoke all licences granted to South Africa for the manufacture of arms and equipment;
- (b) Shall prohibit corporations under their jurisdiction from any involvement in the manufacture in South Africa of arms and related equipment for the use of the military and police forces, and in the transfer of technology and capital for that purpose;
- (c) Shall terminate the exchange of military, air, naval and scientific attachés with the apartheid régime;
- (d) Shall prohibit the supply of aircraft, aircraft engines, aircraft parts, electronic and telecommunications equipment and computers to South Africa;

- (e) Shall take effective legislative and other measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for assistance to the apartheid régime, and to punish such mercenaries:
- 3. Requests all States to assist the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa and the Special Committee against Apartheid in monitoring the arms embargo against South Africa and in promoting its full implementation and reinforcement:
- 4. Requests and authorizes the Special Committee against Apartheid:
- (a) To undertake missions to Governments of countries exporting arms to South Africa in order to consult on means of reinforcing the arms embargo;
- (b) To continue its efforts to publicize all developments concerning military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;
- (c) To lend its full co-operation to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421(1977) concerning the question of South Africa and to organize joint hearings and seminars with that Committee as appropriate;

(d) To consult with experts, to hold hearings and to encourage conferences and campaigns in order to promote a total cessation of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa.

Nuclear collaboration with South Africa

A/34/L.25. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

- A/34/L.25/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia: revised draft resolution.
- A/C.5/34/54 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.16, A/34/822. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 43-power revised draft resolution, A/34/L.25/Rev.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/93 E, as proposed by 43 powers, A/34/L.25/Rev.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 119 to 4, with 18 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia,

Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Togo, Turkey.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions concerning the denuclearization of the continent of Africa and nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

Taking note of Security Council resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977, in which the Council decided, inter alia, that all States should refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons.

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the report of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, held in London on 24 and 25 February 1979.

Taking note of the conclusions of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa and of the International Seminar on the Role of Transnational Corporations in South Africa, held in London from 2 to 4 November 1979.

Gravely concerned at the reported detonation of a nuclear device in an area of the Indian Ocean and South Atlantic, including the southern part of Africa, in September 1979,

Noting with concern the supplies of materials, technology, equipment and other forms of assistance in the nuclear field furnished to the racist régime of South Africa by France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

Considering any detonation of a nuclear device by the racist régime of South Africa, and the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by that régime, as a grave and unprecedented threat not only to the continent of Africa but also to international peace and security as a whole,

- 1. Requests the Security Council urgently to consider mandatory measures to prevent the racist régime of South Africa from detonating, developing or acquiring nuclear weapons, and to warn that the acquisition or testing of nuclear weapons by it would be met with enforcement action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;
- Calls upon all States which have not yet done so, in particular France, Germany, Federal Republic of, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America:
- (a) To cease forthwith all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and to terminate all supplies of nuclear materials and equipment or components thereof, transfer of nuclear technology, training and exchange of nuclear scientists and financial, technical or other assistance to the nuclear programme of South Africa, including the uranium enrichment facilities;
- (b) To refrain from purchasing uranium or enriched uranium from South Africa;
- (c) To take measures to prevent such collaboration and purchases by corporations, institutions and other bodies and individuals under their jurisdiction;
- (d) To convey to the Secretary-General all information available to them on the efforts of the racist régime of South Africa to acquire nuclear-weapon capability;

- 3. Requests all States and international organizations to co-operate fully in the implementation of the present resolution and to act in accordance with its purposes;
- 4. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to take all appropriate measures to promote the implementation of the present resolution.

Inquiry into reports of a nuclear explosion by South Africa A/34/639. Interim report of Secretary-General, A/34/674 and Add.1,2. Report of Secretary-General.

Decision 34/404, by which the General Assembly decided to request the Secretary-General to conduct an immediate investigation into the reports concerning a nuclear explosion by South Africa and to report thereon to the Assembly, as orally suggested by Assembly President on proposal by Nigeria, adopted without objection by Assembly on 26 October 1979, meeting 47.

Oil embargo against South Africa

A/34/422 (S/13501). Letter of 20 July from Acting Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting summary record of 430th meeting of Special Committee, held on 8 June 1979).

A/34/L.26 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape
Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia,
Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea,
Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana,
Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Jamaica,
Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic,
Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia,
Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria,
Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal,
Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab
Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam,
Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/34/54 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.16, A/34/822. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 62-power draft resolution, A/34/L.26 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/93 F, as proposed by 62 powers, A/34/L.26 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 124 to 7, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Botswana, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland.

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 32/105 G of 14 December 1977 and 33/183 E of 24 January 1979 on an oil embargo against South Africa,

Noting with appreciation the decision of the Government of Iran to stop the supply of oil to South Africa and the measures taken by the Government of Nigeria, in particular, for an effective implementation of the oil embargo,

Considering that an embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic materials is an essential complement to the arms embargo against South Africa,

- 1. Commends all Governments which have imposed an oil embargo against South Africa and have taken effective measures to implement the embargo;
- Reaffirms its conviction that an embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic materials is an important measure in international action for the total eradication of apartheid;
- 3. Requests the Security Council to consider urgently a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Requests all States:

- (a) To enact legislation to prohibit:
- The sale or supply of petroleum and petroleum products to any person or body in South Africa, or to any other person or body for the purpose of eventual supply to South Africa;
- (ii) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote the sale or supply of petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa;
- (iii) The shipment in vessels or aircraft of their registration, or under charter to their nationals, of any petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa;
- (iv) The supply of any services, including inter alia technical advice, spare parts and capital, to the oil companies in South Africa;
- The provision of facilities in their ports or airports to vessels or aircraft carrying petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa;
- (vi) Any investments in, or provision of technical or other assistance to, the petroleum industry in South Africa;
- (b) To include in all contracts for the sale of petroleum and petroleum products provisions prohibiting direct or indirect resale to South Africa;
- (c) To take effective legislative and other appropriate measures to prevent petroleum companies and shipping companies, as well as banks and other financial institutions, from giving any assistance to the South African régime in circumventing the oil embargo, including the seizure of vessels which violate the embargo and their cargoes;
- 5. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a small group of experts to prepare a report with proposals on means of enforcing an effective oil embargo against South Africa and submit the report to the Security Council and to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 6. Requests and authorizes the Special Committee against Apartheid:
- (a) To undertake studies and take all other appropriate steps, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to enhance and intensify world-wide support for an effective arms and oil embargo against South Africa;
- (b) To undertake missions to oil-exporting countries, to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and other

appropriate bodies and to the home countries of transnational oil corporations for consultations on enforcing an effective oil embargo:

7. Requests all Governments and organizations to cooperate with the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution.

Bantustan

- A/34/L.27 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.
- A/C.5/34/54 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.16, A/34/822. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 81-power draft resolution, A/34/L.27 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/93 G, as proposed by 81 powers, A/34/L.27 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100.

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 31/6~A of 26~October 1976 and 32/105~N of 14~December 1977,

Condemning the racist régime of South Africa for continuing its policy of "bantustanization" and for proclaiming the so-called "independence" of Venda on 13 September 1979,

Considering that the policy of "bantustanization" and the creation of tribal armies to foment fratricidal conflict aggravate the situation in the region,

Taking note of the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 21 September 1979,

- 1. Again denounces the establishment of bantustans as designed to consolidate the inhuman policy of apartheid, to destroy the territorial integrity of the country, to perpetuate white minority domination and to deprive the African people of South Africa of their inalienable rights;
- Denounces the declaration of the so-called "independence" of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, and any other bantustans which may be created by the racist régime of South Africa, and declares them totally invalid;
- Reaffirms the inalienable rights of the African people of South Africa in the country as a whole;
- 4. Declares its firm support for any State which may be subjected to threats and pressures by the racist régime in the pursuit of its bantustan policy;
- Again calls upon all Governments to continue to deny any form of recognition to the so-called "independent" bantustans, to refrain from any dealings with them and to reject travel documents issued by them;
- 6. Again requests all States to take effective measures to prohibit all individuals, corporations and other institutions under their jurisdiction from having any dealings with the so-called "independent" bantustans.

Political prisoners in South Africa

A/34/144. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: Questionnaire on Declaration on Protection of All Persons from Inhuman or Degrading Treat-

ment or Punishment. Report of Secretary-General (replies received from Governments), Annex.

A/34/1.28 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution

A/C.5/34/54 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.16, A/34/822. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 76-power draft resolution, A/34/L.28 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/93 H, as proposed by 76 powers, A/34/L.28 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100.

The General Assembly.

Recalling and reaffirming its past resolutions concerning political prisoners in South Africa, in particular resolution 33/183 F of 24 January 1979,

Noting with grave concern the continued and escalating repression in South Africa, including executions, torture and killing of opponents of apartheid, and the institution of numerous trials under arbitrary laws providing for death sentences,

Recognizing the great contribution of the opponents of apartheid in South Africa to the purposes of the United Nations,

Taking into account the provisions of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts, which recognized that wars of national liberation, like those being waged in southern Africa by movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, are subject to the Geneva Conventions,

- 1. Again demands that the racist régime of South Africa end violence and repression against the black people and other opponents of apartheid, release all persons detained, imprisoned, restricted or charged under arbitrary repressive laws for their opposition to apartheid and abrogate the bans on organizations and news media opposed to apartheid;
- 2. Expresses its solidarity with the national liberation movement of South Africa and all those struggling for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination;
- 3. Condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its execution of Solomon Mahlangu:
- 4. Declares that freedom fighters captured during the struggle for liberation must be entitled to prisoner-of-war status and treatment in accordance with the relevant Geneva Conventions;
- 5. Urges the Secretary-General and Member States to take appropriate measures to save the lives of all persons threatened with execution in trials staged by the illegitimate racist régime on charges of high treason and under the obnoxious Terrorism Act:
- 6. Encourages the International Committee of the Red Cross and other appropriate bodies to obtain access to visit political prisoners and detainees in South Africa;
- 7. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to take all appropriate measures to promote the

world campaign for the release of political prisoners in South Africa in co-operation with the Governments and organizations concerned.

Assistance to oppressed South Africans

and their national liberation movement

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXIX.

A'34/L.29. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/34/1.29/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Li-

beria, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: revised draft resolution.

A/C.5/34/54 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.16, A/34/822. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 73-power revised draft resolution, A/34/L.29/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/93 I, as proposed by 73 powers, A/34/1.29/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 134 to 3, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Jamaica, Japan, Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR,

United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: France, United Kingdom, United States Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Luxembourg, Portugal.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/183 K of 24 January 1979, Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppresse people of South Africa for freedom and equality,

Recognizing the need for increased humanitarian, educational, economic and other forms of assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and to refugees from South Africa.

Further recognizing the importance of the provision of all appropriate assistance to the national liberation movement of South Africa in the present crucial stage of its struggle for the eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial society,

Considering that the international community has a duty to assist the African States subjected to threats and acts of aggression because of their support of the legitimate struggle of the South African people in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

- 1. Appeals to all States to provide increased humanitarian, educational, economic and other forms of assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, as well as all appropriate assistance to the national liberation movement of South Africa in its legitimate struggle for the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Africa as a whole;
- 2. Draws attention, in particular, to the necessity of assisting the educational and self-help projects of the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and of meeting the special and pressing needs of refugee women and children;
- 3. Requests and authorizes the Special Committee against Apartheid, with the assistance of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat, to take all appropriate steps to promote greater assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement:
- 4. Decides to concretize its resolution 31/6 I of 9 November 1976, in which it declared that the South African people and their liberation movements were a special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community, by authorizing adequate financial provision in the budget of the United Nations for the purpose of maintaining the offices in New York of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity—the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—in order to ensure the due and proper representation of the South African people through their national liberation movements.

Dissemination of information on apartheid

A/34/L.30 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic
Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon,
Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti,
India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya,
Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar,
Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal,
Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda,
Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia,
Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad
and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United
Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet
Nam, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/34/54 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.16, A/34/822. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 64-power draft resolution, A/34/L.30 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/93 J, as proposed by 64 powers, A/34/L.30 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 142 to 0, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sevchelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: France, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions on the dissemination of information on apartheid, in particular resolution 33/183 I of 24 January 1979,

Noting with appreciation the progress made by the United Nations and several specialized agencies in the dissemination of information on apartheid,

Considering the importance of public information in support of the international mobilization against apartheid, in view of the nefarious propaganda of the racist régime of South Africa with the assistance of transnational corporations and racist groups in other countries,

Commending the efforts of the Special Committee against Apartheid, with the assistance of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat and in co-operation with Governments and organizations, to expand the dissemination of information on apartheid.

Endorsing the relevant recommendations in the report of the Special Committee,

- Requests all Governments and organizations to cooperate with the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat towards the production and widest possible dissemination of information material on apartheid;
- 2. Appeals to all Governments and organizations to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid;
- 3. Requests the Special Committee and the Centre against Apartheid to utilize the Trust Fund particularly for:
- (a) Production and widest possible dissemination of publications and audio-visual material in all languages;
- (b) Assistance to appropriate organizations for the production and dissemination of such material in co-operation with the United Nations;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat shall give utmost priority to the dissemination of information on

apartheid and that all United Nations offices shall maintain the closest liaison with organizations engaged in action against apartheid:

- Requests the Secretary-General to issue United Nations postage stamps against apartheid and encourage Member States to issue such stamps;
- 6. Also requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to continue, on a regular basis, the radio programmes for broadcast to South Africa and to provide the broadcasting stations of Member States with programmes on the situation in South Africa;
- 7. Further requests the Secretary-General to provide funds to assist the liberation movements to undertake studies and research with a view to enabling them to counter effectively the racist régime's distortion and propaganda;
- 8. Appeals to all States to provide facilities to the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity for broadcasting programmes to South Africa;
- Requests the Special Committee to provide all appropriate assistance to the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in disseminating information;
- 10. Invites all Governments, information media and organizations to counteract the propaganda of the apartheid régime and to co-operate with the Special Committee in exposing the activities of groups which assist in such propaganda;
- 11. Commends the specialized agencies, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization and the World Health Organization, for their co-operation with the United Nations in the dissemination of information on apartheid;
- 12. Invites all Governments and organizations to publicize the declarations of the South African liberation, movements in accordance with paragraph 296 of the report of the Special Committee.

Women and children under apartheid

- A/34/51 2. Letter of 21 September from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting conclusions and recommendations of International Seminar on Children under Apartheid, Paris, 18-20 June 1979).
- A/34/L.31 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.
- A/C.5/34/54 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.16, A/34/822. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 80-power draft resolution, A/34/L.31 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/93 K, as proposed by 80 powers, A/34/L-31 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100.

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the conclusions and recommendations of the

International Seminar on Children under Apartheid, held in Paris from 18 to 20 June 1979,

Recalling its resolution 34/4 of 18 October 1979,

Concerned about the inhuman oppression of millions of women and children under apartheid, resulting in the killing, detention and torture of school-children protesting against discrimination, the enforced separation of women from their husbands and mass starvation in the reserves,

Concerned further about the special needs of women and children forced to flee South Africa and live as refugees,

Recognizing the urgent need for humanitarian and other assistance to women and children oppressed by apartheid,

Noting with admiration the heroic resistance of women and children in South Africa against apartheid and racial discrimination,

- 1. Commends the Special Committee against Apartheid for giving special attention to the plight of women and children under apartheid;
- 2. Requests Governments and organizations to take all appropriate action in pursuance of the conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Children under Apartheid;
- Appeals to all Governments and organizations to contribute generously towards assistance to the special needs of women and children oppressed by apartheid, including refugees:
- 4. Requests the Special Committee and all other United Nations organs and organizations to publicize the oppression of women and children under apartheid and their heroic resistance against that inhuman system and thereby mobilize world opinion for action against apartheid;
- 5. Requests the Special Committee to continue to encourage Governments and non-governmental organizations to promote solidarity with women and children under apartheid through conferences, seminars and other activities.

Role of the mass media

in action against apartheid

- A/34/L.32. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.
- A/34/L.32/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 61 powers and by Barbados, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, German Democratic Republic, Nepal, Romania and Ukrainian SSR.
- A/C.5/34/54 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.16, A/34/822. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 68-power revised draft resolution, A/34/L.32/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.
- Resolution 34/93 L, as proposed by 68 powers, A/34/L.32/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 125 to 0, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea,

Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the vital role of the mass media in informing world opinion of the evils of apartheid and the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for freedom, self-determination and racial equality,

Noting the successful observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year under the aegis of the United Nations and the urgent need for a further intensification of the international mobilization against apartheid in South Africa,

Taking into account the provisions of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racialism, Apartheid and Incitement to War adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Conscious of the need for combating the propaganda of the apartheid régime, including the utilization of secret and illegal projects designed to deceive world opinion and disrupt international action against apartheid,

Realizing that the abuse of the mass media and their use in the interest of the racist régime of South Africa are detrimental to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and impede the eradication of apartheid in South Africa,

Condemning the numerous restrictive laws and regulations to which the South African press is subjected and the constant persecution of journalists opposed to apartheid,

- 1. Urges all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take all necessary measures to use effectively all the mass media for mobilizing world public opinion with a view to eliminating the criminal system of racial domination and exploitation pursued by the white minority régime of South Africa;
- 2. Urges all States to promote in every way possible the use of all the mass media for a wide dissemination of information on questions such as the following:
- (a) Activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies designed to eliminate the system of apartheid in South Africa and to support the just struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for their liberation;
- (b) Terror and repression carried out by the racist régime of Pretoria against the national liberation movement of South Africa and all those who are fighting for the elimination of racial discrimination and the system of apartheid;
- (c) Acts of aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the neighbouring African States;

- (d) Manœuvres of the racist régime of South Africa intended to consolidate the system of apartheid, in particular by creating the so-called bantustans;
- (e) Co-operation with the racist régime of South Africa as the main obstacle to eliminating racial discrimination and the system of apartheid in South Africa;
- (f) Legitimate and just struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and the national liberation movement;
- 3. Urges all States and intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations to take effective measures to prevent the racist régime of South Africa and its supporters from using the mass media in the interest of that régime as well as to counter actively the propaganda activities of the racist régime of South Africa and its supporters;
- 4. Appeals to all the media to co-operate with the United Nations in the dissemination of objective and truthful information on the situation in South Africa with a view to promoting the elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a nonracial society;
- 5. Further appeals to all journalists and others to demonstrate their solidarity with their colleagues persecuted by the racist régime of South Africa for their opposition to apartheid and to denounce the restrictions on the freedom of the press;
- Requests the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat to publicize information on:
- (a) Detention, imprisonment and banning of writers and journalists in South Africa;
- (b) Restrictions on the press and censorship of publications in South Africa;
 - (c) Propaganda in favour of apartheid;
- (d) International solidarity with the journalists in South Africa;
- 7. Requests the specialized agencies to take appropriate measures to implement the present resolution;
- 8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation by States of the present resolution.

Role of non-governmental organizations in international action against apartheid

A/34/L.33 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/34/54 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.16, A/34/822. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 64-power draft resolution, A/34/L.33 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/93 M, as proposed by 64 powers, A/34/L.33 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100.

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the important role of world public opinion in international action for the eradication of apartheid,

Commending the activities of anti-apartheid and solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations in support of the resolutions of the United Nations and in cooperation with the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat,

Considering that the international mobilization against apartheid requires concerted action by anti-apartheid and

solidarity movements, trade unions, religious bodies, student and youth organizations and other non-governmental organizations in isolating the apartheid régime, assisting the national liberation movement of South Africa and educating world public opinion,

- 1. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat and other United Nations bodies concerned, as well as the specialized agencies, to continue and further develop co-operation with all non-governmental organizations active in opposition to apartheid;
- 2. Invites all Governments to take appropriate steps to encourage and assist such non-governmental organizations;
- Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to ensure the closest contact by all United Nations offices with such non-governmental organizations.

Apartheid in sports

A/34/36. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Drafting of International Convention against Apartheid in Sports.

A/34/L.35 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Romania: Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/34/54 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.16, A/34/822. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 68-power draft resolution, A/34/L.35 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/93 N, as proposed by 68 powers, A/34/L.35 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 131 to 0, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper

Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly.

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions on apartheid in sports, in particular the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports,

Reaffirming the importance of a complete cessation of all sports exchanges with South Africa,

Rejecting all manœvres by the racist régime of South Africa and South African sports bodies to deceive world opinion,

- 1. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports to continue its work with a view to completing a draft convention in 1980.
- Authorizes the Ad Hoc Committee to consult with representatives of organizations concerned and experts on apartheid in sports;
- 3. Commends Governments, sports bodies and sportsmen, as well as other organizations which have taken action, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, to ensure an end to all sports exchanges with South Africa;
- 4. Invites the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue its activities to promote the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations and to encourage appropriate action against those who promote or participate in sports exchanges with South Africa.

Declaration on South Africa

A/34/L.36. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/34/L.36/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 54 powers and by Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Ivory Coast and Nepal.

A/C.5/34/54 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.16, A/34/822. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 58-power revised draft resolution, A/34/L.36/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/93 O, as proposed by 58 powers, A/34/L.36/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that apartheid is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind,

Convinced that the United Nations must take the lead in concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid,

Noting with concern the continued intransigence of the South African régime, which has defied and disregarded numerous resolutions of organs of the United Nations for a just, peaceful and lasting resolution of the situation, including

unanimous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Noting that the South African régime, by its arbitrary laws and repression, has deprived the oppressed people of avenues of peaceful and legal action to secure their inalienable rights,

Condemning the military build-up of South Africa and the series of acts of aggression committed by the South African régime against neighbouring States,

Gravely concerned about the plans of the South African régime to divide and dispossess the African people through "bantustanization" in order to perpetuate apartheid and deprive the African people of their citizenship,

Denouncing all plans for the dismemberment of South Africa through "bantustanization" as invalid,

Recognizing the significant contribution of the struggle for freedom and equality in South Africa to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that the great majority of the South African people have been deprived of the right to participate in the determination of the destiny of the country,

Reaffirming that all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed, should be enabled to exercise their right of self-determination,

Convinced that the establishment of a non-racial society in South Africa, based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, would be a significant contribution to international peace, security and co-operation,

Adopts the following Declaration:

Declaration on South Africa

- 1. All States shall recognize the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial society guaranteeing the enjoyment of equal rights by all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed.
- 2. All States shall recognize the right of the oppressed people of South Africa to choose their means of struggle.
- 3. All States shall solemnly pledge to refrain from overt or covert military intervention in support or defence of the Pretoria régime in its effort to repress the legitimate aspirations and struggle of the African people of South Africa against it in the exercise of their right of self-determination, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, or in its threats or acts of aggression against the African States committed to the establishment of a democratic government of South Africa based on the will of the people as a whole, regardless of race, colour or creed, as the imperative guarantee to lasting peace and security in southern Africa.
- 4. All States shall take firm action to prevent the recruitment, financing, training or passage of mercenaries in support of the apartheid régime of South Africa or the bantustans created by it in South Africa.
- 5. All States shall take appropriate measures to discourage and counteract propaganda in favour of apartheid.
- 6. All States shall respect the desire of African States for the denuclearization of the continent of Africa and refrain from any co-operation with the South African régime in its plans to become a nuclear Power.
- 7. All States shall demonstrate international solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa and with the independent African States subjected to threats or acts of aggression and subversion by the South African régime.

Relations between Israel and South Africa

A/34/22/Add.1 (S/13596/Add.1). Special report of Special Committee against Apartheid (reviewing recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa)

A/34/L.37 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/34/54 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.16, A/34/822. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 53-power draft resolution, A/34/L.37 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/93 P, as proposed by 53 powers, A/34/L.37 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 102 to 18, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia. Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Burma, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Greece, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Thailand, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 33/183 D of 24 January 1979,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Gravely concerned at the continuing collaboration of Israel with the racist régime of South Africa in political, military, nuclear, economic and other fields in violation of the resolutions of the United Nations,

Recalling the report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, held in London on 24 and 25 February 1979,

Considering that such collaboration is a serious hindrance to international action for the eradication of apartheid, as well as an encouragement to the South African régime to persist in its criminal policy of apartheid, and a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and the entire African continent.

- 1. Again strongly condemns Israel's continuing and increasing collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa;
- Demands that Israel desist from and terminate all forms of collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa;
- 3. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to keep the matter under constant review and to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

Investments in South Africa

- A/34/348 (S/13429). Letter of 11 June from Acting Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting summary record of 429th meeting of Special Committee, held on 6 June 1979).
- A/34/L.39 and Add.1. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Burundi, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution.
- A/C.5/34/54 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.16, A/34/822. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 59-power draft resolution, A/34/L.39 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/93 Q, as proposed by 59 powers, A/34/L.39 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 130 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Canada, Central African Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Italy, Lesotho, Malawi, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/183 O of 24 January 1979, Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid.

Convinced that a cessation of all new foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa would constitute an im-

portant step in international action for the elimination of apartheid, as such investments and loans abet and encourage the apartheid policies in that country,

Welcoming the actions of those Governments which have taken legislative and other measures towards that end,

Noting with regret that the Security Council has not yet taken steps towards that end, as requested in General Assembly resolutions 31/6 K of 9 November 1976, 32/105 O of 16 December 1977 and 33/183 O of 24 January 1979,

Again urges the Security Council to consider the matter at an early date with a view to taking effective steps to achieve the cessation of further foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa.

Programme of work of the

Special Committee against Apartheid

A/34/L.34. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

- A/34/L.34/Rev.1,2. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 58 powers and by Barbados and Central African Republic.
- A/C.5/34/54 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.16, A/34/822. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 60-power revised draft resolution, A/34/L.34/Rev.2. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee
- Resolution 34/93 R, as proposed by 60 powers, A/34/L.34/Rev.2, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 134 to 0, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Commending the Special Committee for its activities in the discharge of its mandate and in promoting the international mobilization against apartheid,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat in assisting the Special Committee.

Considering the urgent need for more effective international action in support of the national liberation movement of South Africa.

- 1. Endorses the recommendations of the Special Committee against Apartheid on its programme of work, contained in paragraphs 303 to 305 of its report;
- 2. Requests the Special Committee to continue and intensify its activities, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and with particular reference to:
- (a) Reviewing all aspects of the policy of apartheid in South Africa and its international repercussions;
- (b) Promoting the widest possible dissemination of information on the evils of apartheid and the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa;
- (c) Encouraging full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations by all Governments and organizations;
- (d) Promoting public action and campaigns supporting the national liberation movement of South Africa, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;
- (e) Promoting concerted action by Governments and intergovernmental organizations in the international mobilization against apartheid;
- 3. Requests all United Nations organs, as well as specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to co-operate with the Special Committee towards greater co-ordination of efforts and to avoid any undue duplication:
 - 4. Authorizes the Special Committee:
- (a) To send missions to Member States and to the headquarters of the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as required, to promote international action against apartheid;
- (b) To intensify co-operation with the movement of nonaligned countries, the Organization of African Unity and other appropriate organizations;
- (c) To participate in conferences concerned with action against apartheid;
- (d) To organize, or participate in the organization of, symposia and other events in the home countries of transnational corporations with a view to educating the general public on the activities of those corporations in South Africa;
- (e) To invite representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and those of other organizations active in opposition to apartheid, as well as experts, for consultations on various aspects of apartheid and on international action against apartheid;
- (f) To associate representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity with the missions of the Special Committee;
- (g) To send representatives to attend meetings of United Nations organs, as well as specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as appropriate;
- (h) To commission expert studies on all aspects of apartheid and its international repercussions;
- (i) To hold sessions away from Headquarters as necessary;
- 5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance and resources to enable the Special Committee to discharge its responsibilities and, in particular, urgently to strengthen the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee;

- Requests the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the regional groups, to expand the membership of the Special Committee, bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical distribution;
- 7. Requests and authorizes the Special Committee to cosponsor and promote the organization of conferences and seminars against apartheid in co-operation with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;
- 8. Authorizes the Special Committee to hold a number of fixed sessions annually, as well as additional meetings as necessary;
- 9. Decides to make a special annual allocation of \$150,000 to the Special Committee, from the budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1980-1981, for special projects to be decided on by the Committee to promote the international mobilization against apartheid, in particular:
- (a) Co-sponsorship of and assistance to national and international conferences and seminars against apartheid;
- (b) Promotion of the widest observance of international days against apartheid;
 - (c) Expert studies on apartheid;
- 10. Authorizes the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to seek and receive voluntary contributions for the special projects referred to in paragraph 9 above.

Assistance to student refugees from Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa

General Assembly—34th session Third Committee, meetings 56, 64, 65. Plenary meeting 106.

A/34/345. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/34/L.58. Algeria, Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (on behalf of African group of Member States), Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 30 November 1979, meeting 64.

A/C.3/34/L.71. Administrative and financial implications of 13-power draft resolution, A/C.3/34/L.58.

A/34/829. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution V.

Resolution 34/174, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/829, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/126 of 16 December 1976, 32/119 of 16 December 1977 and 33/164 of 20 December 1978, in which it, inter alia, reaffirmed that humanitarian assistance by the international community to all those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia is appropriate and essential,

Deeply concerned by the discriminatory education policies and repressive measures being applied by the Government of South Africa against black students in that country,

Noting Security Council resolution 417(1977) of 31 October 1977 in which the Council, inter alia, demanded the abolishment of the "Bantu education" system and all other measures of apartheid and racial discrimination,

Noting with concern the continued influx into Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia of student refugees from South Africa as well as from Namibia and Zimbabwe and the urgent need to provide facilities for their care, health and education

Conscious of the burden placed on the limited financial, material and administrative resources of the host countries by the influx of those student refugees,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General containing the findings of the review missions sent by him to

Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia in May 1979 to examine the status of the programmes of assistance to South African student refugees,

Recognizing the urgent need to establish an assistance programme for student refugees from Namibia and Zimbabwe,

Disturbed by the adverse effects which the application of apartheid, particularly the bantustan policy, is having on settled communities living in South Africa in areas bordering Lesotho and Swaziland, and by the consequent flight of large numbers of families, including children of school age, into Lesotho and Swaziland,

- 1. Endorses the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and commends him and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on their efforts to mobilize resources and organize the programme of assistance to South African student refugees in the host countries;
- 2. Decides to enlarge the assistance programme for South African student refugees living in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia to include the care, health, education and other needs of student refugees from Namibia and Zimbabwe:
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, to make every effort to mobilize assistance to facilitate the resettlement of refugee families from the border areas of South Africa and to provide adequately for the well-being of the children concerned;
- 4. Expresses its appreciation that the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia continue to grant asylum and make educational and other facilities available to the student refugees in spite of the pressure which the continuing influx of those refugees exerts on facilities in their countries:
- 5. Notes with appreciation the efforts made by Member States, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist the host countries;
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to organize and

- implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from southern Africa who have found asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;
- 7. Urges all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the assistance programmes for those students, both through financial support and by offering further opportunities for their education and vocational training, as well as by financial and material contributions for their care and maintenance;
- 8. Calls upon all agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the World Food Programme, to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees from Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa who have found asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia:
- 9. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the matter under review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1980, of the current status of the programmes, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

COMMUNICATIONS

A/34/122. Letter of 16 March from China. A/34/844. Letter of 17 December from South Africa.

Other documents

Objective: Justice, Vol. 11, Nos. 1 and 2 (Spring/Summer 1979) (DPI/633); Nos. 3 and 4 (Autumn/Winter 1979) (DPI/634).

S/13754. Note, dated 2.2 January 1980, by Secretary-General.

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

The United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa continued in 1979 to make grants to voluntary organizations, Governments of host countries of refugees from South Africa and other bodies. According to the 1965 General Assembly resolution establishing it²⁷ and subsequent resolutions, the grants were to be used for legal aid, relief, education and other assistance to persons persecuted under discriminatory legislation in southern Africa and to their families, and for relief to South African refugees.

Reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee of Trustees

In a report to the General Assembly dated 8 November 1979, the Secretary-General indicated that in the year since the last report the Trust Fund had received contributions from 41 Governments totalling \$1,602,399. (An additional \$372,000 from four States was received before the end of the year, and pledges from 13 Governments totalling \$71,230 were outstanding; see table below.)

In accordance with decisions by the Committee of Trustees of the Fund, eight grants totalling \$1,695,000 had been made from the Fund during the period under review. Total income to the Trust Fund since its inception in 1965 to 8 November 1979, including interest, amounted to \$8,855,442 and the total of grants disbursed since its establishment was \$7,806,950.

The Secretary-General transmitted a report by the Committee of Trustees which noted with satisfaction the increase in contributions to the Trust Fund. It said that direct contributions from Governments and the public, supplemented by grants from the Trust Fund, had enabled voluntary agencies to provide legal assistance in almost all cases in which persons were charged under so-called security legislation, as well as modest grants to needy dependants, mostly women and children, of persons detained, imprisoned or restricted under such legislation. The

²⁷ See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 119, resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965.

contributions, however, were hardly adequate to cover persons persecuted under other racially discriminating laws and their dependants. Little aid could be provided to workers subjected to discrimination and victimization resulting from apartheid.

Consideration by the General Assembly

At the Assembly's thirty-fourth (1979) session, the reports of the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees were considered in plenary meetings, during debate on the apartheid policies of South Africa. A resolution on the subject was introduced by Denmark on behalf of 80 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). In presenting it, Denmark said that, until apartheid was eradicated, the international community was obliged to assist its victims, that being the main objective of the Trust Fund. While contributions had increased in recent years, still more were needed.

On 12 December, the Assembly adopted the 80-power text without a vote as resolution 34/93 B. Expressing appreciation to contributors to the Trust Fund and the voluntary agencies rendering humanitarian assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination, the Assembly, by this text, again appealed for generous and increased contributions to both the Fund and the voluntary agencies.

Contributions received for the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa during 1979 were as follows:

	Amount
Country	(in US dollars)
Australia	22,880
Austria	35,000
Bangladesh	500
Barbados	500
Belgium	32.042
Brazil	10,000
Canada	17,241
Denmark	257,424
Egypt	2,000
Finland	87,851
Germany, Federal Republic of	50,000
Ghana	1,305
Greece	3,500
Hungary	2,000
Iceland	3,000
India	2,000
Indonesia	2,500
Iran	4,000
Iraq	10,000
Ireland	26,000
Italy	5,000
Jamaica	811
Japan	20,000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5,000
Malaysia	1,000
Mali	2,273
Mauritania	194
Morocco	4,000
Netherlands	198,981
New Zealand	8,042
Nigeria	20,000
Norway	277,117
Pakistan	6,000
Papua New Guinea	200
Philippines	5,000
Singapore	500
Somalia Sweden	1,000
	386,539 436
Togo Trinidad and Tobago	1,250
Tunisia and Tobago	50,000
United Kingdom	108,313
United States	300,000
Venezuela	1,000
Yugoslavia	2,000
- 4500.414	
Total	1,974,399

Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly—34th session Fifth Committee, meeting 76. Plenary meetings 69, 100.

A/34/661 and Corr.1. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Report of Committee of Trustees of United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.)

A/34/L.22 and Add-1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/34/54 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.16, A/34/822. Admin-

istrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 80-power draft resolution, A/34/L.22 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/93 B, as proposed by 80 powers, A/34/L.22 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

Reaffirming the importance of humanitarian assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

Gravely concerned at the continued and increased repression against opponents of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, and the institution of numerous trials under arbitrary security legislation, as well as continued repression in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

Recognizing that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the greatly increased needs,

1. Commends the Secretary-General and the Committee

of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their efforts to promote humanitarian assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organi-

zations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination;

3. Appeals for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned.

Situation in Southern Rhodesia

The situation in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) was characterized in 1979 by a series of rapid developments, including several meetings of the Security Council and the holding of a Constitutional Conference on the territory.

The Security Council met in March and April. On 8 March, it adopted resolution 445(1979), by which it condemned recent armed attacks by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia against front-line African States, declared any election managed by that regime null and void and requested the administering powerthe United Kingdom—to prevent further illegal executions in the territory. It also asked its Committee on sanctions to meet to consider widening sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. On 30 April, the Council adopted resolution 448 (1979), by which it condemned all attempts by the regime to prevent Zimbabwe's achieving independence and genuine majority rule, reaffirmed that the so-called elections held from 17 to 21 April 1979 were null and void, and reiterated its call on all States not to recognize any representative or organ established by that process and to observe the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

On 27 April, at the conclusion of a series of meetings at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples²⁸ adopted the text of the Final Document on the Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia (see p. 1106). The heads of Government of Commonwealth countries, at a meeting at Lusaka, Zambia, in August, confirmed their total commitment to black majority rule in Southern Rhodesia.

Another important development was a Constitutional Conference at Lancaster House, London, whose objective was to provide for majority rule in the territory and consider arrangements for a transitional period leading to independence, including the holdin of elections supervised by the United Kingdom see p. 1108).

In December, at its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/12 on the question of Southern Rhodesia. The Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and

independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure that right by all means at their disposal. It also reaffirmed that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe, called for the full implementation of the agreements reached at Lancaster House, and commended the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe for its contribution to the negotiations. Condemning South Africa for its intervention in Southern Rhodesia, it called upon the administering power to ensure withdrawal of South African forces and mercenaries from the territory. In addition, the Assembly asked for assistance to the front-line States. (See p. 1111.)

The Assembly also adopted several other resolutions with provisions pertaining to the situation in Southern Rhodesia (see p. 1113).

Meeting on 21 December, the Security Council adopted resolution 460(1979), by which it called on Member States to terminate all existing United Nations sanctions and decided to keep the situation in Southern Rhodesia under review until the territory attained full independence. By the same resolution, the Council dissolved its Committee on sanctions, established in pursuance of resolution 253(1968).²⁹ (For details of Security Council action in 1979, see sections below.)

Decisions on Southern Rhodesia were also taken during the year by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council. (For details of action taken by these bodies and by the General Assembly and its Special Committee, see pp. 1103-16.)

Also during 1979 a number of communications were received by the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, several of which were circulated as documents of both the Council and the General Assembly.

Consideration by the Security Council

Communications (January-February)

In a note verbale of 8 February, Portugal informed the Secretary-General that its Council of Ministers had adopted a special resolution in December 1978 aimed at implementing Security

²⁸ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

²⁹ See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 152, resolution 253(1968) of 29 May 1968.

Council resolution 409(1977) of 27 May 1977,³⁰ by which further mandatory sanctions were imposed against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

By a letter of 14 February to the Secretary-General, Equatorial Guinea transmitted the text of a statement made that day by the African group of States at the United Nations concerning a move within the United States Congress to send an observer team to Southern Rhodesia. The African group had learned with dismay that the Senate Sub-Committee on Africa was contemplating sending a team of observers in April 1979 to monitor parliamentary elections there. In its view, the rebel Government of Southern Rhodesia, which the Security Council had determined to be illegal under international law, could not conduct its own elections and have them accepted by the international community. It felt that that new development was intended to give credibility to the "internal settlement" already rejected and condemned as a fraud by the Council in its resolution 423(1978) of 14 March 1978,31 and could only give Ian Smith's régime a false sense of hope, if only it could continue its oppressive war for some time longer. The group urged the United States to take appropriate measures to avoid sanctioning the internal settlement.

By a letter of 28 February to the Council President, Equatorial Guinea, on behalf of the African group, requested an urgent meeting of the Council to discuss recent developments in Southern Rhodesia.

Security Council meetings (2-8 March)

In accordance with Equatorial Guinea's letter of 28 February, the Council considered the question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia at four meetings held between 2 and 8 March. In the course of these meetings, the Council invited the representatives of Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate without the right to vote in the discussion. At the request of Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia, the Council, pursuant to rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, ³² extended an invitation to Callistus Ndlovu, a representative of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

The Council opened its discussion with a statement by Ethiopia on behalf of the African group, drawing attention to new levels of escalation of the war by the racist régime of Ian Smith, fully supported by South Africa, against the front-line African States. In its view, the only course open to the Council was to condemn the bogus parliamentary elections planned for mid-April in Southern Rhodesia. Any attempt to

send observer missions of any nature to the elections would only serve as an open invitation for further escalation of war, because there could be no settlement of the Southern Rhodesian colonial problem without the participation of the Patriotic Front, Ethiopia said.

Mr. Ndlovu said that, in its war against the patriotic forces, the régime had never pretended to respect even the elementary rules of international law nor shown any concern for human life. He observed also that some countries which expressed support for United Nations sanctions against the Salisbury régime in fact did nothing to stop their citizens from trading with that régime. He called upon the Council's Committee on sanctions to consider measures for tightening and widening economic sanctions against the illegal régime. Rejecting the planned elections in Southern Rhodesia, he appealed to the Council to condemn Rhodesian raids into the front-line States.

The idea that the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia should be strengthened and expanded was expressed by, among others, Botswana, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Nigeria and the USSR. Kuwait suggested that the Council carry out against the régime all measures provided for in Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations,³ including the cessation of road, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other communication with Southern Rhodesia. The front-line States that participated in the Council's discussion-Angola, Botswana and Zambia-as well as Ethiopia, France and others, considered it important that no observers be sent to Southern Rhodesia during the régime's April elections. Czechoslovakia maintained that such actions were designed to help legalize the régime in one form or another, while at the same time they represented an attempt to undermine the national liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe. The USSR supported that view.

All those that spoke condemned the continuous raids of the illegal régime into the front-line States. Angola deplored the fact that imperialism and racism were still alive in southern Africa. Ghana stated that it was high time Council members considered extending the oil embargo and other sanctions to South Africa.

Bangladesh, Nigeria, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States underlined the importance of the 1977 Anglo-American pro-

³⁰ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 201, resolution 409(1977) of 27 May 1977.

³¹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 227, resolution 423(1978).

³² Rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure reads: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

³³ For text of Article 41 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

posals³⁴ relating: to the solution of the Southern Rhodesian question. Other States, however, expressed doubts in that regard. Benin stated that the administering power in particular bore a heavy responsibility for the current escalation in the acts of war and provocations by the, racist minority régime. In its view, the Anglo-American plan, despite its superficially attractive aspects, did not satisfy the deep aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe.

Nigeria called on the United Kingdom to take all the steps necessary to return the territory to legality and to ensure that political power was handed over only on the basis of majority rule in accordance with the principles of the 1960 Declaration on granting independence and the Charter.

Bolivia saw two kinds of aggression in the region: the armed action against the front-line States and the so-called internal settlement, the aim of which was to impose the power of the racist minorities against the liberation of the peoples of Africa.

Botswana stated that it should be clear to the illegal régime that all its deception and cruelty towards the black people of Zimbabwe would never subjugate their will and aspirations to independence and freedom. China held a similar view and commented that even interference from a super-power would not block the advance of the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the Patriotic Front. Zambia drew the Council's attention to a recent attack on its country by the illegal régime's armed forces. It felt that the international community had the right to know how the rebel Rhodesians obtained weapons.

The United Kingdom said that it, along with the United States, remained fully committed to efforts to bring about a peaceful transition to independence and majority rule through United Nations—supervised elections—a commitment reconfirmed by the Secretaries of State of the two countries at the beginning of February. In addition, since the Council last discussed the issue, a special representative of the United Kingdom Prime Minister had visited southern Africa to consult with the leaders of the front-line States, Nigeria, South Africa and the Patriotic Front and with Ian Smith and the other three internal African leaders in Salisbury. The sad conclusion, the United Kingdom said, was that the parties were so far apart that there were currently no prospects of convening a successful meeting of all of them to negotiate a settlement. It felt, however, that the Anglo-American proposals remained the best basis for an eventual settlement, and the best prospect for ending the conflict lay in an attempt to find a wider agreement involv-

ing both sides and incorporating essential features of the Anglo-American proposals, such as a cease-fire and a neutral administration for the conduct of free and fair elections under United Nations supervision. It disagreed with some States which had called on Governments to prevent their nationals from going to Southern Rhodesia to observe elections. Although it believed that the elections the Salisbury régime proposed to hold in April were not likely to bring about a successful result, the United Kingdom said it could not accept language attempting to circumscribe the functioning of its parliamentary democracy or Parliament's right to exercise its judgement on the acceptability of any settlement to the people of Southern Rhodesia, or language which sought to fetter Parliament as to how it might decide to inform itself on the situation.

The USSR drew attention to resolution 423(1978),³⁵ by which the Council had condemned all attempts by the racist minority to retain power in Southern Rhodesia and declared illegal and unacceptable any internal settlement under the auspices of that régime. In its view, the Council should most strongly demand that the Western countries refrain from sending observers to the elections in Southern Rhodesia. Sri Lanka expressed a similar view.

Norway said that it could not associate itself with an electoral process in a situation where 90 per cent of the territory had been placed under martial law and the Patriotic Front had been excluded from participation.

Cuba called attention to the final communique of an Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Maputo, Mozambique, in January/ February 1979, in which it was stated that the military and technological assistance and the economic, political and diplomatic support provided by "imperialism" to the minority racist régimes of southern Africa were the only factors enabling them to continue their racist, colonialist and apartheid policy. Sri Lanka, as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau, transmitted the final communique to the Council on 15 March (see following subsection) and also invoked the non-aligned movement's basic principles and policies concerning self-determination. Yugoslavia expressed support for those principles.

On 8 March, the Security Council adopted, as resolution 445(1979), a text sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia. The vote was 12 to 0, with 3 abstentions (France, the United Kingdom and the United States).

³⁴ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 188.

³⁵ See footnote 31.

By the resolution, the Council strongly condemned the recent armed invasions by the minority regime in Southern Rhodesia against Angola, Mozambique and Zambia, commending those and other front-line States for their support of the people of Zimbabwe in their legitimate struggle to gain freedom and independence and for their scrupulous restraint in the face of serious provocations by the Southern Rhodesian rebels. It requested all States to give immediate and substantial material assistance to enable the front-line States to strengthen their defence in order to safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity, and requested the administering power to take all necessary measures to prevent further illegal executions in Southern Rhodesia.

The Council condemned all attempts and manœuvres by the illegal régime, including its so-called elections of April 1979, aimed at retaining and extending a racist minority rule and at preventing the accession of Zimbabwe to independence and genuine majority rule, declaring that any elections held by the illegal régime and the results thereof would be null and void and that no recognition would be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member State to any representatives or organ established by that process. It urged all States to refrain from sending observers to those elections and to take appropriate action to discourage organizations and institutions within their respective areas of jurisdiction from doing so. It requested its Committee on sanctions to meet immediately to consider measures for strengthening and widening the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and to submit its proposals not later than 23 March. The Council decided to meet not later than 27 March to consider the Committee's report.

Speaking after the vote, the United Kingdom said it could not support the resolution since it did not include a call for a settlement incorporating such essential features of the Anglo-American proposals as it had previously put forward. That had left the text wholly unbalanced. In addition, the text sought to circumscribe the functioning of United Kingdom parliamentary democracy by trying to discourage its citizens from visiting Southern Rhodesia to inform themselves on the situation in that country.

The United States stressed that, in its view, the resolution was not mandatory and that references to Member States' responsibilities referred to enforcement measures previously decided on by the Council. Provisions having to do with observers must be considered in the light of the constitution and public and legal practice of each Member State. Norway, referring to the provision seeking assistance for front-line States' defence capability, emphasized that, in accor-

dance with its long-standing policy, it would continue to provide only humanitarian and economic assistance.

France said it could not approve a preambular provision referring to State responsibility for ensuring institutional and individual observance of Council decisions and the operative paragraph by which all States were urged to take action to discourage organizations within their jurisdiction from sending observers. That paragraph was contrary to the freedom expressly guaranteed by the French constitution.

Zambia, speaking on behalf of Bangladesh, Bolivia, Jamaica, Kuwait and Nigeria, all of which were sponsors, expressed disappointment that such a mild resolution had not been adopted unanimously. They also expressed the hope that those which had abstained would, nevertheless, take seriously into account the important elements contained in the resolution, particularly the need for States to refrain from sending observers to the so-called elections in Southern Rhodesia.

Communications and report (March-April)

By a letter of 5 March to the Secretary-General, Angola transmitted the text of a communique issued the day before by the front-line States at the end of a two-day March summit meeting in Luanda. By this communique, they had denounced the elections scheduled for April, reaffirmed their total support for the liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe and restated their commitment to act further in order to bring about greater unity within the Patriotic Front.

On 7 March, Sri Lanka transmitted to the Secretary-General, for circulation to the General Assembly and the Security Council, the text of a communique issued that day by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries in which the Bureau, meeting in New York, strongly condemned the repeated acts of aggression by the régimes of southern Africa against Angola, Mozambique and Zambia, appealed to the international community to give all necessary assistance to these States in order to reinforce their defence capabilities and called upon the Council to discharge its mandate in respect of this issue.

On 15 March, Sri Lanka transmitted the final communique of an Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau, held at Maputo from 26 January to 2 February, in which the Bureau urged, inter alia: support for the armed struggle by the Patriotic Front; rejection and condemnation of the so-called internal settlement concluded on 3 March 1978; 36 cessa-

tion and condemnation of the recruitment, training, transit and financing of foreign mercenaries for and by the illegal régime and their immediate withdrawal; cessation of the supply to Southern Rhodesia of petroleum and related products; concerted action in support of a resolution on sanctions adopted in July 1978 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at Khartoum, Sudan, aimed at the adoption of measures provided for in Article 41 of the United Nations Charter; and reaffirmation of United Nations resolutions on Zimbabwe, in particular the Assembly's resolutions of 13 December 1978.37 The Bureau also recommended the admission of the Patriotic Front as a full member of the nonaligned movement.

On 16 April, Sri Lanka transmitted the text of a communique issued that day by the Coordinating Bureau condemning the so-called elections scheduled to be held in Southern Rhodesia on 17 April and appealing to all members of the movement to provide all support for the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwean people.

To another letter of 16 April to the Secretary-General, Sri Lanka annexed the text of a communique issued that day by the Bureau condemning armed attacks made by the Southern Rhodesian régime against Botswana and Zambia between 10 and 14 April (see p. 218).

By a letter of 23 March to the President of the Security Council, the Chairman of the Council Committee on sanctions transmitted an interim report on the implementation of the Council's request in resolution 445 (1979) concerning strengthening and expanding sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The Committee had devoted four meetings to consideration of such measures. Although it felt it needed more time to study all the questions before it, it had considered it urgent to submit to the Council a specific recommendation against unilateral repeal of sanctions: that the Council should remind States of their obligation to comply strictly with its decisions on sanctions in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter.3

The Committee's request for an extension of the submission date of its report was approved by the Council following informal consultations, as noted by the Council President in a note of 26 March. The date of the Council's consideration of the report was to be fixed at a later stage.

In a note verbale of 3 April to the Secretary-General, Benin asked the Security Council to envisage revising the methods of work of its Committee on sanctions to enable Member States to participate objectively in its meetings and in verification of communications addressed to it.

By a letter of 9 April, Zambia requested the Secretary-General to circulate a study prepared by the Commonwealth Secretariat in London entitled "An analysis of the illegal régime's 'Constitution for Zimbabwe Rhodesia," which Zambia said exposed the internal settlement managed by the minority régime of Ian Smith. To another letter, of 11 April, Zambia annexed a message to the Secretary-General from the International Conference of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, then meeting in Lusaka, and a Conference resolution condemning aggression by the Smith régime against Zimbabwean refugees in Zambia on 10 April and calling on the Council to take immediate practical measures against that régime.

By a note verbale of 26 April, Benin transmitted the text of a statement on "The elections of Ian Smith," submitted on 25 April to Member States by Mr. Ndlovu of the Patriotic Front, discussing the context, environment, role of observers and conduct of the recent parliamentary elections in Southern Rhodesia.

By a letter of the same date to the Council President, the Ivory Coast, on behalf of the African group of States at the United Nations, requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Council to consider recent developments in Southern Rhodesia.

In a telegram of 27 April, the Chairman of the Special Committee on granting independence informed the President of the Security Council that the Committee had unanimously adopted at its 27 April meeting at Belgrade the Final Document on the Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and enclosed the relevant section of the document (see p. 1106).

Security Council meetings (27 and 30 April)

The Council considered the situation in Southern Rhodesia at two meetings on 27 and 30 April, acting on the letter of 26 April from the Ivory Coast. During these meetings, the Council invited the representatives of Botswana, India, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Sri Lanka, the Sudan and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate without the right to vote in the discussion. At the request of Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia, the Council, pursuant to rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, extended an invitation to Mr. Ndlovu of the Patriotic Front.

Opening the discussion, the Ivory Coast expressed, on behalf of the African group, its profound disapproval of the prevailing situation in Southern Rhodesia and its total condemnation of the so-called internal settlement arrived at through the elections of 17 to 21 April.

³⁷ Ibid., pp. 936 and 938, resolutions 33/38 A and B. 38 For text of Article 25 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

The representative of the Patriotic Front said that the constitution of the so-called internal settlement was not approved by the majority of the people of Zimbabwe. He referred to the mobilization of more than 100,000 troops and to martial law extended over 94 per cent of the country, which meant that the defenceless people of Zimbabwe had been forced to vote practically at gunpoint. He stated that certain groups in the United Kingdom and the United States that had always supported Ian Smith had begun to revive their drive for the lifting of sanctions by their respective countries.

Speaking on behalf of the current Chairman of OAU, the Sudan stressed the fact that the major political movements in Zimbabwe had had no hand in framing the fraudulent constitutional arrangements, which were placed for approval only before the white community- some 3 per cent of the population.

Kenya, speaking on behalf of the current Chairman of the Council of Ministers of OAU, said that, when the so-called constitution was drawn up, the people of Southern Rhodesia were not given a chance to express themselves on the constitutional proposals, and that the so-called elections under martial law were not elections at all. In its view, the Security Council had a duty to reject the fraud that had been perpetrated.

China also called on the Council to condemn the Smith régime for its sham elections and to reaffirm that they were illegal, null and void.

Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia expressed the positions further elaborated and confirmed at the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries at Belgrade in July 1978 and at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries at Maputo in January/February 1979, with regard to the elections. They also recalled the statement issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau on 16 April, in which the non-aligned movement had expressed the firm resolve to contribute to the defeat of all manœuvres aimed at portraying the illegal régime as representing majority rule.

Zambia said that the African countries wanted only the reaffirmation by the Council of its previous resolutions on the matter, particularly resolutions 423(1978) and 445(1979), by which the illegality of the régime in Southern Rhodesia had been affirmed. Specifically, the African States asked the Council to reiterate the illegality of the recent elections there. Zambia also noted with regret that there was growing evidence of increased collaboration between certain Western countries and South Africa, particularly in the military sphere. It recommended that the matter should be studied adequately by the Council's arms embargo Committee, established

in 1977,³⁹ and subsequently exposed to the international community.

Botswana and Jamaica, among others, drew attention to a recent statement by the South African Prime Minister that he was embarking upon the creation of a new alliance in southern Africa, including the régime in Salisbury.

India, among others, held the view that the existing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia should be continued until all the constituent elements of the national liberation movement accepted a negotiated basis for a peaceful transfer of real power to the majority of the Zimbabwe people in accordance with the Declaration on granting independence.

Czechoslovakia observed that, in spite of the unequivocal decisions taken by the Council, certain Western countries were openly taking steps to recognize the results of the illegal elections and the entire internal settlement process.

The USSR stated that the fraudulent elections could not have been carried out without the de facto agreement of powerful forces in certain Western countries, which did everything they could to maintain the domination of their transnational monopolies in that part of Africa and to protect their own interests. It said it would support a decisive resolution calling for more effective measures against the Southern Rhodesian régime.

The United States recalled its efforts and those of the United Kingdom over the past 18 months to bring about a peaceful settlement in Southern Rhodesia. It stated that both sides should take a first and significant step, namely, to accept the principle of United Nations—supervised elections and to agree to negotiate the conditions for holding such elections.

Nigeria, among other States, said the fact that some elements in some Western countries went to Southern Rhodesia to observe the fake elections did not confer any legitimacy on those elections.

Norway stated that its Government held the view that an internationally acceptable solution must be based on the principles of free and fair elections under international supervision and control, and the creation of conditions allowing for the equal and full participation of all forces in Southern Rhodesia. It also expressed its support for the Anglo-American proposals for a negotiated and peaceful settlement of the conflict.

On 30 April, Kuwait introduced a resolution on behalf also of Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Nigeria and Zambia. The Council

 $39 \;\; See\;\; Y.U.N.,\;\; 1977,\;\; p.\;\; 162,\;\; resolution\;\; 421(1977)\;\; of\;\; 9\;\; December\; 1977.$

adopted it later that day as resolution 448(1979), by 12 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions (France, the United Kingdom and the United States).

By the resolution, the Council: strongly condemned all attempts and manœuvres by the illegal régime, including the so-called elections of April, aimed at retaining and extending a racist minority rule and at preventing the accession of Zimbabwe to independence and genuine majority rule; reaffirmed the so-called elections and the results thereof to be null and void; and reiterated its call to all States not to accord recognition to any representatives or organ established by that process and to observe strictly the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

The United Kingdom said it had abstained in the vote as this resolution contained, in its view, some expressions of opinion and recommendations which the United Kingdom deemed unacceptable and did not regard as binding. It had to preserve the full freedom of its Parliament, which had the ultimate responsibility for bringing Southern Rhodesia back to legality under an agreement which would guarantee genuine majority rule. In the view of the United States also, the resolution was not mandatory, nor was Council resolution 445(1979), which was referred to in the text.

France underlined the special responsibilities of the United Kingdom, but maintained that the convening of the Council on the subject of Southern Rhodesia did not seem particularly well-timed, since the administering power had not had an opportunity to take a stand as it saw fit. In addition, a preambular paragraph indicating State responsibility for institutional and individual actions, restated from resolution 445 (1979), raised legal complications for France.

Communications and reports (May-December)

By a letter of 2 May to the Secretary-General, Egypt transmitted the text of a statement on the situation in Southern Rhodesia issued by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 27 April. Rejecting the April elections, Egypt reaffirmed its full commitment and adherence to OAU resolutions in support of the Patriotic Front; it urged the international community not to accord recognition to those elections or their results and to join efforts to convene a conference of all parties concerned to reach a just settlement.

On 4 May, the Security Council Committee on sanctions submitted a report which it said represented its efforts to implement relevant provisions of Council resolutions 409(1977), 40 on further measures under Charter Article 41, 411(1977), 41 on tightening the scope of sanctions in accordance with that Article, and 445(1979), on measures for strengthening and widening the

sanctions. The current report had been adopted on 3 May after 15 meetings held since the submission of the Committee's interim report on 23 March. The Committee had reviewed the scope of existing sanctions against the illegal régime; since they had not had the desired effect, the Committee felt that a new set of measures and appeals by the Council was needed, aimed at more effective implementation of the current sanctions, closing loopholes and expanding the range of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter. 42 To that end, the Committee submitted general and specific recommendations on which consensus had been achieved, and some which expressed the very firm opinion of the majority of the members but on which consensus had not been reached.

The Committee made the following general recommendations: (a) the Council should demand that States that did not comply with the sanctions submit to the Committee information on the legislative, administrative and other measures taken by them to prevent violations of existing sanctions; and (b) the Council should decide that all States that had not done so should take effective enforcement actions to ensure strict compliance with Council sanctions by all associations, corporate bodies and individuals under their jurisdiction.

There was no agreement to include a further general recommendation that the Council decide that all States that had not done so discontinue any action that might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal régime, inter alia, by forbidding the operation and activities of companies of that régime, or any other activities, which contravened the aims and purposes of the sanctions.

The Committee did not agree to make any specific recommendations on application of the full scope of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia provided for in Article 41 of the Charter, as recommended by some members.

Consensus was not reached on the matter of airline companies maintaining air links with Southern Rhodesia, but a majority of the Committee supported a recommendation that the Council should call on all States to: deny landing rights or overflight facilities to aircraft of any company operating to or from Southern Rhodesia, or on behalf of the illegal régime; and recommend to all airline companies in their territories that were members of the International Air Transport Association to expel from that organization any airline company maintaining

⁴⁰ See footnote 30

⁴¹ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 243, resolution 411(1977) of 30 June 1977. 42 For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

interline agreements with any airline company constituted in Southern Rhodesia.

The Committee recommended that the Council restate, as a matter of principle, that permission by any Member State for operation in its territory of information or other representational offices of that régime was contrary to the Council's mandatory sanctions. It also recommended that the Council call on all States to prohibit establishment or effect closure of any such offices in their territories, except those established for pension purposes only.

The Committee recommended that the Council call on all States to ensure that no recruitment, arming, training or sending of mercenaries to help the illegal régime took place within their territories. States were also to be asked to take appropriate measures against any persons proved to have served as mercenaries with that régime.

With regard to extension of sanctions to South Africa, the Committee strongly recommended that the Council consider measures against South Africa, in order to strengthen sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. Some Committee members made the reservation that the question was not within the mandate of the Committee.

Consensus was not reached on the subject of sports activities, but a majority of the Committee supported a recommendation that the Council call on all States to prohibit their nationals from travelling to Southern Rhodesia, and not to admit into their territories any resident of Southern Rhodesia, for the purpose of participating in sports activities.

With regard to the supply of military equipment to Southern Rhodesia, the Committee recommended that the Council call on all States to:

- (a) observe strictly the arms embargo against Southern Rhodesia;
- (b) review all existing measures with the aim of stopping the illegal arms trade to Southern Rhodesia through private arms brokers;
- (c) urge suppliers of arms, military equipment and ammunition under their jurisdiction to include in contracts a clause forbidding reexportation to Southern Rhodesia;
- (d) enact and enforce legislation against suppliers under their jurisdiction found exporting or re-exporting such matériel;
- (e) include in intergovernmental contracts a clause prohibiting re-exportation to Southern Rhodesia, with enforcement measures; and
- (f) review laws and regulations on sanctions to ensure strict penalties for violations.

The Committee also recommended that it be authorized to co-operate closely with the Council's arms embargo Committee established in 1977 to examine progress in implementing the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

Concerning the supply of oil and oil products to Southern Rhodesia, the Committee recommended that the Council call on all States to observe existing sanctions strictly and to review their legislation and enforcement measures.

The majority of the Committee supported a recommendation that the Council call on France, the United Kingdom, the United States and other Governments to obtain guarantees from South Africa that no oil or oil products would be exported from South Africa to Southern Rhodesia. If such guarantees were not secured, the majority would recommend that the Council impose a mandatory oil embargo on South Africa.

Consensus was not reached on a recommendation that the Council decide that States that had not done so should take measures against international companies and agencies which supplied oil and oil products to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

With regard to foreign companies operating in Southern Rhodesia, the Committee recommended that the Council call on all States to demand of companies constituted in their territories termination of any existing linkage with subsidiaries in Southern Rhodesia.

By a letter of 9 May to the Secretary-General, Mongolia transmitted the text of a statement issued on 30 April by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connexion with the April elections. That Government strongly condemned the machinations by the forces of international reaction and racist régimes against the peoples of southern Africa, and considered that a genuine solution to the problem of Southern Rhodesia could be achieved only through strict implementation of Assembly and Council decisions on sanctions, elimination of the racist, colonial system there and the transfer of full power to the people of Zimbabwe, as represented by the Patriotic Front.

By a letter of 29 June to the Secretary-General, Zambia conveyed a message from its Minister for Foreign Affairs dismissing rumours concerning a possible meeting between its President, Kenneth Kaunda, and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, whom he referred to as the so-called Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

On 24 August, Zambia transmitted the final communique issued by the heads of Government of Commonwealth countries at their meeting held at Lusaka from 1 to 7 August. In relation to the situation in Southern Rhodesia, the heads of Government: confirmed their total commitment to genuine black majority rule and accepted that it was the United Kingdom's responsibility to grant independence on that basis, which

required a democratic constitution with safeguards for minorities; recognized that the internal settlement constitution was defective; said they were deeply conscious of the urgent need to achieve a lasting settlement, the search for which must involve all parties and a major objective of which must be to bring about a cessation of hostilities and an end to sanctions; acknowledged that an independent constitutional Government must be chosen through free and fair elections properly supervised under United Kingdom authority, with Commonwealth observers; and welcomed the United Kingdom's indication that an appropriate procedure would be for the Commonwealth countries to call a Constitutional Conference to which all parties would be invited.

The Secretary-General was asked to supplement international agencies' activities by assisting in contingency planning, including regional studies, in anticipation of the emergence of an independent and internationally accepted Government in Zimbabwe.

By a letter of 9 November to the Security Council President, the Chairman of the Council's Committee on sanctions transmitted the text of a statement adopted by the Committee that day in connexion with information it had received indicating that the United Kingdom intended to discontinue in the near future the application of the Council sanctions against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia.

The Committee had learned with distress that the United Kingdom contemplated taking such action as soon as Southern Rhodesia returned to legality with the appointment of a British Governor, and his arrival in Salisbury. The Committee emphasized that only the Council had a right to lift sanctions. It stressed especially the United Kingdom's responsibility as administering power and as a permanent Council member and noted that the Council's sanctions system against Southern Rhodesia had been established in the first instance at the United Kingdom's request. It also appealed to all Member States, and in particular to the United Kingdom, to continue observing scrupulously all the provisions of Council sanctions.

It was noted that France and Portugal had expressed reservations on both the principle and text of the statement. They, as well as Norway, pointed to the lack of time for obtaining instructions from their Governments. The United Kingdom dissociated itself from the statement, regarding the issue as inappropriate and the terms inaccurate and unjustified. The United States said it was unable to participate in its consideration in view of sensitive negotiations currently taking place in London.

By a letter of 12 December, the United Kingdom informed the President of the Security Council that, in accordance with the Southern Rhodesia Constitution (Interim Provisions) Order 1979 of 3 December, a British Governor had assumed legislative and executive authority over Southern Rhodesia on 12 December in Salisbury. Accordingly, the state of rebellion in the territory had been brought to an end. After three months of negotiation at Lancaster House in London, the letter continued, agreement had been reached on an independence Constitution providing for genuine majority rule which was enacted on 6 December. Agreement had also been reached on arrangements for the transitional period, including elections supervised under the United Kingdom's authority, and on the United Kingdom's cease-fire proposals. The situation which the Council had previously determined to be a threat to international peace and security had been remedied and the purpose of measures decided on by the Council on the basis of that determination had been achieved. In these circumstances, the obligations of Member States under Article 25 of the Charter in relation to those measures were, in the United Kingdom's view, to be regarded as discharged. The United Kingdom was terminating the measures it had taken pursuant to Council decisions in regard to the situation of illegality formerly existing.

By a letter of 14 December to the Council President, Madagascar, on behalf of the African group of States at the United Nations of which it was current Chairman, noted with concern the decision of the United Kingdom to cease to discharge its obligations under Article 25 with regard to the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Council against Southern Rhodesia by resolution 253(1968). 43 The African group considered that the resolution could be revoked only by a Council decision and that any unilateral action taken in this respect was a violation of the responsibilities assumed by Member States under the Charter; it requested the Council to take the necessary measures to preserve its authority in this matter.

Similar views were expressed in a letter of 21 December by the USSR: resolution 253(1968) could be rescinded only by the Council, and no unilateral action in this connexion could be recognized as legal or valid.

Security Council meeting (21 December)

By a letter of 18 December 1979 to the Security Council President, the United Kingdom requested that the Council convene to consider the matter.

The Council met on 21 December in response to the United Kingdom's letter of 18 December. At their request, Botswana, Cuba, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania were invited to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. At the request of Kuwait, the Council also extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Clovis Maksoud, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations, to participate in the deliberations.

The Council proceeded directly to a vote on a draft resolution previously prepared in the course of consultations. It adopted the text as resolution 460(1979) by 13 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia and the USSR). By this text, after noting with satisfaction that the London Constitutional Conference had produced agreement on a Constitution for a free and independent Zimbabwe and deploring the suffering and loss of life caused by 14 years of rebellion in Southern Rhodesia, the Council reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence. The Council decided, having regard to the agreement reached at Lancaster House, to call on United Nations Member States to terminate the measures taken against Southern Rhodesia under Chapter VII of the Charter, pursuant to resolutions 232(1966), 44 253(1968) and subsequent resolutions on the situation in Southern Rhodesia, and to dissolve its Committee on sanctions established under resolution 253(1968).

The Council commended Member States, particularly the front-line States, for their implementation of its resolutions on sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. It called on all Member States and the specialized agencies to provide urgent assistance to Southern Rhodesia and the front-line States for reconstruction purposes and to facilitate the repatriation of refugees or displaced persons to Southern Rhodesia. The Council called for strict adherence to the agreements reached and for their faithful implementation by all the parties concerned, calling on the administering power to ensure that no South African or other external forces, regular or mercenary, would remain in or enter Southern Rhodesia, except those forces provided for under the Lancaster House agreement. It requested the Secretary-General to help in assistance and repatriation programmes, particularly in organizing with immediate effect all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to the States concerned to enable them to overcome the economic and social difficulties facing them. Finally, the Council decided to keep the situation in Southern Rhodesia under review until the territory attained full independence.

In the discussion that followed, the Secretary-General welcomed the agreement ending the conflict in Southern Rhodesia, which set in motion the process by which the country would become a free and independent Zimbabwe under genuine majority rule. He said that the resumption of normal relations with Southern Rhodesia provided a challenge for the international community, particularly for neighbouring States whose economies were closely linked to Southern Rhodesia. The burden of sanctions had been especially onerous to Mozambique and Zambia. A co-operative effort by the international community was required. The Secretary-General noted the action taken by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for repatriating and resettling refugees.

The United Kingdom paid tribute to the African leaders, especially those of the front-line States, and to the Commonwealth leaders who had conceived the guidelines for the Lancaster House Conference. Bangladesh, France, Kuwait, the United States and Zambia observed that the agreements constituted the basis for the holding of free and fair elections designed to launch the former United Kingdom colony into genuine independence. Kuwait hoped that there would indeed be an impartial mechanism to ensure legitimate elections.

Norway expressed the hope that the recent developments regarding Zimbabwe would positively influence the situation in southern Africa as a whole, particularly in Namibia. Nigeria stressed the United Kingdom's duty to the Commonwealth, the front-line States and the international community to make the agreements a success.

Most members stressed the need for immediate and adequate assistance to Southern Rhodesia and the front-line States. China, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and others drew attention to the threat of the racist régime of South Africa. Tribute was paid by Botswana, Liberia and Mozambique to the sacrifices of the people of Zimbabwe and the neighbouring countries, as well as to African solidarity. Like other representatives, including Botswana, Czechoslovakia, the USSR and Zambia, Nigeria stated that the decision by certain States-including the United Kingdom and the United States-to lift the sanctions unilaterally without consulting the Council was in violation of Article 25 of the Charter.

Czechoslovakia felt that the situation in Southern Rhodesia was little changed from that

 $^{44 \;\;} See\;\; Y.U.N.,\;\; 1966,\;\; p.\;\; 116,\;\; resolution\;\; 232(1966)\;\; of\;\; 16\;\; December\; 1966.$

which had led to the adoption of Council sanctions. The erstwhile régime had not really been eliminated, nor had its military police and mercenary forces been disbanded. Moreover, the outcome of the agreements signed in London was still unclear. The USSR also felt that, in current conditions, the lifting of sanctions was premature.

Madagascar, speaking as Chairman of the African group for December, considered that a colonial situation still existed in Southern Rhodesia and that the lifting of sanctions was not the end of the decolonization process. Liberia, on

behalf of the current OAU Chairman, while welcoming the agreements signed in London, felt that material and moral support would be needed and that the United Nations and the specialized agencies must step up their efforts to bring economic aid and other forms of assistance to the region. The spokesman for the League of Arab States stressed the importance of the transitional period and the danger that elements in South Africa planned to circumvent the international consensus. Cuba, as current Chairman of the non-aligned movement, also emphasized vigilance.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Consideration by the Security Council

COMMUNICATIONS (JANUARY-FEBRUARY) S/13079. Note verbale of 8 February from Portugal.

S/13084 (A/34/88). Letter of 14 February from Equatorial Guinea (circulating statement of same date by African group at United Nations).

SECURITY COUNCIL MEETINGS (2-8 MARCH)

Security Council, meetings 21 19-2122.

S/13121. Letter of 28 February from Equatorial Guinea (request to convene Council).

S/13131. Letter of 2 March from Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia (request to extend invitation to address Council).

S/13140. Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 445(1979), as proposed by 7 powers, S/13140, adopted by Council on 8 March 1979, meeting 2122, by 12 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom, United States).

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, and in particular resolutions 253(1968) of 29 May 1968, 403(1977) of 14 January and 411(1977) of 30 June 1977, 423(1978) of 14 March, 424(1978) of 17 March and 437(1978) of 10 October 1978,

Taking note of the statement of the African Group contained in document S/13084,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Angola and Zambia,

Having also heard the statement of the representative of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe,

Gravely concerned about the indiscriminate military operations undertaken by the illegal régime and the extension of its premeditated and provocative acts of aggression not only against neighbouring independent countries but also against non-contiguous States, resulting in wanton killings of refugees and civilian populations,

Indignant at the continued executions by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia of persons sentenced under repressive

Reaffirming that the existence of the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and the continuance of its acts of aggression against neighbouring independent States constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 and the legitimacy of their

struggle to secure the enjoyment of such rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned by the moves within certain States to send missions to observe the so-called elections in April 1979 organized by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, for the purpose of according it some legitimacy and thereby eventually lifting sanctions,

Reaffirming Security Council resolution 423(1978), particularly its provisions declaring illegal and unacceptable any internal settlement concluded under the auspices of the illegal régime and calling upon all States not to accord any recognition to such a settlement,

Bearing in mind the responsibility of every Member State to adhere scrupulously to Security Council resolutions and decisions, and their responsibility to ensure that institutions and citizens under their jurisdiction will observe the same,

- 1. Strongly condemns the recent armed invasions perpetrated by the illegal racist minority régime in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia against the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zambia, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of these countries;
- 2. Commends the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zambia and other front-line States for their support of the people of Zimbabwe in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence and for their scrupulous restraint in the face of serious provocations by the Southern Rhodesian rebels;
- 3. Requests all States to give immediate and substantial material assistance to enable the Governments of the front-line States to strengthen their defence capability in order to safeguard effectively their sovereignty and territorial integrity;
- 4. Requests the administering Power to take all necessary measures to prevent further illegal executions in Southern Rhodesia:
- 5. Condemns all attempts and manœuvres by the illegal régime, including its so-called elections of April 1979, aimed at retaining and extending a racist minority rule and at preventing the accession of Zimbabwe to independence and genuine majority rule:
- 6. Declares that any elections held under the auspices of the illegal racist régime and the results thereof will be null and void and that no recognition will be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member State to any representatives or organ established by that process;
- 7. Urges all States to refrain from sending observers to these elections and to take appropriate action to discourage organizations and institutions within their respective areas of jurisdiction from doing so;
- 8. Requests the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253(1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to meet immediately to consider

measures for strengthening and widening the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and to submit its proposals not later than 23 March 1979;

9. Decides to meet, not later than 27 March 1979, to consider the report envisaged in paragraph 8 of the present resolution.

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, p. 13.

COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT (MARCH-APRIL)

- S/13141 and Corr.1. Letter of 5 March from Angola (transmitting communique issued by front-line States at end of summit meeting held at Luanda, 3 and 4 March 1979).
- S/13151 (A/34/111). Letter of 7 March from Sri Lanka (transmitting communique issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).
- S/13185 (A/34/126). Letter of 15 March from Sri Lanka (transmitting final communique of Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Maputo, Mozambique, 26 January-2 February 1979).
- S/13191. Letter of 23 March from Chairman of Security Council Committee Established in pursuance of Resolution 253(1968) concerning Question of Southern Rhodesia to President of Security Council (submitting interim report of
- S/13196. Note by President of Security Council.
- S/13235 (A/34/171). Letter of 9 April from Zambia (circulating study by Commonwealth Secretariat).
- S/13244 (A/34/179). Letter of 11 April from Zambia (circulating message from International Conference of Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Lusaka, 10-13 April 1979).
- S/13247. Note verbale of 3 April from Benin.
- S/13252 (A/34/186), S/13253 (A/34/187). Letters of 16 April from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiques issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).
- S/13276. Letter of 26 April from Ivory Coast.
- S/13277. Note verbale of 26 April from Benin (transmitting statement submitted on 25 April 1979 to Member States of United Nations by representative of Patriotic Front).
- S/13283. Telegram of 27 April from Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to President of Security Council (transmitting section I of Final Document on Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia adopted by Special Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 1145, held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia).

SECURITY COUNCIL MEETINGS (27 AND 30 APRIL)

Security Council, meetings 2142, 2143.

- S/13276. Letter of 26 April from Ivory Coast (request to convene Council).
- S/13280. Letter of 27 April from Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia (request to extend invitation to address Council).
- S/13282. Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 448(1979), as proposed by 7 powers, S/13282, adopted by Council on 30 April 1979, meeting 2143, by 12 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom, United States).

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, and in particular resolutions 253(1968) of 29 May 1968, 403(1977) of 14 January and 411(1977) of 30 June 1977, 423(1978) of 14 March and 437(1978) of 10 October

1978 and 445(1979) of 8 March 1979 reaffirming the illegality of the Smith régime,

Having heard the statement of the Chairman of the African Group,

Having also heard the statement of the representative of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

Reaffirming Security Council resolution 445(1979), particularly its provision declaring that any elections held under the auspices of the illegal racist régime and the results thereof would be null and void and that no recognition would be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member State to any representatives or organ established by that process,

Gravely concerned that the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia proceeded with the holding of sham elections in the territory in utter defiance of the United Nations,

Convinced that these so-called elections did not constitute a genuine exercise of the right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and national independence and were designed to perpetuate white racist minority rule,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of such rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations.

Bearing in mind the responsibility of every Member State to adhere scrupulously to Security Council resolutions and decisions, and their responsibility to ensure that institutions and citizens under their jurisdiction will observe the same,

- 1. Strongly condemns all attempts and manœuvres by the illegal régime, including the so-called elections of April 1979, aimed at retaining and extending a racist minority rule and at preventing the accession of Zimbabwe to independence and genuine majority rule;
- 2. Reaffirms the so-called elections held under the auspices of the illegal racist régime and the results thereof to be null and void;
- 3. Reiterates its call to all States not to accord recognition to any representatives of or organ established by that process and to observe strictly the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, pp. 14 and 15.

COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTS (MAY-DECEMBER)

- S/13295 (A/34/220). Letter of 2 May from Egypt (transmitting statement issued on 27 April 1979 by Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13296. Report of Security Council Committee Established in pursuance of Resolution 253(1968) concerning Question of Southern Rhodesia in implementation of paras. 3, 12 and 8 of Security Council resolutions 409(1977) of 27 May 1977, 411(1977) of 30 June 1977 and 445(1979) of 8 March 1979, respectively.
- S/13309 (A/34/228). Letter of 9 May from Mongolia (transmitting statement issued on 30 April 1979 by Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13427 (A/34/346). Letter of 29 June from Zambia.
- S/13515 (A/34/439). Letter of 24 August from Zambia (transmitting final communique issued by heads of Government of Commonwealth countries at meeting held at Lusaka, 1-7 August 1979).
- S/13617. Letter of 9 November from Chairman of Security Council Committee Established in pursuance of Resolution 253(1968) concerning Question of Southern Rhodesia to President of Security Council (transmitting statement adopted by Committee at its 350th meeting, 9 November 1979).
- S/13688. Letter of 12 December from United Kingdom.
- S/13693. Letter of 14 December from Madagascar.
- S/13698. Letter of 18 December from United Kingdom.
- S/13702. Letter of 21 December from USSR.

SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (21 DECEMBER)

Security Council, meeting 2181.

S/13698. Letter of 18 December from United Kingdom (request to convene Council).

S/13699. Draft resolution prepared in course of consultations.

S/13703. Letter of 21 December from Kuwait (request to extend invitation to address Council).

Resolution 460(1979), as proposed in S/13699, adopted by Council on 21 December 1979, meeting 2181, by 13 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, USSR).

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 232(1966) of 16 December 1966, 253(1968) of 29 May 1968 and subsequent related resolutions on the situation in Southern Rhodesia,

Reaffirming the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Noting with satisfaction that the conference held at Lancaster House in London has produced agreement on the Constitution for a free and independent Zimbabwe providing for genuine majority rule, on arrangements for bringing that Constitution into effect and on a cease-fire,

Noting also that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, having resumed its responsibility as the administering Power, is committed to decolonizing Southern Rhodesia on the basis of free and democratic elections which will lead Southern Rhodesia to genuine independence acceptable to the international community in accordance with the objectives of resolution 1514(XV).

Deploring the loss of life, the waste and the suffering caused by the fourteen years of rebellion in Southern Rhodesia,

Conscious of the need to take effective measures for' the prevention and removal of all threats to international peace and security in the region,

- 1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);
 - 2. Decides, having regard to the agreement reached at the

Lancaster House conference, to call upon Member States to terminate the measures taken against Southern Rhodesia under Chapter VII of the Charter pursuant to resolutions 232(1966), 253(1968) and subsequent related resolutions on the situation in Southern Rhodesia;

- 3. Further decides to dissolve the Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253(1968) in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council:
- 4. Commends Member States, particularly the front-line States, for their implementation of its resolutions on sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in accordance with their obligation under Article 25 of the Charter;
- 5. Calls upon all Member States and the specialized agencies to provide urgent assistance to Southern Rhodesia and the front-line States for reconstruction purposes and to facilitate the repatriation of all refugees or displaced persons to Southern Rhodesia;
- 6. Calls for strict adherence to the agreements reached and for their full and faithful implementation by the administering Power and all the parties concerned;
- 7. Calls upon the administering Power to ensure that no South African or other external forces, regular or mercenary, will remain in or enter Southern Rhodesia, except those forces provided for under the Lancaster House agreement;
- 8. Requests the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of paragraph 5 of the present resolution, particularly in organizing with immediate effect all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to the States concerned in order to enable them to overcome the economic and social difficulties facing them;
- 9. Decides to keep the situation in Southern Rhodesia under review until the Territory attains full independence.

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decision, p. 15.

Other documents

Objective: Justice, Vol. 70, No. 4 (Winter 1978/79) (OPI/608); Vol. 11, Nos. 1 and 2 (Spring/Summer 1979) (DPI/633).

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 3 A and B.

A/35/55. Letter of 19 December from Malawi (transmitting message of 19 December 1979 from President to leaders of Patriotic Front and Prime Minister of United Kingdom).

Question of Namibia

In 1979, the question of Namibia was again considered by various United Nations bodies. The General Assembly, its Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 45 and the United Nations Council for Namibia all took decisions on the matter. Related decisions were taken by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Economic and Social Council.

A detailed account of their deliberations and decisions is given on pp. 1065-1103. A brief summary follows.

On 27 April, the Special Committee adopted a Final Document on the Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia by which, among other things, it reaffirmed that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine independence and self-determination were achieved, strongly condemned South Africa's illegal occupation of the territory, and reaffirmed that the only political solution for Namibia must be based on the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation and the holding of free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations in the whole of Namibia as one political entity.

In its 1979 report to the Assembly, the Council for Namibia said that during the year it had continued to support the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative. Its activities in this connexion included holding consultations with Governments to

45 See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

bring about the implementation of United Nations resolutions concerning the territory, representing Namibia at meetings and conferences and mobilizing public opinion in support of the Namibian people. The Council also continued to serve as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia—the main vehicle through which the Council channelled material assistance to Namibia—and to sponsor the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka, Zambia, which provided both training and employment for Namibians. The Council also sponsored the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, launched in 1976⁴⁶ to provide comprehensive United Nations assistance to Namibia both before and during the initial period of independence. During the year the Council approved 46 pre-independence projects as part of the Nationhood Programme. The Council's report also contained a review of the activities of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and included a number of recommendations for action by the Assembly.

In May 1979, the Assembly resumed its thirtythird session, which had been suspended on 29 January 1979, in order to consider fully the question of Namibia and the implications of South Africa's continued defiance of Assembly and Security Council resolutions. On 31 May, the Assembly adopted resolution 33/206 on the question, by which it reaffirmed the direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia, renewed its determination to ensure the complete discharge of that responsibility, and called on all Member States and United Nations bodies and organs to support the Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. The Assembly declared the urgent need to ensure attainment of the inalienable rights of the Namibian people to genuine self-determination and national independence in Namibia, including Walvis Bay,

and supported the legitimacy of their struggle for national liberation by all means at their disposal. It declared that South Africa's illegal occupation of the territory constituted a serious threat to international peace and security and strongly condemned South Africa for, among other things, having imposed a so-called internal settlement on the Namibian people through an illegal national assembly designed to achieve international recognition for its puppets and perpetrate the occupation. The Assembly called on all Member States and the international community to refrain from according any recognition to, or co-operating with, the illegal national assembly or any puppet régime imposed by South Africa, again demanded the immediate and unconditional end to the illegal occupation by South Africa, and called on the Security Council to convene urgently to take enforcement measures against South Africa, as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.4

On 12 December, at its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted seven resolutions-which for the most part embodied the recommendations of the Council for Namibia-on the following aspects of the question: the programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia (resolution 34/92 A); intensification and co-ordination of United Nations action in support of Namibia (34/92 B); action by intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations (34/92 C); the Nationhood Programme for Namibia (34/92 D); the United Nations Fund for Namibia (34/92 E); dissemination of information (34/92 F); and the situation resulting from the illegal occupation of the territory by South Africa (34/92 G).

 $46\ See\ Y.U.N.,\ 1976,\ p.\ 791,\ resolution\ 31/153$ of $20\ December\ 1976.$

47 For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

Questions concerning Zambia

After considering a complaint by Zambia that the régime in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) had committed aggression against it by blowing up road and railway bridges, the Security Council, by resolution 455(1979) of 23 November 1979, condemned the illegal régime in Salisbury, called for the payment of fullcompensation to Zambia by the responsible authorities, and called on Member States and organizations to help Zambia rebuild its facilities. In a letter to the Council, Zambia charged in September that South Africa had also committed aggression against it—a charge which South Africa denied.

A United Nations mission reported on the

grave economic situation facing Zambia, due in large part to its efforts to implement Security Council sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The General Assembly, in December, urged continued economic assistance to Zambia from the international community.

Complaint by Zambia against Southern Rhodesia

Communications (March-April)

By letters dated 7 March and 16 April 1979, addressed to the Secretary-General, Sri Lanka transmitted the texts of communiques issued on those dates by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-

Aligned Countries. In the first communique, the Bureau strongly condemned the repeated acts of aggression committed by South Africa and Southern Rhodesia against Angola, Mozambique and Zambia, and appealed to the international community to give them all necessary assistance in order to reinforce their defence capability, so that they could serve more effectively as the strategic rear base of the liberation struggle in southern Africa. In the second communique, the Bureau condemned the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia for its repeated armed invasions of Zambia and Botswana between 10 and 14 April, in which hundreds of Zimbabwean refugees and Zambian nationals had been killed or maimed and property destroyed. The Bureau rejected claims by the Salisbury régime that the attacks were directed against guerrilla bases and not against refugee centres.

By a letter dated 11 April, Zambia transmitted a message to the Secretary-General from the International Conference of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, meeting at Lusaka, Zambia, from 10 to 13 April. The message included the text of a resolution by which the Conference strongly denounced the repeated violations by the racist régimes of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Zambia and other front-line States, called on the Security Council to take immediate and practical measures against the Ian Smith régime, and appealed for increased international support for the national liberation movements and the front-line States.

In a note verbale dated 16 April, Egypt sent a statement of 14 April by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs denouncing recent acts of aggression by the racist régime of Southern Rhodesia against Lusaka.

Consideration by the Security Council (23 November)

By a letter dated 22 November 1979, Zambia requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider what it described as the escalating and intensified acts of aggression committed against it by the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia.

The Council considered the Zambian complaint on 23 November. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was invited, at its request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. Following its discussion, the Council adopted by consensus resolution 455 (1979), sponsored by Bangladesh, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia.

By that resolution, the Council strongly condemned the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia for its continued, intensified and unprovoked acts of aggression against Zambia, as well as the continued collusion by South Africa in those acts. It commended Zambia and other front-line States for their continued support of the people of Zimbabwe in their just and legitimate struggle for freedom and independence and for their scrupulous restraint in the face of unwarranted armed provocations. It called on the United Kingdom, as the administering power, to take prompt and effective measures to ensure that the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia desisted from committing repeated acts of aggression and provocation against Zambia.

The Council called for the payment of full and adequate compensation to Zambia by the responsible authorities for the damage to life and property resulting from the acts of aggression. It called on all United Nations Member States and international organizations urgently to extend material and other assistance to Zambia in order to facilitate the immediate reconstruction of its economic infrastructure. The Council decided to establish an ad hoc committee composed of four Council members, to be appointed by the President after consultation with members. The purpose of this committee would be to assist the Council in the implementation of the resolution, in particular its paragraphs on compensation and assistance. The committee was to report to the Council by 15 December.

Opening the Council's discussion prior to the adoption of the resolution, Zambia charged that road and railway bridges linking Zambia to neighbouring countries had been blown up by Rhodesian forces in October and November, cutting Zambia's major transportation links with the outside world. Paradoxically, Southern Rhodesia was escalating its attacks while a peace conference was in progress in London (see p. 1108). The Rhodesian forces would not have been able to inflict such losses on Zambia and the other front-line States without support from South Africa. There was also evidence that Israel had been training and equipping the Rhodesian forces, and a number of countries were arming and abetting the rebels. Zambia called on the United Kingdom to compensate Zambia fully and adequately for the damage caused by the attacks. It appealed also for international assistance to help offset the effects of Rhodesian aggression.

Nigeria said that, since Southern Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence in 1965, the minority régime had launched repeated acts of aggression against all the neighbouring States and had attacked refugee camps and civilian targets again and again. The aims of the Southern Rhodesian rebels were to destroy Zambia's infrastructure and weaken its resolve to support

the liberation movement, to escalate and internationalize the war of liberation in Zimbabwe, to intimidate the Zambian population and cause the Zambian Government to pressure the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe into acceding to unfair demands in London, and to wreck the London talks on Southern Rhodesia.

Introducing the draft resolution which the Council later adopted, Nigeria drew attention to the principle of compensation, remarking that the United Kingdom and South Africa were the real culprits. Nigeria also hoped the ad hoc committee would appeal to States and organizations to help reconstruct the Zambian facilities destroyed by Southern Rhodesia.

The USSR said it fully agreed with the description of the recent events as a gross violation if the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia, amounting to naked aggression. Those events showed that the racist régimes in southern Africa, with the connivance and support of their Western protectors, were making well-planned efforts to preserve their domination. The Council should not only condemn the acts of aggression by Southern Rhodesia but should also ensure that they were not repeated. The USSR would support proposals for effective Council action.

In the view of China, the continuous escalation of acts of aggression against Zambia by the Southern Rhodesian racists had grossly violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia. Their sinister design was to exert pressure on Zambia and the other front-line States and on the Patriotic Front, in a vain attempt to Force the front-line States to abandon their support for the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe. The Council should strongly condemn the racist Forces of Southern Rhodesia for their aggression against Zambia, and should adopt practical and effective measures to prevent its recurrence. China would support the reasonable and correct propositions put forward by Zambia and other African countries.

Gabon said it would resolutely support all measures by the Council to restrain Southern Rhodesia and South Africa and to prevent them from continuing their attacks against the front-line States.

The United States expressed regret that, at a crucial point in the efforts to bring Zimbabwe to independence, the Council had had to meet on the latest raids against Zambia. The United States had joined with the Council in the past in condemning similar acts. What was particularly distressing about the current complaint was that the attacks had been directed against civilian targets. The United States condemned any activity which might jeopardize the negotiations in London.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, speaking as Chairman for November of the group of African States at the United Nations, stated that the unprovoked aggression of the Southern Rhodesian régime against the people of Zambia was part of a sustained pattern aimed at destabilizing the front-line States in the hope of weakening their support for the liberation movements in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. The assistance given by some Western powers had enabled the southern African régimes to step up their aggression against the front-line States. In solidarity with Zambia, the African group urged the Council to take effective action against the illegal régime in Salisbury in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.⁴⁸

Following adoption of the resolution, the United Kingdom, after expressing sympathy for the suffering and destruction inflicted on Zambia, deplored any escalation of fighting anywhere and particularly condemned attacks on civilian targets. The United Kingdom associated itself with the consensus on the resolution because it did not want to do anything that might damage prospects for an early and successful conclusion of the London talks on Southern Rhodesia, which the United Kingdom saw as being in their final moments. However, the resolution was not even-handed, taking no account of the fact that for years the fighting had erupted from all sides. Moreover, the British Government accepted no responsibility for the damage inflicted in Zambia by the Rhodesian raids, nor for the payment of compensation. But, as a friend of Zambia and once the cease-fire had been agreed, it wished to play its part in assisting Zambia to restore its damaged infrastructure.

France firmly condemned the recent Rhodesian raid into Zambia and expressed concern at the effects on the London talks. It assured Zambia of France's solidarity in the sore trials that country was undergoing.

Zambia said it intended to pursue its legitimate claim for compensation from the United Kingdom for the damage done to its economy by the rebel Smith colony.

Establishment and reports of the Ad Hoc Committee

In a note dated 30 November 1979, the President of the Security Council informed Council members that it had been agreed that Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Norway would comprise the Ad Hoc Committee Established under Resolution 455(1979), concerning the Complaint by Zambia, to Assist the Security Council in the

Implementation of the Resolution. The Committee elected Norway as its Chairman.

In an interim report dated 6 December, the Committee recorded its decision, taken after consultations with Zambia, to visit Zambia as a first step. The Committee requested an extension of the time for submission of its report, stating that it expected to be able to complete its work by 31 January 1980. On 12 December 1979, the President of the Council issued a note stating that the Council had no objection to the Committee's request.

The Committee visited Zambia from 11 to 14 December and adopted a second interim report on 14 December. It stated that the impact on the Zambian economy caused by the blowing up of 11 bridges was particularly severe because Zambia, a land-locked country, depended almost exclusively on its rail and road bridges to carry its exports and imports. The economic losses and industrial disruption were of crisis proportions. In view of the urgent need to restore those facilities, the Committee presented this information with a view to calling on States and international organizations to extend material and other assistance to Zambia immediately. The cost of restoring the 11 bridges was estimated by Zambia at 14,618,586 kwacha, equivalent to \$18,741,778. The Committee added that wider issues would be dealt with in its final report.

Complaint by Zambia against South Africa

In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 13 September 1979, Zambia lodged a complaint about what it described as the persistent acts of aggression committed against it by South Africa. It stated that, between January and September, South African war-planes and ground and waterborne troops, with increasing intensity and frequency, had been violating Zambian airspace and land, mainly in the Western Province bordering Namibia, and had been carrying out indiscriminate acts against innocent villagers, causing considerable loss of life and property. Zambia strongly protested those acts of aggression and called on the Secretary-General to prevail on the Pretoria régime to desist forthwith from violating the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Zambia.

In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 17 September, South Africa rejected the Zambian allegations, stating that the situation in the South West African/Zambian border area could be attributed directly to the presence of terrorists of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) on the Zambian side of the border, where they received the active support of the Zambian armed forces. South Africa was responsible for the security of the peoples of South

West Africa and was, therefore, seriously concerned that SWAPO's acts of terror should not be permitted to continue.

Assistance to Zambia

Report of the mission to Zambia

As the annex to a report dated 30 August 1979, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly the report of a review mission which he had dispatched in response to a 1978 Assembly resolution on assistance to Zambia. The mission reviewed the country's economic situation and the progress made in implementing the special economic assistance programme inaugurated in response to a 1973 resolution of the Security Council. The aim of the programme was to assist Zambia in meeting the heavy burden of applying economic sanctions imposed by the Council against Southern Rhodesia and in carrying out its normal development programme.

The mission had visited the country from 19 to 26 May 1979. It reported that Zambia had had to contend not only with sanctions but with continuous attacks and incursions by Rhodesian forces and the burden of caring for large numbers of Zimbabwean refugees.

The country's economic and financial situation continued to be grave, with no growth recorded in gross domestic product since 1973, when the border with Southern Rhodesia had been closed. In view of the successive large balance-of-payments deficits in each of the previous four years, it was unlikely that the deficit could be completely eliminated.

Noting that the assistance provided to Zambia in 1978 had been insufficient, the mission estimated that about \$400 million of additional aid would be needed in 1979, mainly through balance-of-payments support, commodity assistance and food aid. Such aid would be especially needed for efforts to ease transport bottle-necks, alleviating an acute shortage of foreign exchange, food to overcome a threatened shortage of maize, and help for the growing number of refugees, most of them from Zimbabwe.

To begin the long-term development programme, projects costing some \$280 million were recommended.

Consideration by the Economic and Social Council On 27 July 1979, the Joint Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes made

an oral report to the Economic and Social Council on the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Zambia. He said that by the end of 1979 the direct cost to Zambia of applying the Security Council sanctions against Southern Rhodesia would be nearly \$1 billion. Zambia would require \$800 million in additional assistance through the end of 1980 to reduce payments arrears, rebuild foreign exchange reserves and increase imports for its development programme.

Zambia told the Council that it was still experiencing economic difficulties because of higher transport costs, low copper prices, the inflow of more refugees from Zimbabwe as the result of intensified guerrilla warfare, and losses due to attacks by Rhodesian forces. Accordingly, Zambia appealed to the international community for continued help.

The Council—by decision 1979/46 adopted, without vote, as orally proposed by its President—took note on 27 July of the Co-ordinator's oral report.

Consideration by the General Assembly

By resolution 34/128, adopted without vote on 14 December 1979, the General Assembly endorsed the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the mission to Zambia in May. Expressing deep concern that the aid provided to date fell far short of Zambia's needs, the Assembly drew the attention of the international community to the additional financial, economic and material assistance urgently required, particularly in the transport sector. It called on Member States and organizations to provide or increase assistance to Zambia, and drew. attention to a special account for Zambia established by the Secretary-General for the purpose. United Nations organizations were requested to co-operate with the SecretaryGeneral in organizing an effective assistance programme and to report to him periodically on what they had done.

The Assembly requested the Security Council to examine the situation in Zambia with a view to proposing additional assistance measures. The Secretary-General was asked to continue to mobilize resources for Zambia, to inform the Economic and Social Council in 1980 on the special economic assistance programme, and to arrange for a review, in time for the Assembly's 1980 regular session, of the country's economic situation and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme.

The resolution had been approved without vote on 21 November by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, where it was sponsored by 62 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

A report by the Secretary-General to the Assembly gave details of assistance by various United Nations organizations to the 10 African countries for which special economic assistance programmes had been established. In the case of Zambia, this included a survey of industrial projects by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, preparation of a report on food security policy by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, family health and health manpower development projects by the World Health Organization, credits by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to improve roads and rehabilitate coffee estates, a reconnaissance mission by the International Fund for Agricultural Development, workers' education and vocational rehabilitation projects by the International Labour Organisation, and fellowships in several scientific fields by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Complaint by Zambia against Southern Rhodesia

COMMUNICATIONS (MARCH-APRIL)

S/13151 (A/34/111). Letter of 7 March from Sri Lanka (transmitting communique issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

S/13244 (A/34/179). Letter of 11 April from Zambia (circulating message from International Conference of Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Lusaka, 10-13 April 1979).

S/13251. Note verbale of 16 April from Egypt.

S/13253 (A/34/187). Letter of 16 April from Sri Lanka (transmitting communique issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL (23 NOVEMBER)

Security Council, meeting 2171.

S/13636. Letter of 22 November from Zambia (request to convene Council).

S/13645. Bangladesh, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 455(1979), as proposed by 6 powers, S/13645, adopted by consensus by Council on 23 November 1979, meeting 2171.

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia contained in document S/13636,

Having considered the statement of the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia,

Grave/y concerned at the numerous hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression committed by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia violating the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia,

Gravely concerned also at the continuing collusion by South Africa in the repeated acts of aggression launched against the Republic of Zambia by the rebel forces of the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia,

Grieved at the tragic loss in human life and concerned about the damage and destruction of property resulting from the repeated acts of aggression committed by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia against the Republic of Zambia.

Convinced that these wanton acts of aggression by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia form a consistent and sustained pattern of violations aimed at destroying the economic infrastructure of the Republic of Zambia and weakening its support of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for freedom and national liberation,

Recalling its resolution 424(1978) of 17 March 1978, in which, inter alia, it strongly condemned the armed invasion perpetrated by the illegal minority régime in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia, which constituted a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia,

Reaffirming that the existence of the minority racist régime in Southern Rhodesia and the continuance of its acts of aggression against Zambia and other neighbouring States constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Conscious of the need to take immediate and effective steps for the prevention and removal of all threats to international peace and security,

- 1. Strongly condemns the illegal régime in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia for its continued, intensified and unprovoked acts of aggression against the Republic of Zambia, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia;
- 2. Strongly condemns also the continued collusion by South Africa in repeated acts of aggression launched against the Republic of Zambia;
- 3. Commends the Republic of Zambia and other front-line States for their continued support of the people of Zimbabwe in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence and for their scrupulous restraint in the face of unwarranted armed provocations by the Rhodesian rebels in collusion with South African armed forces;
- 4. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to take prompt and effective measures to ensure that the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia will desist from committing repeated acts of aggression and provocation against the Republic of Zambia;
- 5. Calls for the payment of full and adequate compensation to the Republic of Zambia by the responsible authorities for the damage to life and property resulting from the acts of aggression;
- 6. Further calls upon all Member States and international organizations urgently to extend material and other forms of assistance to the Republic of Zambia in order to facilitate the immediate reconstruction of its economic infrastructure;
- 7. Decides to establish an ad hoc committee composed of four members of the Security Council, to be appointed by the President after consultation with members, in order to assist the Council in the implementation of the present resolution, in particular paragraphs 5 and 6 thereof, and report to the Council by 15 December 1979;
 - 8. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decision, p. 22.

ESTABLISHMENT AND REPORTS

OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE

S/13669. Note by President of Security Council.

S/13681. Letter of 6 December from Chairman of Security Council Ad Hoc Committee Established under Resolution 455(1979), concerning Complaint by Zambia (transmitting interim report of Ad Hoc Committee adopted at its 4th meeting, held at Headquarters, New York, on 6 December 1979). S/13685. Note by President of Security Council.

S/13694. Letter of. 14 December from Chairman of Security Council Ad Hoc Committee Established under Resolution 455(1979), concerning Complaint by Zambia (transmitting 2nd interim report of Ad Hoc Committee adopted at its 5th meeting, held at Lusaka on 14 December 1979).

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, pp. 22 and 23.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978-15 June 1979, Chapter 17.

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapters 6 (paras. 468-478) and 7 (paras. 481 and 482).

Complaint by Zambia against South Africa S/13539. Letter of 13 September from Zambia. S/13541. Letter of 17 September from South Africa.

Assistance to Zambia

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 35, 36.

A/34/407. Report of Secretary-General (annexing report of review mission to Zambia, 19-26 May 1979).

Decision 1979/46, by which the Council took note of the oral report made on behalf of the Secretary-General on the current status of the special assistance programme for Zambia, among others, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 27 July 1979, meeting 36.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 17, 42, 46. Plenary meeting 104.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXXI.

A/34/556. Assistance to Botswana, Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Zambia. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/9. Statement of Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of United Nations Special Economic Assistance Programmes in Second Committee on 15 October 1979, meeting 17.

A/C.2/34/L.46., Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 46.

A/34/635/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution XI.

Resolution 34/128, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Recalling previous United Nations resolutions concerning the question of assistance to Zambia, in particular Security

Council resolution 329(1973) of 10 March 1973 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2012(LXI) of 3 August 1976 and 2093(LXII) of 26 July 1977, in which was commended the decision of the Government of Zambia in 1968 to implement progressively United Nations mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in accordance with Security Council resolution 253(1968) of 29 May 1968,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/46 of 2 August 1978, in which the Council endorsed the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General of 5 July 1978,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 33/131 of 19 December 1978, in which the Assembly strongly endorsed the appeals made by the Security Council and the Secretary-General for international assistance to Zambia,

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

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 30 August 1979, to which was annexed the report of the review mission which he sent to Zambia,

Noting that the present critical economic situation in Zambia has been brought about by the effects of applying sanctions and of continuous attacks and incursions by Southern Rhodesian forces.

Noting also that the disruption and reorientation of transport and trade have also placed severe strains on and created complications for Zambia's development programmes,

Noting further that the influx of Zimbabwean refugees has imposed an additional burden on the Zambian economy, and recognizing the need for additional humanitarian assistance for those refugees,

Regretting that the international community has not thus far provided assistance to Zambia on a scale commensurate with the costs of freeing Zambia from its dependence on the south, as called for in Security Council resolutions 253(1968) of 29 May 1968, 277(1970) of 18 March 1970 and 329(1973) of 10 March 1973,

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

Taking note of Zambia's need for resources to overcome its present economic problems and to implement successfully a stabilization programme directed towards the country's long-term development objectives,

Recognizing that at least \$800 million in additional assistance is required by the end of 1980 in order to finance necessary imports, reduce substantially outstanding arrears, build up foreign exchange reserves to a workable level and begin the long-term restructuring of the economy,

Recognizing further that international assistance is urgently required to allow Zambia to develop an adequate transport capacity on its external routes for imports and exports,

- 1. Endorses the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General of 30 August 1979;
- 2. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance provided thus far to Zambia by various States and regional and international organizations;
- 3. Expresses its deep concern that the assistance provided to date falls far short of Zambia's needs;
- 4. Draws the attention of the international community to the additional financial, economic and material assistance urgently required by Zambia, as identified in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General, and to the particular need for immediate assistance in the transport sector;
- 5. Calls upon Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial, material and

technical assistance to Zambia, wherever possible in the form of grants, and urges them to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Zambia in their programmes of development assistance, if it is not already included:

- Further calls upon Member States and organizations which are already implementing or are negotiating assistance programmes for Zambia to strengthen them, wherever possible;
- 7. Draws the attention of the international community to the account which was established by the Secretary-General under the United Nations Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes to receive contributions for assistance to Zambia and urges Member States and international financial institutions to contribute generously to that account;
- 8. Requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system-in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund-to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Zambia in order to enable it to carry out its planned development projects without interruption and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance;
- 9. Further requests the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Zambia;
- 10. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Zambia and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1980;
- 11. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his humanitarian assistance programmes on behalf of refugees in Zambia, and urges Member States and the international community to provide him speedily with the necessary means to carry out those programmes;
- 12. Requests the Security Council to examine the situation in Zambia, in the context of Chapter VII, Articles 49 and 50, of the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to proposing additional measures of assistance to Zambia in view of its critical economic and financial position;
 - 13. Requests the Secretary-General:
- (a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Zambia;
- (b) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made for continuing the organization of the international programme of assistance to Zambia and the mobilization of assistance;
- (c) To keep the situation in Zambia under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1980, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Zambia;
- (d) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Zambia and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

S/13800. Note, dated 15 February 1980, by Secretary-General.

Complaints by Angola against South Africa

Twice in 1979 the Security Council adopted resolutions by which it strongly condemned South Africa for armed invasions of Angola and demanded that South Africa respect Angola's independence and territorial integrity. By resolution 447 (1979) of 28 March, the Council also asked for information from Angola on. the losses it had sustained, to enable the Council to determine the most effective sanctions to ensure the cessation of South Africa's attacks. By resolution 454(1979) of 2 November, it called for the withdrawal of South African forces following an armed attack into southern Angola.

Communications (March)

By a letter dated 6 March 1979, Brazil transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a statement sent on 5 March to the Minister for External Relations of Angola by the Minister for External Relations of Brazil, concerning a recent armed attack by South Africa against Angolan territory. The message said that Brazil repudiated and condemned the act of aggression against and disrespect for Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On 7 March, Sri Lanka, as Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a communique issued on the same date by the Bureau in which it strongly condemned the repeated and co-ordinated acts of aggression committed against front-line States, including Angola, by South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and appealed to the international community to assist the front-line States in order to reinforce their defence capability.

On 8 March, Ethiopia, as current Chairman of the African group of States at the United Nations, transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a statement made by that group on the same date. The group condemned what it called the latest South African aggression against Angola, resulting in the wanton killings of Namibian refugees and Angolans. It called on the Security Council to take effective measures to put an end to South Africa's repeated acts of aggression against Angola and appealed to all States to assist the front-line States.

Also on 8 March, the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia sent to the Secretary-General a statement in which the Council strongly condemned the attack on 5 March by South African forces based in Namibia against Namibian refugee camps in Angola. It called on the Security Council to consider ap-

propriate measures in conformity with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.⁵¹

On 15 and 16 March, Angola transmitted to the President of the Security Council the texts of communiqués by its Ministry of Defence, denouncing violations of Angolan airspace and bombing of Angolan territory by the South African air force between 8 and 14 March. The communiques also stated that South African armoured and infantry units, supported by helicopters, had penetrated Angolan territory on 13 March to a depth of 17 kilometres. The second communique also denied reports that Angolan forces had attacked South African forces

On 19 March, South Africa transmitted to the Council President the text of a letter of that date from its Minister for Foreign Affairs, who stated that the action by the South African security forces had been directed at terrorist bases of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and was aimed at protecting the territorial integrity of South West Africa and the safety and security of its inhabitants. He added that the attention of the Governments of Angola and Zambia had repeatedly been directed at acts of violence emanating from their territories.

Consideration by the Security Council (19-28 March)

On 16 March 1979, Angola requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council in connexion with the question of South African aggression against Angola, especially in the light of that régime's recent and continuing acts of aggression and violations of Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The letter stated that the intensity and timing of the attacks threatened peace negotiations in southern Africa and therefore affected international peace and security.

The Council held eight meetings from 19 to 28 March to consider the complaint by Angola against South Africa. The following States were invited, at their request, to participate in the Council's discussion without the right to vote: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, the Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Togo, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia

The Council also agreed, at the request of Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia, to extend invitations, under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, 52 to Mishake Muyongo and Theo-Ben Gurirab of SWAPO, Mfanafuthi Johnstone Makatini of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and David M. Sibeko of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC).

Angola said that, in the latest series of attacks, South Africa had bombed the regions around Melunga, Cahama and Catengue. South African violations had unremittingly taken place in the vicinity of several towns in Cunene province in southern Angola. In some cases, violations by aircraft and Puma helicopters had been coordinated with ground attacks involving South African armoured and infantry units. In the areas of Ndombondola, Oncocua, Holiafia and Maramuma, South African forces had penetrated Angolan territory to a depth of 17 kilometres. They had used napalm bombs against a SWAPO refugee centre.

The Puma helicopters, sophisticated arms and other war matériel had been acquired from the West, Angola stated. The timing of the latest series of attacks was a rude and arrogant gesture aimed at international mediation efforts in Namibia and southern Africa as a whole, and at the Namibian people's move towards genuine independence. Despite the attacks on the Cassinga refugee camps in Angola in May 1978 by the South African air force, Angola had not withdrawn its co-operation or participation in international efforts aimed at a negotiated settlement in Namibia. The racist South African régime used the pretext of SWAPO bases in Angola to attack Angola and its people. South Africa had never accepted the idea of a progressive people's republic in its vicinity. That was why, since independence, Angola had constantly been the victim of armed South African aggression and, more recently, of racist attacks engineered by Salisbury. Without concerted action by the powers that supported it, and without mandatory sanctions, nothing would deter South Africa in its plans to install a puppet régime in Namibia, aid its fellow racists in Salisbury, and carry out ever bolder attacks against independent African States.

Ethiopia, speaking on behalf of the group of African States at the United Nations, said that Pretoria continued to interfere. with the sovereign right of the people of Angola to freedom and independence. South Africa's aggression was another manifestation of its intention to perpetuate its illegal control of Namibia, even at the cost of plunging the region and, indeed, the world into war. Its objective was to eliminate SWAPO as a liberation movement leading the Na-

mibian people in their effort to attain genuine self-determination and independence in a united Namibia. Africa called on the Council to consider, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter, the application of all effective and appropriate measures, including mandatory comprehensive economic sanctions, against South Africa.

Zambia said that Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity were being violated by South Africa almost daily, as a consequence of which many Angolans and Namibian refugees continued to lose their lives and valuable Angolan property was being lost. For its part, Angola continued to exercise restraint. Systematic acts of aggression against Angola by South Africa dated back to the emergence of Angola as a sovereign country. In the midst of negotiations for a peaceful change in southern Africa, acts of aggression against the front-line States were escalating, and the Western countries seemed unable to use their influence to stop them. South Africa's persistent acts of aggression against Angola and Zambia—including intrusions by South African troops into and bombing raids on the Western Province of Zambia in the previous two weeks when 23 Zambians had been seriously injured and nine killed—belied its purported willingness to vacate Namibia. The Council should strongly condemn South Africa for its aggression against Angola and Zambia, and appeal to all States to render generous material and other assistance to the front-line countries, whose defence capabilities needed to be strengthened.

Botswana said the latest attack should be viewed in the broader context of the critical situation in southern Africa, including: the intensification of the liberation struggle in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe; the increased oppression of the peoples of those countries by the racists; the persistent efforts by the front-line States to find a way to resolve the situation peacefully; the desperation of the two racist régimes, which had united to wreak havoc in the area; and the repeated attacks by one or both of those régimes against the front-line States of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia. South Africa's aim could only be to frustrate attempts to resolve the Namibian problem in accordance with United Nations resolutions. The international community should rally behind Angola, which should be enabled to increase its defence capacity in order to withstand those dastardly attacks. The Council should unequivocally condemn the attack against Angola and take whatever action it deemed necessary to stop a recurrence of such flagrant aggression.

Similar views were expressed by Algeria, Benin, the Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Sri Lanka said that South Africa's acts of aggression constituted a deliberate and carefully timed and executed strategy to undermine the independence and sovereignty of front-line African States, with the broader goal of setting back the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. The commitment of the member countries of the non-aligned movement to support the struggle in southern Africa for its liberation from imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid had been emphasized at an Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Maputo, Mozambique, from 26 January to 2 February, which had strongly condemned all acts of armed aggression, expansionism and destabilization against the five front-line States—Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.

Several speakers called on the Council to impose measures against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter, as envisaged in the last Council resolution arising from a complaint by Angola. These included Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kuwait, Romania, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

Bolivia said that the Council should condemn the acts of violence committed by South Africa against the population of Angola, make a final appeal to the Pretoria Government to refrain from any act of provocation which might be interpreted as another mockery and defiance of the Council's authority and of the mediating efforts of the Western powers on Namibia, reaffirm the Council's confidence in the co-operative efforts of the Secretary-General and encourage the efforts at persuasion by the Western powers.

China said that the South African racist régime had committed another sanguinary crime against the African peoples, which China condemned with the utmost indignation. China supported the just demand of the African countries that the Council condemn South Africa and adopt effective measures to check its aggression. On the one hand, South Africa was staging the political fraud of an "internal settlement" for Namibia, holding sham elections to implant puppets. On the other hand, it was intensifying its armed suppression and had taken the perilous path of launching armed invasions into neighbouring African States. Meanwhile, the superpowers were interfering in the liberation struggles of southern Africa, fishing in troubled waters and throwing Africa into greater turbulence. But neither the racists' dying kicks nor the super-powers' foul deeds could stem the forward march of the southern African peoples.

Portugal observed that less than two weeks had elapsed since the Council had been called to consider the situation arising from an attack by Southern Rhodesian armed forces deep into Angolan territory (see p. 206). Portugal strongly condemned the most recent armed aggression by South African forces against Angola and the front-line States. If South Africa carried on with its policy of attacking neighbouring countries on the pretext of eliminating SWAPO bases, the prospects of leading the people of Namibia to independence through peaceful means would be more remote.

The USSR said that the South African racist régime was conducting a systematic policy of aggression to destabilize the situation in Angola by infiltrating diversionist gangs and ordering open barbaric attacks by its armed forces. Those aggressive actions against Angola and other African States were a serious threat to their sovereignty and territorial integrity and to peace and security in southern Africa. They were in support of South Africa's insolent demand that the United Nations operation in Namibia be conducted in conditions that would serve the interests of the ruling clique of South Africa and its puppets. Instead of exerting pressure on South Africa, the Western powers were virtually pandering to the Pretoria régime, trying to reassure it. The Council should take decisive and effective measures against the aggressor, including sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter.

The Ukrainian SSR said South Africa's attack on Angola was a new step in the escalation of the permanent aggression by South Africa against young African States. Responsibility for South Africa's acts of provocation must be borne not only by Pretoria but also by the countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). With their assistance, the racist army had been created and armed to the teeth. The apartheid régime acted as NATO's striking force against sovereign African countries.

Norway said that the attacks by South African forces against Angola and Zambia constituted serious violations of sovereignty and territorial integrity and must be condemned. Moreover, South Africa's actions complicated the process of achieving genuine independence for Namibia under United Nations supervision and control. Angola and Zambia, in the forefront of the liberation struggle in southern Africa, had long carried an unreasonably heavy burden, politically,

materially and financially. The recent attacks had added to that burden through further human suffering and destruction of property. The international community had a responsibility to provide effective economic and humanitarian assistance to the front-line States.

Mr. Muyongo of SWAPO said that, in carrying out its acts of aggression against Angola and Zambia and massacring Namibian civilians there, South Africa tried to hide its ugly face behind the words of its Turnhalle stooges in Namibia. By virtue of their shameless collaboration with the enemy, the puppets who were paraded in United Nations corridors as representatives of the Namibian people were equally guilty of those heinous crimes. Mr. Muyongo pledged SWAPO's renewed commitment to co-operate with the peoples of Angola, Zambia and other frontline States in defence of their territorial integrity and national security, and to ensure the Namibian people's final vie tory over colonialism, imperialism and the forces of death and darkness.

Mr. Makatini of ANC said the root cause of the explosive situation in southern Africa lay in the tenacious determination of the Pretoria régime and its imperialist allies to arrest the unfolding process of decolonization in the region by imposing fictitious and neo-colonialist solutions in Namibia and Zimbabwe to ensure preservation of the status quo in South Africa.

Mr. Sibeko of PAC said that, for its crimes against the people of Azania and Angola and other front-line States, the South African apartheid régime had more than earned punishment under Chapter VII of the Charter. That punishment should be directed to the place where it would be felt most—to the economy that sustained apartheid colonialism.

The United Kingdom said it deplored South African attacks on Angola, as it condemned attacks and violence from any quarter. The best way to end the violence was to give effect to the cease-fire provided for in the proposals on Namibia made in 1978 by the Western members of the Security Counci1⁵⁴ and in the Secretary-General's report on Namibia dated 26 February 1979 (see p. 1071). However, progress towards a cease-fire could be achieved only if all those involved were prepared to take the actions necessary to put into practice the peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem.

France said it could only condemn and censure the attacks launched against Angola. The loss of life had aroused France's indignation and horror. South Africa's raids made it more difficult to achieve a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia. The northern borders of Namibia might well remain an area of tension and serious incidents until Namibia achieved inde-

pendence as a result of a democratic process recognized by the international community. Efforts must be directed towards implementation of the settlement plan for Namibia approved by the Council in 1978.⁵⁵

On 28 March, Zambia introduced a draft resolution, sponsored also by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait and Nigeria, which the Council adopted that day, as resolution 447(1979), by 12 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions (France, the United Kingdom and the United States).

By this resolution, the Council condemned strongly the racist régime of South Africa for its premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions of Angola, which constituted a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country as well as a serious threat to international peace and security. It also condemned strongly South Africa's use of the international territory of Namibia as a spring-board for armed invasions and destabilization of Angola. It demanded that South Africa cease immediately its provocative armed invasions against Angola and respect forthwith its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Council commended Angola and other front-line States for their steadfast support of the people of Namibia in their just and legitimate struggle against South Africa's illegal occupation and for self-determination and independence. It requested United Nations Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to Angola and other front-line States, in order to strengthen their defence capacities. It requested the Secretary-General to obtain, and submit to it by 30 April, information from Angola on the human casualties and damage resulting from repeated aggression by South Africa, in order to enable the Council to determine the most effective sanctions in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the United Nations Charter so as to ensure the cessation of South Africa's acts of aggression against Angola and other front-line States.

Zambia, in introducing this resolution, described it as mild, but said that, its unanimous adoption would be a positive step in the international effort to meet the South African challenge.

Commenting on the text before it was adopted, Czechoslovakia viewed it as inadequate and not in keeping with the demands of the moment in connexion with the Council's decision, in resolution 428(1978), 56 to consider more effective measures if South Africa again violated Angola's territory. However, Czechoslovakia would vote

⁵⁴ Ibid n 882

⁵⁵ Ibid., p. 915, resolution 435(1978) of 29 September 1978. 56 See footnote 53.

for the resolution because it was acceptable to Angola.

The United Kingdom, referring to "proximity talks" on Namibia organized by the Foreign Ministers of the five Western States—Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States-in New York on 19 and 20 March, said that process would not be helped by passing the resolution at a delicate juncture, shortly before the hoped-for agreement on a cease-fire. It would not help bring about a cease-fire to argue about the aggressive or violent activities of either side. Nor was condemnation by the Council a substitute for an end to the fighting. The recent escalation of acts of violence had underlined the urgent need to secure an agreement which would make it possible to introduce an effective United Nations presence in Namibia. A new course must be charted to overcome the cycle of violence that had for so long oppressed the Namibian people and brought death and destruction to neighbouring States. The initiative of the five Western powers on Namibia was at a crucial stage and the United Kingdom would therefore abstain in the vote on the resolution. It did not read the resolution as constituting any commitment to future action by the Council.

France said it shared the general spirit and direction of the resolution, associated 'itself with the concern expressed on various points and could endorse several of the recommendations and warnings it contained. But certain formulations seemed inappropriate. France, which with its Western partners was playing an active part in a Namibian settlement, must continue to maintain a position in keeping with that situation. Consequently, it would abstain.

Speaking after the vote, Norway said that, in accordance with its long-standing policy, it would continue to provide only humanitarian and economic assistance to the front-line States. Moreover, the wording of the paragraph mentioning sanctions should not prejudge the outcome of the Council's future deliberations.

The USSR said that South Africa could not persist in its policy if it did not enjoy the support and protection of a number of Western countries, as shown by the abstentions recorded. Only the previous May, the same powers had voted to consider the question of applying more effective measures against South Africa if there were further acts of aggression by it against Angola; now, they had refused even to consider the matter. It was regrettable that the Council's latest resolution did not provide for the immediate adoption of effective and decisive measures against South Africa. Nevertheless, on the basis of its other provisions, the USSR had voted for the resolution.

The United States strongly condemned South Africa's recent attacks on SWAPO bases and refugee camps in Angola and Zambia, as well as all other acts of violence by any party which had taken place in the Namibian context. The pattern of violence which had taken hold in Namibia and was spreading into neighbouring States must be broken. The proximity talks in New York and subsequent discussions had produced a basis on which it would be possible to move towards a cease-fire, deployment of a United Nations presence in Namibia and the initiation of the transitional period. The United States hoped that no further impediments would emerge.

447(1979), the With regard to resolution United States had reservations regarding the procedure it established for obtaining information on the effects of the South African raids. The Council should, wherever possible, use methods of proven impartiality to obtain information, particularly as the information was to be used to determine the most effective sanctions which might be applied. The United States considered that it was up to the Council to decide on further action. Further, it did not believe that a solution to the problem of Namibia could be found through introduction of more arms and other military assistance in an area which was clearly suffering the effects of too many arms. Consequently, it did not interpret the resolution as condoning the presence of foreign military personnel in Angola or elsewhere in southern Africa, or as implying that violence could resolve the issue.

Portugal said it had difficulties in accepting the paragraph which seemed to prejudge the issue of sanctions and predetermine the conclusions to be drawn by the Council. Portugal believed that an agreement leading to implementation of the Council's 1978 settlement proposal for Namibia⁵⁷ was the best way to put an end to South Africa's acts of aggression. It reserved its position in relation to any future Council action.

Communications and report (April-2 November)

In notes issued on 27 April and 30 May 1979, the President of the Security Council indicated that the representative of Angola had proposed that the time-limit for submission of the information requested by the Council in resolution 447(1979) be extended—first until 31 May and subsequently until 30 June. The President further stated that informal consultations had shown that no Council member objected to the proposed extensions.

On 19 June, Angola transmitted to the Council President the text of a communique issued by its Minister for Defence, stating that on 11 June South African army aircraft had bombed the village of Humbe in Cunene province, causing death and injury of civilians as well as property damage.

On 10 July, Angola forwarded to the Council President the text of another communique issued by the Minister for Defence, stating that South African military aircraft had carried out attacks and bombings in Huíla and Cunene provinces on 6 July, causing the deaths of 11 Angolans, including four soldiers, as well as massive material damage.

On 27 July, the Secretary-General, in accordance with Council resolution 447 (1979), forwarded a report prepared by the Government of Angola on the human casualties and material and other damage resulting from repeated acts of aggression by South Africa. It stated that, between 27 March 1976 and 11 June 1979, the regular South African army had caused at least 570 confirmed deaths and 594 wounded among the Angolan population; among refugees, it had killed 3 and wounded 8 South Africans, killed 198 and wounded 600 Zimbabweans, and killed 612 and wounded 611 Namibians. The deaths had been the result of 193 minelaying operations, 94 airspace violations, 25 attacks by ground forces, 24 aerial bombardments, 21 ground infiltrations, 21 border provocations, 7 artillery bombardments, and a large-scale combined operation involving ground and air forces (at Cassinga in May 1978). Destruction and damage during the period were estimated to total \$293,304,000. The report concluded that the Government and people of Angola could not fail to demand, as their legitimate right, just compensation for all the human and material losses they had sustained.

On 7, 26 and 27 September, Angola transmitted to the Secretary-General the texts of communiques issued by the Ministry of Defence on 7, 16, 18 and 27 September, giving details of land and airborne attacks by South African forces against Angola between 16 July and 26 September. According to the communiques, these included: an attack on 25 July against an Angolan reconnaissance mission in the border region south of Chiede, in which five soldiers were killed and three abducted to Namibia; air attacks on three areas in Cunene province on 11 September; and bombing and strafing attacks on 26 September at Lubango, capital of Huíla province, and Xangongo, a village in Cunene province, as a result of which 60 civilians had been killed and 126 wounded. The communique of 18 September said that Angola had re-established control over several villages at the southern border of Cuando-Cubango province.

On 31 October, Angola transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a communique issued the previous day by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA (Movimento Popular de Libertagao de Angola)—Workers' Party, stating that on 28 October South Africa had launched a massive airborne and ground-troop assault on the southern cities of Porto Alexandre, Moçâmedes and Lubango, resulting in the deaths of 18 civilians and two Angolan soldiers and heavy destruction of vital economic facilities.

On 2 November, South Africa transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a letter from its Minister for Foreign Affairs, denying that it had committed any acts of aggression against Angola and attributing the acts complained of to a civil war in Angola. Stating that some swapo members had taken sanctuary in countries such as Angola from where they launched attacks on civilians inside South West Africa/Namibia, the Foreign Minister said that South Africa was responsible for the physical security of the territory and, while the terror campaign continued, it would act relentlessly against all who endangered the security of the territory and its people. Enclosed with the letter were a list of 44 of what were termed examples of atrocities by swapo terrorists since January 1978 and a press statement by the Foreign Minister on 1 November urging the Secretary-General to condemn all swapo terrorist activities.

Consideration by the

Security Council (1 and 2 November)

On 31 October, Angola requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council in connexion with the question of South African aggression against Angola, especially in the light of the recent and continuing acts of aggression and violations of Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Council considered the Angolan complaint at two meetings on 1 and 2 November. It invited the representatives of Angola, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

Following its discussion, the Council adopted resolution 454(1979) on 2 November by 12 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions (France, the United Kingdom and the United States). The resolution was sponsored by Bangladesh, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia.

By this resolution, the Council strongly condemned South Africa's aggression against Angola, and called on it to cease immediately all acts of aggression and provocation against Angola and forthwith to withdraw all its armed forces from Angola. It demanded that South Africa scrupulously respect Angolan independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and desist forthwith from the use of Namibia to launch acts of aggression against Angola and other neighbouring States. It requested United Nations Member States to assist Angola and other front-line States to strengthen their defence capacities.

In the discussion preceding the adoption of this resolution, Angola said that on 28 October, in the latest of a series of attacks dating back to 1975, 19 Puma helicopters had landed South African troops in Angola. They had destroyed railroad tracks, a rail tunnel, four bridges, five automobiles and buses, and had planted road mines. Whenever a negotiated settlement on Namibia seemed close, South Africa had staged a massive armed attack against Angola to try to sabotage the settlement process. According to a South African white paper of March 1979, Angola said, Pretoria's defence strategy was to prepare for total war against Angola, Namibia, SWAPO and the possibility of majority rule in Zimbabwe.

Without the active participation. and assistance of the Western powers, Angola continued, South Africa's minority régime and apartheid structure could not survive, let alone be powerful enough to attack other States. There was evidence of nuclear collaboration with South Africa involving the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Israel. Such collaboration rendered suspect their credibility in the search for a peaceful settlement in southern Africa. The Council must call for total sanctions against South Africa and set up a mechanism to monitor their application.

Liberia, speaking on behalf of the President of the Organization of African Unity, said the timing of South Africa's attacks indicated that they were aimed at intimidating not only Angola but all the front-line States, so as to intensify the pressure on the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and on SWAPO in the negotiations on Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. But South Africa's savagery would not intimidate the freedom fighters or oblige the front-line States to abandon them. Africa called on the Council to take decisive actions, including those provided for under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, to end the growing threat which the apartheid régime posed to the peace of Africa and the world.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as Chairman for November of the African group of States at the United Nations, said South Africa wished to destabilize the front-line States in order to weaken their support for the liberation movements in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. The aggressive racist régime was still supported by some Western countries, which had enabled it to develop its nuclear capability. The African group called on the Council to condemn South Africa for its aggression against Angola, demand that it respect Angola's independence and territorial integrity, and take effective action against the racist régime in accordance with Chapter VII.

Cuba, on behalf of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, said that, whenever a peaceful settlement of the questions of Zimbabwe and Namibia seemed possible, the racist régimes and their allies found a way of torpedoing that possibility. The latest aggression against Angola was part of a plan aimed at preventing the liberation of Namibia, Zimbabwe and the African people of South Africa, and at hindering the independence of the front-line States, in order to guarantee racist domination over southern Africa. The non-aligned countries hoped that the Council would punish the perpetrators of the new crime against Angola and apply strictly the legal instruments provided for in the Charter.

Similar views were expressed by Gabon, Mozambique and Nigeria and by Zambia, which introduced the six-nation draft resolution.

Brazil called for a condemnation of South Africa by the Council for its unjustifiable aggression against Angola and urged compensation for the damage. The attack was also condemned by Bolivia, Colombia, Kuwait, Norway and Portugal.

The USSR said that, because of the support given to South Africa by the United States, the United Kingdom and other NATO countries, the Council had been unable to adopt effective measures against the aggression of the South African racists. The Council should not only condemn South Africa's actions; it should also provide for the adoption of effective and concrete measures under Chapter VII to call a halt to the actions of the aggressor.

The imposition of sanctions was also urged by Czechoslovakia, Jamaica and Viet Nam. Bangladesh and Yugoslavia said the time had come for the Council to consider acting on its own warnings to the racist régimes that continued aggression could lead to the adoption of effective enforcement measures.

China, condemning the fresh act of glaring armed aggression by South Africa, said its aim was to prevent the African States from aiding the Namibian people's struggle for national indepen-

dence. China had firmly supported them in that struggle and had also supported the front-line States. The Council should severely condemn the South African racist authorities for their armed aggression against Angola and other African States, call on them to withdraw their invading forces immediately, and adopt effective measures, including all those proposed by the African countries, to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

The United Kingdom said it deplored attacks and violence from any quarter. The best way to end the violence was to implement the plan for Namibia approved by the Council in 1978 and put a cease-fire into effect with the greatest urgency. Progress towards a settlement could be achieved only if all those involved were prepared to turn aside from violence and return to negotiations. The five Western States were determined to pursue a peaceful solution for Namibia that would win international recognition. The resolution before the Council contained wording which the United Kingdom could not support for reasons of principle, and the United Kingdom would not regard it as constituting a determination under the Charter.

The United States said the South African raids into Angola could not be justified and represented a serious escalation of the conflict at a time when United Nations efforts to find a peaceful solution in Namibia were at a crucial stage. It deplored South Africa's action, as such actions could endanger the settlement and further poison South Africa's relations with its neighbours and the international community. The United States urged South Africa to exercise the utmost restraint. It regretted that the sponsors of the resolution had been unable to accept a few changes which would have allowed it to support the proposal.

France said it could only condemn such acts of force, which must cease. South Africa's inadmissible behaviour would seriously jeopardize the security of the region and complicate the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. The northern borders of Namibia would continue to be a theatre of tension and serious incidents until Namibia became independent. It was imperative that the parties refrain from any act of violence, both in Namibia and in the neighbouring countries. France shared the spirit and the general ideas behind the resolution but regretted that certain amendments had not been made which would have permitted a unanimous vote

Further communications (November)

On 5 November 1979, South Africa transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a letter from its Minister for Foreign Affairs, who said that South Africa rejected resolution 454(1979), which had been adopted without attempts first to establish the facts. A civil war was raging in Angola and led to the kind of incident of which South Africa stood accused, and SWAPO was persistently using Angola as a spring-board for hitand-run attacks across the border. South Africa was responsible for the safety of the inhabitants of South West Africa/Namibia and would continue to honour that commitment for as long as the situation persisted.

On 13 November, Angola transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a communiqué issued on 9 November by its Ministry of Defence, stating that South African forces had launched four attacks on southern Angola between 3 and 6 November, resulting in the deaths of three civilians.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Communications (March)

S/13151 (A/34/111). Letter of 7 March from Sri Lanka (transmitting communique issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

S/13154 (A/34/112). Letter of 8 March from Ethiopia (transmitting statement issued on same date in New York by African group at United Nations).

S/13158. Letter of 8 March from Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting statement issued on same date condemning South Africa's act of aggression against Angola and Namibian people).

S/13168. Letter of 15 March from Angola (transmitting communiqué released on same date by Ministry of Defence)

S/13177. Letter of 16 March from Angola (transmitting communique issued by Ministry of Defence).

S/13180. Letter of 19 March from South Africa (transmitting letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

S/13182. Letter of 6 March from Brazil (transmitting message of 5 March from Minister for External Relations to Minister for External Relations of Angola).

Consideration by the Security Council (19-28 March)

Security Council, meetings 2130, 2132, 2133, 2135-2139.

S/13176. Letter of 16 March from Angola (request to convene

S/13178, S/13181, S/13183, S/13187. Letters of 19, 20 and 22 March from Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia (requests to extend invitations to address Council).

S/13197. Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 447(1979), as proposed by 7 powers, S/13197, adopted by Council on 28 March 1979, meeting 2139, by 12 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom, United States).

The Security Council,

Having considered the request of the Permanent Representative of Angola contained in document S/13176, as well

as his letter dated 16 March 1979 transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministry of Defence of the Peopie's Republic of Angola,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola,

Having heard the statement of the Vice-President of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Recalling its resolution 387(1976) of 31 March 1976, by which, inter alia, it condemned South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded that South Africa should scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

Bearing in mind its resolution 428(1978) of 6 May 1978, by which, inter alia, it solemnly warned that, in the event of further acts of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola, it would meet again in order to consider the adoption of more effective measures in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof,

Gravely concerned at the premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions committed by South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

Convinced that the intensity and timing of these acts of armed invasion are intended to frustrate efforts at negotiated settlements in southern Africa, particularly in regard to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385(1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435(1978) of 29 September 1978,

Grieved at the tragic and mounting loss in human life, including that of civilians and Namibian refugees in Angola and other front-line States, and concerned about the damage and wanton destruction of property caused by the South African armed invasions of Angola launched from Namibia, a Territory which South Africa illegally occupies,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978) and all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the exercise of such rights as set forth in these resolutions,

Reaffirming also its condemnation of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the militarization of the Territory, through which it persists in its suppression. of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence as well as in its armed invasions against neighbouring African States,

- Condemns strongly the racist régime of South Africa for its premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions of the People's Republic of Angola, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country as well as a serious threat to international peace and security;
- 2. Condemns strongly also South Africa's utilization of the international Territory of Namibia as a spring-board for armed invasions and destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola;
- 3. Demands that South Africa cease immediately its provocative armed invasions against the People's Republic of Angola and that it respect forthwith the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country;
- 4. Commends the People's Republic of Angola and other front-line States for their steadfast support of the people of Namibia in their just and legitimate struggle against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa and for the enjoyment of their inalienable rights to self-determination and national independence;
- Requests Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola and other front-line States, in order to strengthen their defence capacities;
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General to obtain available information from the People's Republic of Angola on the human casualties and material and other damage resulting from

repeated acts of aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa:

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit such information to the Security Council not later than 30 April 1979, in order to enable it to determine the most effective sanctions in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations so as to ensure the cessation by South Africa of its acts of aggression against Angola and other front-line States.

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, pp. 16 and 17.

Communications and report (April-2 November) S/13281, S/13364. Notes by President of Security Council. S/13403, S/13446. Notes verbales of 19 June and 10 July from Angola (transmitting communiqués issued by Minister for Defence).

- S/13473. Note by Secretary-General (enclosing letter of 25 July from Angola transmitting report on human casualties and material and other damage resulting from repeated acts of aggression by South Africa against Angola).
- S/13532, S/13557, S/13560. Letters of 7, 26 and 27 September from Angola (transmitting communiqués issued on 7, 16 and 18 September 1979 by Ministry of Defence).
- S/13561. Note verbale of 27 September from Angola (transmitting communiqué issued on same date by Ministry of Defence).
- S/13599. Note verbale of 31 October from Angola (transmitting communiqué issued on 30 October by Political Bureau of Central Committee of MPLA-Workers' Party).
- S/13604. Letter of 2 November from South Africa (circulating letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

Consideration by the Security Council (1 and 2 November)

Security Council, meetings 2169, 2170.

S/13595. Letter of 31 October from Angola (request to convene Council).

S/13601. Bangladesh, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 454(1979), as proposed by 6 powers, S/13601, adopted by Council on 2 November 1979, meeting 2170, by 12 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom, United States).

The Security Council,

Having considered the request of the Permanent Representative of Angola contained in document S/13595, as well as his note dated 31 October 1979 transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola,

Recalling its resolutions 387(1976) of 31 March 1976 and 447(1979) of 28 March 1979, by which, inter alia, it condemned South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded that South Africa should scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

Gravely concerned at the premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions committed by South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

Convinced that the intensity and timing of these acts of armed invasion are intended to frustrate efforts at negotiated settlements in southern Africa, particularly in regard to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385(1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435(1978) of 29 September 1978,

Grieved at the tragic loss in human life and concerned about the damage and destruction of property resulting from

the repeated acts of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola,

Gravely concerned that these wanton acts of aggression by South Africa form a consistent and sustained pattern of violations aimed at weakening the unrelenting support given by the front-line States to the movements for freedom and national liberation of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa

- 1. Strongly condemns South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola;
- 2. Calls upon the Government of South Africa to cease immediately all acts of aggression and provocation against the People's Republic of Angola and forthwith to withdraw all its armed forces from Angola;
- 3. Demands that South Africa scrupulously respect the independence,, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola;
- 4. Demands also that South Africa desist forthwith from the utilization of Namibia, a Territory which it illegally occupies, to launch acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola or other neighbouring African States;

- Requests Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola and other front-line States, in order to strengthen their defence capacities;
 - 6. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, p. 18.

Further communications (November)

S/13608. Letter of 5 November from South Africa (transmitting letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).
S/13627. Note verbale of 13 November from Angola (transmitting communiqué issued on 9 November by Ministry of Defence).

Other documents

A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978-15 June 1979, Chapters 6 and 19.

1980, Chapter 5 (paras. 442-462).

Questions concerning Mozambique

Complaint by Mozambique against Southern Rhodesia

To a note verbale of 10 January 1979 to the Secretary-General, Mozambique annexed a letter of 9 January from its Minister for Foreign Affairs, who transmitted a communiqué issued by the Ministry of National Defence on 5 January stating that there had been an escalation of acts of aggression against Mozambique perpetrated by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia. According to the communiqué, those acts included air raids, incursions and attacks by airdropped enemy agents against railroads, convoys, bridges, roads, communication systems and other civilian and economic targets, killing men, women and children. The communiqué gave details of incursions and bombing incidents between 12 November and 29 December 1978, causing 55 deaths and many injuries. According to the Foreign Minister, the acts of aggression had taken the form of an invasion, creating an atmosphere conducive to the escalation of military confrontation. He also appended to his letter a statement of 5 January concerning these attacks, issued by the Permanent Political Committee of the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique.

On 7 March, Sri Lanka, as Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Bureau in New York on the same date. The Bureau strongly condemned the repeated and co-ordinated acts of aggression committed by South Africa and Southern Rhodesia against Angola, Mozambique and Zambia.

By a letter dated 2 April, Mozambique transmitted a letter dated 30 March from its Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that agents of the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia had sabotaged

oil facilities at Beira on 23 March. According to the Minister, the agents blew up an electricity line and oil pipelines to the pier and set fire to oil storage tanks. The fire had destroyed nine oil tanks and caused losses estimated at \$3,125,000. He called on the international community to provide economic and military assistance to Mozambique.

By a note verbale dated 21 December, Mozambique transmitted a memorandum detailing the nature and cost of direct damages which it said had been caused by the aggression of the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia against Mozambique from 1976 through 1979. The letter put the total value of such losses at well over \$45 million worth of equipment, buildings and other infrastructure, without counting losses due to the paralysis of important economic sectors and the cost of substitute measures to overcome the situation.

Assistance to Mozambique

In compliance with a 1978 resolution of the General Assembly,⁵⁸ the Secretary-General dispatched a mission to Mozambique from 27 May to 3 June 1979. Its task was to review the country's economic situation and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme set in motion following a 1976 Security Council resolution appealing for international assistance to help Mozambique carry out its development programme and implement Council-mandated sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.⁵⁹ The

⁵⁸ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 249, resolution 33/126 of 19 December 1978.

⁵⁹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 19.5, resolution 386(1976) of 17 March 1976.

mission's report was annexed to a report of the Secretary-General to the Assembly on assistance to Mozambique, dated 16 August.

The mission's report indicated that, in addition to having to cope with the economic consequences of applying sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and the grave social and economic problems inherited on independence, the Government of Mozambique had had to deal during the previous year with attacks and disruption caused by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. The economic and financial situation remained grave, due to a large balance-of-payments deficit, food shortages exacerbated by cyclone damage and extensive droughts, and the growing number of Zimbabwean refugees, estimated at 120,000.

Referring to the special economic assistance programme, the report said that the \$460 million national investment programme planned for 1978/1979 could not be carried out without substantial additional international assistance. Of 42 projects for which foreign assistance had been sought as a matter of urgency, costing approximately \$48 million, only 20 had attracted international funding, in whole or in part. Mozambique relied heavily on socialist countries for aid. Nine countries—Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Ghana, Norway, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia—had pledged a total of \$1,510,305 to special account established by Secretary-General to channel contributions to Mozambique.

A further assessment of Mozambique's needs was made in an oral report on the current status of the special assistance programme for Mozambique made to the Economic and Social Council on 27 July by the Joint Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes. He said that attacks from Southern Rhodesia had seriously disrupted economic development projects in the border areas and had caused substantial damage to cities, towns and infrastructure, including partial destruction of a hydroelectric plant and port installations. The Government was seeking international assistance to begin work on 22 development projects costing an estimated \$15.4 million, and another \$3 million would be needed in 1979 to assist refugees, according to a preliminary estimate. Food aid comprising 32,000 tons of wheat, 183,000 tons of maize and 37,400 tons of rice was also required, in addition to food pledges already

On an oral proposal of its President, the Council, by decision 1979/46 adopted without vote on 27 July, took note of the Co-ordinator's oral report.

On 14 December, without a vote, the General

Assembly adopted resolution 34/129, recommending continued assistance to Mozambique. The text, sponsored by 58 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was approved by the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 21 November, also without a vote.

By this resolution, the Assembly endorsed the appeals made by the Security Council and the Secretary-General for international assistance to Mozambique, as well as the assessment and recommendations of the May/June survey mission. Regretting that the total assistance provided to date fell far short of the country's pressing needs, it called on Member States and organizations to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Mozambique, and wherever possible to strengthen programmes already being implemented or negotiated. It urged Member States and international financial institutions to contribute to the special account established by the Secretary-General to channel contributions to Mozambique.

United Nations organizations and programmes were requested to maintain and increase their assistance to Mozambique and to cooperate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective assistance programme. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was asked to continue his refugee assistance programmes. The Secretary-General was requested to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation in Mozambique under review, and to report to the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in 1980.

In view of Mozambique's economic situation, States were asked to grant it the same treatment as that enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries.

After approval of the resolution, Canada, Denmark (speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries), France and the Federal Republic of Germany stated their position against granting least-developed-country status without the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning, made in conformity with established criteria.

In addition to the report of the survey mission to Mozambique, the Assembly had before it a report by the Secretary-General detailing assistance given to 10 African countries by various United Nations organizations. In the case of Mozambique, this included missions by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to identify projects needing assistance, support by the World Health Organization for immunization, an exploratory vocational training mission by the International

Labour Organisation, literacy training projects approved by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and pre-

paratory assistance for a maritime training school given by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

Documentary references and text of resolution

Complaint by Mozambique against Southern Rhodesia

S-13018. Note verbale of 10 January from Mozambique (annexing letter of 9 January from Minister for Foreign Affairs transmitting communiqué issued on 5 January by Ministry of National Defence and statement issued on same date by Permanent Political Committee of FRELIMO).

S/13151 (A/34/111). Letter of 7 March from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiqué issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

S/13214. Letter of 2 April from Mozambique (transmitting letter of 30 March from Minister for Foreign Affairs). S/13706. Note verbale of 21 December from Mozambique.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978-15 June 1979, Chapter 18.

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 17.

Assistance to Mozambique

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 35, 36.

A/34/377. Report of Secretary-General (transmitting report of review mission to Mozambique, 27 May-3 June 1979).

Decision 1979/46, by which the Council took note of the oral report made on behalf of the Secretary-General on the current status of the special assistance programme for Mozambique, among others, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 27 July 1979, meeting 36.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 17, 42, 46. Plenary meetings 25, 104.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXXI.

A/34/556. Assistance to Botswana, Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Zambia. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/9. Statement of Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of United Nations Special Economic Assistance Programmes in Second Committee on 15 October 1979, meeting 17.

A/C.2/34/L.48. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 46.

A/34/635/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution XII.

Resolution 34/129, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

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

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

Concerned at the continued acts of aggression committed by the illegal and racist régime in Southern Rhodesia against Mozambique.

Noting with deep concern the loss of life and destruction of essential infrastructure such as roads, railways, bridges, petroleum facilities, electricity supply, schools and hospitals identified in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General of 16 August 1979, and the extensive damage and destruction suffered subsequent to the preparation of that report, referred to in a statement made by the representative of the Government of Mozambique,

Taking into account the fact that the Committee for Development Planning has recommended that the present list of the least developed countries should stand until the end of the Second United Nations Development Decade and that the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade has not yet been agreed upon,

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

Recalling further its resolutions 31/43 of 1 December 1976, 32/95 of 13 December 1977 and 33/126 of 19 December 1978, in which it urged the international community to respond effectively and generously with assistance to Mozambique,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 16 August 1979, to which was annexed the report of the review mission which he sent to Mozambique,

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

Recognizing that the drought in 1979 has seriously affected the Government's agricultural programmes and that, despite the international response to this natural disaster, external assistance is still required in the form of food-stuffs,

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

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

- 2. Endorses fully the assessment and major recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General;
- 3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the measures he has taken to organize an international economic assistance programme for Mozambique;
- 4. Expresses its appreciation also for the assistance provided thus far to Mozambique by various States and regional and international organizations;
- 5. Regrets, however, that the total assistance provided to date falls far short of Mozambique's pressing needs;
- 6. Draws the attention of the international community to the additional financial, economic and material assistance identified in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General as urgently required by Mozambique;
- 7. Calls upon Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Mozambique, wherever possible in the form of grants, and urges them to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Mozambique in their programmes of development assistance, if it is not already included;
- 8. Urges Member States and organizations which are already implementing or are negotiating assistance programmes for Mozambique to strengthen them, wherever possible:
- 9. Draws the attention of the international community to the special account established by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Mozambique and urges Member States and international financial institutions to contribute generously to that account:
- 10. Requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system-in particular, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund-to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Mozambique and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance;
 - 11. Requests all States to grant to Mozambique, in view of

- its difficult economic situation, the same treatment as that enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries;
- 12. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his humanitarian assistance programmes on behalf of refugees in Mozambique, and urges Member States and the international community to provide him speedily with the necessary means to carry out those programmes;
- 13. Further requests the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Mozambique;
- 14. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Mozambique and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1980;
 - 15. Requests the Secretary-General:
- (a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique;
- (b) To continue to ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to mobilize resources and to co-ordinate the international assistance to Mozambique;
- (c) To keep the situation in Mozambique under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions and other bodies concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1980, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Mozambique;
- (d) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Mozambique and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Questions concerning Botswana

Complaint by Botswana against Southern Rhodesia

By a note verbale dated 10 August 1979 addressed to the Secretary-General, Botswana stated that the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia had committed aggression against it on 8 and 9 August, violating its territorial integrity. The note transmitted a press release issued on 9 August by the Office of the President of Botswana, stating that five Rhodesian soldiers had been landed inside Botswana territory by military helicopter and had killed a watchman and blown up a house before they were picked up by helicopter the next day.

Earlier reports of incursions by the illegal régime against Botswana and Zambia between 10 and 14 April were the subject of a communiqué issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on 16 April, transmitted by a letter of the same date to the Secretary-General by Sri Lanka, Chairman of the Bureau.

The Bureau condemned the aggression against Botswana and Zambia, stating that it had resulted in the killing and maiming of many Zimbabwean refugees and the destruction of property.

Assistance to Botswana

In accordance with a 1978 request by the General Assembly, ⁶⁰ the Secretary-General submitted a report on assistance to Botswana to the thirty-fourth (1979) session of the Assembly. Annexed was the report of a review mission which the Secretary-General had dispatched from 16 to 22 May to assess the situation.

The mission's report stated that, according to the Botswana Government, the number of ground and air assaults from Southern Rhodesia had increased over the past year, requiring

 $60~See~Y.U.N.,\ 1978,\ p.~240,\ resolution\ 33/130$ of 19 December 1978.

Botswana to divert resources from development to security needs and to emergency projects designed to lessen the country's dependence on neighbouring régimes. As of 21 May, \$64,968,000 had been contributed under the United Nations special economic assistance programme for Botswana, established following a Security Council appeal in 1977 for aid to the country. This total included \$15,122,000 since 2 June 1978.

However, while some projects in that programme had been completed or were nearing completion, an estimated \$65 million to \$72 million was required for additional emergency projects, covering railway operation, construction of a national airport, building of service roads, completion of the Botswana-Zambia road, establishment of a national oil reserve and further phases of an animal-vaccine production factory. Another \$1.4 million was needed for a \$3 million refugee aid programme, partially financed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to cope with the growing number of refugees from Zimbabwe, who numbered 20,000.

In an oral presentation to the Economic and Social Council on 27 July on the current status of special assistance programmes in Africa, the Joint Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes said that, although the amount of international aid provided thus far was encouraging, Botswana would need substantial additional assistance, particularly in view of two natural disasters which had struck it in 1978 and 1979: an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, which had cut meat exports and consequently rural income; and a drought, which had reduced crop production up to 85 per cent and destroyed livestock forage. The Government had declared a drought emergency.

On an oral proposal of its President, the Council, in adopting decision 1979/46 without vote, took note of this oral report on 27 July.

On 14 December, also without vote, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/125 on assistance to Botswana. It acted on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which on 21 November had approved the text without a vote, as sponsored by 62 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Expressing support for Botswana's efforts to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to carry out its planned development programme, the Assembly endorsed the revised assistance programme set out in the report of the May review mission. It drew particular attention to assistance needs in the field of transport and communications as well as to deal with the drought. The Assembly called on Member States and organizations to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Botswana, and urged those which were already implementing or negotiating assistance programmes for Botswana to expand them. It drew attention to the special account established by the Secretary-General for contributions to Botswana, and requested United Nations organizations to cooperate with him to facilitate the channelling of those contributions. The Secretary-General was requested to keep the situation in that country under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council of the status of the special assistance programme, and to arrange for a review in time for the 1980 regular session of the Assembly.

In addition to the Secretary-General's report on assistance to Botswana, the Assembly had before it a report by him on aid rendered to 10 African countries by various organizations in the United Nations system. Among the activities mentioned in respect of Botswana were studies by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization of the feasibility of establishing clothing and footwear industries, the proposed establishment of an emergency grain reserve by the World Food Programme, health services planning and management assistance by the World Health Organization, loans by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for rangeland and urban development projects, a programming mission from the International Fund for Agricultural Development, a programme by the International Labour Organisation to strengthen the cooperative movement, and the provision of experts in statistics and adult education by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

61 See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 224, resolution 406(1977) of 25 May 1977.

Documentary references and text of resolution

Complaint by Botswana against Southern Rhodesia

S/13253 (A/34/187). Letter of 16 April from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiqué issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

S/13492. Note verbale of 10 August from Botswana (transmitting press release of 9 August from Office of President).

Assistance to Botswana

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 35, 36.

A/34/419 (S/13506). Report of Secretary-General (transmitting report of 3rd review mission to Botswana, 16-22 May 1979).

Decision 1979/46, by which the Council took note of the oral report made on behalf of the Secretary-General on the current status of the special assistance programme for Botswana, among others, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 27 July 1979, meeting 36.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 17, 39, 42, 46. Plenary meeting 104.

- A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXXI.
- A/34/556. Assistance to Botswana, Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Zambia. Report of Secretary-General.
- A/C.2/34/9. Statement of Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of United Nations Special Economic Assistance Programmes in Second Committee on 15 October 1979, meeting 17.
- A/C.2/34/L.42. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 46.

A/34/635/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution VIII

Resolution 34/125, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

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

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

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 32/97 of 13 December 1977 and 33/130 of 19 December 1978, in which, inter alia, the Assembly expressed full support for the Government of Botswana in its efforts to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity, recognized the special economic hardship confronting Botswana as a result of diverting funds from current and planned development projects to effective arrangements for security against attacks and threats by Southern Rhodesia, and endorsed the assessments and recommendations contained in the notes by the Secretary-General dated 28 March 1977 and 26 October 1977 and in his report of 7 July 1978,

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

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 28 August 1979, to which was annexed the report of the mission which he sent to Botswana in response to General Assembly resolution 33/130,

Deeply concerned that the security situation continues to

deteriorate, with incidents and incursions by Southern Rhodesian forces occurring frequently at various places along the Botswana border with Southern Rhodesia,

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

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

Noting further the serious adverse economic implications of the drought situation and the second outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the country,

- Expresses its full support for the Government of Botswana in its efforts to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to carry out its planned development programme;
- Endorses fully the revised programme of assistance contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General and draws the attention of the international community to the outstanding needs for assistance identified in it;
- 3. Notes that, while the response from some Member States and international organizations to the appeals of the Secretary-General has been encouraging, there is urgent need to maintain the flow of contributions to carry out the remainder of the emergency programme, the implementation of parts of which continues to be of critical necessity;
- 4. Draws the attention of States and international and intergovernmental organizations particularly to the projects in the field of transport and communications as well as to the priority requirements to deal with the drought situation in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;
- 5. Reiterates its appeal to all States and intergovernmental organizations to provide generous assistance to enable Botswana to carry out the remainder of its planned development projects as well as those made necessary by the current political and economic situation;
- 6. Calls upon Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Botswana to enable it to carry out its planned development programme without interruption;
- 7. Urges Member States and organizations which are already implementing or are negotiating assistance programmes for Botswana to expand them, wherever possible;
- 8. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the assistance they are rendering to Botswana, for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to implement a special economic assistance programme, and to report the results of that assistance and their decisions to the Secretary-General in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- Draws the attention of the international community to the special account established by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Botswana;
- 10. Requests the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to coperate closely with the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Botswana;
 - 11. Requests the Secretary-General:
- (a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Botswana;

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

(c) To keep the situation in Botswana under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1980, of the current status of

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

Other documents

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 15.

Matters concerning Lesotho

Assistance to Lesotho

In response to a 1978 request by the General Assembly, ⁶² the Secretary-General dispatched a mission to Lesotho to review the economic situation and the progress made in implementing the United Nations special economic assistance programme, established in accordance with a Security Council decision of 1977. ⁶³

The mission found, during its visit to Lesotho from 10 to 16 May 1979, that the international community had provided or pledged close to \$123 million in assistance, an increase of \$23.5 million since June 1978. There had been important contributions for Lesotho's road programme, construction of the national airport, establishment of a road haulage fleet and extension of Lesotho's labour-intensive development programme.

However, assistance was still urgently sought for the completion of many ongoing projects, including road construction, building of food reserves, attainment of self-sufficiency in grain processing, and hospital construction. Lesotho was about to launch its third five-year development plan aimed at reducing its dependency on South Africa.

The Joint Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes assessed, in a statement to the Economic and Social Council on 27 July, the current status of the special assistance programme for Lesotho. Speaking of Lesotho's additional needs, he noted that the Government was proposing new projects designed to make it self-sufficient in food and energy, and to, improve telecommunications. He noted also that the country had been seriously affected by drought and required more food assistance.

The representative of Lesotho told the Council that his country had been particularly hit by the oil embargo against South Africa and by that Government's decision to curtail Lesotho's oil supply by 30 per cent compared with the previous year. Moreover, South Africa was calling into question the future of the customs agreement from which Lesotho derived substantial revenue. In addition, the creation in 1976 of the bantustan known as Transkei, located on

Lesotho's border, had cut off more than a quarter million of its people from access to shopping areas and medical services. Lesotho continued to receive refugees from South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia, and was being aided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). International assistance for transport development had also been generous, with the result that several remote areas were now accessible by road.

On an oral proposal by its President, the Council took note of the oral report by the Coordinator on 27 July by adopting, without vote, decision 1979/46.

On 14 December, without a vote, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/130, by which recommended continued assistance to Lesotho. It acted on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved without vote on 21 November the text of the resolution, as sponsored by 53 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). The Assembly thereby endorsed the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the May survey mission. It reiterated its appeal to Member States and organizations to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Lesotho to enable it to become more selfsufficient in food production and to implement its development programmes. It also called on Member States to help Lesotho ensure an adequate and regular supply of oil, and to assist in developing its internal road and air systems as well as its air communication with the rest of the world. The Assembly took note of a meeting of donors held in Lesotho from 5 to 9 November. It drew attention to the special account established by the Secretary-General to facilitate the channelling of contributions.

United Nations organizations were requested to co-operate with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective assistance programme. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources for Lesotho, to

⁶² See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 244, resolution 33/128 of 19 December 1978.

⁶³ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 230, resolution 407 (1977) of 25 May 1977.

consult with its Government on the question of migrant workers returning from South Africa and to report on the type of assistance required to establish labour-intensive projects to absorb them into the economy. He was also asked to keep the situation in Lesotho under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council of the status of the assistance programme and to arrange for a review of the situation in time for the 1980 regular session of the Assembly.

In addition to the over-all report on assistance to Lesotho, the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly a report on assistance to 10 African countries by various United Nations organizations. For Lesotho, this mentioned such projects as aid by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the establishment of a mechanized brick factory and in laying the groundwork for a pilot plant for agricultural tools and machinery, rural development assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, assistance by the World Health Organization for health services development and the teaching of health sciences, credits by the International Development Association for agricultural services and highway maintenance, technical assistance from the International Labour Organisation for the establishment of a national employment service, and aid by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for libraries and teacher training.

Communications

In a letter dated 7 December 1979, South Africa informed the Secretary-General that nearly 250 refugees had entered South Africa from Lesotho in the preceding 10 days. South Africa requested assistance from UNHCR.

By a letter to the Secretary-General dated 11 January 1980, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lesotho said his Government had never been informed by South Africa about the presence of the alleged refugees. All those who had left Lesotho under the guise of refugees and were in the camp at Bethlehem, South Africa, were invited to return peacefully to Lesotho. The Government guaranteed that nothing would happen to them and no official action would be taken against them if and when they arrived in Lesotho.

Documentary references and text of resolution

Assistance to Lesotho

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 35, 36.

A/34/393 (S/13485). Report of Secretary-General (transmitting report of 3rd review mission to Lesotho, 10-16 May 1979).

Decision 1979/46, by which the Council took note of the oral report made on behalf of the Secretary-General on the current status of the special assistance programme for Lesotho, among others, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 27 July 1979, meeting 36.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 17, 42, 46. Plenary meeting 104.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXXI.

A/34/556. Assistance to Botswana, Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Zambia. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/9. Statement of Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of United Nations Special Economic Assistance Programmes in Second Committee on 15 October, meeting 17.

A/C.2/34/L.49. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and

Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 46.

A/34/635/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution

Resolution 34/130, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

Strongly endorsing the appeals made in Security Council resolutions 402(1976) of 22 December 1976 and 407(1977) of 25 May 1977, in General Assembly resolutions 32/98 of 13 December 1977 and 33/128 of 19 December 1978, and by the Secretary-General, calling upon all States, regional and intergovernmental organizations and the appropriate agencies of the United Nations system to contribute generously to the international programme of assistance to enable

Lesotho to carry out its economic development and enhance its capacity to implement fully United Nations resolutions,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 22 August 1979, to which was annexed the report of the mission which he sent to Lesotho, in response to General Assembly resolution 33/128, to review the economic situation as well as progress in the implementation of the special economic assistance programme for Lesotho,

Noting the priority which the Government accords to achieving a greater degree of self-sufficiency, especially in the production of food and energy, thus lessening Lesotho's dependence on South Africa,

Being aware of the fact that Lesotho pays very high prices for oil as a result of the embargo imposed on South Africa,

Recognizing, in connexion with such embargoes, the obligation of the international community to help countries such as Lesotho that act in support of the Charter of the United Nations and in compliance with General Assembly resolutions

Recalling its resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and, in this regard, noting Lesotho's geopolitical situation, which necessitates the urgent development of air and telecommunication links with neighbouring countries of Africa and the rest of the world.

Taking account of Lesotho's need for a national network of roads both for its planned social and economic development and to lessen its dependence on the South African network to reach various regions of the country affected by the imposition of travel restrictions by South Africa,

Taking note of Lesotho's special problems associated with the employment of large numbers of its able-bodied men in South Africa.

Welcoming the recent decision of the Government of Lesotho to create a national women's organization with a grass-roots base in the villages with the object of promoting the development of the people in rural areas,

Taking note also of the priority which the Government of Lesotho has accorded to the preparation of a contingency plan to deal with the problem of absorbing into the economy any migrant workers who return from South Africa,

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

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

- 1. Expresses its concern at the difficulties that confront the Government of Lesotho as a result of its decision not to recognize the so-called independent Transkei;
- 2. Endorses fully the assessment and recommendations for dealing with the situation contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General;
- 3. Takes note of the requirements of Lesotho, as described in the report of the Secretary-General, to carry out the remainder of its development programme, to implement projects necessitated by the present political situation in the region and to lessen its dependence on South Africa;
- Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the measures he has taken to organize an international economic assistance programme for Lesotho;
- 5. Notes with appreciation the response made thus far by the international community to the special economic assistance programme for Lesotho, which has enabled it to proceed with the implementation of parts of the recommended programme;
- 6. Reiterates its appeal to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Lesotho for the implementation of the projects and programmes identified in the Secretary-General's report;
- 7. Calls upon Member States and the appropriate agencies, organizations and financial institutions to provide assistance to Lesotho so as to enable it to achieve a greater degree of self-sufficiency in food production;

- 8. Also calls upon Member States to give all possible assistance to Lesotho to ensure an adequate and regular supply of oil to meet its national requirements;
- Further calls upon Member States to assist Lesotho in developing its internal road and air systems and its air communication with the rest of the world;
- 10. Commends the efforts of the Government of Lesotho to integrate women more fully into its development efforts and requests the Secretary-General to consult with the Government on the type and amount of assistance it will require to achieve this objective;
- 11. Takes note of the meeting of donors held in Lesotho from 5 to 9 November 1979 and urges Member States and the appropriate agencies and organizations to provide assistance to Lesotho in accordance with the outcome of that meeting;
- 12. Draws the attention of the international community to the special account which was established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General, in accordance with Security Council resolution 407(1977), for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Lesotho;
- 13. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Lesotho and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1980;
- 14. Requests the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance to Lesotho and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country;
 - 15. Requests the Secretary-General:
- (a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Lesotho;
- (b) To consult with the Government of Lesotho on the question of migrant workers returning from South Africa and to report on the type of assistance which the Government requires in order to establish labour-intensive projects to deal with their absorption into the economy;
- (c) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to Lesotho and the mobilization of assistance;
- (d) To keep the situation in Lesotho under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1980, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Lesotho;
- (e) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Lesotho and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Communications

S/13687 (A/34/826). Letter of 7 December 1979 from South Africa.

S/13746 (A/35/68). Letter of 11 January 1980 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lesotho.

Other documents

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 16.

Complaint by Benin

Communications (March-June)

By a letter dated 13 March 1979, Benin transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a Beninese ordinance of 19 October 1978 prescribing the death penalty for the crime of involvement in the activities of mercenaries.

By a letter dated 7 May, Benin transmitted the text of a press release issued on 4 April by its Permanent Mission to the United Nations and an article from the 27 March issue of Esquire magazine concerning the French mercenary Robert Denard, alias Colonel Maurin, accused by Benin of having led the armed attack on the airport and city of Cotonou, Benin, on 16 January 1977. ⁶⁴ In its press release, the Mission stated that the article, written by Jon Bradshaw, threw new light on a hired killer who, with the flagrant collusion of Western imperialist and colonialist circles, was being used to perpetrate crimes against the oppressed peoples of Africa on behalf of Western secret services.

By two letters dated 22 and 30 May to the Secretary-General, Gabon transmitted the texts of press releases issued on those dates by its Permanent Mission, protesting what the releases called mendacious and defamatory charges against Gabon and distortion of important facts in the Bradshaw article to the effect that Mr. Denard's activities had centred in Gabon, that he had helped its President to foment a military coup in February 1964, and that the aircraft bearing mercenaries involved in the 1977 attack had taken off from Libreville, Gabon.

By a letter dated 31 May, Zaire transmitted the text of a press release issued that day questioning the credibility of the article, as evidenced by its unfounded assertion that Mr. Denard had recruited 30 mercenaries to support Zaire's invasion of oil-rich Cabinda in Angola. Zaire had no need to covet the resources of a neighbouring country.

By a letter dated 21 May, Benin transmitted the text of a statement made by its President on 8 May during an official visit to Benin of the French Minister of Co-operation, in which the President reiterated his Government's request for the extradition of the French mercenaries involved in the 1977 attack.

By a letter dated 13 June, Benin transmitted the text of a special communique issued by its Government on 24 May announcing the imposition of death sentences on 100 mercenaries and traitors involved in the 1977 attack.

By a letter dated 29 June, Benin transmitted the text of a press communique issued that day by its Permanent Mission to the United Nations reproducing a communique of 28 June by the Benin Embassy in Paris. The Paris communique announced that the families of victims of the 1977 attack on Cotonou had lodged formal civil and criminal charges on 28 June in Paris against Mr. Denard and other French nationals in connexion with their participation in the attack.

64 See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 207.

Documentary references

Communications (March-June)

S/13175. Letter of 13 March from Benin (transmitting Ordinance No. 78-34 of 19 October 1978 concerning indictment and punishment for involvement in activities of mercenaries).

S/13304 and Corr.1. Letter of 7 May from Benin (transmitting press release issued on 4 April and article by Jon Bradshaw in 27 March issue of Esquire magazine).

S/13347. Letter of 22 May from Gabon (transmitting press release issued on same date in New York).

S/13365. Letter of 21 May from Benin (transmitting statement made on 8 May by President during official visit to Benin of Minister of Co-operation of France).

S/13366. Letter of 30 May from Gabon (transmitting press release issued on same date in New York).

 $S/13373.\ Letter of 31\ May from Zaire (transmitting press release issued on same date in New York).$

S/13402. Letter of 13 June from Benin (transmitting special communique issued on 24 May at Cotonou by Revolutionary Military Government).

S/13430. Letter of 29 June from Benin (transmitting press communique of same date).

Other documents

A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978-15 June 1979, Chapter 12.

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 14.

Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

After receiving information that the Comoros and France were planning talks to resolve their differences over the status of the island of Mayotte in the Comorian archipelago, the

General Assembly, in December 1979, reiterated earlier resolutions reaffirming the sovereignty of the Comoros over Mayotte. France continued to contend that the island was part of the French Republic as a result of its population's decision in two referenda, while the Comoros claimed the island on historical and ethnic grounds.

On 16 November, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Assembly under its agenda item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte." The report recalled that in 1978 the Assembly had deferred consideration of this item. 65 On 1 May 1979, the Secretary-General had invited the two interested parties, the Comoros and France, to provide him with any additional information pertaining to negotiations for a settlement.

By an aide-mémoire of 10 July, France had apprised the Secretary-General of developments in Franco-Comorian relations during the past year, including: the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries on 1 July 1978; their signing on 10 November 1978 of a Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation and a series of economic, financial, cultural and military agreements; and contacts between their two Presidents in Paris. In view of those developments and its position of principle, the French Government reaffirmed its opposition to including the question of Mayotte in the Assembly's agenda.

On 7 November 1979, the French Government further informed the Secretary-General that it had proposed to the Comorian Government on 24 October the holding of ministerial-level talks on aspects of the unresolved Franco-Comorian difficulties and on ways of strengthening economic and human relations between Mayotte and the other islands of the archipelago. The Comorian Government had replied favourably and the French Government therefore expected that talks could be arranged shortly.

The Comorian Government for its part informed the Secretary-General by a note verbale of 2 October that it had taken various internal and external initiatives aimed at achieving a favourable climate for negotiations towards a just and equitable solution. The Comorian State had decided to adopt a new federal Constitution which, while respecting the unity of the Republic, granted considerable autonomy to each island. This was aimed at meeting the wishes of the inhabitants of Mayotte for greater autonomy in the management of their administrative affairs within the archipelago, and also at decentralizing administration. A suitable framework had thus been created to facilitate the reintegration of Mayotte, assuring it the same rights as the other Comorian islands, including the right to have its own administrative autonomy, while respecting the unity of the Republic. The note mentioned the talks held by the heads of State of France and the Comoros, during which they had agreed to reconsider the question of Mayotte

with a view to finding a satisfactory solution. It also mentioned the support for its position that had been expressed in decisions taken by the Assembly of Heads of State or Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its sixteenth session (Monrovia, Liberia, July 1979) and by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Havana, Cuba, September 1979).

Those measures and the action taken by the Comorian Government were such as to create a favourable climate for negotiations, and the Comoros declared itself ready to enter into negotiations at the earliest possible date.

In concluding remarks, the Secretary-General said he had taken note of the information provided by the two Governments, their positions on the question of Mayotte and the improved state of relations between them. He had informed the parties of his readiness to continue his efforts in favour of a settlement.

The Assembly placed the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte" on the agenda of its thirty-fourth (1979) session after the General Committee, on 19 September, recommended its inclusion by 22 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions. In the Committee, France said that inclusion of the item violated Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations, 66 as Mayotte was an integral part of France.

On 6 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/69 by a recorded vote of 112 to 1, with 23 abstentions. The Assembly thereby reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Comoros over Mayotte and appealed to France to begin negotiations with the Comoros as soon as possible with a view to implementing United Nations resolutions. It requested the United Nations Secretary-General, in liaison with the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU, to assist the parties and to report on developments to the Assembly at its 1980 regular session when the item would again be on the agenda.

The resolution was sponsored by Botswana, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

In the Assembly debate on the subject, the Foreign Minister of the Comoros reiterated his country's position that, as Mayotte had been a part of the Comoros in colonial times, it should remain so now that the archipelago had achieved independence. With the aim of relaxing rigid positions and opening the way to a solution,

the Comoros had agreed to resume relations with France, and had begun preliminary contacts with it that had created an atmosphere more favourable to dialogue. A series of meetings planned to begin in December should make it possible to settle the question at an early date.

France recalled that the people of Mayotte, in referenda held in 1974 and 1976, had expressed their will to remain a part of France. Their choice was not irrevocable; the final choice would depend on the democratically expressed opinion of the Mahorais. France did not oppose a freely agreed alliance between Mayotte and the other parts of the archipelago. It had no doubt that the parties would display mutual cooperation in the forthcoming talks.

The six other speakers who took part in the debate called for a return of Mayotte to the Comoros. Liberia, representing the current Chairman of OAU, and Zaire urged both France and the Comoros to speed their efforts for an early solution. Senegal, stating that the Comoros must recover the geographical limits it had had under French colonial rule, hoped the Assembly would encourage negotiations be-

tween the two countries on the basis of United Nations resolutions. Papua New Guinea said the decolonization of the Comoros remained incomplete while France held on to Mayotte. Cuba, speaking of the military occupation of Mayotte by a permanent member of the Security Council, said there were overwhelming reasons for returning the island to the Comoros. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said it was up to France, if it wished to prove its good intentions, to hold direct consultations with the Comoros aimed at a transfer of power over Mayotte; observers from OAU and the United Nations might attend the consultations.

Prior to this debate, on 23 November, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/44 on the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence. By that resolution, it took note of the contacts between France and the Comoros in the search for a just solution to the integration of Mayotte into the Comoros in accordance with United Nations and OAU resolutions. (For details, see p. 833; for page reference to text of resolution 34/44, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

General Assembly—34th session General Committee, meeting 1. Plenary meetings 90, 92.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979).

A/34/665. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/L.54 and Add.1. Botswana, Cape Verde, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

Resolution 34/69, as proposed by 18 powers, A/34/L.54 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 6 December 1979, meeting 92, by recorded vote of 112 to 1, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco,

Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: France

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Seychelles, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976 and 32/7 of 1 November 1977, in which it, inter alia, affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3385(XXX) of 12 November 1975 on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli,

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

Bearing in mind all the decisions of the Organization of

African Unity, the movement of non-aligned countries and the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers concerning this question,

- 1. Reaffirms the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;
- 2. Appeals to the Government of France to begin negotiations with the Government of the Comoros as soon as possible with a view to implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on the Comorian island of Mayotte;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in liaison with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to provide the two parties with all necessary assistance and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on developments relating to this question;
- 4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte."

Other special economic assistance programmes in Africa

The United Nations was engaged during 1979 in special economic assistance programmes covering 10 African countries. Four of these, dealt with in previous subchapters of this chapter, were initiated by the Security Council for southern African nations whose economies were adversely affected by the effects of sanctions applied against Southern Rhodesia or by their proximity to South Africa; these were Botswana (see p. 237), Lesotho (see p. 240), Mozambique (see p. 234) and Zambia (see p. 221).

The special economic assistance programmes for the six other countries had been initiated by the General Assembly in the light of particular economic problems faced by these nations: Cape Verde, the Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, and Seychelles. Developments relating to these programmes are described in this subchapter.

The Secretary-General, in accordance with Assembly requests of December 1978, sent a special survey mission to each of these countries during the first half of 1979 to review the economic situation and the progress of the assistance programmes. The reports of the missions were annexed to reports by the Secretary-General to the Assembly. He also reported to the Assembly on assistance rendered to the 10 countries by various United Nations organizations.

On 27 July, the Joint Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes in the Office for Special Political Questions made an oral report to the Economic and Social Council on the status of the programmes. The Council took note of this oral report by decision 1979/47, adopted, without vote on the same day, on a proposal of the Council President. Following consideration of these programmes by the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee in October and November, the Assembly adopted in December, on the Committee's recommendation, a resolution on each programme, requesting the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize resources from Governments and international organizations for a programme of financial, technical and material assistance.

By resolution 34/21 of 9 November 1979, on co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Assembly called on Member States and organizations to participate in implementing the special economic assistance programmes for African States experiencing grave economic difficulties. It requested the Secretary-General to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by OAU. (See p. 264.)

Several of the countries also had refugee problems, for which the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provided assistance (see p. 916).

Details follow on the programmes for the six countries not previously covered in this chapter.

Assistance to Cape Verde

In pursuance of a 1978 request by the General Assembly, ⁶⁷ the Secretary-General sent a review mission to Cape Verde from 22 to 27 March 1979 to assess the economic situation and the implementation of the special economic assistance programme set in motion in response to a 1976 Assembly resolution. ⁶⁸ The mission's report was annexed to a report by the Secretary-General to the Assembly, dated 9 August 1979, on assistance to Cape Verde.

In its report, the mission indicated that the country's most serious economic problems continued to be a substantial and continuously increasing trade deficit and a recurrent budget deficit, in spite of the Government's efforts to control expenditure. Moreover, prolonged drought and a catastrophic fall in the production of food and fodder continued to make food aid essential.

The Joint Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes told the Economic and Social Council on 27 July that only 10 of the 70 projects recommended in the \$95 million assistance programme formulated in 1978 had been financed in whole or in part by foreign assistance. The Government's investment budget for 1979 was \$53 million, with major efforts in

⁶⁷ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 269, resolution 33/127 of 19 December 1978.

⁶⁸ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 188, resolution 31/17 of 24 November 1976.

agriculture, soil conservation, fishing and transport. However, in view of the expected deficit in the regular budget, the Government would have to rely on international assistance and the proceeds of food aid to finance the investment programme. The food situation was in some respects more serious than in 1978, with the deficit estimated at nearly 65,000 tons, the major needs being maize, wheat, beans and sugar. Pledges of food aid were still insufficient.

The Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes told the General Assembly's Second Committee on 15 October that the absence of rain in August and September had resulted in total crop failure. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) had been requested to send a mission to assess the magnitude of the disaster, to define the extent of food needs and to co-ordinate assistance. As to the rest of the development programme, the major assistance required was for agriculture, water and soil development, road and marine transport, fisheries and mineral exploitation, education, health and urban development.

On 14 December, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/119. Its Second Committee had approved the text on 21 November also without vote, as sponsored by 70 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

By this resolution, the Assembly endorsed the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the March survey mission. It reiterated its appeal to all States and organizations to assist Cape Verde in its accelerated development programme, and called for generous responses to all appeals for food and fodder in view of the critical situation facing the country. It drew attention to the special account established by the Secretary-General to facilitate the channelling of contributions to Cape Verde.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources for Cape Verde, to pursue with its Government the question of organizing a meeting of donors, to keep the situation there under review, and to keep the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council informed in 1980.

The Assembly also had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the activities of various United Nations organizations in the countries benefiting from special economic assistance programmes. With respect to Cape Verde, this report cited such activities as help from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in industrial development planning, aid by the World Health Organization (WHO) in establishing a decentralized health ser-

vices system, an economic mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), a \$3.8 million loan in 1978 from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), technical assistance by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on public works and other employment, missions in 1978 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the development of a cultural institute and on education planning, and assistance by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) in shipyard reorganization and navigational aids.

Assistance to the Comoros

In response to a 1978 resolution of the General Assembly, ⁶⁹ the Secretary-General sent a review mission to the Comoros from 7 to 14 April 1979 to assess the economic situation and the assistance required. The mission's report was annexed to a report dated 12 July which the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly on assistance to the Comoros.

The review mission found that the budget deficit remained the country's biggest economic problem, with a \$10 million deficit anticipated in a 1979 budget of \$18 million. Also, exports had covered only 46 per cent of the value of imports in 1978, and both internal and external debt remained high. Only generous external aid had kept services and development projects running; this included about \$9.5 million in non-project aid and several million in project assistance since 1977.

The Joint Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes told the Economic and Social Council on 27 July that funds had been found for about one third of the 30 projects in the \$26 million assistance programme for the Comoros endorsed by the Assembly in 1977. Substantial assistance was urgently required for other projects, notably budget support, agricultural development, inter-island air and sea transport, strategic reserves of food and fuel, malaria eradication, and hospital equipment and supplies. About \$23 million would be needed for 1979.

The Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes told the Assembly's Second Committee on 15 October that the need to repair fuel storage installations in the Comoros had become extremely critical and that the Government was seeking \$700,000 for the project.

⁶⁹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 270, resolution 33/123 of 19 December 1978.

⁷⁰ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 2.52, resolution 32/92 of 13 December 1977.

On 14 December, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/127. The Second Committee had likewise approved the text on 21 November, as sponsored by 60 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

By this resolution, the Assembly noted with concern that the aid provided fell short of the country's urgent requirements, and renewed its appeal to Member States and organizations to provide effective and continuous assistance to help the Comoros overcome its financial and economic difficulties. Member States were urged to consider including the Comoros in their bilateral development assistance programmes and to expand such programmes where they already existed.

The Assembly drew attention to the special account for the Comoros established by the Secretary-General. It requested him to continue to mobilize resources, to pursue with the Government the question of organizing a meeting of donors, to keep the situation under review, and to keep the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council informed in 1980.

In a report on activities by various United Nations organizations in the 10 African countries benefiting from special economic assistance programmes, the Secretary-General mentioned with regard to the Comoros such activities as a mission by UNIDO to identify potential projects, a 1978 mission by FAO which had identified 18 projects for possible external aid, the development of health services and statistics with the aid of WHO, a \$5 million World Bank credit for roads and training, a reconnaissance mission from IFAD, technical assistance from ILO for vocational training, and a mission by UNESCO to analyse the education system.

Assistance to Djibouti

Pursuant to a 1978 resolution of the General Assembly, ⁷¹ the Secretary-General sent a review mission to Djibouti from 31 March to 6 April 1979 to assess the economic situation and the implementation of the emergency economic assistance programme initiated following a 1977 Assembly resolution. ⁷² The mission's report was annexed to a report dated 17 July submitted by the Secretary-General to the Assembly.

The mission found that the process of strengthening and diversifying the economy had gathered momentum. Projects already under way or about to begin included the improvement of Djibouti's port facilities, pilot irrigation schemes, water resources development, seaweed production and the construction of a mineral-water plant.

As to the status of the \$114 million assistance programme endorsed by the Assembly in 1978,

the mission found that, in addition to direct and indirect contributions towards meeting Djibouti's recurrent budget deficit, project funding and pledges to the country during 1978 and 1979 had totalled nearly \$90 million, mostly from Saudi Arabia. In addition to aid needed to strengthen its economy, Djibouti required help in dealing with the problems posed by the presence of approximately 30,000 refugees.

On 3 June, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its fifth session at Manila, Philippines, adopted resolution 118(V), by which it appealed urgently to States to provide the assistance needed by Djibouti to overcome its serious difficulties. The Conference also recommended that Djibouti be included in the category of least developed countries. (See p. 568.)

The Joint Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes told the Economic and Social Council on 27 July that Djibouti needed about \$20 million more in external assistance to complete its development programme. This information was repeated to the Assembly's Second Committee on 15 October by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes, who added that increased aid was also needed to meet the basic needs of refugees.

On 14 December, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/124. The Second Committee had similarly approved the text on 21 November, as sponsored by 57 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

By this resolution, the Assembly endorsed the assessment and recommendations of the mission to Djibouti. It invited the Economic and Social Council to request the Committee for Development Planning to include Djibouti in the new list of least developed countries to be drawn up in the context of the third United Nations development decade (the 1980s). It called on Member States and organizations to provide Djibouti with ample and appropriate assistance, bilaterally and multilaterally, whenever possible in the form of grants. The Assembly requested UNHCR to increase refugee assistance programmes.

The Assembly urged Member States and international financial institutions to contribute to the special account established by the Secretary-General for Djibouti. It requested United Nations organizations to maintain and increase their assistance and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in organizing an international assistance programme. The Secretary-General

⁷¹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 272, resolution 33/132 of 19 December 1978.

⁷² See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 253, resolution 32/93 of 13 December 1977.

was requested to continue to mobilize resources, to continue his efforts to organize a donors' meeting on behalf of Djibouti, to keep the situation in Djibouti under review, and to keep the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council informed in 1980.

A report by the Secretary-General on activities of various United Nations organizations in the 10 African countries benefiting from special economic assistance programmes mentioned a number of activities in Djibouti, including a mission by UNIDO to identify aid projects, a mission by FAO to identify agricultural requirements, advice by WHO on smallpox eradication and water supply, an economic mission from the World Bank, vocational training and social security activities by ILO, and fellowships in mathematics and educational planning by UNESCO.

Assistance to Guinea-Bissau

In pursuance of a 1978 request by the General Assembly, ⁷³ the Secretary-General sent a review mission to Guinea-Bissau from 28 to 30 March 1979 to examine the country's economic situation and the progress made in implementing the special economic assistance programme initiated by the Assembly in 1977. ⁷⁴ The mission's report was annexed to a report dated 3 August submitted to the Assembly by the Secretary-General.

The mission found that the international response to the needs of Guinea-Bissau had fallen short of the country's requirements and that only 21 of the 58 projects included in the \$38 million special economic assistance programme had received partial or complete funding from outside. The mission also reported continuing though reduced budget and balance-of-payments deficits, and called for more assistance to deal with the shortfall of resources and food shortages.

The Joint Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes told the Economic and Social Council on 27 July that, despite efforts by the Government, there was no foreseeable possibility in the near future of a national budget surplus that might become available for public investment. Moreover, arrears in the balance of payments were accumulating, since foreign assistance was not enough to finance imports. He estimated that Guinea-Bissau needed a further \$10 million in aid for 1979.

To assist Guinea-Bissau, the Assembly on 14 December adopted without vote resolution 34/121. The Second Committee had approved the text on 21 November, also without vote, as sponsored by 64 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

By this resolution, the Assembly endorsed the assessment and recommendations of the March

review mission to Guinea-Bissau. It reiterated its appeal to Member States and organizations to provide assistance to help the country overcome its financial and economic difficulties and to permit the implementation of the projects and programmes identified by the mission. It called in particular for food aid and for assistance in developing water transport. It also drew attention to the special account established by the Secretary-General to channel contributions to Guinea-Bissau.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources for Guinea-Bissau, to pursue with the Government the question of organizing a meeting of donors, to keep the situation in Guinea-Bissau under review, and to keep the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council informed in 1980.

The sponsors revised the original version of their draft resolution in respect of two provisions calling for special measures for Guinea-Bissau. First, they replaced a paragraph which would have had the Assembly call on Member States to accord the country, as a matter of priority, privileges and benefits and to give special consideration to including it in their development assistance programmes by a text requesting Member States and United Nations organizations and programmes to accord it special measures for the rest of the Second United Nations Development Decade (the 1970s). Second, the sponsors added a paragraph by which the Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to request the Committee for Development Planning to consider including Guinea-Bissau in the new list of least developed countries.

The Assembly also had before it a report by the Secretary-General on activities by various United Nations organizations in the 10 African countries benefiting from special economic assistance programmes. With regard to Guinea-Bissau, the report mentioned such activities as help in economic planning by an expert furnished by UNIDO, a mission by FAO to formulate projects for possible financing by Governments, the provision by WHO of staff and equipment for health services development and communicable disease control, a \$9 million International Development Association credit for road rehabilitation, technical assistance by ILO to a technical vocational training institute, the preparation of several education projects by a 1977 mission from UNESCO, and help from IMCO in maritime safety inspection and the improvement of navigational aids.

⁷³ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 273, resolution 33/124 of 19 December 1978.
74 See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 254, resolution 32/100 of 13 December

Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe

In response to a 1978 request by the General Assembly, ⁷⁵ the Secretary-General sent a mission to Sao Tome and Principe from 3 to 6 April 1979 to review the economic situation and the implementation of the special economic assistance programme initiated under a 1976 Assembly resolution. ⁷⁶ The mission's report was annexed to a report dated 6 August. which the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly.

The mission reported that the Government needed external assistance to finance its investment budget of \$19 million. The country would also have to import substantial quantities of food in 1979 and early in 1980 in order to cover losses in food production resulting from a prolonged drought and a severe outbreak of African swine pest threatening pork production. Only 17 projects had been implemented out of the 48 making up the \$21 million special economic assistance programme drawn up by a 1978 mission.

The Joint Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes told the Economic and Social Council on 27 July that the combination of a decline in copra exports, the impact of world inflation and mounting import prices was likely to lead to a 1979 trade deficit of \$3.5 million and a budget deficit of more than \$5 million. Also, further international assistance was needed to control the swine pest epidemic.

Supplementing this information, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes told the Second Committee on 15 October that the thrust of the assistance programme was directed to transport, as the Government was anxious to develop adequate sea and air transport between the two islands and with the African mainland.

On 14 December, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/131. Its Second Committee had approved the text on 23 November, also without vote, as sponsored by 45 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

The Assembly thereby endorsed the assessment and recommendations made by the April review mission. It reiterated its appeal to Member States and organizations to provide assistance, including food aid, to Sao Tome and Principe. It urged United Nations organizations to assist the Government in formulating development projects and in implementing its development programme. It drew attention to the special account established by the Secretary-General to channel contributions to Sao Tome and Principe. The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was asked to consider assigning to the country a full-time UNDP representative.

The Secretary-General was requested to con-

tinue to mobilize resources for Sao Tome and Principe, to pursue with the Government the question of organizing a meeting of donors, to keep the situation in the country under review, and to keep the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council informed in 1980.

The text as adopted was revised to incorporate two changes made by the sponsors to their original version, as well as two other changes suggested by the Federal Republic of Germany. The first pair of changes were: (1) to replace a paragraph appealing to Member States to accord Sao Tome and Principe, as a priority matter, special assistance normally given to a least developed country and to give special consideration to including it in their development assistance programmes by a paragraph by which the Assembly requested Member States and United Nations programmes and organizations to accord Sao Tome and Principe special measures for the rest of the Second United Nations Development Decade; and (2) to insert a paragraph by which the Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to request the Committee for Development Planning to consider including Sao Tome and Principe in the new list of least developed countries.

The amendments by the Federal Republic of Germany were: (1) to have the Assembly urge UNDP and other United Nations organizations to respond favourably to "requests," rather than "any request," for technical assistance by Sao Tome and Principe; and (2) to delete from the paragraph requesting the assignment of a UNDP representative to Sao Tome and Principe a phrase stating that such an official might also assist the Government in co-ordinating its social and economic development programmes.

A report by the Secretary-General to the Assembly listed activities by various United Nations organizations in the 10 African countries affected by special economic assistance programmes. With regard to Sao Tome and Principe, it mentioned such activities as a study by unido on the extension of a brewery, assistance by who in planning health programmes and strengthening health services, a study by an illo adviser on prospects for launching a vocational training project, and missions in 1977 by unesco on a national institute of education and culture project and on the development of television.

Assistance to Seychelles

In response to a 1978 request by the General Assembly, 77 the Secretary-General sent a review

77 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 275, resolution 33/129 of 19 December 1978.

⁷⁵ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 252, resolution 33/125 of 19 December 1978.
76 See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 198, resolution 31/187 of 21 December 1976.

mission to Seychelles from 15 to 19 May 1979 to assess the economic situation and the implementation of the special assistance programme for the country initiated under a 1977 Assembly resolution.⁷⁸ The mission's report was annexed to a report dated 15 August which the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly.

The mission found that, in consequence of depleted reserves and the large current account deficit projected for 1979, Seychelles urgently required additional assistance, or a significant increase in the inflow of private capital, to prevent a further fall in 1979 of its foreign exchange reserves. However, the international response had not been commensurate with needs. Of 27 economic assistance projects designed strengthen the country's social and economic infrastructure, four had been fully funded by external assistance, partial financing had been arranged for seven, and five others were the subject of advanced negotiation.

The Joint Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes told the Economic and Social Council on 27 July that, whereas the growth of tourism had produced a surplus in Seychelles' balance of payments from 1974 to 1977, the increase in import prices had produced a deficit in 1978 and foreign exchange reserves had fallen by nearly \$2 million. The situation would be worse in 1979 without external aid.

On 14 December, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/126, which had been similarly approved on 21 November by the Second Committee. The text was sponsored by 48 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

By this resolution, the Assembly endorsed the assessment and recommendations made by the missions sent to Seychelles by the Secretary-General in 1978⁷⁹ and 1979. It drew attention to the special development problems confronting Seychelles as a developing island country with a small population, and appealed again to Member States and organizations to provide assistance to Seychelles for its social and economic infrastructure. It requested United Nations organizations to maintain and increase their assis-

tance and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an assistance programme. In addition, it drew attention to the special account established by the Secretary-General to channel contributions to Seychelles, and asked him to continue to mobilize resources, to pursue with the Government the question of organizing a donors' meeting, to keep the situation in Seychelles under review, and to keep the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council informed in 1980.

The Assembly also called on Member States to accord Seychelles, as a priority matter, special assistance and benefits and to give special consideration to including it in the new list of least developed countries to be drawn up in the context of the next development decade.

After approval of the text, Canada, Denmark (on behalf of the Nordic countries), France and the Federal Republic of Germany restated their position with regard to the necessity of applying the established procedures and criteria for according least-developed-country status.

The sponsors orally revised their original submission to include references to the Secretary-General's 1978 report on assistance to Seychelles.

Another report by the Secretary-General detailed some of the activities carried out by United Nations organizations in the 10 African countries benefiting from special economic assistance programmes. With regard to Seychelles, it mentioned such activities as: projects by UNIDO to identify industrial potentials and operate a boat-building complex; formulation of potential projects by FAO; assistance by WHO for health services planning and manpower development; a reconnaissance mission by the World Bank; technical assistance by ILO in industrial safety and vocational training; help by UNESCO in 1977 in preparing a five-year development plan for education and, in 1979, in setting up a communication infrastructure; and advisory services by IMCO.

78 See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 256, resolution 32/101 of 13 December 1977.
79 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 267.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 35, 36.

Decision 1979/47, by which the Council took note of the oral report made on behalf of the Secretary-General on the current status of the special assistance programmes for the Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde, Seychelles and Djibouti, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 27 July 1979, meeting 36.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 17, 39, 42, 44, 46, 48. Plenary meeting 104.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXXII.

A/34/556. Assistance to Botswana, Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Zambia. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/9. Statement of Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of United Nations Special Economic Assistance Programmes in Second Committee on 15 October 1979, meeting 17.

Assistance to Cape Verde

A/34/372 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General (transmitting report of review mission to Cape Verde, 22-27 March 1979).

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Manila, Philippines, 7 May-3 June 1979. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (TD/268 and Add.1), Part One A (resolutions 111(V) and 122(V)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.14.

A/C.2/34/L.25. Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 46.

A/34/635/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/119, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/127 of 19 December 1978, in which it made an appeal to the international community to provide generous and immediate assistance to the development programme recommended in the report of the Secretary-General on the mission which he sent to Cape Verde in response to General Assembly resolution 32/99 of 13 December 1977, and in which it requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Cape Verde,

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

Recalling further its resolutions 31/180 of 21 December 1976, 32/170 of 19 December 1977 and 33/133 of 19 December 1978 concerning measures to be taken for the benefit of the drought-stricken countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region,

Recalling its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976 and 32/185 of 19 December 1977, as well as resolution 111(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, concerning specific action in favour of developing island countries,

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

Bearing in mind resolution 122(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which contains a Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries.

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 9

August 1979, to which was annexed the report of the mission which he sent to Cape Verde in response to General Assembly resolution 33/127,

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

Taking into account the fact that the majority of the projects of the programme of development approved by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session are not as yet financed,

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

Noting the minimum food needs of Cape Verde for 1979, as described in table 7 of the report of the Secretary-General,

Gravely concerned that the expected harvest for 1980 has been lost as the result of the failure of the seasonal rains and the recurrence of drought,

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

Recognizing also the gravity and urgency of the economic and social problems confronting Cape Verde and the country's need for more effective and immediate assistance for the integral implementation of a programme of accelerated development.

- Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for Cape Verde;
- Endorses fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General and draws the attention of the international community to the urgent requirements for assistance identified in it;
- 3. Expresses its appreciation to Member States and international organizations for the assistance provided to Cape Verde, both in food aid and development aid;
- 4. Reiterates its appeal to all States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Cape Verde so as to enable it to carry out a programme of accelerated development;
- 5. Calls upon Member States to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Cape Verde in their programmes of development assistance and, in cases where assistance programmes for Cape Verde are already in force, to expand them, wherever possible;
- 6. Calls upon the international community to contribute generously to all appeals for food and fodder assistance made by the Government of Cape Verde or on its behalf by the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to help it cope with the critical situation in the country:
- 7. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Cape Verde and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1980.
- 8. Draws the attention of the international community to the special account which was established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/99, for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Cape Verde;
- 9. Requests the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report

periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Cape Verde:

- 10. Requests the Secretary-General:
- (a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Cape Verde;
- (b) To pursue with the Government of Cape Verde the question of organizing a meeting of donors and, in this respect, to co-ordinate efforts with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Bank:
- (c) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to Cape Verde and the mobilization of assistance;
- (d) To keep the situation in Cape Verde under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1980, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Cape Verde;
- (e) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Cape Verde and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Assistance to the Comoros

A/34/361 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General (transmitting report of review mission to Comoros, 7-14 April 1979).

A/C.2/34/L.44. Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 46.

A/34/635/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution X.

Resolution 34/127, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/42 of 1 December 1976, in which it urgently appealed to the international community to assist the Comoros in an effective and continuous manner so as to enable it to face successfully the critical situation resulting from the economic difficulties experienced by that newly independent country,

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

Recalling further its resolution 32/92 of 13 December 1977, in which it endorsed the assessment and recommendations of the United Nations Mission to the Comoros, contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General of 3

November 1977, and its resolution 33/123 of 19 December 1978, in which it appealed to Member States and regional and interregional organizations to provide effective and continuous financial, material and technical assistance to the Comoros to help it overcome its financial and economic difficulties and to permit the implementation of the projects and programmes identified in the report of the Mission,

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

Noting the priority which the Government of the Comoros has assigned to the problems of restructuring the administration, reorganizing State enterprises and introducing effective budgeting and accounting procedures and controls,

Noting further the grave budget and balance-of-payments problems facing the Comoros,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 7 July 1978, to which was annexed a progress report on the programme of special economic assistance to the Comoros recommended by the Mission,

Having examined also the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July 1979, to which was annexed the report of the review mission which he sent to the Comoros in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/123,

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

- 1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for the Comoros;
- 2. Notes with satisfaction the response by various Member States and organizations to its appeal and that of the Secretary-General for assistance to finance, in whole or in part, a number of projects identified in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General of 3 November 1977;
- 3. Notes with concern, however, that the assistance thus far provided falls short of the country's urgent requirements and that a substantial amount of assistance is still urgently required to carry out the projects identified in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General of 3 November 1977;
- 4. Reiterates its appeal to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide effective and continuous financial, material and technical assistance to the Comoros to help it overcome its financial and economic difficulties, in particular, its budgetary and balance-of-payments deficits;
- 5. Urges Member States to give special consideration to the inclusion of the Comoros in their bilateral programmes of development assistance and, in cases where assistance programmes for the Comoros are already in force, to expand them, wherever possible;
- 6. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of the Comoros and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1980:
- 7. Draws the attention of the international community once again to the special account which was established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/92, for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to the Comoros:
- 8. Requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to the Comoros, to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of

assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country;

- 9. Requests the Secretary-General:
- (a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Comoros:
- (b) To pursue with the Government of the Comoros the question of organizing a meeting of donors and, in this respect, to co-ordinate efforts with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Bank:
- (c) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to the Comoros and the mobilization of assistance;
- (d) To keep the situation in the Comoros under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1980, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for the Comoros;
- (e) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of the Comoros and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Assistance to Djibouti

A/34/362. Report of Secretary-General (transmitting report of review mission to Djibouti, 31 March-6 April 1979).

A/C.2/34/L.41. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 46.

A/34/635/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution VII.

Resolution 34/124, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3421(XXX) of 8 December 1975 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in which it urged the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to extend assistance to newly independent and emerging States,

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

Recalling further its resolution 33/132 of 19 December 1978, in which it, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti,

Aware that the Government of Djibouti faces complex prob-

lems as a newly independent country with a need to improve and enlarge its economic and social infrastructure,

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

Noting that the situation in Djibouti has been adversely affected by the prevailing economic difficulties in the region and the inability of the existing meagre resources to deal with the serious magnitude of the refugee situation in the country,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 17 July 1979, to which was annexed the report of the mission which he sent to Djibouti,

Taking note of the critical economic situation of Djibouti and the list of urgent and priority projects, formulated by the Government of Djibouti, that require international assistance,

Noting the statement made by the representative of the Secretary-General before the Second Committee on 15 October 1979, in which he emphasized the importance of priority projects for diversification of the economy and the urgency of providing increased financial, material and technical assistance to Djibouti,

- Endorses fully the assessment and recommendations of the mission to Djibouti contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General;
- Draws the attention of the international community to the critical economic situation confronting Djibouti and to the list of urgent short-term and long-term projects submitted by the Government of Djibouti for financial assistance as described in the report of the Secretary-General;
- 3. Notes with appreciation the assistance already provided or pledged to Djibouti by Member States and organizations of the United Nations system;
- 4. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the measures he has taken to organize an international economic assistance programme for Djibouti;
- 5. Invites the Economic and Social Council to request the Committee for Development Planning to include Djibouti as a priority matter, and in the light of available indicators based on data collected after independence, in the new list of the least developed countries to be drawn up in the context of the third United Nations development decade;
- 6. Calls upon all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international economic and financial institutions to provide Djibouti with ample and appropriate assistance, bilaterally and multilaterally, whenever possible in the form of grants, to enable Djibouti to cope with its special economic hardship;
- 7. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Djibouti and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1980;
- 8. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to maintain and increase his humanitarian assistance programmes on behalf of refugees in Djibouti and urges the international community to provide him speedily with the necessary means to carry out these programmes;
- 9. Draws the attention of the international community to the special account established by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Djibouti and urges Member States and international financial institutions to contribute generously to that account;
- 10. Requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Djibouti, to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in

organizing an effective international programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country;

- 11. Requests the Secretary-General:
- (a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti;
- (b) To continue also his efforts to organize a meeting of donors on behalf of Djibouti in conjunction with the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank;
- (c) To continue to ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to mobilize resources and to co-ordinate international assistance to Djibouti;
- (d) To keep the situation in Djibouti under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1980, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Djibouti;
- (e) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Djibouti and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Assistance to Guinea-Bissau

A/34/370. Report of Secretary-General (transmitting report of review mission to Guinea-Bissau, 28-30 March 1979).

A/C.2/34/L.27 and Rev.1. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution and revision, approved without vote by Second Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 46.

A/34/635/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 34/121, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also its resolution 32/100 of 13 December 1977, in which it, inter alia, expressed deep concern at the serious economic situation in Guinea-Bissau resulting from the many years of struggle for national liberation, the return of large numbers of refugees and the total lack of infrastructure for development, and in which it appealed to the international community to provide financial and economic assistance to help Guinea-Bissau overcome serious social and economic difficulties and to meet its economic development needs,

Recalling further its resolution 33/124 of 19 December 1978, in which it expressed continued concern at the state of the economy of Guinea-Bissau and the acute shortages facing the country and reiterated its appeal to the international community to provide effective and continuous financial, material and technical assistance to Guinea-Bissau,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Committee for

Development Planning at its fourteenth session, in response to the application of Guinea-Bissau for inclusion in the list of the least developed countries, that Guinea-Bissau should be assisted during the remainder of the current decade and that the special difficulties and upheavals experienced by Guinea-Bissau required special measures,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 3 August 1979, to which was annexed the report of the mission which he sent to Guinea-Bissau in response to General Assembly resolution 33/124,

Noting with concern that Guinea-Bissau continues to be beset by a wide range of economic and financial difficulties,

Noting that the Government of Guinea-Bissau, by the application of a policy of stringent economy, was able to reduce the budget deficit in 1978 to a level substantially lower than in the two preceding years,

Noting also that, despite the imposition of new and heavier taxes, there is no foreseeable possibility of a recurrent budget surplus becoming a significant source of public capital investment, and that the country will continue to be dependent upon external sources for public capital expenditure,

Further noting with concern the deficit in the over-all balance of payments in 1977 and 1978, the unmanageably low level of foreign exchange reserves and the yearly accumulation of payment arrears,

Concerned that, in real terms, the projected level of imports for 1979 is significantly lower than in the two preceding years and that the low level of imports will impede development.

Noting that Guinea-Bissau continues to suffer the effects of the 1976 and 1977 drought, particularly with regard to the marketable rice surplus, and that the transport and storage of food present problems,

Recalling its resolutions 32/160 of 19 December 1977 and 33/197 of 29 January 1979 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Noting, in this connexion, the emphasis placed by the Government of Guinea-Bissau on the need for assistance to expand and improve transport facilities, in particular, river and coastal transport,

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

- 1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for Guinea-Bissau;
- 2. Endorses fully the assessment and recommendation: contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-Genera and draws the attention of the international community to the requirements for assistance for the projects and programmer identified in it:
- Expresses its appreciation to those States and organizations which have provided assistance to Guinea-Bissau in response to appeals by the General Assembly and the Secretary-General;
- 4. Reiterates its appeal to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide effective and continuous financial, material and technical assistance to Guinea-Bissau to help it overcome its financial and economic difficulties and to permit the implementation of the projects and programmes identified in the report of the Secretary-General;
- 5. Requests Member States and the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to accord Guinea-Bissau special measures for the rest of the Second United Nations Development Decade, pending the examination of its situation by the Committee for Development Planning;
- 6. Invites the Economic and Social Council to request the Committee for Development Planning to examine the situation of Guinea-Bissau as a priority matter and, in the light of upto-date statistical data, to give consideration to the inclusion of Guinea-Bissau in the new list of the least developed countries to be drawn up in the context of the third United National development decade;

- 7. Calls upon Member States and appropriate international organizations to respond generously to the need of Guinea-Bissau for food aid;
- 8. Further calls upon Member States to assist Guinea-Bissau in developing its water transport system;
- 9. Draws the attention of the international community to the special account which was established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/100, for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Guinea-Bissau;
- 10. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Guinea-Bissau and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1980;
- 1. Requests the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Guinea-Bissau;
 - 12. Requests the Secretary-General:
- (a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Guinea-Bissau;
- (b) To pursue with the Government of Guinea-Bissau the question of organizing a meeting of donors and, in this respect, to co-ordinate efforts with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Bank:
- (c) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to Guinea-Bissau and the mobilization of assistance;
- (d) To keep the situation in Guinea-Bissau under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1980, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Guinea-Bissau;
- (e) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Guinea-Bissau and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe

A/34/371. Report of Secretary-General (transmitting report of review mission to Sao Tome and Principe, 3-6 April 1979).

A/C.2/34/L.39. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.39/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, as sponsored by above 43 powers and by Burundi and Central African Republic, approved without vote by Second Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 48.

AI341635IAdd.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution XIV.

Resolution 34/131, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/187 of 21 December 1976, in which, inter alia, it expressed deep concern at the serious economic and social situation in Sao Tome and Principe as a result of the total lack of infrastructure for development and appealed urgently to the international community to assist the Government of Sao Tome and Principe to enable it to establish the necessary social and economic infrastructure for development.

Recalling also its resolutions 32/96 of 13 December 1977 and 33/125 of 19 December 1978, in which it reiterated its appeal to the international community to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Sao Tome and Principe,

Recalling further that in its resolution 33/125 it noted the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning, at its fourteenth session, that Sao Tome and Principe should be assisted during the remainder of the current decade and that the special difficulties and upheavals experienced by Sao Tome and Principe required special measures,

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

Aware that the economic and social development of Sao Tome and Principe has been seriously hindered not only by inadequate health, educational and housing facilities but also by inadequate transport infrastructure, and that urgent improvement in these sectors is a prerequisite for the country's future progress.

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

Recalling its resolutions 32/160 of 19 December 1977 and 33/197 of 29 January 1979 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Noting, in this connexion, that substantial international assistance is needed to improve the infrastructure in sea, air and land transport in Sao Tome and Principe,

Noting also the request of the Government of Sao Tome and Principe that a representative of the United Nations Development Programme should be assigned to the country on a full-time basis in order to administer more effectively the United Nations assistance programme as well as to assist in the co-ordination of other development programmes and projects

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 6 August 1979, to which was annexed the report of the mission which he sent to Sao Tome and Principe early in the year in response to General Assembly resolution 33/125,

Recognizing the fragility of the economy associated with its heavy reliance on a single-crop export and the sharp fall in the volume of cocoa exports which resulted from prolonged drought in 1978.

Noting with concern that the reduction in the volume of exports combined with the impact of higher import prices is expected to result in a substantial trade deficit in 1979, and that financing has not been found for the 1978 investment programme,

Noting with concern that the majority of the projects and programmes identified in the report of the Secretary-General are not as yet financed,

Also concerned by the conclusion of the mission sent to the country that, unless there is a significant increase in the volume of international assistance, the Government will not be able to finance a development programme,

Further concerned that food production in the islands has

been seriously reduced as a result of the recent drought and outbreak of African swine pest, and that, in consequence, additional quantities of food will need to be imported in 1979 and early in 1980.

- 1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for Sao Tome and Principe;
- 2. Endorses fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General;
- Expresses its appreciation to Member States and international organizations for the assistance provided to Sao Tome and Principe, both in food aid and development assistance:
- 4. Reiterates its appeal to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Sao Tome and Principe to permit the implementation of the projects and programmes identified in the report of the Secretary-General and to enable the Government to launch an effective programme of economic and social development;
- 5. Requests Member States and the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to accord Sao Tome and Principe special measures for the rest of the Second United Nations Development Decade, pending the examination of its situation by the committee for Development Planning;
- 6. Invites the Economic and Social Council to request the Committee for Development Planning to examine the situation of Sao Tome and Principe as a priority matter and, in the light of up-to-date statistical data, to give consideration to the inclusion of Sao Tome and Principe in the new list of the least developed countries to be drawn up in the context of the third United Nations development decade;
- Urgently appeals to the international community to respond to Sao Tome and Principe's need for immediate food assistance:
- 8. Urges the United Nations Development Programme and other appropriate United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to respond favourably to requests from the Government of Sao Tome and Principe for technical assistance to help in formulating development projects and to assist in the implementation of its development programme;
- 9. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Sao Tome and Principe and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1980;
- 10. Requests the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Sao Tome and Principe;
- 11. Draws the attention of the international community to the special account which was established by the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/96, for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Sao Tome and Principe;
- 12. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to consider, as a matter of priority, the assigning to Sao Tome and Principe of a full-time representative of the United Nations Development Programme;
 - 13. Requests the Secretary-General:
- (a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Sao Tome and Principe;
- (b) To pursue with the Government of Sao Tome and Principe the question of organizing a meeting of donors and, in this respect, to co-ordinate efforts with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Bank;

- (c) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to Sao Tome and Principe and the mobilization of assistance;
- (d) To keep the situation in Sao Tome and Principe under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1980, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Sao Tome and Principe:
- (e) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Sao Tome and Principe and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Assistance to Seychelles

A/34/373. Report of Secretary-General (transmitting report of review mission to Seychelles, 15-19 May 1979).

A/C.2/34/L.43. Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 46.

report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution IX.

Resolution 34/126, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3421(XXX) of 8 December 1975 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in which it urged the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to extend assistance to the newly independent and emerging States,

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

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

Recalling further its resolution 33/129 of 19 December 1978, in which, inter alia, it endorsed the economic assistance programme for Seychelles,

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

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 28 June 1978, to which was annexed the report of the mission which he sent to Seychelles in response to General Assembly resolution 32/101,

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

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

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

Taking note of the projects which the mission, in consultation with the Government, identified as urgent or as calling for accelerated implementation,

Having examined also the report of the Secretary-General of 15 August 1979, to which was annexed the report of the review mission which he sent to Seychelles in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/129,

- 1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the measures he has taken to organize an international economic assistance programme for Seychelles;
- 2. Endorses fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the annexes to the above-mentioned reports of the Secretary-General and draws the attention of the international community to the requirements for assistance for projects and programmes identified in those reports;
- 3. Draws the attention of the international community to the special development problems confronting Seychelles as a developing island country with a small population;
- 4. Calls upon Member States, in the light of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning and in accordance with the previous resolutions of the General Assembly, to accord Seychelles, as a matter of priority, special assistance and benefits and to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Seychelles in the new list of the least developed countries to be drawn up in the context of the third United Nations development decade, based on up-to-date data:
- 5. Reiterates its appeal to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Seychelles to enable it to establish the social and economic infrastructure that is essential for the well-being of its people;
- 6. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring

- to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Seychelles and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1980:
- 7. Draws the attention of the international community once again to the special account which was established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/101, for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Seychelles;
- 8. Requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Seychelles, to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country;
 - 9. Requests the Secretary-General:
- (a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Seychelles;
- (b) To pursue with the Government of Seychelles the question of organizing a meeting of donors and, in this respect, to co-ordinate efforts with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Bank:
- (c) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to Seychelles and the mobilization of assistance;
- (d) To keep the situation in Seychelles under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1980, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Seychelles;
- (e) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Seychelles and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Other documents

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters II (para. 28) and XXI A (decision 79/9).

Assistance for reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of African countries

In addition to taking action on special economic assistance programmes devised for 10 African countries, dealt with in the preceding subchapters, the General Assembly adopted resolutions in 1979 calling for the mobilization of international resources to aid three other African countries—Chad, Equatorial Guinea and Uganda in the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of economies damaged by internal difficulties. In each case, the Assembly encouraged or welcomed efforts by the national Government, and urgently appealed to Member States, United Nations organizations, and international economic and financial institutions to contribute aid bilaterally or multilaterally, making use of a special account for each country established by the Secretary-General to channel contributions. It requested the Secretary-General to organize or mobilize resources for an international programme of financial, technical and material assistance, and it asked United Nations organizations to co-operate by maintaining and increasing their aid programmes to these countries and by reporting periodically on what they were doing. The Secretary-General was requested to dispatch a mission to each country to consult with the Government on its needs.

To permit a follow-up to its resolutions on

assistance to these three countries, the Assembly invited United Nations organizations to report to the Secretary-General on actions taken by their governing bodies, and it asked him to report to the Assembly in 1980 on implementation measures.

All three resolutions were adopted, without vote, by the Assembly on 14 December on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved them without vote on 21 November.

Assistance to Chad

On 3 October 1979, the Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Chad made an urgent appeal in the General Assembly for international aid to help his country rebuild after 13 years of civil strife. He said the economy was in a catastrophic state and had to be completely reorganized. Food production and exports had dropped substantially, communication facilities had been destroyed, roads had deteriorated, hospitals and clinics were out of date, medication was lacking, medical staff had departed, and educational staff and materials were insufficient.

On the basis of a draft resolution sponsored in the Second Committee by 61 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), the Assembly, on 14 December, adopted resolution 34/120, by which it urgently appealed to Member States, organizations and institutions to provide generous emergency aid to Chad for reconstruction, rehabilitation and development, and requested the Secretary-General to organize an assistance programme. It also asked him to review with the Government of Chad the question of organizing a meeting of donors.

Assistance to Equatorial Guinea

Speaking in the Second Committee on 15 October 1979, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes drew attention to an urgent appeal for aid by Equatorial Guinea. Following a change of government on 3 August, the Secretary-General had received a letter from the new President, dated 8 August, requesting United Nations assistance to deal with the critical economic and social situation. In response, the Co-ordinator noted, the Secretary-General had arranged for an interagency mission to discuss with the Government the formulation of an emergency programme of humanitarian assistance.

The situation in the country was described to the Assembly by the First Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Equatorial Guinea on 27 September. He said that, following 11 years of dictatorship, the country was in a state of economic and social chaos, with

cocoa and coffee production greatly reduced, diseases rampant and education impoverished.

On 14 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/123, sponsored in the Second Committee by 67 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). The Assembly appealed to Member States and organizations to con tribute generously for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the country, and requested the Secretary-General to organize an assistance programme.

The sponsors of the resolution in Committee made two oral changes to their original text. First, they redrafted a paragraph to have the Assembly request Member States and United Nations organizations to accord Equatorial Guinea special measures for the rest of the Second United Nations Development Decade (the 1970s); by the original version, the Assembly would have called on them to extend to it for the balance of the Decade the privileges and benefits of a least developed country and to give special consideration to including it in their development assistance programmes. Second, the sponsors added a paragraph by which the Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to ask the Committee for Development Planning to examine the situation in the country, as a priority matter, and to give consideration to including it in the new list of least developed countries.

Assistance to Uganda

On 28 September 1979, the General Assembly heard an appeal for international economic assistance for Uganda from the country's new President. He said the Government had inherited economic chaos from the former regime, including a collapse of agricultural and manufacturing production and a halt in tourism. The war of liberation had also taken its toll of life, property, buildings, installations, plants and machinery, with two cities in ruins.

On 14 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/122, by which it appealed to Member States and organizations to contribute to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Uganda. The resolution was sponsored in the Second Committee by 50 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

By this resolution, the Assembly urged Member States and international economic and financial institutions to respond generously to the appeal made at a donors' meeting organized from 6 to 8 November in Paris by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It requested the Secretary-General to mobilize resources for an international assistance programme and to ensure the co-ordination at Kampala, Uganda, of efforts by United Nations organizations in relation to that programme.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 17, 39, 42, 46. Fifth Committee, meeting 71. Plenary meetings 4, 12, 14, 19, 104.

A/C.2/34/9. Statement of Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes in Second Committee on 15 October 1979, meeting 17.

Assistance to Chad

A/C.2/34/L.26. Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 46.

A/C.2/34/L.67, A/C.5/34/50. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 61-power draft resolution, A/C.2/34/L.26. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/34/635/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution III.

Resolution 34/120, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the massive destruction of property and the serious damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Chad caused by the progressive deterioration of the political situation marked by armed conflict during the past thirteen years,

Noting with satisfaction the agreement on national reconciliation in Chad, signed at Lagos on 21 August 1979,

Affirming the urgent need for international action to assist the Government of Chad in its efforts for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the country,

Bearing in mind the concern expressed by Member States about the situation in Chad and their interest in the expeditious return of the country to normal conditions of life and in its reconstruction and development,

Considering that Chad is in a particularly disadvantageous position as a land-locked country and that it has been placed in the category of the least developed among the developing countries

Noting the urgent appeal made to the entire international community by the Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Chad before the General Assembly on 3 October 1979,

- 1. Commends and encourages the efforts exerted by the Government and people of Chad for national reconstruction, rehabilitation and development;
- 2. Urgently appeals to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international economic and financial institutions to provide generous emergency aid to Chad through bilateral or multilateral channels, with a view to meeting its reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs;
 - 3. Requests the Secretary-General:
 - (a) To organize an international programme of financial,

technical and material assistance to Chad to enable it to meet its short-term and long-term needs with respect to reconstruction, rehabilitation and development;

- (b) To dispatch a mission to Chad to review with the Government the aid which it needs for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the country, and to communicate the report of the mission to the international community:
- (c) To review with the Government of Chad the question of organizing a meeting of donors and, in this respect, to coordinate his efforts with those of the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Bank;
- 4. Requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system-in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund-to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Chad, to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country;
- 5. Draws the attention of the international community to the special account for Chad which has been established under the United Nations Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Chad and urges Member States and international financial institutions to contribute generously to that account;
- 6. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Chad and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1980;
- 7. Further requests the Secretary-General:
- (a) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made for the organization of an effective international programme of assistance to Chad and the mobilization of the necessary resources for such international assistance:
- (b) To keep the situation in Chad under review and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Assistance to Equatorial Guinea

A/C.2/34/L.40. AÍgeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugo-

- slavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 46.
- A/C.2/34/L.67, A/C.5/34/50. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 67-power draft resolution, A/C.2/34/L.40. Statements by Secretary-General.
- A/34/635/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution VI.

Resolution 34/123, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the widespread destruction of property and severe damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Equatorial Guinea during the past eleven years,

Affirming the urgent need for international action to assist the Government of Equatorial Guinea in its efforts for national reconstruction, rehabilitation and development,

Considering the urgent problem of absorbing and resettling the large numbers of returning refugees and displaced persons into the permanent fabric of society and the need for urgent emergency aid,

Bearing in mind the concern expressed by Member States about the situation in Equatorial Guinea and their interest in the expeditious return of the country to normal conditions of life and in its reconstruction and development,

Noting the request for urgent co-operation which the Government of Equatorial Guinea addressed to the Secretary-General on 8 August 1979,

Taking note of the statement made by the First Vice-President and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Equatorial Guinea before the General Assembly on 27 September 1979,

Noting that the Secretary-General has dispatched an interagency mission to Equatorial Guinea to assess the immediate humanitarian needs,

- 1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he is taking to mobilize humanitarian assistance for Equatorial Guinea, and invites the international community to respond generously to the humanitarian needs of the country;
- 2. Welcomes the efforts of the Government and people of Equatorial Guinea aimed at national reconstruction, rehabilitation and development;
- 3. Urgently appeals to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international economic and financial institutions to contribute generously, through bilateral or multilateral channels, to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Equatorial Guinea;
- 4. Requests Member States and the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to accord Equatorial Guinea special measures for the rest of the Second United Nations Development Decade, pending the examination of its situation by the Committee for Development Planning;
- 5. Invites the Economic and Social Council to request the Committee for Development Planning to examine the situation of Equatorial Guinea as a priority matter and, in the light of up-to-date statistical data, to give consideration to the inclusion of Equatorial Guinea in the new list of the least developed countries to be drawn up in the context of the third United Nations development decade;
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General to mobilize resources for an international programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Equatorial Guinea to meet the short-term and long-term reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of the country;
- 7. Requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system-in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations

- Children's Fund-to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Equatorial Guinea, to cooperate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country;
- 8. Draws the attention of the international community to the special account for Equatorial Guinea which has been established under the United Nations Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Equatorial Guinea and urges Member States and international financial institutions to contribute generously to that account;
- 9. Requests the Secretary-General to dispatch a mission to Equatorial Guinea to consult with the Government on the additional assistance it requires for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the country and to communicate the report of that mission to the international community;
- 10. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made for the organization of an effective international programme of assistance to Equatorial Guinea and the mobilization of international assistance;
- 11. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Equatorial Guinea and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1980;
- 12. Requests the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 of the assistance being provided to Equatorial Guinea;
- 13. Further requests the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Equatorial Guinea under review and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Assistance to Uganda

- A/C.2/34/L.28. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 46.
- A/C.2/34/L.67, A/C.5/34/50. Administrative and financial implications of 50-power draft resolution, A/C.2/34/L.28. Statements by Secretary-General.
- A/34/635/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution V.
- Resolution 34/122, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the tragic loss of life, widespread destruction of property and severe damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Uganda during the past eight years,

Affirming the urgent need for international action to assist the Government of Uganda in its efforts for national reconstruction, rehabilitation and development,

Considering the urgent problem of absorbing and resettling the large numbers of returning refugees and displaced persons into the permanent fabric of society and the need for urgent emergency aid,

Bearing in mind the concern expressed by Member States about the situation in Uganda and their interest in the expeditious return of the country to normal conditions of life and in its reconstruction and development,

Recognizing that Uganda is not only land-locked but also one of the least developed and most seriously affected countries.

Noting the appeals of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for emergency humanitarian assistance to Uganda,

Taking note of the statement made by the President of Uganda before the General Assembly on 28 September 1979,

Noting that a donors' meeting on assistance to Uganda was convened in Paris from 6 to 8 November 1979 under the auspices of the World Bank,

- 1. Endorses the appeals made by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for humanitarian assistance to Uganda and calls upon Member States and international organizations to respond generously to those appeals;
- 2. Welcomes the efforts of the Government and people of Uganda aimed at national reconstruction, rehabilitation and development:
- 3. Urgently appeals to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international economic and financial institutions to contribute generously, through bilateral or multilateral channels, to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Uganda;
- 4. Urges Member States and international economic and financial institutions to respond generously to the appeal made at the donors' meeting in Paris;
- Requests the Secretary-General to mobilize resources for an international programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Uganda to meet the short-term and longterm reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of the country;
- 6. Invites the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system—in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization

and the World Bank—to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Uganda, to cooperate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country;

- 7. Requests the Secretary-General to make arrangements that would ensure the effective co-ordination at Kampala of the efforts of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in relation to the special programme for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Uganda:
- 8. Draws the attention of the international community to the special account for Uganda which has been established under the United Nations Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Uganda and urges Member States and international financial institutions to contribute generously to that account;
- Also requests the Secretary-General to dispatch a mission to Uganda to consult with the Government on its most urgent reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs and to communicate the report of that mission to the international community;
- 10. Further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made for the organization of an effective international programme of assistance to Uganda and for the mobilization of international assistance:
- 11. Invites the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the World Bank to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Uganda and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1980;
- 12. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his humanitarian assistance programmes in Uganda;
- 13. Requests the Secretary-General to keep this matter under review and report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Communications concerning relations between the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda

By a letter to the Secretary-General dated 15 February 1979, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from its Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who said his country found an announcement by the Ugandan President that troops from the United Republic of Tanzania had entered Uganda a matter of great danger to the peace and security of Africa. He stated that it was necessary and urgent to act in order to bring about a peaceful evacuation of Tanzanian troops, and expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would act promptly, guided by the principle that no State had the right to overthrow the régime of another by force or any other means.

By a letter to the Secretary-General dated 5 March, Angola transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the front-line States on 4 March, at the end of a two-day summit meeting at Luanda, Angola. The summit communique stated that the unprovoked and premeditated war of aggression launched by the régime of Idi Amin against the United Republic of Tanzania served the objective of the enemy of the front-line States, for the aggression could only be designed to force Tanzania to divert resources from the liberation struggle against the minority racist régimes to the defence of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

By a letter dated 28 March, Uganda requested

that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened in connexion with the question of aggression by the United Republic of Tanzania against Uganda. On 5 April, Uganda informed the Council President by letter that its request for a meeting had been withdrawn as a result of an appeal by the African group of States at the United Nations to the Government of Uganda.

Documentary references

S/13087 and Corr.1. Letter of 15 February from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting letter of same date from Secretary for Foreign Affairs).

S/13141 and Corr.1. Letter of 5 March from Angola (transmitting communiqué issued by front-line States at end of summit meeting held at Luanda, 3 and 4 March 1979).
S/13204, S/13228. Letters of 28 March and 5 April from

Uganda (request to convene Council and withdrawal of request).

Other documents

A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978-15 June 1979, Chapter 16.

Communication concerning relations between Ethiopia and Somalia

By a letter to the Secretary-General dated 2 January 1979, Somalia gave details of what it described as further acts of aggression and violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity by Ethiopia. It cited reconnaissance flights over Somali territory on 26 and 28

December 1978 by war-planes bearing Ethiopian markings, and a further violation of Somalia's airspace on 30 December, by which date, according to the letter, there had been 151 major Ethiopian violations of Somalia's airspace since June 1978.

Documentary references

S/12999. Letter of 2 January from Somalia. A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978-15 June 1979, Chapter 15.

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

In a report to the thirty-fourth (1979) session of the General Assembly on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Secretary-General outlined collaboration between the two organizations in four areas: consultations and exchange of information, co-operation on the situation in southern Africa, co-operation in economic and social development, and co-operation in information and publicity.

In regard to exchange of information and reciprocal representation at meetings, the report noted that the United Nations Secretary-General had addressed the sixteenth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held from 17 to 20 July at Monrovia, Liberia, where he had also held talks with many African heads of State and leaders of liberation movements. His representative had also attended, as an observer, the thirty-second and thirty-third ordinary sessions of the OAU Council of Ministers, which met at Nairobi, Kenya, in January and at Monrovia in July, respectively. The resolutions, declarations and other decisions adopted at Monrovia were circulated as an As-

sembly document at the request of Lesotho, Chairman for October of the African group of States at the United Nations.

The Administrative Secretary-General of OAU had visited United Nations Headquarters in New York on 2 October 1978, exchanging views with the Secretary-General on matters of common concern as well as on means of enhancing co-operation between the two organizations.

In regard to southern Africa, the report noted that OAU and the Assembly's Special Committee against Apartheid had continued to co-operate closely, sending officials to participate in meetings organized by the other. The Centre against Apartheid in the United Nations Secretariat had continued to maintain ties with OAU, particularly with regard to publicity against apartheid and assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements. The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa had also co-operated closely with the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees. In addition, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration

on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples⁸⁰ and the United Nations Council for Namibia had continued to maintain a close working relationship with OAU.

The report went on to state that OAU had participated in an observer capacity at the February/March session of the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva, and had continued to assist the Commission's Ad Hoc Group of Experts on southern Africa, particularly with regard to publicity for its work and contacts with the liberation movements. In addition, as instructed by the Assembly and the Commission, the United Nations Secretariat's Division of Human Rights had offered its co-operation to the OAU secretariat in the establishment of regional institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa.

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization had continued to train Namibians in a technical assistance programme developed in consultation with OAU and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). Contacts were maintained between the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and OAU, and in countries hosting liberation movements, such as Angola, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia, UNICEF representatives were collaborating with OAU representatives in developing assistance programmes. Additional funds were being sought for humanitarian assistance to children and mothers in refugee camps.

The report stated that co-operation had been further strengthened between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and OAU in formulating and supporting projects to benefit several national liberation movements. The Programme had been called on to participate in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia⁸¹ and to finance some pre-independence projects. It had agreed to finance an economic and social survey of Zimbabwe, to be carried out by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with the co-operation of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe; the aim was to prepare for the country's transition to full economic independence. As requested by the Assembly in 1978,82 UNDP had convened in New York in June a meeting of representatives of OAU and United Nations organizations to review their relations. The meeting had discussed measures to improve the programming and implementation of humanitarian assistance to national liberation movements. It had concluded that such meetings should be held annually until the countries concerned became independent.

The Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and OAU had co-operated in

sponsoring the Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 7 to 17 May (see p. 916). The Commission had also been involved in organizing and servicing a symposium on the exploitation of blacks in southern Africa and Namibia and on prison conditions in South African gaols, held under United Nations auspices at Maseru, Lesotho, from 17 to 22 July. The Commission had developed projects for women in southern Africa who had been victimized by the unjust conditions created by racial and colonial policies.

Aid to refugees from colonial territories in Africa continued to be given by UNHCR in consultation with OAU. Training programmes organized by UNHCR. familiarized African national liberation movements with its humanitarian activities.

The Chairman of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government for 1979/1980, William R. Tolbert, President of Liberia, addressed the General Assembly on 26 September. He called for increased assistance to the front-line States in southern Africa, the imposition of a complete oil and arms embargo and other economic sanctions against South Africa, enforcement measures by the Security Council to end South Africa's occupation of Namibia, increased support for SWAPO, and non-recognition of the régime in Southern Rhodesia. Africa, he said, was counting on continued support by the United Nations and its specialized agencies to implement the Strategy for Economic Development in Africa, adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers at Monrovia.

On 9 November, the Assembly adopted without vote, on the basis of a proposal sponsored by 49 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), resolution 34/21, on co-operation between the United Nations and OAU. The Assembly reaffirmed the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with OAU, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa. It recommended that the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy take full account of the Monrovia Strategy for Economic Development in Africa and ensure that it was reflected in the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade (the 1980s).

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen co-operation with OAU, particularly with regard to assistance to the victims of colonialism-and apartheid in

⁸⁰ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December

^{1960,} containing text of Declaration. 81 See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 791, resolution 31/153 of 20 December

⁸² See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 277, resolution 33/27 of 1 December 1978.

southern Africa. It also asked him, in consultation with the OAU Administrative Secretary-General, to arrange for a meeting in Africa, before the 1980 regular session of the General Assembly, at which representatives of OAU and of United Nations organizations would study means of implementing programmes of mutual

concern, including assistance to liberation movements. It called on United Nations bodies to continue to associate OAU closely with all their work concerning Africa, and invited United Nations organizations to intensify their co-operation with OAU. Finally, it requested the Secretary-General to report again in 1980.

Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly— 34th session Plenary meetings 10, 61.

A/34/279. Letter of 24 May from Ghana (transmitting report prepared by National Bar Association of United States on recent developments with respect to Southern Rhodesia).

A/34/482. Co-operation between United Nations and OAU. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/552. Letter of 8 October from Lesotho (circulating resolutions of 33rd ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 6-20 July 1979; and declarations, resolutions and decisions of 16th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, 17-20 July 1979, Monrovia, Liberia). (Annex I: Resolution CM/Res.722(XXXIII) on Monrovia Strategy for Economic Development in Africa.)

A/34/L.12 and Corr.1 and Rev.1. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution and revision.

Resolution 34/21, as proposed by 49 powers, A/34/L.12/Rev.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 9 November 1979, meeting 61.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and the practical measures taken for their implementation, in particular resolution 33/27 of 1 December 1078

Taking note of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixteenth ordinary session, as well as the resolutions adopted by its Council of Ministers at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979,

Considering the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly, on 26 September 1979, particularly on matters of concern to the two organizations,

Noting with satisfaction the continued co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in areas of common interest,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme in implementing paragraph 13 of resolution 33/27,

Aware of the need for special economic assistance programmes for a number of African States facing serious economic problems resulting from natural or other disasters

to enable them to consolidate their national independence and pursue effective economic development,

Aware of the special needs of the newly independent African States, particularly with regard to the consolidation of their national independence, their endeavours towards social and economic betterment and the adverse impact on their economies of the current international economic situation.

Gravely concerned about the adverse effect on African economies of the current international economic situation,

Gravely concerned also about the serious problem of refugees in Africa.

Taking note in this connexion of the resolution on the Monrovia Strategy for Economic Development in Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session,

Gravely concerned further at the deteriorating situation in southern Africa arising from the continued domination of the peoples of the area by the minority racist regimes and conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the peoples of the region and to their liberation movements in their struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and anartheid.

Aware of its responsibilities to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa to help them to cope with the situation caused by the acts of aggression committed against their territories by the apartheid regime in South Africa and the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia,

Recognizing the importance of taking effective steps to give the widest possible dissemination of information relating to the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa,

Recognizing the need for continuous liaison, exchange of information at the secretariat level and technical co-operation on such matters as training and research between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and commends his efforts in strengthening such co-operation;
- Notes with appreciation the increasing participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;
- 3. Commends the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems of vital importance to the international community and notes with satisfaction the increased collaboration of various United Nations agencies in support of those efforts;
- 4. Reaffirms the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa;
- 5. Recognizes the importance of continued close association by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, where appropriate, with the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote social and economic development and to advance intra-African co-operation in this vital field;
- 6. Reaffirms the determination of the United Nations to work closely with the Organization of African Unity towards the establishment of the new international economic order in

accordance with the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly:

- 7. Recommends the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to take full account in its work of the Monrovia Strategy for Economic Development in Africa and to ensure that it shall be duly reflected in the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade, to be adopted at the special session of the General Assembly in 1980;
- 8. Reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special economic assistance programmes for African States experiencing grave economic difficulties, in particular for newly independent African States and the front-line States, to help them to cope with the situation caused by the acts of aggression committed against their territories by the apartheid regime in South Africa and by the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia;
- Calls upon all Member States, regional and international organizations and organizations within the United Nations system to participate actively in the implementation of those special economic assistance programmes;
- 10. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of the response of the international community to those programmes and to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by the Organization of African Unity;
- 11. Requests the Secretary-General and the organizations within the United Nations system to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available for the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity as required;
- 12. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa, and in this connexion draws once again the attention of the international community to the need to contribute to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid established by the Organization of African Unity;

- 13. Calls upon the organizations within the United Nations system to come promptly to the aid of African States affected by natural or other disasters by mobilizing special economic assistance programmes;
- 14. Further calls upon all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular the specialized agencies, to increase their aid to refugees in Africa;
- 15. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to arrange for a meeting to be held in Africa, before the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, between representatives of the Organization of African Unity and the organizations within the United Nations system to study means of effective implementation of programmes of mutual concern, including assistance to liberation movements:
- 16. Calls upon United Nations bodies, in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia, to continue to associate closely the Organization of African Unity with all their work concerning Africa;
- 17. Reiterates its invitation to the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to continue and expand their co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, their assistance to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;
- 18. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system.

Other documents S/13712. Note by Secretary-General. A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980. Chapter 28.

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa continued during 1979 to grant scholarships for education and training to persons from Namibia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and territories formerly under Portuguese administration. Awards of scholarships to inhabitants of territories formerly under Portuguese administration were discontinued in 1976, following independence, but scholarships granted earlier were continued until the completion of courses for which they had been granted.

The Secretary-General's 1979 report to the General Assembly on the progress of the Programme covered the period from 1 November 1978 to 30 September 1979. Contributions and pledges from 45 Member States totalled \$3,690,346. Total contributions to the Programme since its establishment in 1967 amount-

ed to more than \$19 million. In addition, the following 21 States offered scholarships for study in their countries: Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Jamaica, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, the Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and the USSR.

As at 30 September 1979, the total number of scholarship holders was 1,560. There were 37 from Angola, 10 from Cape Verde, 33 from Guinea-Bissau, 2 from Mozambique, 232 from Namibia, 9 from Sao Tome and Principe, 583 from South Africa and 654 from Southern Rhodesia.

Applications and awards under the Programme for the period from 1 October 1978 to 30 September 1979 were as follows:

	Applications received	New a wards granted	Awards renewed	Current scholarship holders
Namibia	110	45	187	232
South Africa	827	181	402	583
Southern Rhodesia Territories formerly	_,	183	471	654
under Portugues administration	e —	-	91	91
Tr. (. 1	2.456	400	1.151	1.560
Total	3,456	409	1,151	1,560

The Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa held two meetings in 1979, at which it considered the development and growth of the Programme. The Committee was particularly concerned that the increase in contributions received in 1979 was slight; the rising costs of scholarship awards granted to students from southern Africa in different educational institutions necessitated finding alternative solutions to the financial problem. The Committee held preliminary consultations on an evaluation of the Programme, requested by the Assembly in 1978,83 and arrangements were being made so that it could take place early in 1980. The evaluation team expected to visit the specialized agencies and other organizations in Europe, certain donor countries and a number of host countries in Africa. In addition, the Committee recommended for approval by the Secretary-General the appointment of its six new members authorized by the Assembly in 1978. 84 On 21 November, the Assembly adopted without objection resolution 34/31, by which it requested the Secretary-General to complete arrangements, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, for an early evaluation of the Programme in order to determine its effectiveness and to identify priorities for further work. It encouraged the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee to continue close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and other scholarship donors to maximize benefits.

Recognizing the need for a substantial increase in contributions in order to meet higher costs and current obligations and deal with increased demand, the Assembly appealed to all States, organizations and individuals for financial support.

Resolution 34/31 was adopted on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which had approved it unanimously on 6 November 1979 on a proposal by 39 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

(1 November 1978-30 September 7979)

Country	Pledge (in US dollars)	
Argentina	4,000	
Australia	34,091	
Austria	35,000	
Barbados	500	
Belgium	62,000	
Brazil	5,000	
Burma	1,000	
Canada	252,101	
Chile	1,000	
Cyprus	533	
Denmark	330,974	
Egypt	2,000	
Finland	87,851	
France	115,000	
Germany, Federal Republic of	50,000	
Ghana	1,740	
India	2,000	
Indonesia	2,500	
Iran	5,000	
Ireland	26,000	
Italy	15,050	
Japan	200,000	
Kuwait	1,000	
Liberia	1,000	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	35,000	
Malaysia Mali	1,000	
Man Netherlands	2,066	
New Zealand	124,362	
Nigeria	16,083 10,000	
Norway	764,706	
Papua New Guinea	200	
Peru Peru	1,000	
Philippines	4,000	
Senegal	5,000	
Spain	10,000	
Sweden	250,114	
Togo	436	
Trinidad and Tobago	1,250	
Tunisia	539	
Turkey	2,500	
United Kingdom	222,750	
United States	1,000,000	
Venezuela	2,000	
Yugoslavia	2,000	
Total	3,690,346	

83 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 280, resolution 33/42 of 13 December 1978. 84 Ibid.

Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly—34th session Fourth Committee, meetings 12, 20, 22-25. Plenary meeting 75.

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Govern-

ment of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September

4/34/571. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/591. Appointment of 6 members of Advisory Committee on United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.4/34/L.17. Algeria, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Fourth Committee on 6 November 1979, meeting 25.

A/C.4/34/L.22. Statement made by Canada in Fourth Committee on 2 November 1979, meeting 23.

A/34/673. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 34/31, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/673, adopted without objection by Assembly on 21 November 1979, meeting 75.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 33/42 of 13 December 1978,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme for 1978/79 and the results of the Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 7 to 17 May 1979,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of the Programme is essential in order to assist the people of South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

Recognizing that a substantial increase in contributions is required in order to enable the Programme to meet its current level of obligations and to deal with a marked increase in the level of demand for assistance.

Noting that an evaluation of the Programme, as requested by the General Assembly in paragraph 4 of its resolution 33/42, will be undertaken in 1980,

- Expresses its appreciation to all those who have made voluntary contributions or provided scholarships to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme of Southern Africa:
- 2. Commends the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their efforts to promote the Program me;
- 3. Expresses its satisfaction that six new members have been added to the Advisory Committee pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/42;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, to complete arrangements for an early evaluation of the Programme in order to determine its effectiveness and to identify priorities for further work;
- 5. Encourages the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee to continue to develop close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and other scholarship donors with a view to co-ordinating policies, to the extent possible and desirable, in order that maximum over-all benefits may be obtained from available sources;
- 6. Appeals to all States, organizations and individuals to recognize the increasing demand for educational opportunities by the people of South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia and to acknowledge the rapidly increasing costs of higher education and training at advanced levels by offering generous financial support to the Programme in order to ensure its continuation and expansion.

Question of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

On 12 December 1979, by resolution 34/91, the General Assembly invited France to negotiate with Madagascar for the reintegration with Madagascar of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, located in the Indian Ocean to the west and north of Madagascar.

The resolution was adopted, by a recorded vote of 93 to 7, with 36 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, which on 30 November approved it by a roll-call vote of 74 to 6, with 34 abstentions. It was sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cape Verde, the Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

By this resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national unity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory when it became independent. It invited France to initiate negotiations with Madagascar without delay for the reintegration of the islands arbitrarily separated from Madagascar. It called on France to repeal measures infringing Madagascar's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to refrain from taking measures that could hinder the search for a just solution. It requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly in 1980.

The item entitled "Question of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" was placed on the Assembly's 1979 agenda at the request of Madagascar, by a letter dated 12 November. An explanatory memorandum attached to the letter said that in 1960, just before agreeing to the independence of Madagascar, France had arbitrarily detached the islands from Madagascar and placed them under the French Minister for Overseas Departments and Territories. The islands were natural dependencies of Madagascar, and under international law geographical proximity gave a neighbouring State a natural right of sovereignty over nearby small islands. Madagascar also denounced the gradual militarization of some of the islands as being incompatible with the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, and it protested France's delimitation of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone around the islands.

Appended to the memorandum were the text of a resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)

at its thirty-third ordinary session (Monrovia, Liberia, 6-20 July) and an extract from the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Havana, Cuba, 3-9 September), both calling for the return of the islands to Madagascar.

This item was included in the Assembly's agenda on the recommendation of the General Committee, approved in Committee on 15 November by 20 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions. Madagascar told the Committee that it had sought to negotiate with France on the matter but its requests had always been rejected. France opposed inclusion of the item on the ground that the islands were under French sovereignty and said their status could not be discussed in the Assembly without infringing the non-intervention clause in the Charter of the United Nations. Support for Madagascar's request was expressed by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as current Chairman of the African group of States at the United Nations, and by Mozambique. Belgium, Costa Rica, Pakistan, Singapore and Thailand said they would vote for inclusion of the item without prejudice to their position on the substance.

The Assembly's Special Political Committee considered the question at three meetings held between 27 and 30 November.

In this debate, Madagascar questioned France's contention that it had discovered the islands and said they had already belonged to Madagascar when France annexed Madagascar together with the islands in 1898. France's 1960 decree unilaterally separating the islands from Madagascar was internationally illegal in that it destroyed the national unity and territorial integrity of Madagascar. The State which transferred sovereignty was obliged to yield sovereignty over the entire territory. France had not responded to requests by Madagascar in 1960, 1973 and 1979 to open negotiations on the issue. Although the islands had a total area of only 54 square kilometres and no permanent population, they were in a strategic military and political zone.. Moreover, the maritime resources around them should be used to benefit the people of Madagascar rather than those of an industrialized power. By renouncing sovereignty over the islands, Madagascar would be exposed to a series of dangers and injustices.

France said that although differences of opinion might exist with Madagascar, there was no genuine dispute. The islands had become French possessions during the previous century by virtue of their effective occupation, as uninhabited territories, by France; futhermore, being for centuries virtually unknown to the inhabitants of Madagascar, they had never been considered natural dependencies of Madagas-

car. The International Court of Justice, in the North Sea Continental Shelf cases of 1969, 85 had emphasized the well-established legal principle that mere proximity did not by itself constitute a title to land. French presence on the islands could not contribute to the creation of tension in the region since the French Government's policy was based on friendship and co-operation and did not constitute a threat to any of its neighbours. The size and configuration of the islands was such that they could not be used for harbour installations or other large-scale works. The handful of meteorologists on the islands could hardly be held to be a threat to Madagascar.

During the discussion, most speakers supported the territorial integrity of Madagascar and called on France to initiate negotiations. Several also cited the strategic significance of the islands. Thus, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, stating that the question was a colonial issue with security implications for Africa and the world, said that France's position was incompatible with international endeavours to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Cuba said that, although the issue was being dealt with in the context of territorial disputes among States, it had other aspects such as neo-colonialism, threats to national and regional security, and militarization of an area which neighbouring States wished to establish as a zone of peace. Benin stressed the vital strategic importance of the islands and the concern arising from their occupation by a foreign power which might use them as a base for intervention against neighbouring States.

Papua New Guinea, stating that it was illogical for the islands to have been detached from Madagascar on its independence, said that the matter should be resolved through negotiations with France, with the assistance of the United Nations and OAU. Algeria, also calling for negotiations, said that, whenever a colonial power tried to hand over only part of a territory, disputes had arisen which could be resolved only by ensuring that the entire territory was handed over. Democratic Yemen said that the United Nations must not tolerate the existence of the socalled French overseas territories, since their existence was contrary to the Charter and a violation of international law. Kenya said that the case showed the various tactics and arguments used by colonial powers to perpetuate their occupation. Burundi said that France had recognized Madagascar's sovereignty over the islands during the colonial period in texts employing such terms as "Madagascar and its dependent islands."

Speaking shortly before the resolution was put to the vote in both the Committee and the plenary Assembly, France strongly opposed the text, stating that it constituted interference in France's internal affairs within the meaning of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter. 86 The islands were French, and the Assembly had no power to distribute territories.

Gabon and Zaire, explaining their abstentions, said they preferred the matter to be resolved by bilateral negotiations, without such an Assembly resolution. Explaining its abstention, Brazil said the text prejudged the results of the negotiations which should be held between the parties.

86 For text of Article 2 (7), of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

General Assembly—34th session General Committee, meeting 5. Special Political Committee, meetings 34, 37-39. Plenary meetings 70, 99.

A/34/245. Letter of 12 November from Madagascar (request for inclusion of additional item in agenda entitled "Question of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India").

A/34/250/Add.3. Fourth report of General Committee.

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979), Annex, section I (para. 100).

A/34/552. Letter of 8 October from Lesotho (circulating resolutions of 33rd ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 6-20 July 1979; and declarations, resolutions and decisions of 16th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, 17-20 July 1979, Monrovia, Liberia), Annex I (resolution CM/Res.732(XXXIII)).

A/SPC/34/1/Add.1. Letter of 16 November from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Special Political Committee.

A/SPC/34/L.21. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 30 November 1979; meeting 39, by roll-call vote of 74 to 6, with 34 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador. Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against: Belgium, France, Italy, Senegal, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

A/34/784. Report of Special Political Committee.

Resolution 34/91, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/784, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 99, by recorded vote of 93 to 7, with 36 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia; German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Senegal, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Zaire.

^a Subsequently advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, contained in its resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970

Considering its resolution 34/21 of 9 November 1979, as well as previous resolutions on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Bearing in mind the decisions on the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fifteenth and sixteenth regular sessions, held at Khartoum from 18 to 22 July 1978 and at Monrovia from 17 to 20 July 1979,

Taking note of the part of the Political Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, relating to the Malagasy islands in the Indian Ocean,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations on the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Noting the request of Madagascar for the reintegration of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India,

Considering that the Government of Madagascar has repeatedly signified its willingness to enter into negotiations with the Government of France with a view to finding a solution to the question in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

- 1. Reaffirms the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national unity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence;
- 2. Takes note of the resolution on the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African

Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 26 July 1979;

- 3. Invites the Government of France to initiate negotiations without further delay with the Government of Madagascar for the reintegration of the above-mentioned islands, which were arbitrarily separated from Madagascar:
- 4. Calls upon the Government of France to repeal the measures which infringe the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Madagascar and to refrain from taking other measures that would have the same effect and could hinder the search for a just solution to the present dispute;
- 5. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India"

Chapter XI

Questions concerning Asia

Situation in South-East Asia

During the early part of 1979, the Security Council met on three occasions to consider the situation in South-East Asia.

It met from 11 to 15 January—at the request of Democratic Kampuchea which had charged Viet Nam with aggression—and rejected, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member, a seven-nation draft resolution which would have had the Council demand strict adherence to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and call upon all foreign forces to observe a cease-fire, end hostilities and withdraw from that country.

From 23 to 28 February, the Council met in response to a request from Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States to consider the situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security. After resuming consideration of the subject on 16 March, the Council rejected, also owing to the negative vote of a permanent member, a fivenation draft resolution which would have had the Council call for cessation of hostilities, withdrawal of troops and settlement of disputes by peaceful means, and appeal for restraint in order not to widen the conflicts.

The situation in Kampuchea was also considered by the General Assembly at its regular 1979 session. The Assembly adopted resolution 34/22 by which it appealed for aid to civilians in Kampuchea, called for observance of human rights, cessation of hostilities, and the withdrawal of for-

eign forces from Kampuchea, and appealed for non-interference in its internal affairs. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to exercise his good offices towards a peaceful solution and to explore of the possibilities of holding an international conference on Kampuchea.

Details of these subjects as well as a brief account of communications concerning relations between Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam and between China and Viet Nam are to be found in the sections below.

Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam

Communications and report (1-15 January)

During the first two weeks of January, the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council received a number of communications concerning the situation between Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam.

By telegrams of 31 December 1978 and 3 January 1979, the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, Ieng Sary, charged that Viet Nam was intensifying acts of aggression against his country, including ground and air attacks, pillaging, burning and killing, while seeking to seize Democratic Kampuchea. He requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to condemn Viet Nam's attack and to ensure that it would cease aggression and respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea.

By a letter of 4 January, the representative of Viet Nam transmitted a 2 December 1978 declaration of the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea and the Front's 26 December statement on foreign policy. These documents charged that the regime of Prime Minister Pol Pot and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary of Democratic Kampuchea had usurped power, transformed the revolutionary forces into mercenaries for the Chinese authorities, and threatened the Kampuchean people with extermination; they urged the Kampuchean people to overthrow the regime, set forth the Front's objectives, and called for support for the Front from all Governments and national and international organizations.

In a letter dated 7 January 1979, the representative of China transmitted a statement issued that day by his Government which charged that Viet Nam had invaded Democratic Kampuchea, was occupying a large part of the country and, with USSR support, intended to annex Kampuchea by force and set up an "Indo-Chinese Federation" under its control. He expressed China's support for the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and its request for a Security Council meeting.

Five letters of 8 January from the Vietnamese representative transmitted: a report of 7 January of the Saporamean Kampuchea (SPK) news agency of the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea concerning what it termed the liberation on that day of the capital of Phnom Penh by the revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea; a statement of 7 January by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam on an intensive concentration of Chinese military forces at the border with Viet Nam; a statement of 5 January by the Central Committee of the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea rejecting alleged slanders by what was referred to as the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime and its move to bring the Kampuchean problem to the Security Council; a statement of 6 January by the Foreign Ministry of Viet Nam stating that the Kampuchean people's struggle, under the leadership of the United Front, to overthrow that regime was an internal affair, and welcoming the Front's policy to end the border war with Viet Nam provoked by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and to negotiate a solution to questions concerning relations between Viet Nam and Kampuchea; and a statement of 8 January issued by the SPK news agency on the establishment of what it called the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea headed by Heng Samrin. The statement declared that the Revolutionary Council controlled all the territory of Kampuchea and that any meeting of

the Security Council to hear the representative of the Pol Pot régime would constitute intervention in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people.

By a letter dated 9 January, Indonesia transmitted a statement issued that day at Jakarta by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, as Chairman of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Standing Committee, on behalf of the five ASEAN Foreign Ministers, regarding the escalation of the conflict between two Indo-Chinese States and expressing grave concern over its impact in South-East Asia. The ASEAN countries—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—supported the convening of the Security Council to discuss the Viet Nam—Kampuchea conflict and indicated that a visit to the area by the Secretary-General or his special representative would be useful.

A further letter from Indonesia, of 12 January, transmitted a joint statement of a special meeting of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers, held at Bangkok, Thailand, on 12 and 13 January, in which they: reaffirmed their position of 9 January on the escalation of armed conflict; deplored the armed intervention in Kampuchea; affirmed the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their future by themselves; called for the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchean territory; and urged the Security Council to restore peace, security and stability in the area.

In a letter of 10 January, Democratic Kampuchea's representative requested that his country's delegation, headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, be allowed to participate in the Security Council's deliberations. In that connexion, the representative of Viet Nam, on 11 January, transmitted a telegram of that date sent by Heng Samrin, identified as the President of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, stating that if a Security Council meeting were convened to discuss the question of Kampuchea, the People's Revolutionary Council would send its Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hun Sen, to represent it.

In an 11 January report to the Security Council, the Secretary-General stated that he had received a communication on 9 January, signed by the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, concerning the composition of the delegation of that country and, inasmuch as the thirty-third (1978) session of the General Assembly had accepted the credentials of that delegation emanating from the same authority, its credentials, attached to the report, were considered to be in order.

By a letter of the same day, Democratic Kampuchea's, representative transmitted statements, dated 2 and 5 January, by his Government and Prime Minister which charged that Viet Nam and Warsaw Treaty forces were continuing their invasion operations.

A letter of 14 January from China transmitted a statement issued that day by its Government reiterating support for the Government of Democratic Kampuchea against aggression by Viet Nam and the USSR. China charged that the so-called People's Republic of Kampuchea was an illegal puppet and tool of Viet Nam and the USSR.

In a letter dated 13 January, Viet Nam transmitted a telegram sent by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization on behalf of participants at the seventh meeting of its Presidium, held at Hanoi from 13 to 15 January, appealing to the United Nations to support the People's Revolutionary Council.

In a letter of 15 January, the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted a statement by his Government dated 11 January, reiterating charges of Vietnamese aggression and appealing for support.

Security Council meetings (11-15 January)

The Security Council considered the question of the situation in Kampuchea at five meetings held from 11 to 15 January, in accordance with the request of Democratic Kampuchea contained in its letter of 3 January.

On 11 January, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR said that they objected to the Security Council's consideration of a communication from the Pol Pot régime as they considered the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea to be the genuine and sole representative of the Kampuchean people, and that the situation in that country was an internal matter. Accordingly, the representative of the USSR proposed adjournment of the meeting in order that representatives of the People's Revolutionary Council might participate in the Security Council's deliberations. This proposal received 2 votes in favour (Czechoslovakia and the USSR) and 13 against, and was therefore rejected.

The representative of China contended that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea was the legal Government of Kampuchea since the credentials of its delegation, headed by Prince Sihanouk, had been accepted as valid. China charged that the People's Revolutionary Council was a puppet organization of Viet Nam.

The representative of the United States felt that the points raised by Czechoslovakia and the USSR were of concern to the Security Council but, regardless of what Council members thought about the situation in Kampuchea, that should not prevent it from considering a request

from a recognized Member of the United Nations to hear a grievance. Bangladesh and Kuwait also supported participation of the delegation led by Prince Sihanouk and considered it was the right of every State to seek action from the Council when it faced a situation likely to endanger peace and security.

The Council then extended an invitation to the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to participate in its work and approved the report submitted by the Secretary-General in connexion with the credentials of that delegation (see subsection above).

At their request, the representatives of Australia, Bulgaria, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Poland, Singapore, the Sudan, Thailand, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia were also invited to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The representative of Democratic Kampuchea asserted that his country was the victim of largescale aggression by Viet Nam, supported by the USSR. He charged that the so-called United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea, which had occupied Phnom Penh and most of Kampuchea's cities, was only a puppet of Viet Nam, and that the Government and army of Democratic Kampuchea were administering and defending the country in the unoccupied zone. He called upon the Security Council to condemn the Vietnamese invasion, to ensure there was no recognition of or aid to Viet Nam and its puppets, and to demand immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of its forces from Kampuchea.

China affirmed support for Democratic Kampuchea and condemned Viet Nam for aggression against Kampuchea as part of a premeditated plan to annex Kampuchea and establish an Indo-China Federation, with the full support of the USSR. China introduced a draft resolution which would have had the Council stress that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea must be strictly respected and strongly condemn Viet Nam for armed invasion of and aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. The Council would have commended Democratic Kampuchea's heroic struggle and called upon Viet Nam immediately to halt its armed aggression. In the event of Viet Nam's continuance and refusal to withdraw its forces, the Council would convene again to consider adoption of effective measures in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Council would also have asked the specialized agencies and other United Nations-related international organs and urged all Governments to stop any

aid to Viet Nam, and would have requested the Secretary-General to submit an early report on the resolution's implementation.

Viet Nam's representative drew distinctions between the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border war and the revolutionary war of the Kampuchean people. He asserted that Viet Nam had shown military restraint by attempting to end the conflict with Kampuchea through negotiations, but the Pol Pot régime, supported by China, had persisted in aggression against Viet Nam, which had the right to defend its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. In the revolutionary war of the Kampuchean people, the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea had overthrown the former régime and taken full control. Viet Nam recognized the People's Revolutionary Council as the sole representative of the country and expressed regret that the Security Council had refused to hear the Revolutionary Council's voice.

Bangladesh, Gabon, Jamaica, Nigeria, the Sudan and Zambia stressed the need to observe the United Nations Charter's principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, respect for their independence, sovereignity and territorial integrity, and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means. Kuwait called for scrupulous observance of a cease-fire and the withdrawal of all foreign elements.

France, Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom were among those which said that, although they had objected to the violations of human rights by the Pol Pot Government, the policies of that Government could not justify intervention by another State.

Malaysia drew attention to the 12 January joint statement of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers (see subsection above) and hoped that the Council would adopt a resolution affirming respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and the right of its people to decide their future for themselves without outside interference, calling for withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, and creating conditions conducive to the restoration of peace and stability in the region.

These views were supported by Australia, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, which added their concern at the grave danger of widening and escalating the conflict in South-East Asia.

The United Kingdom also welcomed the statement issued by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers and shared its views. The representative of the United States said that border disputes and violations of human rights did not give one nation the right to impose government on another by force. He called on all States to counsel restraint

on the parties to the conflict, to press for withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, to ensure the integrity of all frontiers in South-East Asia and to find ways to avoid expansion of the conflict.

The representative of Bolivia said it should be made clear that hearing testimony by Democratic Kampuchea did not imply Bolivia's support for the acts of the Pol Pot régime. He also supported the ASEAN initiative and suggested that the Secretary-General visit Kampuchea and Viet Nam to consider the best means of bringing about withdrawal of foreign forces, in order to permit free elections under United Nations control.

The representative of Yugoslavia stressed the principles of the non-aligned movement, which included non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the peaceful settlement of disputes. He expressed grave concern at the conflict between the two countries and deemed it indispensable for the Security Council to restore peace in South-East Asia and protect the independence and free development of Kampuchea.

The USSR termed the debate an attempt to move the Council towards intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. It said that Viet Nam was the victim of the aggressive Pol Pot régime, supported by China, and that the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea aimed to build an independent, democratic and non-aligned Kampuchea and restore friendly relations with Viet Nam and all other countries of South-East Asia.

The idea that the decision to hold a meeting of the Security Council was not justified in that a new Government exercised sovereignty over all of Kampuchea was also expressed by Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia and Poland. Czechoslovakia warned of the danger of the United Nations internationalizing an internal conflict. Poland said Viet Nam had manifested unusual moderation and patience in the face of repeated and flagrant provocation by the Pol Pot régime. Hungary believed that Prince Sihanouk had no right to represent Kampuchea.

Viet Nam called attention to a letter dated 15 January which it had forwarded to the President of the Security Council transmitting a statement of 14 January by which the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea refuted all contentions made in the Council, which was meeting despite the protest by the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Foreign Ministry regarded all conclusions by this meeting as wrong and invalid.

On the same day, Kuwait introduced a draft resolution sponsored also by Bangladesh,

Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Nigeria and Zambia. By this draft, the Security Council would have: reaffirmed that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State was a fundamental principle of the Charter; called upon all foreign forces involved in the situation in Democratic Kampuchea to observe scrupulously an immediate cease-fire, to put an end to hostilities and to withdraw from that country; demanded that the parties concerned should adhere strictly to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on progress towards implementation of this resolution within two weeks.

The representative of the USSR called the draft resolution a one-sided document based on distorted information about the actual situation in Kampuchea. In his view, in the absence of the genuine representatives of the Kampuchean people, adoption of any resolution on the situation could only be regarded as an intervention in the internal affairs of that State.

Later the same day, the President announced that he had been informed that, in view of efforts made by the sponsors of the draft resolution introduced by Kuwait, China would not press for a vote on its draft.

The Council proceeded to vote on the sevenpower draft resolution; the vote was 13 in favour to 2 against (Czechoslovakia and the USSR) and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

Explaining its support for the resolution, China said that, even though it considered that the text was not strong enough, it felt that by calling upon all foreign forces to withdraw from Kampuchea, the draft did, in effect, condemn the Vietnamese authorities. Furthermore, the debate had revealed that the overwhelming majority of Council members had recognized that Viet Nam, supported by the USSR, was the aggressor in Democratic Kampuchea.

Czechoslovakia and the USSR said that, as the Council had refused to listen to the true representatives of Kampuchea, it was not in a position to produce a decision to reflect objectively the current state of affairs in that country.

The representative of Democratic Kampuchea paid tribute to those countries which had supported its cause and said the debate and the vote had clearly shown that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea was the legitimate Government and that Viet Nam was the aggressor.

Communications (19 January-27 December)

From mid-January to late December 1979, the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council received a number of further communications dealing with the situation between Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam.

By a letter dated 19 January, Egypt transmitted a Government statement of 13 January calling on all parties to respect the principles of non-intervention and the right of peoples to choose their own régime freely, and calling upon the States of the region to abide strictly by Charter purposes and principles and to observe basic principles of non-aligment.

On 29 January, the representative of Democratic Kampuchea charged that the Vietnamese army was committing new crimes against his nation, including theft of art objects which were part of Kampuchea's national heritage. On 31 January, Viet Nam rejected those charges as slanderous and fabricated.

By a letter dated 2 February, Viet Nam transmitted a telegram of 27 January from Foreign Minister Hun Sen stating that on 7 January the people of Kampuchea had overthrown the Pol Pot régime and established the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea with the functions of the State and Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and as the sole legal representative of Kampuchea. Only the Revolutionary Council, he said, had the right to accredit a representative of Kampuchea to international or other organizations. He repeated this last statement in a message of 16 February forwarded by Viet Nam.

In a telegram of 4 February and two telegrams of 6 February, the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea stated that, since 15 January, the army and people of Kampuchea had launched generalized counter-attacks in all parts of the country against the Vietnamese invasion and the Government had remained in place to direct fighting. He also charged that Viet Nam was attempting to gain recognition of an administration, Khmer in name only, which it had installed in Phnom Penh by force of arms, seeking to make Kampuchea an integral part of Viet Nam.

By letters of 14 and 17 February, the representative of Democratic Kampuchea requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council, charging that Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea had intensified militarily and polititally. On 16 February, he transmitted a telegram of 12 February addressed to heads of State by the Chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, calling on all countries and international organizations, the United Nations and the non-aligned movement to denounce the invasion, to reject Vietnamese attempts to obtain recognition of the Phnom Penh administration, to halt all aid to Viet Nam and

to support the people of Kampuchea under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

In a letter of 20 February, Viet Nam transmitted the text of a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, signed at Phnom Penh on 18 February by Heng Samrin, President of the People's Revolutionary Council, and Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of Viet Nam. This Treaty was also the subject of a letter of 20 February to the President of the Security Council by which the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted a Government Declaration rejecting all treaties and agreements concerning Kampuchea devised by the so-called Front or Revolutionary Council. The Democratic Kampuchean representative on 26 March transmitted to the Secretary-General a statement from his country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs rejecting a treaty signed on 23 March at Phnom Penh by what it termed the lackeys of the Vietnamese in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and those in Phnom Penh. The Ministry, in a statement of 3 December, also rejected, denounced and vigorously condemned an agreement on freedom of movement between Viet Nam and Kampuchea signed on 30 November, which it said had been invented by the clique of Lê Duan, General Secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party.

The deteriorating situation in Indo-China was the subject of two further letters from ASEAN during 1979. By a letter of 20 February, Indonesia transmitted a statement issued that day in Bangkok by the Indonesian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his capacity as Chairman of ASEAN's Standing Committee, appealing for a cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of all foreign forces from all areas of conflict in Indo-China. In a letter of 17 December, Malaysia transmitted a joint statement issued at the end of an informal meeting of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers, held at Kuala Lumpur on 14 December, in which they expressed grave concern at the growing seriousness of the conflict in Kampuchea, particularly along the Thai-Kampuchean border, called for measures to reduce tension and prevent future escalation, and agreed to intensify their efforts towards a peaceful solution.

Editorials and commentaries broadcast by radio by La Voix du Kampuchea democratique which referred to various aspects of aggression and expansionism attributed to Viet Nam and the USSR were transmitted by the representative of Democratic Kampuchea on 28 February, 8 and 27 March, 4, 6 and 10 April, and 13 times in May. Ten further radio editorials and com-

mentaries transmitted in June, and others on 5 and 11 July urged the people of Kampuchea to resist Vietnamese aggression.

Letters of 23 February, 6, 12, 19, 22 and 28 March, 2, 9, 12 and 30 April, 9, 14 and 30 May, 4, 8, 12 and 26 June, and 6, 9, 16 and 26 July from Democratic Kampuchea transmitted summary accounts of developments in the conflict in Kampuchea.

By a letter dated 12 March, the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted a statement of 8 March by his country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs charging that a general mobilization order issued by Viet Nam was designed to intensify aggression against Kampuchea. By a statement of 7 April transmitted on 10 April, the Foreign Ministry denied that the leadership of the people's war for the liberation of Kampuchea had taken refuge in Thailand; it was directing the war in Kampuchea.

On 11 April, the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted a message of 29 March from his Government's Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs to the Foreign Ministers of the non-aligned countries, calling on those countries to take measures with a view to stopping the escalation of the Vietnamese aggressive war against Democratic Kampuchea, to demand immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, and to refuse to recognize the régime in Phnom Penh. On 13 April, Democratic Kampuchea's representative drew attention to the intensification of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, and annexed a biographical sketch of Heng Samrin. On 20 April, the representative transmitted a statement by the President of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea commemorating the fourth anniversary of the establishment of Democratic Kampuchea on 17 April 1975, and urging resistance to Viet Nam's annexationist policy.

In a letter of 18 May, the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted the text of a press release of 13 May concerning a meeting of the Council of Ministers of Democratic Kampuchea on 6 and 7 May to assess the situation in that country and to plan future strategy. On 11 June, he transmitted a statement made on 7 June by his Government at the ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Colombo, Sri Lanka. The statement, made in reply to Vietnamese remarks, outlined the conflict in Kampuchea.

The problem of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand was the topic of several communications received by the Secretary-General from June to August.

On 20 June, the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted a 16 June telegram sent

by his Prime Minister to the Prime Minister of Thailand concerning the influx of refugees into Thailand. Blaming Hanoi's policies for the problem, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea said it approved of Thailand's measures to return to it Kampucheans who had temporarily taken shelter on Thai territory, and would cooperate with Thailand in their return. Democratic Kampuchea also considered that an international conference should be convened to determine the root cause of the problem and take measures to solve it.

The representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted on 25 June a telegraphic message from the Chairman of the State Presidium, calling attention to the problem of Kampucheans fleeing Vietnamese aggression and seeking refuge in Thailand, and also charging that Vietnamese nationals were being settled in Kampuchea. On 7 August, Viet Nam rejected the 25 June letter as a gross slander against the Vietnamese Government and reiterated its view that since 7 January the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea was the sole, legal representative of Kampuchea.

The position of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the refugee problem was contained in a 17 July statement, transmitted by its representative the following day, welcoming the holding of an international Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia, to be convened by the Secretary-General at Geneva on 20 and 21 July (see p. 918).

Thailand stated, in a letter of 23 October, that, as a result of fighting in Kampuchea, approximately 100,000 Kampucheans had entered Thailand.

On 20 July, the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted the text of a communique dated 16 July of the High Command of the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea concerning the country's current military geography—regions under Government and enemy control, guerrilla bases, and Government and enemy forces.

In a letter of 24 July, he transmitted three documents of 17 July: a declaration from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanding total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and forces from Democratic Kampuchea; an appeal from his Government to the Vietnamese people and Vietnamese residing abroad, urging them to intensify the struggle against the aggression being waged by the Hanoi authorities; and an appeal from the Ministry of Information to the Vietnamese army to refuse to continue fighting.

Letters of 2 and 20 August, 26 September, 3, 5, 16, 22 and 29 October, 13 and 23 November, and 21 December from Democratic Kampuchea's repre-

sentative transmitted further periodic accounts of military developments in the Kampuchean conflict issued by the Ministry of Information. In letters dated 3 and 17 August, and 3 and 25 September, he transmitted editorials and commentaries by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique which detailed war developments and Vietnamese troop strengths and movements.

On 6 August, he transmitted a statement of 2 August by the Foreign Ministry defending the right of Democratic Kampuchea to representation at the Sixth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries to be held at Havana, Cuba, in September.

In a letter of 16 August, he transmitted a 10 August statement issued by the Press and Information Department of the Foreign Ministry denouncing a propaganda campaign being waged against Democratic Kampuchea by what it termed the Lê Duan—Pham Van Dong clique, which had alleged that the Democratic Kampuchean Government was starving the people and destroying the country's infrastructure; the Ministry also charged, in a statement of 20 August transmitted on 23 August, that a war of aggression and racial extermination was being waged in Kampuchea by this clique.

By a letter dated 30 August, the representative of Viet Nam transmitted a Viet Nam-Kampuchea joint statement of 25 August on the occasion of an official visit to Viet Nam from 22 to 25 August by a delegation of the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea. On 7 September, he transmitted a letter containing a communique of 25 August of a Vietnamese Commission of Inquiry into Chinese aggression, recounting crimes said to have been committed in Kampuchea by the Pol Pot—Ieng Sary régime in eight south-western border provinces of Viet Nam.

The representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted, on 6 September, a statement of 21 August by the Chairman of the State Presidium, introducing a draft political programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea, established to unite all patriotic forces inside and outside the country in a united front for the struggle against the Vietnamese aggression and to build an independent non-aligned Kampuchea.

On 10 and 18 September, 12 October, and 5 and 16 November, the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted Ministry of Information press releases charging that Vietnamese forces were dropping toxic chemicals on Kampuchean civilians. On 2 October, he transmitted a press statement by the Foreign Ministry accusing Vietnamese forces of carrying out large-scale ground-clearing operations to destroy rice

crops and deprive Kampucheans of food. He also transmitted a statement of 3 October by the Foreign Ministry charging the Vietnamese with large-scale search and genocide operations; and, on 8 October, a statement made that day by his delegation to the General Assembly's 1979 session calling for immediate and complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and requesting emergency aid against famine, the cause of 500,000 deaths.

The channelling of international aid was the subject of several letters to the Secretary-General from the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam from September through December.

Viet Nam transmitted letters of 27 September, 10 October and 5 November annexing a declaration of 26 September and statements of 5 October and 4 November by the "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea," declaring that all such aid should be delivered without political conditions, through the People's Revolutionary Council, and condemning manœuvres to abuse humanitarian aid in order to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs. Vietnamese letters of 18 and 26 October contained news reports by the SPK news agency of aid distribution and national reconstruction efforts in Kampuchea.

Democratic Kampuchea transmitted on 29 October a Government statement made the previous day welcoming the 5 November United Nations Pledging Conference for Emergency Humanitarian Relief to the People of Kampuchea (see p. 919). Democratic Kampuchea considered that sufficient United Nations forces should be appointed to ensure direct distribution of relief to Kampuchean victims in all regions. On 28 November, it forwarded a 24 November Government declaration which alleged that international aid for Kampuchea was falling into the hands of Vietnamese troops or being resold in Viet Nam, and called on the United Nations to supervise direct aid-distribution, investigate crimes of genocide and implement a General Assembly resolution of 14 November (see p. 293) calling for immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea. A further letter, of 4 December, enclosed a 2 December Government statement calling on the United Nations and other international organizations to reconsider the problem of channelling humanitarian assistance, to prevent that assistance from being used as a weapon in the genocidal war against the people of Kampuchea and to ensure that the aid actually reached those people.

In this connexion, Viet Nam on 12 December transmitted press reports of statements by the Regional Director of Information of the United Nations Children's Fund on 10 December and the Director of OXFAM—the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief—on 1 December that there was no evidence that the Vietnamese were obstructing international relief in Kampuchea.

By a letter dated 8 October, Viet Nam transmitted a report by the President of the Central Committee of the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea, Heng Samrin, to the Front's Second National Congress, delivered at Phnom Penh on 28 September. The report detailed developments since the Front's victory of 7 January in Kampuchea in the military, politic al, economic, cultural and social fields and at the diplomatic level, reviewed the background to these achievements and outlined the Front's goals. The first anniversary of the Front, founded on 2 December 1978, was celebrated in Phnom Penh on 1 December 1979 and, on 6 December, Viet Nam transmitted extracts from an address by Heng Samrin reporting accomplishments in these spheres.

During October and November, further letters from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea accused Viet Nam of various acts of aggression. On 24 and 29 October, he transmitted statements of 22 and 26 October by his Government charging Vietnamese forces with further crimes of racial extermination and with extending and intensifying the war; on 26 October, and 1 and 23 November, he forwarded accounts given in statements, letters and press reports of crimes against the Kampuchean people allegedly committed by the Vietnamese; on 7 November, he transmitted a 30 October telegram from the President of the State Presidium, who said that the Hanoi authorities were intensifying their extermination plan and destroying Kampuchea's economy, resulting in more than 1 million Kampuchean deaths to date, and advocated immediate dispatch of United Nations observers; on 26 November, he conveyed a Democratic Kampuchea statement at the Regional Preparatory Conference for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, held at New Delhi, India, from 5 to 9 November, appealing for help to save Kampuchean women from extermination by Viet Nam; and on 30 November, he reiterated charges of genocide, expansionism, illegal occupation and slander by Viet Nam.

Viet Nam's relations with China were the topic of several letters received by the Secretary-General from the Vietnamese representative during October and November. On 9 October, he transmitted a white paper issued by the Minis try of Foreign Affairs in September, recounting deteriorating relations during the previous 30 years and accusing China of aggression against Viet Nam since February 1979; on

24 October, he forwarded a speech by the head of his country's delegation at a 19 October meeting of Viet Nam and China which accused China of preparing a war of aggression against Viet Nam and distorting accounts of the situation and events in Kampuchea; and on 1 and 2 November, he forwarded several documents published by a tribunal held in Phnom Penh for the trial on charges of genocide of the Pol Pot—Ieng Sary régime which, he contended, provided evidence of China's involvement in Kampuchea under that régime—an extract from a statement of 6 February 1976 by a Chinese army official, a note of 5 October 1977 from the General Staff of the Chinese army to its counterpart in the Democratic Kampuchean army, an itemized list of weapons and military equipment which China supplied as non-reimbursable aid to Kampuchean forces during 1976 to 1978, and an extract from Kampuchea-China talks of 29 September

During October and November, the representative of Thailand alleged violations of Thai territory. On 16 and 23 October, he charged that on 14 and 21 October mortar rounds fired from Kampuchean territory had landed in Thai territory, killing and wounding Thai civilians and Kampuchean refugees, thereby violating Thai neutrality. On 1 and 23 November, and 27 December, he reported a number of further violations, consisting of troop intrusions, shelling, and clashes between Thai search patrols and foreign forces.

On 28 November and 21 December, the Vietnamese representative transmitted statements by the "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea" dated 24 November and 18 December, which charged Thailand with colluding with the remnants of the Pol Pot—Ieng Sary régime and creating tension on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier by tolerating the use of Thai territory for supply centres and sanctuaries for combatants.

On 20 November, Democratic Kampuchea transmitted a statement of 13 November by a Foreign Ministry spokesman rejecting an accusation by what it called the puppets in Phnom Penh that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea had executed six Americans and two Australians in 1978. In this connexion, Viet Nam transmitted on 23 November the text of a news report published by the SPK news agency on 22 November alleging that several foreigners, including six Americans and two Australians, had been killed at the lycée-prison of Toul Sleng before Pol Pot's men fled Phnom Penh.

By a letter of 27 December, the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted a press communiqué on the holding of the Congress of the Standing Committee of the Assembly of the People's Representatives of Kampuchea, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and representatives of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and representatives of various governmental departments, from 15 to 17 December. The communiqué promulgated the Declaration of the Congress, outlining the general situation of the country in 1979, in particular since the propagation of the Political Programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea in September, concerning Vietnamese aggression, a new strategic policy and a reshuffle of Government and State apparatus to implement that policy.

China and Viet Nam

Communications (20 January-23 February)

From 20 January to 23 February 1979, the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council received a number of letters from the representatives of China and Viet Nam concerning the situation between the two countries, containing charges and counter-charges of aggression and border violations.

By a letter of 20 January, China transmitted notes of 18 and 19 January from the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Embassy in China. The first note charged that, between 23 December 1978 and 15 January 1979, Vietnamese armed personnel had intruded into Chinese territory in several sectors, killing and wounding Chinese citizens and border guards and removing a Chinese fishing boat. The second note denounced Viet Nam for using a forced temporary stoppage of the Vietnamese border railway-traffic to sabotage repairs, slander China and plan serious border incidents.

In a letter dated 25 January, Viet Nam transmitted: a note of 20 January from the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi, which refuted China's allegations about the Viet Nam-China railway service, accused China of nibbling at Vietnamese territory while helping Viet Nam restore its railway, and further accused China of planning crimes in the area and along other parts of the border; and a statement of 19 January by the Foreign Ministry, charging China with repeated armed incursions into Vietnamese territory, destroying property, and killing and wounding Vietnamese border guards and civilians.

On 10 February, Viet Nam transmitted an urgent message from its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, which charged that China had recently intensified armed activities at the Vietnamese frontier in preparation for

war, by deploying there about 20 divisions, hundreds of fighter aircraft, many tanks and other war matériel and repeatedly violating Vietnamese territory. Viet Nam hoped the Security Council would consider appropriate action.

Further letters were received in February from China, accusing Viet Nam of various acts of armed incursion into Chinese territory. On 12 and 16 February, it transmitted notes of 10 and 16 February from the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Embassy in China, detailing numerous incidents at the frontier in January and February; and on 15 February, China charged that Viet Nam had created over 1,100 border disputes and expressed the hope that the United Nations would act so that Viet Nam would immediately halt armed incursions and provocations against China, halt aggression against and military occupation of Kampuchea, withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea and cease all acts jeopardizing peace and security.

A memorandum issued by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on 14 February, transmitted by Viet Nam on 16 February, detailed Chinese harassment and provocations in the border area, which, it claimed, had accelerated since 1974 and in 1978 had totalled 583 cases. In January and the first weeks of February, there had been no fewer than 230 such instances and, Viet Nam charged, the Chinese were currently massing troops and war matériel near the Sino-Vietnamese border.

On 17 February, China transmitted a statement authorized by its Government and issued that day by the Xinhua News Agency, declaring that, because Vietnamese authorities had ignored China's warnings and repeatedly encroached on Chinese territory and attacked Chinese frontier guards and inhabitants, China had been forced to counter-attack. The statement added that Chinese troops would keep strictly to defending the border of their country and said that the Chinese Government was prepared to enter into negotiations on measures that could ensure peace and settle boundary disputes.

A message dated and transmitted on 17 February from the Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs charged that several divisions of Chinese infantry, armoured vehicles and artillery with air support had launched massive attacks that day along the entire Vietnamese-Chinese frontier and had occupied Vietnamese frontier posts and numerous villages. He added that China was currently waging a war of aggression against Viet Nam. He indicated that the Security Council should consider the situation and take appropriate measures to end the aggression and compel the Chinese forces to withdraw from Viet Nam.

Also transmitted on 17 February to the Secretary-General was a statement made that day by the Vietnamese Government accusing China of starting a war of aggression against Viet Nam, and calling on the United Nations to condemn that war.

The representative of the USSR transmitted to the Secretary-General on 18 February a statement issued that day by his Government, charging China with aggression against Viet Nam, blatantly flouting international law and exposing the essence of Peking's hegemonic policy in South-East Asia. The Chinese rulers, it stated, did not want to reconcile themselves to the fact that the people of Kampuchea had thrown off the Pol Pot régime and restored friendly relations with Viet Nam. The USSR would honour its obligations under the 3 November 1978 Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation between the USSR and Viet Nam. All responsibility for the consequences of the continuing aggression against Viet Nam would be borne by the current Chinese leadership. The USSR demanded an end to the aggression and the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory.

Several representatives transmitted statements to the Secretary-General from their respective Governments, charging China with aggression against Viet Nam, demanding an end to that aggression and immediate withdrawal of Chinese military forces, and expressing support for Viet Nam. Statements in this vein, dated 18 February, were received from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia and Poland and, dated 19 February, from Hungary.

By a letter of 20 February, Indonesia transmitted to the Secretary-General a statement issued that day in Bangkok by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his capacity as Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, urgently appealing to the conflicting parties to cease all hostilities and urging withdrawal of all foreign forces from areas of conflict in Indo-China. The ASEAN countries also appealed to powers outside the region to refrain from any acts which might lead to an escalation or widening of the conflict.

On 22 February, the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted a 19 February declaration by his country's Foreign Ministry concerning the conflict between China and Viet Nam, voicing support for the measures taken by China to defend its territorial integrity and frontiers.

In a joint letter of 22 February, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States requested the President of the Security Council to convene an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation in South-East

Asia and its implications for international peace and security. On the same day, Japan expressed its Government's wish that the Council should meet as soon as possible on the Indo-China situation. Australia, Canada and New Zealand also expressed the view, in a joint letter of 23 February, that the situation in South-East Asia should be a matter for urgent Council consideration.

Security Council meetings (23-28 February)

The Security Council, in accordance with the request of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States, considered the situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security at five meetings held from 23 to 28 February 1979.

The Council had before it a letter dated 23 February, by which Viet Nam transmitted a message from the "Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea" stating that the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea was the only authentic legal representative of the Kampuchean people and that all meetings of the Security Council on questions related to Kampuchea in which there was no participation of those representatives were null and void.

Prior to the adoption of the agenda, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR said they objected to the proposal to consider the question of the situation in South-East Asia, as this was designed to divert attention from Chinese aggression against Viet Nam. The Council must deal with this question exclusively and it should be made clear in the wording of the agenda item.

The representative of China maintained that Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea was the root cause of the threat to stability and peace in South-East Asia and should be considered separately as a first priority. However, he did not oppose the item under consideration, as it would include this question.

Following a statement by the President, who said that he understood that the agenda commanded the consent of the majority of the members, the agenda was adopted.

At their request, the representatives of Angola, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Democratic Kampuchea, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia were invited to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The USSR objected to the participation of the representative of Democratic Kampuchea on the

grounds that the People's Revolutionary Council had the sole right to appoint representatives of Kampuchea to the United Nations. This position was rejected by China which stated that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea was the sole legal Government of Kampuchea, as had been confirmed by the plenary Assembly at the thirty-third (1978) session and reaffirmed during the Security Council's meetings held from 11 to 15 January 1979.

Opening the discussion, the representative of the United States said that his Government had joined the request for the Council meeting in view of serious breaches of the peace in South-East Asia and the threat of broader conflict in that region; no other inference should be drawn from that request. He asserted that China's disputes with Viet Nam in no way gave China the right to attack Viet Nam, any more than Viet Nam's dispute with Cambodia gave Viet Nam the right to overrun that country. The United States would not take sides in these conflicts and urged restraint and the peaceful resolution of outstanding issues. In his view, the Council should call for an immediate cease-fire, withdrawal of all foreign forces from the territories of Viet Nam and Cambodia, a commitment by all parties to settle their differences peacefully and begin practical diplomatic processes to that end, and international efforts to help the parties reach a settlement, perhaps under the auspices of the Secretary-General.

The representative of the USSR charged that China had begun and was continuing an unprovoked aggressive war against Viet Nam and that China's invasion was a constituent element of its general expansionist policy which it had pursued for a number of years vis-à-vis South-East Asia in general and Viet Nam in particular. He said that China's aggression had created a serious threat to peace and security not only in that region but throughout the world. The Security Council must categorically condemn the Chinese Government for its actions against Viet Nam and take decisive measures to put an end to its aggression.

The USSR introduced a draft resolution, cosponsored by Czechoslovakia, which would have had the Security Council: strongly condemn China's aggression against Viet Nam; call upon all Member States to cease all supplies of arms to China and the transfer of any technology which might be used for military purposes; and demand that China immediately withdraw its troops from Vietnamese territory, respect the in dependence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Viet Nam, and make full reparation for material damage inflicted on Viet Nam as a result of its invasion. This draft was not put to a vote.

The representative of China said that Viet Nam's aggression against Kampuchea was a gross violation of the United Nations Charter and the Council should take swift and effective measures to halt that invasion, which was part of a USSR-backed scheme to achieve dominance in South-East Asia. He asserted that the Sino-Vietnamese border conflict was created solely by Viet Nam. Viet Nam's armed aggression and military occupation of Democratic Kampuchea, he said, was entirely different from China's being compelled to make a limited counterattack in defence of its frontier. He accused Viet Nam of provoking border incidents in increasing numbers, and therefore China's counter-attack was a necessary action of self-defence fully in accordance with Charter principles. The Chinese Government again proposed that the two sides speedily hold negotiations to restore peace and to settle boundary disputes.

On 24 February, the President informed the Council that China had submitted a draft resolution. This text would have had the Council: condemn Viet Nam for its armed aggression against and military occupation of Democratic Kampuchea; demand the immediate cessation by Viet Nam of all its military actions against Democratic Kampuchea and the immediate withdrawal of all Vietnamese armed forces and related personnel from Kampuchean territory; appeal to all States to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea; and urge Viet Nam and Democratic Kampuchea to enter into early negotiations for a settlement. This draft was not put to a vote.

The Vietnamese representative stated that there was no problem before the Council that could be described as the South-East Asian or Indo-Chinese problem, but only the large-scale aggression of China against Viet Nam. He asserted that it was not a frontier war but an outright war of aggression, involving mass attacks deep into Vietnamese territory; it was part of China's ambitions for hegemony in the region and in no way involved simply a defensive counter-attack. He charged that there was evidence that Japan and the United States had given their consent, if not their encouragement, to China in its aggression against Viet Nam and that the United States had confused the issue by linking this aggression with the Kampuchean problem. Viet Nam fully endorsed the draft resolution sponsored by Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

The United States rejected as wholly false assertions that it had consented to the Chinese attack.

The representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic charged China with an act of deliberate aggression and called upon it to

withdraw its troops totally from Vietnamese territory so as to create conditions favourable to the opening of negotiations to settle their problems peacefully.

The representative of Democratic Kampuchea charged that Viet Nam continued to occupy his country and was increasing its acts of provocation on the Sino-Vietnamese border in order to divert attention from its aggression against Democratic Kampuchea, which supported China's measures to contribute to the defence of independence in South-East Asia and throughout the world.

The principal task of the Council, according to the representative of Czechoslovakia, was to halt Chinese aggression against Viet Nam. Attempts to divert the attention of the Council by slandering Viet Nam and by distorting the true state of affairs in Kampuchea constituted connivance and encouragement of the aggressor to continue its actions, he said. He characterized as absurd Chinese attempts to disguise its aggression by calling it a small punitive counter-attack in self-defence.

The majority of speakers expressed concern at the deterioration of the situation in South-East Asia, emphasizing that the threat or use of force was unacceptable as a means of settling disputes between States.

France stated that it had expressed frequently the concern it felt about increasing tension in South-East Asia and had followed with growing preoccupation operations being carried out on the borders of China and Viet Nam, escalation of which would likely endanger detente and peace. France considered that these operations must be halted immediately and that the forces which had entered Viet Nam should fall back behind the international frontier. France added that, during the last Council debate, it had called for withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, which had not yet taken place.

Norway considered that the foundation for a peaceful settlement required the unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces from the respective areas of conflict and full respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of the States involved. This view was shared by Portugal, which also appealed to all countries outside the area to continue to exercise restraint and avoid any action that might lead to a widening of the conflict. Portugal was joined by Australia in welcoming an offer by the Secretary-General in a statement of 22 February to make his good offices available in the search for a peaceful solution. India also hoped the Council would take this offer into account and pointed to the Secretary-General's prompt and timely reaction in expressing deep concern that the current hostilities could have unforeseeable consequences. India felt that this action should have been immediately reinforced by the Security Council, which instead had delayed while quibbling over formulation of its agenda.

Bolivia proposed that the Council call for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal from all invaded territories. Gabon added that it would support any call for the parties concerned to evince the utmost moderation.

Kuwait said China's action against Viet Nam could not be viewed in isolation from the situation in the rest of the region; it opposed China's action as it opposed the involvement of Viet Nam in Kampuchea.

Zambia urged the countries in conflict to use the similarity of their social systems as a common denominator in favour of peace, and appealed to the permanent members of the Council to co-operate in ensuring that the Council reached a decision in the interests of peace and security by not abusing the power of veto—a position endorsed by Jamaica, which added that a clear-cut concrete decision would contribute positively to. the solution of the area's problems.

A number of representatives stressed that the treatment of differences in the region must be moved from the military to the political level. The United Kingdom stated that the Council had to be free of the myopia of the conflicting parties and their backers and deal with the situation in South-East Asia as a whole. The Council should also consider longer-term action to eliminate the underlying causes of tension in the area. Canada expressed the hope that the Council could proceed beyond the essential first steps of a military cease-fire and withdrawal to consider practical ways and means of developing a climate conducive to peace and security. New Zealand noted with interest suggestions that an international conference be held to reach agreement on guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Kampuchea, and appealed to China and Viet Nam to begin the process of finding a peaceful solution by ceasing military activities immediately—a view shared by Australia, Bangladesh, Japan and Pakistan. Japan pointed out that both its Prime Minister and its Minister for Foreign Affairs had recently appealed to China to exercise the utmost self-restraint in dealing with the current situation.

Yugoslavia stressed that a lasting solution to the complex crisis in South-East Asia could be founded only on the basis of the principles of non-alignment, namely, strict respect for national independence, sovereignty, equality, the free national and social development of all countries, non-interference in internal affairs, nonintervention, and the inviolability of legally established international borders, as well as the settlement of disputes by peaceful means. He stated that those principles were embodied, inter alia, in the Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki (Finland) Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe ¹ and repeatedly confirmed at all gatherings of non-aligned countries.

Expressing concern about recent developments in Indo-China, their consequences for the countries in South-East Asia and the opportunity they might provide for outside powers to interfere in the internal affairs of those States. Indonesia drew attention to the ASEAN statement of 20 February urgently appealing to the conflicting parties to cease all hostilities and urging the withdrawal of all foreign forces. The ASEAN countries would co-operate if the Council wished to use this statement as a basis for a resolution. The other four ASEAN States—Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand-also emphasized the united ASEAN view and stressed that urgent action was needed to arrest the dangerous trend towards escalation of hostilities. The Philippines said it was encouraged by the offer made by one of the conflicting parties to negotiate and hoped for reciprocal action by the others.

The view that the subject of the Council's deliberations was not the situation in South-East Asia or Indo-China, but Chinese aggression against Viet Nam, was expressed by Bulgaria Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia and Poland, which called for action on the basis of the draft resolution intro duced by the USSR. In condemning the Chinese aggression, Poland regarded it as China's most recent manifestation of expansionism and hegemonism, while Mongolia submitted that any attempt to link the Chinese invasion of Viet Nam to the internal affairs of Kampuchea was merely an effort to justify China's aggression. The German Democratic Republic said that China itself had confirmed the violation of Viet Nam's frontier and had not denied occupation of its territory; China's statement in the Council demonstrated that it intended to continue its aggression. Cuba described China's actions as a betrayal of the cause of socialism and communism.

Communications (7-15 March)

During the first half of March 1979, further communications were received by the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council on the situation in South-East Asia.

On 1 March, China transmitted a note sent that day by its Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Embassy in China, referring to China's proposal of 17 February for negotiations to end their border conflict and regretting that Viet Nam had failed to respond. China again proposed that both sides appoint a Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, to meet as soon as possible at a mutually agreed place, to negotiate an end to their border conflict and settle their disputes peacefully.

In response to the Chinese note, Viet Nam transmitted on 3 March a note sent the previous day by its Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Foreign Ministry. Viet Nam pointed out that, excluding many talks between border provinces of the two countries, it had twice sent delegations to Beijing (Peking) for talks on the border issue. China must unconditionally withdraw all its troops to the Chinese side of the historical frontier which both sides had agreed to respect in an exchange of letters in 1957 and 1958, and respect Viet Nam's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. In that way, Viet Nam would be prepared to enter into talks with China on normalizing relations.

A statement authorized by the Chinese Government and issued by the Xinhua News Agency on 5 March, transmitted by China, announced that China had that day started withdrawal of its forces to Chinese territory, having achieved the goals of its counter-attack in self-defence. Renewing its proposal for negotiations, China expressed the hope that peace-loving countries would urge Viet Nam to stop its aggression against Kampuchea, withdraw all its forces back to its own territory and thereby serve the interests of peace in the region.

The following day, Viet Nam transmitted a statement issued on 5 March by its Foreign Ministry charging that Chinese forces were in fact pursuing their attacks; if China really withdrew all its troops from Vietnamese territory, Viet Nam would be disposed to begin negotiations immediately with China at a place and date to be mutually agreed upon. A further statement by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, dated 11. March, alleged that China had delayed its troop withdrawal, had moved marker posts further into Vietnamese territory and had looted and destroyed many areas. On 15 March, the Vietnamese Ministry said that the Chinese were taking their troops home but were trying to occupy a number of places in Vietnamese territory and continued to destroy and loot property. It added that, one week after the complete withdrawal of Chinese troops to the other side of the historical border, Viet Nam would begin negotiations with China either in Hanoi, on the border or at places alternating between Vietnamese and Chinese territory on the border.

The representative of the USSR, on 2 March, transmitted a Government statement charging

that Chinese aggression against Viet Nam continued to expand and that reports were being received of a concentration of Chinese troops on China's border with the Lao People's Democratic Republic, threatening Lao independence and sovereignty. The USSR called for immediate cessation of all such activities.

A statement of 3 March from the Mongolian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, transmitted by Mongolia on 5 March, also reported receiving information that Chinese authorities were intensifying troop concentrations and military matériel and stepping up provocative acts on the Chinese-Lao border. Mongolia demanded that China terminate its aggression against Viet Nam and halt its military preparations to extend the aggression in Indo-China.

In a telegram of 5 March, the President of Haiti expressed his Government's concern about the war between China and Viet Nam, and urgently appealed to their leaders to seek a peaceful settlement.

Security Council meeting (16 March)

The Security Council resumed consideration of the situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security on 16 March.

In introducing a draft resolution sponsored by the five countries of ASEAN—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—the representative of Thailand said that, though none of the ASEAN countries were currently Council members, they had been encouraged by the general support among members for the draft. By this text, the Council, noting with grave concern that the situation in the region had seriously deteriorated, would: urgently call upon all parties to cease all hostilities forthwith, withdraw their forces to their own countries and settle their disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the United Nations Charter; appeal to them and to States outside the region to exercise the utmost restraint, and refrain from any act which might further escalate or widen the conflicts; reaffirm that all States must scrupulously respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of other States; welcome the offer of the good offices of the Secretary-General in the search for a peaceful solution; and decide to remain seized of the question.

The representative of Viet Nam reiterated his rejection of any linkage between Chinese aggression against Viet Nam and the so-called problem of Kampuchea, which was non-existent. The Czechoslovak representative agreed with this viewpoint, adding that he would vote against the five-power text as it did not contain a clear-cut condemnation of Chinese aggression or call for

immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Chinese troops. He also rejected the ambiguity of the appeals to all parties as an attempt to defend the Chinese, and saw no possibility for the use of the good offices of the Secretary-General in this connexion; to commit him in this situation might adversely affect the possible exercise of his mediation, if necessary, after the total elimination of China's aggression against Viet Nam. The representative of the USSR said he too would vote against the draft, as Chinese aggression against Viet Nam was not condemned and the question was virtually linked to the situation in Kampuchea, disregarding the actual state of affairs in that country. He drew attention to a joint communiqué of India and the USSR, published on 15 March on the occasion of a visit to India of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, which called for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory.

At the request of Norway, the Council proceeded to vote on the five-power draft resolution. The vote was 13 in favour to 2 against (Czechoslovakia and the USSR) and the resolution was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

Speaking after the vote, China said that the draft resolution was unsatisfactory in that it had failed to focus on the issue of Viet Nam's invasion and occupation of Democratic Kampuchea and to state that the Vietnamese authorities had provoked the Sino-Vietnamese border conflict. China had voted for the resolution, however, as the basic content was positive and implied a demand that Viet Nam first of all withdraw its invading forces from Democratic Kampuchea. China asserted that all its forces had that day completed their withdrawal to Chinese territory.

Australia, Bolivia, Canada, France, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States expressed support for the ASEAN draft and for the fundamental principles of respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of States and non-recourse to force on which it was based.

The United States added that it regretted that the USSR had for the second time in just over a month vetoed a resolution supported by the overwhelming majority of the Council. It reiterated United States readiness to give strong diplomatic support to measures to end the conflict in South-East Asia. It also encouraged elaboration of earlier proposals for an international conference on Kampuchea and welcomed the Secretary-General's offer of his good offices. The United Kingdom saw the need for action on a wider basis to eradicate the underlying sources of instability in the region. These

views were supported by Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Japan and New Zealand.

Democratic Kampuchea's representative said the Council's vote constituted resounding proof of support for the Kampuchean people's struggle and confirmed that the USSR together with Viet Nam was the instigator of the war in South-East Asia.

Communications (22 March-21 December)

The Secretary-General received a series of further communications through December, concerning the situation in South-East Asia and the China—Viet Nam conflict.

In a letter of 27 March, the Lao People's Democratic Republic transmitted an 18 March letter from its Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, charging that China was pursuing a hostile policy towards his country and was preparing an armed invasion by massing armed forces along their common frontier, penetrating Lao territory, infiltrating spies and collaborating with Lao reactionaries to disrupt law and order. He enclosed a statement of 6 March by his Government concerning the Chinese threat, which contained these same charges, and two communications from the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The first of these communications, a letter of 7 March, requested that Chinese labourers who had been helping in road construction in the northern part of the Lao People's Democratic Republic be recalled and that China suspend construction work temporarily because of the situation prevailing in the area. The second communication, a note verbale of 15 March, accused China of continuing to build up its armed forces along the frontier, encroaching on Lao territory and threatening it with invasion. It demanded that China halt these activities immediately.

In this connexion, China on 30 March requested circulation of two letters. The first, a letter of 22 March, transmitted the texts of two communications: a Chinese Government memorandum of 10 March to the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, stating that the Lao accusations of 6 March were fabricated, premeditated and were instigated by Viet Nam and the USSR; and a note of 14 March from the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Lao Foreign Ministry stating that, by requesting suspension of road construction and withdrawal of Chinese workers, the Lao Government had unilaterally breached an agreement of 3 October 1974 between the two countries. The second letter, dated 26 March, from the representative of China to the Secretary-General repeated the charge that the recent anti-China acts had been taken by the Lao authorities under the instigation of Viet Nam and the USSR.

The Lao Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs in a letter of 26 April, charged that China continued to mass troops along the Lao frontier, sow disorder and occupy a portion of Lao territory.

On 22 March, the representative of Viet Nam transmitted a statement and a note from his country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the latter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, alleging that Chinese troops remained on Vietnamese territory and had moved boundary markers, calling for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of these troops, and reaffirming Viet Nam's readiness to enter into negotiations with China after such a withdrawal.

The Vietnamese allegations were rejected by China in notes dated 19 and 26 March from the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, transmitted by China on 28 March. The first note proposed that Sino-Vietnamese negotiations at the level of Vice-Foreign Ministers begin about 28 March and be held in turn in Hanoi and Beijing, with the first round to be held in Hanoi. The second note stated that all Chinese frontier troops had been withdrawn to Chinese territory as of 16 March.

The Chinese troop withdrawal and negotiations between the two countries was the subject of several additional communications between their respective foreign ministries, transmitted by the Chinese and Vietnamese representatives.

A note by Viet Nam of 27 March, transmitted the following day, further accused China, whose troops it said were still stationed in over 10 places on Vietnamese territory, of delaying its troop withdrawal, stating that delay of the talks rested entirely with China. A Vietnamese note of 4 April, transmitted that day, said Chinese troops were continuing to dig trenches and build fortifications on Vietnamese territory and again declared Viet Nam's willingness to commence negotiations, suggesting 10 April in Hanoi.

A Chinese note of 31 March, transmitted on 1 April, charged Viet Nam with placing an unreasonable pre-condition for the holding of negotiations; if Viet Nam held a different opinion from China's on the boundary alignment, this should be resolved through negotiations. In a note of 6 April, transmitted three days later, China refuted Viet Nam's allegations of nonwithdrawal, saying that the places where there were Chinese troops were all on the Chinese side of the boundary and had always been under Chinese jurisdiction; it added that, as Viet Nam no longer insisted on its unreasonable precondition, China's delegation would arrive in Hanoi on 14 April. By a note of 7 April, transmitted on 9 April, Viet Nam said it was prepared to receive the Chinese delegation and requested China to provide a name-list of its delegation.

An account of the border history between the two countries from the Vietnamese standpoint was set forth in a 15 March memorandum, transmitted on 9 April by Viet Nam.

A 13 April note from China, transmitted on 16 April, protested against a Vietnamese armed incursion into the sea area of the Xisha Islands on 10 April, thereby poisoning the atmosphere for the forthcoming negotiations.

China set forth an account of the development of Sino-Vietnamese relations, as contained in a memorandum outlining a talk between the Chinese Vice-Premier and the Vietnamese Premier on 10 June 1977, which, together with an editorial note, was forwarded by China on 18 April 1979

From April to December, negotiations towards restoring peace along the Sino-Vietnamese border and settlement of boundary and territorial disputes were held between China and Viet Nam. The first round of talks commenced on 18 April in Hanoi, and statements and speeches by the Chinese and Vietnamese delegations during the negotiations were transmitted to the Secretary-General by the respective representatives throughout the year.

A letter of 25 April from China contained speeches made by the head of its delegation on arrival at Hanoi airport on 14 April and at the first meeting on 18 April. At this meeting, China said it would study proposals put forward earlier that day by Viet Nam and transmitted to the Secretary-General.

These proposals encompassed a three-point settlement which comprised: urgent measures to secure peace and stability and the return of those captured during the war, including a pullback of both sides' armed forces three to five kilometres from the line of actual control prior to 17 February 1979, the area between to become a demilitarized zone, an exchange of a list of those captured for return as soon as possible, and the setting up of a joint commission to supervise and control implementation of agreed measures; restoration of normal relations, on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression and nonuse of force or threat of force, non-interference, negotiated settlement of disputes, and development of economic and cultural relations in a spirit of mutual respect and benefit; and settlement of border and territorial disputes.

At the second meeting on 26 April, Viet Nam urged China to respond positively to its three-point proposal.

During this meeting, China submitted an eight-point proposal of principles for handling

Sino-Vietnamese relations which included: restoration of friendly relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, noninterference, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence; neither side seeking hegemony nor stationing troops in other countries, joining military blocs directed against the other or providing military bases to other countries; mutual respect for the boundary line as delimited in Sino-French boundary accords of 1887 and 1895, which would serve as a basis for a negotiated settlement, pending which the 1957-1958 boundary agreements would be maintained; respect for each side's sovereignty over its 12-mile territorial sea; recognition of China's sovereignty over the Xisha and Nansha islands (see also section below); guarantees of the rights and interests of each country's nationals residing in the other country; repatriation of Vietnamese citizens expelled to Chinese territory; and restoration of trade and communication services, to be dealt with through consultations.

The Chinese delegation's speech at the 26 April meeting stated that if China's proposals were effected this would remove tension and restore normal relations, whereas the Vietnamese proposal evaded the crucial issues. At the third meeting on 4 May, China added that the root cause impairing Sino-Vietnamese relations was hegemonism, which was not touched upon by the Vietnamese three-point proposal. At that meeting, Viet Nam, which held that the Chinese proposal contained extremely unreasonable and arrogant demands, suggested that the fourth meeting be devoted to discussing the first point of the Chinese proposal, and that the fifth meeting be devoted to the first part of the Vietnamese proposal.

At the fourth meeting on 12 May, China accused Viet Nam of using the border dispute to fan nationalistic anti-China sentiments, and announced that it had unilaterally decided to release a group of captured Vietnamese.

In statements made at the fourth meeting, Viet Nam said it would meet with the Chinese side with a view to handing over wounded and sick Chinese captured during the war and discuss the return of all those captured by both sides. It charged that China was trying to elude Viet Nam's suggestion that the two sides begin discussion of the first points of the respective proposals.

On 16 May, the representative of Viet Nam transmitted a press conference communique issued the previous day on crimes said to have been committed by the Chinese during its 17 February invasion, issued by a Viet Nam Committee for Investigation into the Crimes of the Chinese Expanionists and Hegemonists during Their War against Viet Nam.

At the fifth plenary meeting, held on 18 May, China said that Viet Nam, by raising the issue of how to conduct future negotiations, was evading the substantive issues in Sino-Vietnamese relations and avoiding discussion of the principle of not seeking hegemony.

At this same meeting, Viet Nam said China had evaded Viet Nam's three-point proposal, wanted only to impose the eight-point hegemonistic policy and had even refused to discuss point one of its own proposal. Viet Nam, therefore, suggested that each side alternately raise the problems it was interested in discussing one meeting in advance.

In a letter of 20 June, China transmitted a 16 June statement by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, charging that Vietnamese authorities were exporting people and creating refugees from Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam, and called on the United Nations to stop such policies. China supported a United Kingdom proposal of 31 May on the convening of a special United Nations conference to discuss the problem of Indo-Chinese refugees. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, in a letter dated 25 June, stated that its Government could not be held responsible for persons who had left the country of their own volition.

The second round of talks began in Beijing on 28 June with the sixth meeting, at which China reiterated that Viet Nam had evaded the substantive issues during the first round of negotiations and had taken new steps to escalate its opposition and hostility to China and further aggravate tension between the two countries. At this meeting, Viet Nam said that China had eluded the urgent measures to secure peace and stability in the border areas of the two countries and proposed the text of an immediate agreement between the two States, pending continued discussions, on measures to end armed provocations which would come into effect on 5 July.

On 5 July, at the seventh meeting, China said it would not agree to this latest Vietnamese proposal as this was a further attempt to avoid discussion of the basic issues. Viet Nam charged China with trying to cover up its own hegemonistic actions by accusing Viet Nam of regional hegemonism in Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and suggested that anti-hegemonism be discussed and include: non expansion of territory; non-aggression and non use of punitive force; non-imposition of ideology non-interference in internal affairs; and non alliance with imperialism and other reactionary forces.

At the eighth meeting on 18 July, China requested Viet Nam to prove its anti-hegemonist policy by immediately stopping provocations

against and incursions into China, withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic and ending its policy of exporting refugees. At this meeting, Viet Nam reiterated its proposal put forward at the 28 June meeting, and said it was ready to discuss a new date on which the agreement would become effective,

On 30 July, at the ninth meeting, China restated that Viet Nam's refusal to discuss the principle of not seeking hegemony or the principles of coexistence was the cause of lack of progress in the negotiations. Viet Nam urged China to return to the purpose of the talks. which, Viet Nam said, was to discuss urgent measures to restore peace and stability in border areas, to restore normal relations and to settle border and territorial disputes between the two countries.

At the tenth meeting, on 14 August, China appealed to Viet Nam to stop obstructing and sabotaging the negotiations, while Viet Nam said China was trying to force Viet Nam to discuss only China's issues on the pretext that they were the crux of the negotiations.

On 29 August and 20 September, at the eleventh and twelfth meetings, China again called on Viet Nam to consider China's eight-point proposal, while Viet Nam urged China to respond positively to Viet Nam's three-point proposal and join it in raising for discussion, in turn, questions of interest concerning bilateral relations.

At the thirteenth meeting, on 19 October, China said the question of how to break the deadlock was one to which the two sides should give serious consideration. It charged Viet Nam with anti-China propaganda and with preparations for a new offensive against the Kampuchean people. Viet Nam said it had been reported that China was preparing a military attack against Viet Nam similar to that of 17 February.

In a note dated 20 November from the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Embassy in China, China gave details of a Vietnamese attack on 4 November, and said that from August to October Viet Nam had made more than 370 military provocations, killing or wounding more than 30 Chinese. In a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry of the same day, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry rejected these allegations, charging that it was China which on 4 November had sent a large force into Vietnamese territory.

On 22 November and 19 December, at the fourteenth and fifteenth meetings, China again accused Viet Nam of sending armed personnel to encroach upon Chinese territory.

Other communications received by the Secretary-General from the representative of Viet Nam included:

- a 25 September letter transmitting a 22 September memorandum outlining intensified Chinese armed activities and war preparations against Viet Nam;
- a 1 October letter transmitting a white paper on Viet Nam's sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagos, made public on 27 September by Viet Nam's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (see also section below);
- a 9 October letter transmitting a white paper on Viet Nam-China relations over the previous 30 years, issued by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in September;
- a 2 November letter transmitting a memorandum of 28 October from the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry charging that China was preparing for a new war of aggression against Viet Nam;
- a letter of 1 December transmitting a letter of the same day, addressed also to the President of the General Assembly, from the Vietnamese Foreign Minister drawing attention to the serious situation in the South-East Asian region which, he charged, was caused by armed aggression and threats of war by the Chinese against Viet Nam. The letter also said that China had since 1974 occupied offshore islands over which Viet Nam claimed sovereignty.

Additional communications from China's representative to the Secretary-General included a letter of 28 November transmitting three articles published by the People's Daily and Xinhua News Agency commentators: the first, dated 14 November, called the white paper on Viet Nam-China relations a confession of Vietnamese be tray al of Sino-Vietnamese friendship and a scandal; the second, dated 20 November, discussed Sino-Vietnamese relations during Viet Nam's struggle against France and the United States; and the third, dated 25 November, gave China's reasons for the worsening relationship between the two countries since Viet Nam's unification.

On 21 December, China transmitted a note of 18 December by its Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Embassy in China lodging a strong protest against Vietnamese armed border provocations and incursions which it charged had taken place in November and early December.

Communications concerning sovereignty over coastal islands

Several communications concerning sovereignty over coastal islands in South-East Asia were received by the Secretary-General in 1979. The archipelagos over which sovereignty was claimed by both China and Viet Nam were called Xisha and Nansha by the Chinese, and Hoang Sa and Truong Sa by the Vietnamese. They were also known as the Paracels and Spratly.

By a letter of 16 April, China transmitted a note by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, sent on 13 April to the Vietnamese Embassy in China, protesting against an intrusion by armed Vietnamese vessels into the sea area of the Xisha islands. China regarded this as an incursion into its territorial sea and as a serious threat to its security.

On 1 October, Viet Nam transmitted a white paper in evidence of Viet Nam's sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagos. The document had been made public on 27 September by the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Included in this document were copies of maps, historical records, official chronicles, ordinances, meteorological records, and a chronology of events from the seventeenth century to August 1979. Also included was a statement of 7 August by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry which said that, by illegally occupying the Hoang Sa archipelago, China had encroached on Viet Nam's territorial integrity.

In a letter of 1 November, Viet Nam transmitted a Foreign Ministry statement of 3 September in response to a 23 July communiqué by the Chinese General Department of Civil Aviation which had stipulated four danger areas in the international waters and the territorial sea of the Hoang Sa archipelago and forbad all flights at a certain altitude over those areas. Viet Nam said that the Chinese communiqué was a violation of Vietnamese territorial sovereignty and of international law on the freedom of flight over international waters, and a contradiction of the aims of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

On 22 November, China transmitted documentary evidence which, China claimed, showed that the Vietnamese Government recognized the Xisha and Nansha islands as Chinese territory. Included were copies of a note of 14 September 1958 from the Vietnamese Premier to the Chinese Premier, and facsimiles of Vietnamese newspapers, maps and pages of a geography textbook for students. China said that after 1974 the Vietnamese authorities had reversed their position, had advanced territorial claims and had sent troops to occupy some of the islands of the Nansha archipelago.

By a letter of 1 December, Viet Nam transmitted a letter, addressed to the President of the General Assembly as well as the Secretary-General, from its Foreign Minister stating that in January 1974 China had attacked and occupied the Hoang Sa islands and demanding that the Chinese authorities withdraw their armed forces from them

Communication from Viet Nam concerning its territorial sea

By a letter of 23 August to the Secretary-General, the representative of Viet Nam transmitted a statement of 21 August concerning Viet Nam's territorial sea by his country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He rejected a statement of 10 August attributed to the United States State Department indicating that the United States would only recognize a three-mile territorial sea for maritime nations and that its ships and aircraft could operate in disputed areas outside that three-mile limit. The Foreign Ministry recalled that, on 12 May 1977, the Vietnamese Government had issued a statement regarding its territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf, affirming a territorial sea of 12 nautical miles for Viet Nam.

Viet Nam stated that it had complete sovereignty over its territorial sea, as well as the superjacent airspace and the sea-bed and subsoil thereof, and would take appropriate measures to protect that sovereignty and defend its interests in the maritime zones and on the continental shelf under its jurisdiction.

Additional communications

Communications concerning a People's Revolutionary Tribunal of the People's Republic of Kampuchea for the trial of what it termed the crimes of genocide of the Pol Pot—Ieng Sary clique, held in Phnom Penh from 15 to 19 August, were received by the Secretary-General from the representative of Viet Nam during September and October.

An indictment, transmitted on 4 October, charged detailed acts of genocide. A report of a fact-finding mission to Viet Nam between 25 April and 5 May by a delegation of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, transmitted on 8 October, analysed the legal position of the situation in Kampuchea as well as frontier incidents between China and Viet Nam and Chinese military action on and after 17 February, and contained statements made by lawyers and jurists before the Tribunal. A report to the Tribunal by a committee of inquiry, transmitted on 8 October, charged specific instances of genocide against national minorities in general and the Cham minority in particular. An investigation report, dated 15 August, on crimes alleged against the Phnom Penh population was transmitted on 11 October. A report, transmitted on 12 October, alleged genocide against religions and believers in Kampuchea. The Judgement of the Tribunal, transmitted on 17 September, found Pol Pot and Ieng Sary guilty of the crime of genocide and condemned them to death in absentia.

Situation in Kampuchea

Consideration by the General Assembly

APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA ITEM

By a letter of 17 August 1979, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—the ASEAN States—expressed grave concern at the continuing conflict and worsening situation in Kampuchea, which they perceived to be a threat to the peace and security of the entire region, and requested inclusion of an item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea" in the agenda of the General Assembly's thirty-fourth (1979) session.

This request was considered by the General Committee on 19 September.

Opening discussion of the subject, Thailand said that the armed conflict in Kampuchea was creating a refugee problem and thereby imposing an immense strain on neighbouring countries. The United Nations was the most appropriate forum for a comprehensive discussion of the question.

Viet Nam opposed inclusion of the item, as the request had been made without the express consent of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, which was in Viet Nam's view the sole legitimate representative of the people of Kampuchea, and therefore represented interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs in violation of Article 1 of the United Nations Charter containing the purposes of the United Nations.² Viet Nam added that the question concerned maintenance of international peace and security, which was primarily within the competence of the Security Council. The Byelorussian SSR, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the USSR also urged that the item not be included because of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, non-intervention. The Lao People's Democratic Republic considered that the situation in Kampuchea did not pose a greater threat than the situation faced by the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam along the borders they shared with China.

China supported inclusion of the item, charging Viet Nam with aggression against Democratic Kampuchea which, it said, posed a serious threat to the security and stability of South-East Asia and endangered international peace.

Benin suggested that consideration of the item be deferred until the Credentials Committee, which was meeting that day (see subsection below), had reported to the plenary Assembly.

Singapore argued that the question of the representation of Kampuchea, currently before the Credentials Committee, differed from the item proposed by the ASEAN States and added that

Articles 11 and 14 of the Charter, on the functions and powers of the General Assembly, supported the item's inclusion—a view shared by the United Kingdom. Singapore stressed that ASEAN was not in favour of the Pol Pot régime but wished to protect the principles of territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence.

Supporting inclusion of the item, Costa Rica said it felt ASEAN's proposal could facilitate a political solution to the humanitarian problems involved: Papua New Guinea stated that it was evident to all that there was a real problem in Kampuchea, and the United States agreed that the situation demanded the attention and concern of the international community.

The General Committee decided, by 19 votes to 5, with 1 abstention, to recommend that the General Assembly include the item in its agenda.

QUESTION OF CREDENTIALS

Communications

During 1979, a number of communications were addressed to the Secretary-General and the Presidents of both the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning the question of the credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea.

In letters of 31 January and 2 February, Viet Nam drew attention to a telegram of 27 January from Hun Sen, identified as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, stating that the Pol Pot régime had been overthrown on 7 January and that the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea was the authentic legal representative of Kampuchea with the sole right to accredit representatives to the United Nations and other international organizations. This position was reiterated in a message of 16 February and a letter of 26 March. The letter, transmitted by Viet Nam on 27 March, also charged that the acceptance by the Secretary-General of the credentials of Thiounn Prasith, representing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime, was contrary to the realities in Kampuchea, an interference in its internal affairs and a violation of the Charter. Viet Nam supported this position in a letter of 3 April, also stating that it totally rejected all allegations of Thiounn Prasith, who it said was slandering Viet Nam through statements, press releases and other documents.

By a letter of 10 April, the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic charged that the self-styled representative of Democratic Kampuchea was abusing the machinery of the

 $^{2\ \}mbox{For text}$ of Article 1 of the Charter and of other Articles referred to herein, see APPENDIX II.

United Nations to disseminate untruthful statements against Members of the United Nations, including his own country.

Several other communications supporting the position that the only legal Government of the Kampuchean people was the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea were received from Bulgaria (18 May), Cuba (17 April), Czechoslovakia (4 May), the German Democratic Republic (16 May), Mongolia (18 May), Poland (29 June) and the USSR (19 April).

On 10 September, Viet Nam transmitted a message of 7 September from Hun Sen who said that so-called Democratic Kampuchea had been abolished on 7 January and the leaders of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime had been sentenced to death in absentia by the People's Revolutionary Tribunal; they were therefore not qualified in any way to represent the Kampuchean people. He requested the General Assembly to dismiss the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique from the United Nations and restore the seat of Kampuchea to the People's Revolutionary Council, adding that inclusion of matters related to Kampuchea in the Assembly's agenda without the consent of that Council or their discussion without the presence of its representatives would constitute interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

Support for the position of the People's Revolutionary Council and, in particular, the right of representatives of that Council to take the seat of Kampuchea in the United Nations was expressed in communications from the Byelorussian SSR (21 September), Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic (18 September), Hungary (19 September), the Lao People's Democratic. Republic (17 September), the Ukrainian SSR (19 September), the USSR (14 September) and Viet Nam (17 September).

By a letter of 17 September, Viet Nam transmitted a message of the previous day from Heng Samrin, identified as the President of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, giving the membership of its delegation to be sent to participate in the Assembly's 1979 regular session.

Report of the Credentials Committee

The credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to the Assembly's 1979 regular session were examined by the Credentials Committee on 19 September.

The Congo proposed that no recognition be granted to any delegation from Kampuchea until information concerning the situation was fully understood. This proposal was supported by Panama and the USSR, both of which said

they believed that the People's Revolutionary Council was the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

China stated that Viet Nam's challenge in the Assembly to the valid credentials of Democratic Kampuchea's representative was unreasonable since the puppet régime of the Vietnamese authorities had been repudiated by the Cambodian people. This position was supported by Pakistan as, in its view, the proposal that the seat be kept vacant would be inconsistent with the Assembly's rules of procedure and contrary to previous practice. Both Pakistan and the United States said they did not support the actions of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, but stated that the issue in question was solely the validity of the credentials of that country. In the view of the United States, those credentials fulfilled the requirements of rule 27 of the rules of procedure.3

Belgium stated that the Committee had a technical problem to solve; the political aspect of the problem could be discussed in the Assembly. Ecuador concurred with this view; the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea should be accepted. Senegal also said that Democratic Kampuchea's credentials should be accepted; it was not up to the Committee to decide whether a Government was good or bad. The USSR, however, did not agree that the Committee's task was purely formal but was political.

On an oral proposal by the Chairman, a draft resolution, by which the Committee accepted the credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, was adopted by 6 votes to 3. The Committee therefore recommended, on an oral proposal by its Chairman, that the Assembly adopt a resolution approving the first report of the Credentials Committee.

By a letter of 20 September, Viet Nam transmitted a message addressed to the President of the General Assembly from Foreign Minister Hun Sen, who urged the Assembly to reject the recommendation of the Credentials Committee.

The Assembly considered the report of the Credentials Committee during two plenary meetings on 21 September and adopted the text recommended by the Committee as resolution 34/2 A, by a recorded vote of 71 to 35, with 34 abstentions. The recorded vote was requested by Belgium, Chairman of the Credentials Committee.

Before its adoption, an amendment to the Committee's draft was proposed by Benin, the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, India, Madagascar, Sao

³ Rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly states: "The credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation shall be submitted to the Secretary-General if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs."

Tome and Principe, and Sierra Leone. By this amendment, the Assembly would have, rather than approve the report, indicated that it had considered the report and decided, without prejudice to the positions of Member States, to suspend consideration of the report and to keep the seat of Kampuchea vacant for the time being.

The Assembly also had before it a draft resolution sponsored by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Viet Nam. By this draft, the Assembly would have: considered that the Credentials Committee had failed to examine properly all communications and aspects of the question; decided to disregard the first report of the Committee; resolved that Kampuchea should be represented in the United Nations only by representatives appointed by the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea; and invited the legitimate representatives appointed by that Council to take their seat.

Among the States which felt that, despite what they considered the deplorable record of Democratic Kampuchea, there was no justification for acceptance of the credentials of a régime installed through external intervention were Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Singapore, Somalia and the United States. Australia, Malaysia and Thailand expressed the opinion that to keep the seat vacant would be to condone armed intervention, and Zaire said that would also imply denial of the sovereign rights of a Member State. Senegal and Yugoslavia felt that the unseating of an existing delegation would create a dangerous precedent. Bangladesh supported acceptance of Democratic Kampuchea until conditions were such as to enable the Kampuchean people to choose a government freely without outside interference.

China charged that the controversy had been provoked by the USSR and Viet Nam which had imposed a war of aggression on the Kampuchean people.

Introducing the 11-power draft resolution, Bulgaria said that the basic prerequisites for credibility of credentials were the competence and legitimate powers of those who issued them, for no one could delegate powers that he himself did not possess. Afghanistan, Benin, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Grenada, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland and Viet Nam were among those which stated that the Pol Pot régime no longer existed; support for the recommendation of the Credentials Committee would mean support for this régime, according to Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic

Republic, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR. Poland and Viet Nam asserted that the communication from the People's Revolutionary Council had not been given equal treatment by the Committee; according to Afghanistan, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba and Mongolia, the Committee had approached the question from a purely formal viewpoint and had not taken into account the real situation in Kampuchea. Grenada and Mozambique said that they would accept the seven-power draft amendment as a compromise.

India said that adoption of the seven-power draft would prevent the Assembly from taking a decision it might later regret since, by accepting the Committee's recommendation, the Assembly would not in reality be accepting credentials of anyone who could discharge its membership obligations.

A number of speakers said that the sevenpower draft was in fact a new proposal. These included Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand, the United States and Zaire. Thailand suggested that, since legal interpretations might differ, the Legal Counsel should be asked for an opinion.

By a recorded vote of 81 to 31, with 26 abstentions, the Assembly decided to request the Legal Counsel for an opinion on whether the seven-power draft constituted an amendment or a new proposal.

The Legal Counsel said that the document in question did not fall within the definition of an amendment under rule 90 of the rules of procedure,⁴ but added that, since the Assembly had always been extremely flexible in past practice in its understanding of what constituted an amendment, it might determine for itself the nature of the document.

Bulgaria informed the Assembly that, in view of the debate, the sponsors of the 11-power draft resolution would not insist on a vote on their text, but would support the seven-power draft, which should not, however, be taken as a change in their position of principle.

At the suggestion of the President, a motion that the text contained in the seven-power draft was an amendment was put to the vote and was rejected by a recorded vote of 43 in favour to 80 against, with 19 abstentions. The Assembly also rejected, by a recorded vote of 39 in favour to 76 against, with 23 abstentions, a proposal by India that the seven-power draft be given priority over the draft resolution recommended by the Credentials Committee.

⁴ Rule 90 of the Assembly's rules of procedure states inter alia: "A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of the proposal."

In view of the adoption of resolution 34/2 A, the Assembly decided not to take a decision on the seven-power draft proposal.

Explaining their positive votes after adoption of the resolution, Colombia, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy and Sri Lanka stated that their votes were based on respect for the Charter and did not imply support for the Pol Pot régime. Argentina said it considered that the Assembly should support the work of bodies to which it had delegated technical functions.

Austria, France, Spain, Suriname and Sweden abstained as, in their opinion, neither party had the right to represent the people of Kampuchea.

Democratic Kampuchea said that the Assembly had, by its vote, recognized the victim of aggression.

Earlier in the year, when the Assembly had resumed its thirty-third session to consider the question of Namibia, the issue of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea had also arisen (see p. 1076).

GENERAL ASPECTS

In considering the situation in Kampuchea at plenary meetings held between 12 and 14 November, the General Assembly had before it two letters of 12 November from Viet Nam.

The first letter transmitted a memorandum dated 10 November from the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs stating that the Assembly's current discussion of the so-called situation in Kampuchea concerned neither the question of withdrawal of, Vietnamese troops nor that of finding a political solution, but the policy of aggression and expansion pursued by the Chinese rulers in connivance with the United States and others which seriously threatened the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Viet Nam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Kampuchea, the stability of South-East Asia and world peace. All resolutions relating to Kampuchea resulting from such discussion, without the agreement of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, were illegal and invalid.

The second letter transmitted a declaration by the "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea" stating that, if there was still a problem in Kampuchea, it concerned liquidating the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime and preventing its restoration by China. The Ministry also regarded the debate in the Assembly as invalid, since the People's Revolutionary Council was the only lawful representative of Kampuchea.

On 14 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/22, by which it strongly appealed to all States and national and interna-

tional humanitarian organizations to render urgent, non-discriminatory humanitarian relief to the civilian population of Kampuchea, including those who had sought refuge in neighbouring countries, and called on all States urgently to resettle from these countries the displaced Kampucheans. The Assembly urged all parties to the conflict to co-operate to facilitate humanitarian relief efforts and to settle their disputes peacefully in accordance with the United Nations Charter, and called on them to observe fully the fundamental principles of human rights and to cease hostilities forthwith. The Assembly called for the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and called on all States to refrain from acts or threats of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of States in South-East Asia. It appealed to States to refrain from interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea in order to enable the Kampuchean people to decide their own future and destiny, and to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Kampuchea, resolving that the Kampucheans should be enabled to choose democratically their own government.

The Assembly welcomed the Secretary-General's efforts to co-ordinate relief assistance and to ensure its distribution to those for whom it was intended, and requested him: to follow the situation closely and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to the problem's peaceful solution; to explore the possibility of holding an international conference on Kampuchea as one means of implementing this resolution; and to report to Member States at the earliest opportunity on the situation.

Resolution 34/22, sponsored by 30 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was adopted by a recorded vote of 91 to 21, with 29 abstentions.

Earlier on 14 November, on the proposal of Malaysia, the Assembly had decided, by a recorded vote of 85 to 32, with 23 abstentions, to give priority in voting to this text over two other draft resolutions it had received for consideration

The first of these was sponsored by Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Viet Nam.

By the preamble, the Assembly would have: reaffirmed that settlement of international disputes by peaceful means, refraining from threat or use of force and non-interference in internal affairs of States were among the fundamental

principles of the United Nations Charter; recalled that peoples resisting forcible action in exercise of their right to self-determination were entitled to seek and receive support in accordance with Charter principles; borne in mind that Kampuchea had been subjected to a régime that committed genocide against its own people and that provoked armed conflicts against neighbouring countries which had threatened peace and stability in South-East Asia; and noted that the Kampuchean people had regained their independence and begun the process of national reconstruction and that efforts were being made by Governments, the Secretary-General and international organizations to bring urgent humanitarian aid to the people of Kampuchea.

The Assembly would have then: called upon all States to refrain from any activity detrimental to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea; declared that any problem concerning Kampuchea and other South-East Asian countries should be settled by those countries themselves, without foreign interference, on the basis of fundamental Charter principles; expressed the hope that those countries would pursue establishment of a zone of peace, freedom, neutrality and stability in the region; called upon all Governments and international and national organizations to increase humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people, without political conditions; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure its judicious and effective use.

On the proposal of Senegal, the Assembly decided on 14 November, by a recorded vote of 62 to 36, with 38 abstentions, not to take a decision on the 20-power draft.

The second draft, sponsored by India, would have had the Assembly urge the States members of ASEAN and the States of Indo-China to hold a conference to discuss all the issues which had given rise to the tensions in South-East Asia and make all efforts to create an atmosphere conducive to peace, stability and co-operation in the area, call upon all other States not to hinder the convening of a conference or vitiate the atmosphere for its successful conclusion, and request the Secretary-General to assist in its convening.

At the conclusion of the debate, India informed the Assembly that it would not press for a decision on this draft.

During the debate, Democratic Kampuchea charged that its existence was threatened by a Vietnamese war of aggression which was a direct threat to the peace of the region and beyond. It appealed for the right to decide its own destiny, through free general elections by secret ballot under the Secretary-General's supervision. China also accused Viet Nam of aggression against Kampuchea which it said was the out-

come of collusion between the USSR and Viet Nam aimed at dominating the Asia-Pacific region.

Introducing the 30-power resolution, Malaysia asserted that intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea was the root cause of the serious situation in Indo-China. That situation was of immediate concern to ASEAN and other neighbouring States and should also be of concern to all United Nations Members, since this involved a clear breach of Charter principles. Malaysia added that, while a political solution of the conflict was essential, the dire plight of the Kampuchean people should not be lost sight of. Zaire associated itself with the Malaysian position.

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Papua New Guinea and Singapore were among those which said that, unless the international community succeeded in bringing massive relief to the Kampuchean people, stopping the war and finding a peaceful political solution, those people were threatened with extinction. Australia, Japan and New Zealand felt that assistance to Kampuchea should be the most immediate concern, but stressed that solutions to the political problems must also be found. Canada agreed, but said that relief efforts were only a palliative. Austria stated that its participation in the debate was to save the remnants of the Kampuchean people from total annihilation.

Speaking on behalf of the nine members of the European Economic Community, Ireland said they supported the concern of the ASEAN States. A political solution must be based on an independent Kampuchea with a genuinely representative Government, free from foreign military presence, maintaining friendly relations with all countries of the region, and having the benefit of international assistance for reconstruction. Similar views were expressed by Sweden.

The Federal Republic of Germany advocated the dispatch of United Nations observers to Kampuchea and the Thai-Kampuchean border to identify possible United Nations contributions towards restoring peace.

Fiji and Norway expressed concern about possible hindrance to humanitarian relief operations in Kampuchea and appealed to all those concerned to ensure that aid was distributed efficiently and impartially. The United States said that increased fighting prevented relief efforts from reaching large parts of the country, threatened the security of Thailand and had consequences for peace and stability in the region. This view was shared by Egypt.

Pakistan and United Kingdom said that the 30-power draft contained the steps necessary to restore to the people of Kampuchea conditions of peace, economic viability and political inde-

pendence, whereas the 20-power draft ignored the famine conditions in Kampuchea and the major military campaign currently taking place there. New Zealand said the latter draft was a deliberate distortion of history. The Philippines expressed the view that in the 20-power draft the political dimension was paramount; the humanitarian aspect, it said, appeared to have been added only as an afterthought because the universal outcry had become untenable. Yugoslavia stated that it could not support this draft because it was aimed at justifying and legitimizing the situation created by foreign intervention. Thailand pointed out that it was the country most affected by the massive waves of Kampuchean refugees and displaced persons, and expressed appreciation to the Secretary-General for sending, on 12 November, a factfinding mission to observe the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Greece was among those which praised Thailand for opening its borders to the refugees.

Supporters of the 20-power draft deplored the absence of representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and expressed the view that the proposal of the ASEAN countries was based on a false assessment of the situation in Kampuchea aimed at imposing on the people of Kampuchea a solution contrary to their interests.

Introducing the 20-power draft, the Lao People's Democratic Republic stated that it reflected the actual situation in Kampuchea. The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea was at the request of the People's Revolutionary Council and was an internal matter; peace and stability in the region were threatened not by the presence of those troops, but by the policies of China. After expressing similar views, Viet Nam said that to repatriate its armed forces would be to betray a commitment towards a sister nation and create conditions for the return to power of the Pol Pot régime. Viet Nam further stated that efforts at finding a political solution to the socalled problem of Kampuchea constituted overt interference in that country's internal affairs.

The USSR considered that the 30-power draft violated the sovereign rights of an independent State by ignoring the existence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and calling for democratic elections; an absolute majority of Kampucheans supported the new Government and approved of its policies.

Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR were among those which expressed full support for the People's Revolutionary Council and opposed any attemps to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea; they regarded the request to deal with the so-called

situation in Kampuchea as a violation of the Charter and stated that peace and security in South-East Asia were threatened by those who supported the Pol Pot régime. Cuba added that Kampuchea's return to civilized life and peaceful coexistence with its neighbours required all States to refrain from intervention in its domestic affairs

Czechoslovakia observed that it was offering assistance to the People's Republic of Kampuchea without any political conditions. Any further international assistance should be given on this basis and not be exploited against the interests of the Kampuchean people. Afghanistan said that Kampuchea had accepted emergency assistance without political strings, but rejected assistance for the so-called two sides in Kampuchea, as such assistance would have been channelled to support the Pol Pot régime. Nicaragua said that the true solution to the problem did not lie in calling for withdrawal of Vietnamese troops; the problem of peace in South-East Asia was more complex and involved troops coming from different countries.

Introducing its draft, India stated that the two other drafts before the Assembly reflected conflicting perspectives of the situation in and around Kampuchea and would not resolve the political and humanitarian problems in South-East Asia. India described its text as complementary to the other drafts and added that its purpose was to provide a forum for dialogue between the States of the region.

Thailand commented that the sponsors of the 30-power draft found India's proposal incompatible with their own. Australia said the objectives of India's draft were impeccable but the actions proposed did not meet the needs of the situation. New Zealand added that it prejudged what might be the most useful approach to resolving the Kampuchean problem. New Zealand believed that the form which negotiations should take should be left for further consideration, in close consultation with the States primarily concerned. Pakistan felt India's draft was superfluous in view of that of the 30 powers. Hungary, however, said it had no objection to examining the Indian proposal separately.

FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS

Several communications addressed to the Secretary-General were received after the adoption of resolution 34/22.

A statement of 16 November by Democratic Kampuchea, transmitted on 19 November, expressed its thanks to the General Assembly for the adoption of the resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of

Viet Nam, by a statement of 15 November transmitted on 21 November, rejected the resolution as illegal and an interference in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people. On 23 November, Viet Nam transmitted a statement of 16 November by the "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea" which also rejected the resolution and declared it null and void, charging that it distorted the realities in Kampuchea.

EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN RELIEF

Concern over the refugee problem in South-East Asia led the Secretary-General to convene a Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia on 20 and 21 July at Geneva (see p. 918) and a Pledging Conference for Emergency Humanitarian Relief to the People of Kampuchea on 5 November at United Nations Headquarters, at which \$210 million was pledged (for details, see p. 919).

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam

COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT (1-15 JANUARY)

- A/34/53. Telegram of 31 December 1978 from Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea to Secretary-General.
- S/13003. Telegram of 3 January from Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea (request to convene Council).
- S/13006. Letter of 4 January from Viet Nam (transmitting declaration of 2 December and statement on foreign policy of 26 December 1978 of "United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea").
- S/13007. Letter of 7 January from China (transmitting statement issued on same date).
- S/13008. Letter of 8 January from Viet Nam (transmitting report of 7 January 1979 by "Saporamean Kampuchea (SPK) news agency of United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea").
- S/13009. Letter of 8 January from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 7 January 1979 by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13010. Letter of 8 January from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 5 January 1979 by "Central Committee of United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea").
- S/13011. Letter of 8 January from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 6 January 1979 by Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13013. Letter of 8 January from Viet Nam (transmitting statement by "Saporamean Kampuchea (SPK) news agency" and telegram from "President of People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea," both of 8 January 1979).
- S/13014. Letter of 9 January from Indonesia (transmitting statement of same date by Chairman of Standing Committee of Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)).
- S/13019. Letter of 10 January from Democratic Kampuchea. S/13020. Letter of 11 January from Viet Nam (transmitting telegram of same date from "President of People's Revolu-
- tionary Council of Kampuchea").

 S/13021. Report of Secretary-General (annexing communi-
- cation of 6 January 1979 from Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea).
- S/13024 (A/34/59). Letter of 11 January from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statements of 2 and 5 January 1979).
- S/13025. Letter of 12 January from Indonesia (transmitting joint statement of special meeting of Foreign Ministers of Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Bangkok, Thailand, 12 and 13 January 1979).
- S/13030. Letter of 14 January from China (transmitting statement issued on same date).
- S/13031 (A/34/61). Letter of 13 January from Wet Nam (transmitting telegram from 7th Presidium of Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Hanoi, 13-15 January 1979)
- S/13032 (A/34/62). Letter of 15 January from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 11 January 1979).

SECURITY COUNCIL MEETINGS (11-15 JANUARY)

Security Council, meetings 2108-2112.

S/13022. China: draft resolution.

S/13027. Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria, Zambia: draft resolution.

S/13029. Letter of 15 January from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 14 January 1979 by "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea").

COMMUNICATIONS (19 JANUARY-27 DECEMBER)

- S/13046. Letter of 19 January from Egypt (transmitting statement issued in Cairo on 13 January 1979).
- S/13056. Letter of 29 January from Democratic Kampuchea.
- S/13067, S/13071, S/13072. Telegrams of 5 and 6 February from Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea.
- S/13085. Letter of 14 February from Democratic Kampuchea (request to convene Council).
- S/13089. Letter of 16 February from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting telegram of 12 February 1979 from Chairman of State Presidium).
- S/13090. Letter of 16 February from Viet Nam (transmitting message of same date from "Minister for Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea").
- S/13096. Letter of 17 February from Democratic Kampuchea. S/13101 (A/34/94). Letter of 20 February from Viet Nam
- (transmitting Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation between Viet Nam and "People's Republic of Kampuchea"
- between Viet Nam and "People's Republic of Kampuchea," done at Phnom Penh, 18 February 1979).
- S/13104. Letter of 20 February from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting Declaration).
- S/13106. Letter of 20 February from Indonesia (transmitting statement of same date by Chairman of Standing Committee of Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)).
- S/13118. Letter of 23 February from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting account of developments in war of resistance against occupation of Democratic Kampuchea during February 1979).
- S/13128. Letter of 28 February from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting background information on "Chairman of People's Revolutionary Council").
- S/13146. Letter of 6 March from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments during period 18-27 February 1979).
- S/13152. Letter of 8 March from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorial of 4 March 1979 by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- S/13159 (A/34/116). Letter of 12 March from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments during period 28 February-2 March 1979).
- S/13160 (A/34/117). Letter of 12 March from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 8 March 1979 by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

- S/13179 (A/34/123) S/13188 (A/34/128). Letters of 19 and 22 March from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments during periods 3-8 and 9-13 March 1979).
- S/13193 (A/34/132). Letter of 26 March from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 23 March 1979 by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13198 (A/34/134). Letter of 27 March from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorials by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- S/13203 (A/34/140), S/13211 (A/34/156). Letters of 28 March and 2 April from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summaries of developments during periods 14-18 and 19-26 March 1979).
- S/13220 (A/34/163), S/13227 (A/34/165). Letters of 4 and 6 April from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorials by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- S/13232 (A/34/168). Letter of 9 April from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments during period 27-29 March 1979).
- S/13236 (A/34/172). Letter of 10 April from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorial by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- S/13238 (A/34/174). Letter of 10 April from Democratic Kampuchea.
- S/13240 (A/34/176). Letter of 11 April from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting message of 29 March 1979 from Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs to Ministers for Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries).
- S/13245 (A/34/180). Letter of 12 April from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments during period 30 March-6 April 1979).
- S/13246 (A/34/181). Letter of 13 April from Democratic Kampuchea.
- S/13262 (A/34/206). Letter of 20 April from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 16 April 1979 by President of State Presidium on 4th anniversary of establishment of Democratic Kampuchea on 17 April 1975).
- S/13286 (A/34/215). Letter of 30 April from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report on developments during period 7-15 April 1979).
- S/13290 (A/34/217). Letter of 2 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of news broadcast by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- S/13293 (A/34/218). Letter of 3 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorial of 23 April 1979 by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- S/13300 (A/34/223). Letter of 7 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting commentary by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- S/13306 (A/34/226). Letter of 9 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments during period 15-22 April 1979).
- S/13311 (A/34/230), S/13314 (A/34/233). Letters of 10 and 11 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorial and commentary by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- S/13319 (A/34/236). Letter of 14 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments during period 23 April-1 May 1979).
- S/13323 (A/34/239), S/13327 (A/34/253), S/13333 (A/34/257). Letters of 15, 16 and 17 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting commentaries by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- S/13336 (A/34/260). Letter of 18 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting press release of 13 May 1979).
- S/13338 (A/34/268), S/13342 (A/34/272), S/13352 (A/34/280), S/13353 (A/34/283). Letters of 21, 22, 25 and 29 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting commentaries and editorials by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- S/13358 (A/34/287). Letter of 30 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report on developments during April and May 1979).

- S/13367 (A/34/291), S/13370 (A/34/292). Letters of 31 May and 1 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorial and commentary by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- S/13374 (A/34/294). Letter of 4 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments between 24 April and 20 May 1979).
- S/13375 (A/34/297), S/13377 (A/34/299), S/13380 (A/34/301). Letters of 5, 6 and 7 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorial and commentaries by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- S/13383 (A/34/302). Letter of 8 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments between 30 April and 21 May 1979).
- S/13386 (A/34/305). Letter of 11 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement by spokesman for delegation of Democratic Kampuchea at Colombo, Sri Lanka, on 7 June 1979).
- S/13389 (A/34/307). Letter of 12 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments between 3 May and 2 June 1979).
- \$/13390 (A/34/310), \$/13393 (A/34/315), \$/13395 (A/34/318), \$/13400 (A/34/324), \$/13401 (A/34/325). Letters of 13, 14, 15, 18 and 19 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting commentaries and editorials by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- S/13404 (A/34/326). Letter of 20 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting telegram of 16 June 1979 from Prime Minister to Prime Minister of Thailand).
- S/13408 (A/34/328). Letter of 21 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting commentary by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- S/13409 (A/34/331). Letter of 25 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting message of 23 June 1979 from Chairman of State Presidium).
- S/13414 (A/34/335). Letter of 26 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments during period 8 May-13 June 1979).
- S/13436 (A/34/352). Letter of 5 July from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorial by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- S/13439 (A/34/354). Letter of 6 July from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments during period 14-26 June 1979).
- S/13442 (A/34/358). Letter of 9 July from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments between early May and 20 June 1979).
- S/13448 (A/34/363). Letter of 11 July from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting commentary by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- S/13454 (A/34/366). Letter of 16 July from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report on developments between mid-May and 4 July 1979 in areas temporarily controlled by Viet Nam).
- S/13458 (A/34/368). Letter of 18 July from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 17 July 1979 on refugee problem).
- S/13462 (A/34/375). Letter of 20 July from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting communiqué of 16 July 1979 from High Command of Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea).
- S/13466 (A/34/381). Letter of 24 July from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting declaration from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, appeal to all Vietnamese people and appeal from Ministry of Information, all of 17 July 1979).
- S/13470 (A/34/383), S/13483 (A/34/396). Letters of 26 July and 2 August from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting reports issued by Ministry of Information on developments between 25 May and 8 July and between 14 June and 20 July 1979)
- S/13484 (A/34/399). Letter of 3 August from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorial and commentary by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- S/13487 (A/34/400). Letter of 6 August from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 2 August 1979 by

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding representation of Democratic Kampuchea at 6th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Havana, Cuba).
- S/13489 (A/34/402). Letter of 7 August from Viet Nam.
- S/13498 (A/34/417). Letter of 16 August from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 10 August 1979 by Press and Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13502 (A/34/423). Letter of 17 August from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting article by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- S/13504 (A/34/426). Letter of 20 August from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report issued by Ministry of Information on developments between 7 June and 16 July 1979)
- S/13512 (A/34/437). Letter of 23 August from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 20 August 1979 by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13522 (A/34/446). Letter of 30 August from Viet Nam (transmitting joint statement by Viet Nam and "delegation of United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea and People's Revolutionary Council of People's Republic of Kampuchea" at end of latter's visit to Viet Nam, 22-25 August 1979).
- S/13524 (A/34/448). Letter of 3 September from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting news broadcast by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- S/13529 (A/34/454). Letter of 6 September from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 21 August 1979 by Chairman of State Presidium).
- S/13531 (A/34/459). Letter of 7 September from Viet Nam (transmitting communiqué of 25 August 1979 from "Commission of Inquiry into Chinese Hegemonistic Expansionists' Crime of Aggression").
- S/13533 (A/34/461), S/13543 (A/34/489). Letters of 10 and 18 September from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting press releases issued on 7 and 16 September 1979 by Ministry of Information).
- S/13555 (A/34/514). Letter of 25 September from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting article by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique on Vietnamese troop movements towards Kampuchea-Thailand border).
- S/13556 (A/34/515). Letter of 26 September from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report issued by Ministry of Information on developments during September 1979).
- S/13562 (A/34/530). Letter of 27 September from Viet Nam (transmitting declaration of 26 September 1979 by Minister for Foreign Affairs).
- S/13563 (A/34/537). Letter of 2 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 29 September 1979 issued by Press and Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13564 (A/34/539). Letter of 3 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting preliminary figures of operations on various fronts during first two weeks of September 1979).
- A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979)
- S/13567 (A/34/545). Letter of 5 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report issued by Ministry of Information on developments during September 1979).
- S/13568 (A/34/550). Letter of 8 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 3 October 1979 by Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13569 (A/34/553). Letter of 9 October from Viet Nam (transmitting white paper entitled "The Truth about Viet Nam-China Relations over the Last 30 Years," issued by Ministry of Foreign Affairs in September 1979).
- S/13570 (A/34/555). Letter of 8 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of same date to 34th session of General Assembly).
- A/34/560. Letter of 8 October from Viet Nam (transmitting

- report of "President of Central Committee of United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea delivered to 2nd National Congress of Front" on 28 September 1979, Phnom Penh).
- A/34/564. Letter of 10 October from Viet Nam (transmitting statement by "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea" issued on 5 October 1979, Phnom Penh).
- S/13573 (A/34/573). Letter of 12 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting press release issued on 11 October 1979 by Ministry of Information).
- S/13575 (A/34/580). Letter of 16 October from Thailand.
- S/13576 (A/34/581). Letter of 16 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report issued by Ministry of Information on developments during September 1979).
- S/13579 (A/34/602). Letter of 18 October from Viet Nam (transmitting news reports published by "Information Agency of People's Republic of Kampuchea").
- S/13584 (A/34/609). Letter of 22 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report issued by Ministry of Information on developments during August and September 1979)
- S/13585 (A/34/610). Letter of 23 October from Thailand.
- S/13587 (A/34/614). Letter of 24 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 22 October 1979).
- S/13588 (A/34/615). Letter of 24 October from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 13th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 19 October 1979).
- S/13589 (A/34/621) and Add.1. Letter of 26 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting document entitled "Crimes of the Hanoi authorities against Kampuchea and against humanity") and letter of 28 November.
- A/34/623. Letter of 26 October from Viet Nam (transmitting news reports published by "Information Agency of People's Republic of Kampuchea" on "Life in Kampuchea").
- S/13591 (A/34/628), S/13592 (A/34/629), S/13594 (A/34/633). Letters of 29 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statements of 26 and 28 October and report issued by Ministry of Information on developments during October 1979).
- S/13597 (A/34/636). Letter of 23 October from Thailand.
- S/13600 (A/34/643). Letter of 1 November from Viet Nam (transmitting 3 documents published in August 1979 by "People's Revolutionary Tribunal of People's Republic of Kampuchea" as evidence of China's military involvement in Kampuchea).
- S/13602 (A/34/644). Letter of 1 November from Thailand.
- S/13603 (A/34/645). Letter of 1 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting letter of 13 September 1979 from Vietnamese soldier as testimony to crimes committed by Viet Nam against Kampuchea).
- S/13606 (A/34/648). Letter of 2 November from Viet Nam (transmitting extract from China-Kampuchea talks of 29 September 1977).
- S/13607 (A/34/651). Letter of 5 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting press release of 3 November 1979 issued by Ministry of Information).
- A/34/652. Letter of 5 November from Viet Nam (transmitting statement by "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea").
- S/13610 (A/34/660). Letter of 7 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting telegram of 30 October 1979 from President of State Presidium).
- S/13628 (A/34/682). Letter of 13 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report issued by Ministry of Information on developments during October 1979).
- S/13631 (A/34/692). Letter of 16 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting press release of 14 November 1979 from Ministry of Information).
- S/13633 (A/34/701). Letter of 20 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 13 November 1979 by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13638 (A/34/710). Letter of 22 November from Democratic

- Kampuchea (transmitting statement concerning "crimes of genocide committed by Vietnamese aggressors Kampuchea").
- S/13642 (A/34/715). Letter of 23 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report issued by Ministry of Information on developments during October and November 1979)
- S/13643 (A/34/718). Letter of 23 November from Viet Nam (transmitting news report published on 22 November 1979 by "Information Agency of People's Republic of Kampuchea").
- S/13647 (A/34/722). Letter of 23 November from Thailand. S/13649 (A/34/725). Letter of 26 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement by head of delegation of Democratic Kampuchea at Regional Preparatory Confer-
- of Democratic Kampuchea at Regional Preparatory Conference for World Conference of United Nations Decade for Women, New Delhi, India, 5-9 November 1979).
- S/13654 (A/34/732). Letter of 28 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 24 November 1979).
- S/13655 (A/34/733). Letter of 28 November from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 24 November 1979 by "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea").
- S/13663 (A/34/759). Letter of 30 November from Democratic Kampuchea.
- S/13683 (A/34/804). Letter of 4 December from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 2 December 1979).
- A/34/817. Letter of 6 December from Viet Nam (transmitting extracts from address by "President of People's Republic of Kampuchea" on 1 December 1979 on occasion of first anniversary of founding of "United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea").
- S/13684 (A/34/818). Letter of 6 December from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 3 December 1979 by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/836. Letter of 12 December from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 10 December by UNICEF Regional Director of Information and statement of 1 December 1979 by Director of Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM)).
- A/34/849. Letter of 17 December from Malaysia (transmitting joint statement issued at end of informal meeting of Foreign Ministers of Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), 14 December 1979, Kuala Lumpur).
- S/13707 (A/35/53). Letter of 21 December from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report issued by Ministry of Information on developments during November and December 1979).
- A/35/54. Letter of 21 December from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 18 December 1979 by "spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea").
- S/13709 (A/35/56). Letter of 27 December from Thailand.
 S/13722 (A/35/58). Letter of 27 December from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting press communiqué on Congress of Standing Committee of Assembly of People's Representatives of Kampuchea, Government of Democratic Kampuchea and representatives of Democratic Kampuchea National Army and of various governmental departments, 15-17 December 1979).

China and Viet Nam

- COMMUNICATIONS (20 JANUARY-23 FEBRUARY)
- S/13049. Letter of 20 January from China (transmitting notes of 18 and 19 January 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Embassy of Viet Nam in China).
- S/13054. Letter of 25 January from Viet Nam (transmitting note of 20 January and account of protest of 19 January 1979 by Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Embassy of China in Viet Nam).
- S/13077. Letter of 10 February from Viet Nam (transmitting message of same date from Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs).
- S/13078. Letter of 12 February from China (transmitting note of 10 February 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Embassy of Viet Nam in China).

- S/13086. Letter of 15 February from China.
- S/13088. Letter of 16 February from China (transmitting note of same date from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Embassy of Viet Nam in China).
- S/13093 (A/34/89). Letter of 16 February from Viet Nam (transmitting memorandum of 14 February 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13094. Letter of 17 February from China (transmitting statement issued by Xinhua News Agency on same date).
- S/13095. Letter of 17 February from Viet Nam (transmitting message of same date from Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/90. Letter of 17 February from Viet Nam (transmitting message of same date from Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/91. Letter of 17 February from China (transmitting statement issued by Xinhua News Agency on same date).
- S/13097 (A/34/92). Letter of 17 February from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of same date).
- S/13099. Letter of 18 February from USSR (transmitting statement of same date).
- S/13100. Letter of 19 February from Mongolia (transmitting statement of 18 February 1979).
- S/13102. Letter of 20 February from Hungary (transmitting statement of 19 February 1979).
- S/13103. Letter of 20 February from Czechoslovakia (transmitting statement of 18 February 1979).
- S/13106. Letter of 20 February from Indonesia (transmitting statement of same date by Chairman of Standing Committee of Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)).
- S/13108. Letter of 21 February from Poland (transmitting statement of 18 February 1979).
- S/13109. Letter of 22 February from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting declaration of 19 February 1979 by Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13110. Letter of 21 February from Bulgaria (transmitting statement of 18 February 1979).
- S/13114. Letter of 23 February from Australia, Canada and New Zealand requesting urgent consideration by Security Council of situation in South-East Asia.

SECURITY COUNCIL MEETINGS (23-28 FEBRUARY)

Security Council, meetings 2114-2118.

- S/13111. Letter of 22 February from Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom and United States (request to convene Council).
- S/13112. Letter of 22 February from Japan (request to convene Council).
- S/13116. Letter of 23 February from Viet Nam (transmitting letter of same date from "Minister for Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea" to President of Security Council).
- S/13117. Czechoslovakia and USSR: draft resolution.
- S/13119. China: draft resolution.

COMMUNICATIONS (1-15 MARCH)

- S/13129. Letter of 1 March from China (transmitting note of same date from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Embassy of Viet Nam in China).
- S/13133. Letter of 2 March from USSR (transmitting statement of same date).
- S/13134 (A/34/104). Letter of 3 March from Viet Nam (transmitting note of 2 March 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China).
- S/13137 (A/34/106). Letter of 5 March from China (transmitting statement issued on same date by Xinhua News Agency).
- S/13138. Letter of 5 March from Mongolia (transmitting statement issued on 3 March 1979 by Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13142. Telegram of 5 March from President of Haiti.

- S/13144 (A/34/107), S/13161 (A/34/118). Letters of 6 and 12 March from Viet Nam (transmitting statements of 5 and 11 March 1979 by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13174 (A/34/121). Letter of 15 March from Viet Nam (Transmitting note of 15 March 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China).

SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (16 MARCH)

Security Council, meeting 2129.

S/13162. Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thai land: draft resolution.

COMMUNICATIONS (22 MARCH-21 DECEMBER)

- S/13186 (A/34/127). Letter of 22 March from Viet Nam (transmitting statement and note, both of 21 March 1979, from Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13199 (A/34/135). Letter of 27 March from Lao People's Democratic Republic (transmitting letter of 18 March from Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Secretary-General, attaching statement of 6 March and letter and note verbale of 7 and 15 March 1979 to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China).
- S/13200 (A/34/137). Letter of 28 March from China (transmitting notes of 19 and 26 March from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam).
- S/13202 (A/34/139). Letter of 28 March from Viet Nam (transmitting note of 27 March 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China).
- S/13209 (A/34/154). Letter of 30 March from China (transmitting letters to Secretary-General: (1) letter of 22 March, attaching memorandum and note of 10 and 14 March to Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic; and (2) letter of 26 March 1979).
- S/13212 (A/34/157). Letter of 1 April from China (transmitting note of 31 March 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam).
- S/13222 (A/34/164). Letter of 4 April from Viet Nam (transmitting note of same date from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China).
- S/13231 (A/34/167). Letter of 9 April from China (transmitting note of 6 April 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam).
- S/13233 (A/34/169). Letter of 9 April from Viet Nam (transmitting note of 7 April 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China).
- S/13234 (A/34/170). Letter of 9 April from Viet Nam (transmitting memorandum of 15 March 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13250 (A/34/185). Letter of 16 April from China (transmitting note of 13 April 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Embassy of Viet Nam in China).
- S/13255 (A/34/189). Letter of 18 April from China (transmitting memorandum outlining talk between Vice-Premier of China and Premier of Viet Nam on 10 June 1977).
- S/13257 (A/34/201). Letter of 18 April from Viet Nam (transmitting proposal put forward by Viet Nam at first plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, Hanoi, 18 April 1979)
- S/13271 (A/34/210). Letter of 25 April from China (transmitting speeches by Chinese delegation on arrival at Hanoi on 14 April and at first plenary meeting of China–Viet Nam negotiations, 18 April 1979).
- S/13274 (A/34/211). Letter of 26 April from Lao People's Democratic Republic (transmitting letter of same date from Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs to Secretary-General).
- S/13275 (A/34/212). Letter of 26 April from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 2nd plenary meeting of China–Viet Nam negotiations, 26 April 1979).
- S/13278 (A/34/213). Letter of 26 April from China (transmit-

- ting principles proposed by Chinese delegation at 2nd plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 26 April 1979)
- S/13294 (A/34/219). Letter of 3 May from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 2nd plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 26 April 1979).
- S/13299 (A/34/222). Letter of 7 May from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 3rd plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 4 May 1979).
- S/13302 (A/34/224). Letter of 7 May from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 3rd plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 4 May 1979)
- S/13318 (A/34/235). Letter of 14 May from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 4th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 12 May 1979).
- S/13328 (A/34/254). Letter of 16 May from Viet Nam (transmitting statement and speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 4th plenary meeting of China–Viet Nam negotiations, 12 May 1979).
- S/13329 (A/34/255). Letter of 16 May from Viet Nam (transmitting communiqué issued on 15 May 1979 by "Committee for Investigation into Crimes of Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists during Their War against Viet Nam").
- S/13339 (A/34/269). Letter of 21 May from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 5th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 18 May 1979).
- S/13340 (A/34/270). Note verbale of 21 May from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 5th plenary meeting of China–Viet Nam negotiations, 18 May 1979).
- S/13407 (A/34/327). Letter of 20 June from China (transmitting statement of 16 June 1979 by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13411 (A/34/332). Letter of 25 June from Lao People's Democratic Republic.
- S/13420 (A/34/341). Letter of 28 June from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 6th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 28 June 1979).
- S/13434 (A/34/351). Letter of 3 July from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 6th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 28 June 1979)
- S/13440 (A/34/355). Letter of 5 July from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 7th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 5 July 1979).
- S/13449 (A/34/364). Letter of 11 July from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 7th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 5 July 1979).
- S/13459 (A/34/369). Letter of 18 July from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 8th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 18 July 1979).
- S/13463 (A/34/376). Letter of 20 July from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 8th plenary meeting of China–Viet Nam negotiations, 18 July 1979).
- S/13477 (A/34/390). Letter of 30 July from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 9th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 30 July 1979).
- S/13481 (A/34/394). Letter of 31 July from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 9th plenary meeting of China–Viet Nam negotiations, 30 July 1979).
- S/13494 (A/34/412). Letter of 15 August from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 10th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 14 August 1979).
- S/13495 (A/34/413). Letter of 15 August from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 10th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 14 August 1979).
- S/13523 (A/34/447). Letter of 29 August from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 11th

- plenary meeting of. China-Viet Nam negotiations, 29 August 1979).
- S/13527 (A/34/451). Letter of 5 September from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 11th plenary meeting of China–Viet Nam negotiations, 29 August 1979).
- S/13550 (A/34/508). Letter of 20 September from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 12th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 20 September 1979).
- S/13554 (A/34/513). Letter of 25 September from Viet Nam (transmitting memorandum issued on 22 September 1979 by Press and Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13558 (A/34/516). Letter of 26 September from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 12th plenary meeting of China–Viet Nam negotiations, 20 September 1979).
- S/13565 (A/34/541). Letter of 1 October from Viet Nam (transmitting copy of white book entitled Viet Nam's Sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagos, made public on 27 September 1979 by Press and Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13569 (A/34/553). Letter of 9 October from Viet Nam (transmitting white paper entitled "The Truth about Viet Nam-China Relations over the Last 30 Years," issued by Ministry of Foreign Affairs in September 1979).
- S/13583 (A/34/606). Letter of 19 October from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 13th plenary meeting of China–Viet Nam negotiations, 19 October 1979).
- S/13588 (A/34/615). Letter of 24 October from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 13th plenary meeting of China–Viet Nam negotiations, 19 October 1979).
- S/13639 (A/34/711). Letter of 21 November from China (transmitting note of 20 November 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Embassy of Viet Nam in China).
- S/13641 (A/34/713). Letter of 23 November from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 14th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 22 November 1979).
- S/13653 (A/34/731). Letter of 28 November from China (transmitting 3 articles published on 14, 20 and 25 November 1979 by People's Daily and Xinhua commentators concerning China-Viet Nam relations).
- S/13682 (A/34/800). Letter of 1 December from Viet Nam (transmitting letter of same date from Minister of State in charge of Foreign Affairs to Secretary-General and to President of 34th session of General Assembly).
- S/13700 (A/35/51). Letter of 20 December from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 15th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 19 December 1979).
- S/13701 (A/35/52). Letter of 21 December from China (transmitting note of 18 December 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Embassy of Viet Nam in China).
- A/C.1/34/8. Letter of 2 November from Viet Nam (transmitting memorandum of 28 October 1979 from Press and Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- A/C.1/34/9. Letter of 23 November from Viet Nam (transmitting note of 20 November 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China).

Communications concerning

sovereignty over coastal islands

- S/13250 (A/34/185). Letter of 16 April from China (transmitting note of 13 April 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Embassy of Viet Nam in China).
- S/13565 (A/34/541). Letter of 1 October from Viet Nam (transmitting copy of white book entitled Viet Nam's Sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagos,

- made public on 27 September 1979 by Press and Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13640 (A/34/712). Letter of 22 November from China (transmitting document entitled "Some documentary evidence showing that the Vietnamese Government recognized the Xisha and Nansha Islands as Chinese territory").
- S/13682 (A/34/800). Letter of 1 December from Viet Nam (transmitting letter of same date to Secretary-General and to President of 34th session of General Assembly).
- A/C.1/34/7. Letter of 1 November from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 3 September 1979 by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

Communication from Viet Nam

concerning its territorial sea

S/13513 (A/34/438). Letter of 23 August from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 21 August 1979 by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

Additional communications

- A/C.3/34/1. Letter of 4 October from Viet Nam (transmitting indictment presented by "Public Prosecutor to People's Revolutionary Tribunal of People's Republic of Kampuchea," Phnom Penh, August 1979).
- A/C.3/3412. Letter of 8 October from Viet Nam (transmitting report on crimes against national minorities).
- A/34/491. Letter of 17 September from Viet Nam (transmitting "Judgement of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of the People's Republic of Kampuchea held in Phnom Penh from 15 to 19 August 1979").
- A/34/559. Letter of 8 October from Viet Nam (transmitting report of delegation of International Association of Democratic Lawyers and statements by lawyers and jurists before People's Revolutionary Tribunal, Phnom Penh).
- A/34/568. Letter of 11 October from Viet Nam (transmitting investigation report, August 1979).
- A/34/569. Letter of 12 October from Viet Nam (transmitting report on crime committed against religions and believers in Kampuchea).

The situation in Kampuchea

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Approval of the agenda item

General Assembly—34th session General Committee, meeting 2. Plenary meeting 4.

A/34/191. Letter of 17 August from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (request for inclusion of item in agenda entitled "The situation in Kampuchea"). A/34/250. First report of General Committee, para. 22.

Question of credentials

General Assembly—34th session Plenary meetings 2-4.

A/33/558 (S/13061). Letter of 31 January from Viet Nam.
A/33/559 (S/13063), S/13090, A/34/136. Letters of 2 and
16 February and 27 March from Viet Nam (transmitting telegram of 27 January, message of 16 February and letter of
26 March 1979 from "Minister for Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea").

A/34/162 (S/13219). Letter of 3 April from Viet Nam.

A/34/173 (S/13237). Letter of 10 April from Lao People's Democratic Republic.

A/34/202 (S/13259). Note verbale of 19 April from USSR. A/34/209 (S/13265). Letter of 17 April from Cuba.

A/34/225 (S/13303). Note verbale of 4 May from Czechoslovakia.

A/34/256 (S/13330). Note verbale of 16 May from German Democratic Republic.

A/34/267 (S/13337). Note verbale of 18 May from Mongolia. A/34/274 (S/13343). Note verbale of 18 May from Bulgaria. A/34/347. Letter of 29 June from Poland.

A/34/460. Letter of 10 September from Viet Nam (transmitting message of 7 September 1979 from "Minister for Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea" to President of 34th session of General Assembly and to Secretary-General).

A/34/469. Note verbale of 14 September from USSR.

A/34/472. Letter of 17 September from Viet Nam (transmitting message of 16 September 1979 from "President of People's Revolutionary Council of People's Republic of Kampuchea").

A/34/473. Letter of 17 September from Viet Nam.

A/34/475. Letter of 17 September from Lao People's Democratic Republic.

A/34/487. Letter of 18 September from Czechoslovakia.

A/34/488. Letter of 18 September from German Democratic Republic.

A/34/502. Letter of 19 September from Hungary.

A/34/503. Letter of 20 September from Viet Nam (transmitting message of 19 September 1979 from "Minister for Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea").

A/34/507. Letter of 19 September from Ukrainian SSR.

A/34/510. Note verbale of 21 September from Byelorussian SSR.

A/34/L.2. Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam: draft resolution.

A/34/1.3 and Add.1. Benin, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, India, Madagascar, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone: amendment to draft resolution recommended by Credentials Committee in A/34/500.

A/34/500. First report of Credentials Committee: draft resolution orally proposed by Committee Chairman.

Resolution 34/2 A, by which the General Assembly approved the first report of the Credentials Committee, as recommended by Committee, A/34/500, adopted by Assembly on 21 September 1979, meeting 4, by recorded vote of 71 to 35, with 34 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR. USSR. Viet Nam

Abstaining: Austria, Bahrain, Botswana, Burundi, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Ghana, Iran, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia.

General aspects

General Assembly—34th session Plenary meetings 62-67.

A/34/59 (S/13024). Letter of 11 January from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statements of 2 and 5 January 1979).

A/34/61 (S/13031). Letter of 13 January from Viet Nam (transmitting telegram from 7th Presidium of Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Hanoi, 13-15 January 1979).

A/34/62 (S/13032). Letter of 15 January from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 11 January 1979).

A/34/89 (S/13093). Letter of 16 February from Viet Nam (transmitting memorandum of 14 February 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

A/34/92 (S/13097). Letter of 17 February from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of same date).

A/34/94 (S/13101). Letter of 20 February from Viet Nam (transmitting Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation between Viet Nam and "People's Republic of Kampuchea," done at Phnom Penh, 18 February 1979).

A/34/104 (S/13134). Letter of 3 March from Viet Nam (transmitting note of 2 March 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China).

A/34/106 (S/13137). Letter of 5 March from China (transmitting statement issued on same date by Xinhua News Agency).

A/34/107 (S/13144) A/34/118 (S/13161). Letters of 6 and 12 March from Viet Nam (transmitting statements of 5 and 11 March 1979 by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

A/34/121 (S/13174). Letter of 15 March from Viet Nam (transmitting note of same date from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China).

A/34/123 (S/13179). Letter of 19 March from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments during period 3-8 March 1979).

A/34/127 (S/13186). Letter of 22 March from Viet Nam (transmitting statement and note, both of 21 March 1979, from Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

A/34/128 (S/13188). Letter of 22 March from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments during period 9-13 March 1979).

A/34/132 (S/13193). Letter of 26 March from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 23 March 1979 by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

A/34/134 (S/13198). Letter of 27 March from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorials by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).

A/34/135 (S/13199). Letter of 27 March from Lao People's Democratic Republic (transmitting letter of 18 March from Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Secretary-General, attaching statement of 6 March and letter and note verbale of 7 and 15 March 1979 to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China).

A/34/137 (S/13200). Letter of 28 March from China (transmitting notes of 19 and 26 March from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam).

A/34/139 (S/13202). Letter of 28 March from Viet Nam (transmitting note of 27 March 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China).

A/34/140 (S/13203). Letter of 28 March from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments during period 14-18 March 1979).

A/34/154 (S/13209). Letter of 30 March from China (transmitting letters to Secretary-General: (1) letter of 22 March, attaching memorandum and note of 10 and 14 March to Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic; and (2) letter of 26 March 1979).

A/34/156 (S/13211). Letter of 2 April from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments during period 19-26 March 1979).

- A/34/157 (S/13212). Letter of 1 April from China (transmitting note of 31 March 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam).
- A/34/163 (S/13220). Letter of 4 April from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorial by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/164 (S/13222). Letter of 4 April from Viet Nam (transmitting note of same date from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China).
- A/34/165 (S/13227). Letter of 6 April from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorial by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/167 (S/13231). Letter of 9 April from China (transmitting note of 6 April 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam).
- A/34/168 (S/13232). Letter of 9 April from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments during period 27-29 March 1979).
- A/34/169 (S/13233). Letter of 9 April from Viet Nam (transmitting note of 7 April 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China).
- A/34/170 (S/13234). Letter of 9 April from Viet Nam (transmitting memorandum of 15 March 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/172 (S/13236). Letter of 10 April from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorial by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/174 (S/13238). Letter of 10 April from Democratic Kampuchea.
- A/34/176 (S/13240). Letter of 11 April from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting message of 29 March 1979 from Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs to Ministers for Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries).
- A/34/180 (S/13245). Letter of 12 April from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments during period 30 March-6 April 1979).
- A/34/181 (S/13246). Letter of 13 April from Democratic Kampuchea.
- A/34/185 (S/13250). Letter of 16 April from China (transmitting note of 13 April 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Embassy of Viet Nam in China).
- A/34/189 (S/13255). Letter of 18 April from China (transmitting memorandum outlining talk between Vice Premier of China and Premier of Viet Nam on 10 June 1977).
- A/34/201 (S/13257). Letter of 18 April from Viet Nam (transmitting proposal put forward by Viet Nam at first plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, Hanoi, 18 April 1979)
- A/34/206 (S/13262). Letter of 20 April from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 16 April 1979 by President of State Presidium on 4th anniversary of establishment of Democratic Kampuchea on 17 April 1975).
- A/34/210 (S/13271). Letter of 25 April from China (transmitting speeches by Chinese delegation on arrival at Hanoi on 14 April and at first plenary meeting of China–Viet Nam negotiations, 18 April 1979).
- A/34/211 (S/13274). Letter of 26 April from Lao People's Democratic Republic (transmitting letter of same date from Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs to Secretary-General).
- A/34/212 (S/13275). Letter of 26 April from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 2nd plenary meeting of China–Viet Nam negotiations, 26 April 1979).
- A/34/213 (S/13278). Letter of 26 April from China (transmitting principles proposed by Chinese delegation at 2nd plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 26 April 1979).
- A/34/215 (S/13286). Letter of 30 April from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report on developments during period 7-15 April 1979).
- A/34/217 (S/13290). Letter of 2 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of news broadcast by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/218 (S/13293). Letter of 3 May from Democratic Kam-

- puchea (transmitting editorial of 23 April 1979 by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/219 (S/13294). Letter of 3 May from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 2nd plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 26 April 1979).
- A/34/222 (S/13299). Letter of 7 May from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 3rd plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 4 May 1979).
- A/34/223 (S/13300). Letter of 7 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting commentary by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/224 (S/13302). Letter of 7 May from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 3rd plenary meeting of China–Viet Nam negotiations, 4 May 1979).
- A/34/226 (S/13306). Letter of 9 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments during period 15-22 April 1979).
- A/34/230 (S/13311) A/34/233 (S/13314). Letters of 10 and 11 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorial and commentary by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/235 (S/13318). Letter of 14 May from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 4th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 12 May 1979).
- A/34/236 (S/13319). Letter of 14 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments during period 23 April-1 May 1979).
- A/34/239 (S/13323), A/34/253 (S/13327). Letters of 15 and 16 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting commentaries by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/254 (S/13328). Letter of 16 May from Viet Nam (transmitting statement and speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 4th plenary meeting of China–Viet Nam negotiations, 12 May 1979).
- A/34/255 (S/13329). Letter of 16 May from Viet Nam (transmitting communique issued on 15 May 1979 by "Committee for Investigation into Crimes of Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists during Their War against Viet Nam").
- A/34/257 (S/13333). Letter of 17 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting commentary by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/260 (S/13336). Letter of 18 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting press release of 13 May 1979).
- A/34/268 (S/13338). Letter of 21 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting commentary by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/269 (S/13339). Letter of 21 May from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 5th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 18 May 1979).
- A/34/270 (S/13340). Note verbale of 21 May from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 5th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 18 May 1979).
- A/34/272 (S/13342), A/34/280 (S/13352), A/34/283 (S/13353). Letters of 22, 25 and 29 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorials and commentary by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/287 (S/13358). Letter of 30 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report on developments during April and May 1979).
- A/34/291 (S/13367), A/34/292 (S/13370). Letters of 31 May and 1 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorial and commentary by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/294 (S/13374). Letter of 4 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments between 24 April and 20 May 1979).
- A/34/297 (S/13375), A/34/299 (S/13377) A/34/30: (S/13380). Letters of 5, 6 and 7 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorial and commentaries by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/302 (S/13383). Letter of 8 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments between 30 April and 21 May 1979).

- A/34/305 (S/13386). Letter of 11 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement by spokesman for delegation of Democratic Kampuchea at Colombo, Sri Lanka, on 7 June 1979).
- A/34/307 (S/13389). Letter of 12 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments between 3 May and 2 June 1979).
- A/34/310 (S/13390), A/34/315 (S/13393), A/34/318 (S/13395) A/34/324 (S/13400), A/34/325 (S/13401). Letters of 13, 14, 15, 18 and 19 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting commentaries and editorials by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/326 (S/13404). Letter of 20 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting telegram of 16 June 1979 from Prime Minister to Prime Minister of Thailand).
- A/34/327 (S/13407). Letter of 20 June from China (transmitting statement of 16 June 1979 by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/328 (S/13408). Letter of 21 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting commentary by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/331 (S/13409). Letter of 25 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting message of 23 June 1979 from Chairman of State Presidium).
- A/34/332 (S/13411). Letter of 25 June from Lao People's Democratic Republic.
- A/34/335 (S/13414). Letter of 26 June from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments during period 8 May-13 June 1979).
- A/34/341 (S/13420). Letter of 28 June from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 6th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 28 June 1979).
- A/34/352 (S/13436). Letter of 5 July from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorial by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/354 (S/13439). Letter of 6 July from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments during period 14-26 June 1979).
- A/34/355 (S/13440). Letter of 5 July from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 7th plenary meeting of China–Viet Nam negotiations, 5 July 4 979).
- A/34/358 (S/13442). Letter of 9 July from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting summary of developments between early May and 20 June 1979).
- A/34/363 (S/13448). Letter of 11 July from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting commentary by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/364 (S/13449). Letter of 11 July from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 7th plenary meeting of China–Viet Nam negotiations, 5 July 1979).
- A/34/366 (S/13454). Letter of 16 July from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report on developments between mid-May and 4 July 1979 in areas temporarily controlled by Viet Nam).
- A/34/368 (S/13458). Letter of 18 July from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 17 July 1979 on refugee problem).
- A/34/369 (S/13459). Letter of 18 July from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 8th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 18 July 1979).
- A/34/375 (S/13462). Letter of 20 July from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting communique of 16 July 1979 from High Command of Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea).
- A/34/376 (S/13463). Letter of 20 July from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 8th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 18 July 1979).
- A/34/381 (S/13466). Letter of 24 July from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting declaration from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, appeal to all Vietnamese people and appeal from Ministry of Information, all of 17 July 1979).
- A/34/383 (S/13470). Letter of 26 July from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report issued by Ministry of Information on developments between 25 May and 8 July 1979).

- A/34/390 (S/13477). Letter of 30 July from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 9th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 30 July 1979).
- A/34/394 (S/13481). Letter of 31 July from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 9th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 30 July 1979)
- A/34/396 (S/13483). Letter of 2 August from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report issued by Ministry of Information on developments between 14 June and 20 July 1979).
- A/34/399 (S/13484). Letter of 3 August from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting editorial and commentary by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/400 (S/13487). Letter of 6 August from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 2 August 1979 by Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding representation of Democratic Kampuchea at 6th Summit Conference of Non-Aliened Countries in Havana, Cuba).
- A/34/402 (S/13489). Letter of 7 August from Viet Nam.
- A/34/412 (S/13494). Letter of 15 August from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 10th plenary meeting of China–Viet Nam negotiations, 14 August 1979).
- A/34/413 (S/13495). Letter of 15 August from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 10th plenary meeting of China–Viet Nam negotiations, 14 August 1979).
- A/34/417 (S/13498). Letter of 16 August from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 10 August 1979 by Press and Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/423 (S/13502). Letter of 17 August from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting article by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/426 (S/13504). Letter of 20 August from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report issued by Ministry of Information on developments between 7 June and 16 July 1979).
- A/34/437 (S/13512). Letter of 23 August from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 20 August 1979 by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/438 (S/13513). Letter of 23 August from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 21 August 1979 by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/446 (S/13522). Letter of 30 August from Viet Nam (transmitting joint statement by Viet Nam and "delegation of United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea and People's Revolutionary Council of People's Republic of Kampuchea" at end of latter's visit to Viet Nam, 22-25 August 1979).
- A/34/447 (S/13523). Letter of 29 August from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 11th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 29 August 1979)
- A/34/448 (S/13524). Letter of 3 September from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting news broadcast by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique).
- A/34/451 (S/13527). Letter of 5 September from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 11th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 29 August 1979).
- A/34/454 (S/13529). Letter of 6 September from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 21 August 1979 by Chairman of State Presidium).
- A/34/459 (S/13531). Letter of 7 September from Viet Nam (transmitting communique of 25 August 1979 from "Commission of Inquiry into Chinese Hegemonistic Expansionists' Crime of Aggression").
- A/34/461 (S/13533), A/34/489 (S/13543). Letters of 10 and 18 September from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting press releases issued on 7 and 16 September 1979 by Ministry of Information).
- A/34/508 (S/13550). Letter of 20 September from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 12th

- plenary meeting. of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 20 September 1979).
- A/34/513 (S/13554). Letter of 25 September from Viet Nam (transmitting memorandum issued on 22 September 1979 by Press and Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/514 (S/13555). Letter of 25 September from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting article by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique on Vietnamese troop movements towards Kampuchea-Thailand border).
- A/34/515 (S/13556). Letter of 26 September from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report issued by Ministry of Information on developments during September 1979).
- A/34/516 (S/13558). Letter of 26 September from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 12th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 20 September 1979).
- A/34/530 (S/13562). Letter of 27 September from Viet Nam (transmitting declaration of 26 September 1979 by Minister for Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/537 (S/13563). Letter of 2 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 29 September 1979 issued by Press and Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/539 (S/13564). Letter of 3 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting preliminary figures of operations on various fronts during first two weeks of September 1979).
- A/34/541 (S/13565). Letter of 1 October from Viet Nam (transmitting copy of white book entitled Viet Nam's Sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagos, made public on 27 September 1979 by Press and Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/545 (S/13567). Letter of 5 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report issued by Ministry of Information on developments during September 1979).
- A/34/550 (S/13568). Letter of 8 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 3 October 1979 by Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/553 (S/13569). Letter of 9 October from Viet Nam (transmitting white paper entitled "The Truth about Viet Nam-China Relations over the Last 30 Years," issued by Ministry of Foreign Affairs in September 1979).
- A/34/555 (S/13570). Letter of 8 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of same date to 34th session of General Assembly).
- A/34/573 (S/13573). Letter of 12 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting press release issued on 11 October 1979 by Ministry of Information).
- A/34/580 (S/13575). Letter of 16 October from Thailand.
- A/34/581 (S/13576). Letter of 16 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report issued by Ministry of Information on developments during September 1979).
- A/34/602 (S/13579). Letter of 18 October from Viet Nam (transmitting news reports published by "Information Agency of People's Republic of Kampuchea").
- A/34/606 (S/13583). Letter of 19 October from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 13th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 19 October 1970).
- A/34/609 (S/13584). Letter of 22 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report issued by Ministry of Information on developments during August and September 1979).
- A/34/610 (S/13585). Letter of 23 October from Thailand. A/34/614 (S/13587). Letter of 24 October from Democratic
- A/34/614 (S/13587). Letter of 24 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 22 October 1979).
- A/34/615 (S/13588). Letter of 24 October from Viet Nam (transmitting speech by head of Vietnamese delegation at 13th plenary meeting of China–Viet Nam negotiations, 19 October 1979).
- A/34/621 (S/13589) and Add.1. Letter of 26 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting document entitled "Crimes of the Hanoi authorities against Kampuchea and against humanity") and letter of 28 November.

- A/34/628 (S/13591), A/34/629 (S/13592) A/34/633 (S/13594). Letters of 29 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statements of 26 and 28 October and report issued by Ministry of Information on developments during October 1979).
- A/34/636 (S/13597). Letter of 23 October from Thailand.
- A/34/643 (S/13600). Letter of 1 November from Viet Nam (transmitting 3 documents published in August 1979 by "People's Revolutionary Tribunal of People's Republic of Kampuchea" as evidence of China's military involvement in Kampuchea).
- A/34/644 (S/13602). Letter of 1 November from Thailand.
- A/34/645 (S/13603). Letter of 1 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting letter of 13 September 1979 from Vietnamese soldier as testimony to crimes committed by Viet Nam against Kampuchea).
- A/34/648 (S/13606). Letter of 2 November from Viet Nam (transmitting extract from China-Kampuchea talks of 29 September 1977).
- A/34/651 (S/13607). Letter of 5 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting press release of 3 November 1979 issued by Ministry of Information).
- A/34/660 (S/13610). Letter of 7 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting telegram of 30 October 1979 from President of State Presidium).
- A/34/671. Letter of 12 November from Viet Nam (transmitting memorandum from Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/672. Letter of 12 November from Viet Nam (transmitting declaration of 10 November 1979 by "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea").
- A/34/682 (S/13628). Letter of 13 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report issued by Ministry of Information on developments during October 1979).
- A/34/692 (S/13631). Letter of 16 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting press release of 14 November 1979 from Ministry of Information).
- A/34/701 (S/13633). Letter of 20 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 13 November 1979 by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/710 (S/13638). Letter of 22 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement concerning "crimes of genocide committed by Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea").
- A/34/711 (S/13639). Letter of 21 November from China (transmitting note of 20 November 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Embassy of Viet Nam in China).
- A/34/712 (S/13640). Letter of 22 November from China (transmitting document entitled "Some documentary evidence showing that the Vietnamese Government recognized the Xisha and Nansha Islands as Chinese territory").
- A/34/713 (S/13641). Letter of 23 November from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 14th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 22 November 1979).
- A/34/715 (S/13642). Letter of 23 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report issued by Ministry of Information on developments during October and November 1979).
- A/34/718 (S/13643). Letter of 23 November from Viet Nam (transmitting news report published on 22 November 1979 by "Information Agency of People's Republic of Kampuchea").
- A/34/722 (S/13647). Letter of 23 November from Thailand.
- A/34/725 (S/13649). Letter of 26 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement by head of delegation of Democratic Kampuchea at Regional Preparatory Conference for World Conference of United Nations Decade for Women, New Delhi, India, 5-9 November 1979).
- A/34/731 (S/13653). Letter of 28 November from China (transmitting 3 articles published on 14, 20 and 25 November 1979 by People's Daily and Xinhua commentators concerning China-Viet Nam relations).
- A/34/732 (S/13654). Letter of 28 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 24 November 1979).

A/34/733 (S/13655). Letter of 28 November from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 24 November 1979 by "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea").

A/34/759 (S/13663). Letter of 30 November from Democratic Kampuchea.

A/34/800 (S/13682). Letter of 1 December from Viet Nam (transmitting letter of same date from Minister of State in charge of Foreign Affairs to Secretary-General and to President of 34th session of General Assembly).

A/34/804 (S/13683). Letter of 4 December from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 2 December 1979).

A/34/818 (S/13684). Letter of 6 December from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 3 December 1979 by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

A/34/L.7. Afghanistan, Angola, Grenada, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Viet Nam: draft resolution. A/34/L.7/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam: revised draft resolution.

A/34/L.13. Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Comoros, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Thailand, Upper Volta, Zaire: draft resolution.

A/34/L.13/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 25 powers and by Gambia, Nepal and Netherlands.
A/34/L.13/Rev.2. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 28 powers and by Niger and Solomon Islands.
A/34/L.38. India: draft resolution.

Resolution 34/22, as proposed by 30 powers, A/34/L.13/Rev.2, adopted by Assembly on 14 November 1979, meeting 67, by recorded vote of 91 to 21, with 29 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Dominican Republic, Finland, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Panama, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

The General Assembly,

Noting with great concern that the armed conflict in Kampuchea has escalated and is seriously threatening the peace and stability of South-East Asia,

Deeply regretting the armed intervention by outside forces in the internal affairs of Kampuchea,

Gravely alarmed that the present conflict may spill over to neighbouring countries and increase the danger of further involvement by outside Powers,

Deeply distressed by the widespread hardship and deprivation and the large-scale famine being suffered by the people of Kampuchea.

Seriously disturbed that these developments have resulted in a continuing large exodus of people from Kampuchea to neighbouring countries, thereby causing them severe problems,

Noting with deep appreciation the roles played by the United Nations and other national and international humanitarian organizations in rendering relief assistance to the civilian population of Kampuchea, and the initiative of the Secretary-General in convening the Pledging Conference for Emergency Humanitarian Relief to the People of Kampuchea, held on 5 November 1979, as well as the pledges made by the various countries at that Conference,

Convinced that a political solution which will ensure the sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea is essential for bringing about durable peace and stability in the region,

Reaffirming the right of all peoples to determine their own future free from outside interference,

Emphasizing that all States shall refrain, in their international relations, from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or independence of any State, and strictly adhere to the principles of peaceful settlement of disputes and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States.

- Strongly appeals to all States and national and international humanitarian organizations to render, on an urgent and non-discriminatory basis, humanitarian relief to the civilian population of Kampuchea, including those who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries;
- 2. Calls upon all States to take urgent measures to resettle from those countries the displaced Kampucheans;
- 3. Welcomes the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to co-ordinate relief assistance and to ensure its distribution to those for whom it is intended;
- 4. Urges all parties to the conflict to co-operate in every possible way to facilitate the humanitarian relief efforts;
- 5. Calls upon all parties to the conflict to observe fully the fundamental principles of human rights;
- 6. Further calls upon all parties to the conflict to cease all hostilities forthwith;
- 7. Calls for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and calls upon all States to refrain from all acts or threats of aggression and all forms of interference in the internal affairs of States in South-East Asia;
- 8. Urges all parties to the conflict to settle their disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
- 9. Appeals to all States to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea in order to enable its people to decide their own future and destiny free from outside interference, subversion or coercion, and to respect scrupulously the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Kampuchea;
- 10. Resolves that the people of Kampuchea should be enabled to choose democratically their own government, without outside interference, subversion or coercion;
- 11. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the situation closely and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a peaceful solution of the problem;
- 12. Also requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of holding an international conference on Kampuchea as one of the means for implementing the present resolution;

13. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea."

A/35/51 (S/13700). Letter of 20 December from China (transmitting speech by head of Chinese delegation at 15th plenary meeting of China-Viet Nam negotiations, 19 December 1979).

A/35/52 (S/13701). Letter of 21 December from China (transmitting note of 18 December 1979 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Embassy of Viet Nam in China).

A/35/53 (S/13707). Letter of 21 December from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting report issued by Ministry of Information on developments during November and December 1979).

A/35/56 (S/13709). Letter of 27 December from Thailand. A/35/58 (S/13722). Letter of 27 December from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting press communique on Congress of Standing Committee of Assembly of People's Representatives of Kampuchea, Government of Democratic Kam-

puchea and representatives of Democratic Kampuchea National Army and of various governmental departments, 15-17 December 1979).

Further communications

A/34/698 (S/13632). Letter of 19 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 16 November 1979).

A/34/706. Letter of 21 November from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 15 November 1979 by Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

A/34/716. Letter of 23 November from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 16 November 1979 by "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea").

Other documents

A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978-15 June 1979, Chapters 7 B-D and 8.

A/34/622. Letter of 22 October from Viet Nam.

A/34/641. Letter of 31 October from Democratic Kampuchea. A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 18 A, B and D (paras. 647 (a)-(d)), Chapter 19 A, B (paras. 649 (a)-(k)) and C and Chapter 22.

Relations between Iran and the United States

Communications (9 November-3 December)

In a letter dated 9 November 1979 to the President of the Security Council, the United States stated that on 4 November its Embassy in Teheran had been occupied, that its personnel were' being held by a group of Iranians, and that efforts to secure their release had failed. As that action and the support it had received violated the basis for maintenance of international peace and security, the United' States requested that the Security Council urgently consider action to secure the release of the diplomatic personnel and to restore their sanctity as well as that of the establishments.

On 9 November, the Council President made the following statement:

Following consultations among the members of the Security Council, I am authorized, as President of the Council, to express the profound concern of the Council at the prolonged detention of American diplomatic personnel in Iran. Speaking as President of the Council on behalf of the Council, and while not wishing to interfere in the internal affairs of any country, I must emphasize that the principle of the inviolability of diplomatic personnel and establishments must be respected in all cases in accordance with internationally accepted norms. Therefore, I urge in the strongest terms that the diplomatic personnel being held in Iran should be released without delay and provided protection. I further urge the Secretary-General to continue to use his good offices to assist in attaining this objective.

By a letter of 13 November, Iran transmitted a letter of that date to the Secretary-General from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which charged that the United States was striving, in connexion with a crisis which the United States had caused, to create a war psychosis in the United States and in Western countries in order to justify an attack on Iran. It considered that Iran's security and that of other countries in the area was being threatened and requested a meeting of the Security Council. It also hoped that the Secretary-General would induce the United States to abandon its hostile attitude and accede to Iran's proposals, which included recognition of the guilt of the former Shah—who was accused of crimes against the people of Iran—and restitution to Iran of property and funds belonging to him, members of his family and leading members of his régime.

Support for Iran's request for a meeting of the Council was expressed by Pakistan in a letter of 22 November to the Secretary-General from its Adviser for Foreign Affairs. Pakistan said that the meeting would afford the Council an invaluable opportunity to avert the threat of military measures and ease tension in the region.

In a letter of 25 November to the Council President, the Secretary-General referred to the grave situation which had arisen in relations between the United States and Iran. He said that the United States was deeply disturbed by the seizure of its Embassy and the detention of its personnel, in violation of international conventions, while Iran was seeking redress for injustices and abuse of human rights which, in its view, were committed by the previous régime. It was the Secretary-General's opinion that the crisis posed a serious threat to international peace and security and he therefore requested that the Security Council be convened urgently to seek a peaceful solution to the problem.

Several other communications during late November and early December to the Secretary-General or the President of the Security Council indicated the international community's concern over events in Iran.

A telegram of 27 November from the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States transmitted a declaration made by that Council on 26 November which reaffirmed the inviolability of diplomatic agents and premises and appealed to Iran to terminate occupation of the Embassy and release the hostages.

A statement containing the views of the heads of State or Government and Foreign Ministers of the nine member States of the European Community, meeting in the European Council in Dublin on 30 November, was transmitted by the representative of Ireland. The nine States appealed to Iran to respect the fundamental rights and duties of international law.

A 1 December statement by Tunisia informed the Security Council that, during a meeting with representatives of the Council of the Revolution of Iran on 23 November, Tunisia's Minister for Foreign Affairs had entreated the Iranian delegation to transmit to the leaders in Teheran Tunisia's deep concern, to urge them to reflect on the unforeseeable consequences of escalation of tension in the area and to comply with rules governing international relations.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Ivory Coast, in a message of 23 November transmitted on 3 December, associated his country with the representations to obtain evacuation of the Embassy occupied by Iranian students and to release the hostages.

On 3 December, the Latin American group of Member States at the United Nations issued a statement, transmitted by its current Chairman, Saint Lucia, in which the group reiterated adherence to the norms of international law guaranteeing the inviolability of diplomatic agents and premises and expressed profound interest that a peaceful solution be found to the situation.

A message of 22 November addressed to the President of Iran and the King of Saudi Arabia from the President of Guinea was transmitted on 30 November by Guinea, urgently requesting Iran to release the diplomats taken hostage and, at the same time, protesting against an armed seizure of the Grand Mosque of Mecca by a group of terrorists on 22 November.

On 1 December, the Iranian Minister for Foreign Affairs charged that the United States was spreading rumours predicting the possibility of terrorist acts in the United States by so-called Iranian agents, thereby trying to manipulate public opinion and influence the Security Council's deliberations. Meetings of the Security Council (27 November-4 December)

The Security Council, at five meetings held from 27 November to 4 December, considered, in response to the Secretary-General's letter, of 25 November, the situation which had arisen in relations between the United States and Iran.

The representatives of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iran, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, the Netherlands, Panama, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Yugoslavia and Zaire were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

Opening consideration of the item on 27 November, the Secretary-General called upon Iran and the United States to exercise maximum restraint and refrain from any action which might further inflame the situation.

The President of the Security Council reiterated the Council's previous appeal of 9 November for release and protection of United States diplomatic personnel detained in Iran. He also drew the Council's attention to a request by Iran in a letter of 27 November that the deliberations be postponed. Iran had emphasized the importance of convening the Council before the holy days of Tassua and Ashura, days of mourning revered in many Islamic countries, including Iran. Out of respect for these holy days and considering the sensitivity of the issues, it was Iran's view that a Council meeting during this time would be neither opportune nor productive. Iran would be prepared to participate in a full debate in the Council as of the evening of 1 December, when its Foreign Minister was scheduled to arrive in New York.

After consultations, the President announced that the Council had agreed to adjourn.

On resuming its consideration of the item on 1 December, the Council was informed by the President that Iran did not intend to be present.

Opening the debate, the representative of the United States said that the situation in Teheran had a feature unlike any other assaults on diplomatic ties that bound the world, for the Iranian Government had defended the violence which held at least 50 Americans hostage in the United States Embassy. He said that this was intolerable and insisted that United States personnel be released and its premises restored, adding that those were not negotiable matters. The United States, however, was not deaf to voices in Iran which cried out against past wrongs and asked for understanding, he continued. His country remained ready, once the hostages were released, to discuss differences existing between the two countries and to seek their resolution.

The general view expressed in the Council

was that continued occupation of the United States Embassy in Teheran and detention of its personnel constituted a serious violation of the fundamental principles of international law and diplomatic practice.

While expressing understanding for the desire of the Iranian people to obtain redress with respect to past grievances and recognizing their right to determine freely their own national and cultural identity, it was generally felt that the issues should be resolved peacefully through procedures to be devised within the framework of international law. All speakers, including Council members, urged that the hostages be released and allowed to return safely to their country.

Norway, on behalf of the Nordic countries, expressed deep concern over the fate of the hostages. These States were joined by Gabon, Portugal and the USSR, which stated that the holding of such personnel violated the April 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. Gabon pledged support for any Council initiative which might lead to release of the hostages and end the conflict between Iran and the United States. Czechoslovakia, however, cautioned that a hasty, incorrect step by the Council might have a negative effect and threaten world peace.

Bolivia regretted Iran's decision not to participate in the Council's deliberations, but felt that Iran's image and negotiating position would be improved if its leaders were to respond favourably to the urgent appeals of the international community. Bangladesh said that, in the absence of Iran, the Secretary-General should assure the Iranian Government that its case, if presented to the Council, would receive full and fair consideration. Zambia called for bilateral negotiations under the Secretary-General's auspices. Nigeria believed that Iran's grievances would be properly addressed in suitable forums once it heeded the Council's appeal, while for the United Kingdom, release of the hostages was an essential precondition of the peaceful resolution of the remaining issues between Iran and the United States. Jamaica expressed similar views.

China expressed appreciation for the Secretary-General's initiative and said that, although there should be no interference in the internal affairs of other countries, principles guiding international relations and accepted diplomatic immunities should be universally respected.

Kuwait proposed creation of a consultative body that might assist in identifying human rights violations under the previous régime in Iran.

Among the non-members of the Council, Zaire cautioned that the third world would be the first to suffer if respect for international law were disregarded, while Egypt was concerned at the adverse propaganda which Islam, a religion of justice and tolerance, was receiving as a result of the events in Iran.

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands joined the appeal for early release of the hostages and for fulfilment by Iran of its international obligations, no matter what its grievances.

It would be tragic, said the Federal Republic of Germany, if the struggle for justice of the Iranian people were to make them insensitive to violations of the most fundamental principles of international law. Spain added that persistence in the current situation would erode the credibility of the political process in Iran.

Yugoslavia said freeing the hostages would contribute to establishment of constructive relations between Iran and the United States, to the solving of the broader issues raised by Iran and to further affirmation of the Iranian revolution.

While also appealing for the hostages' release, Malawi urged the United States to withdraw its weaponry from the vicinity; Swaziland stressed the need to avoid a confrontation which could have disastrous consequences. Speaking in like manner, Mauritius urged Iran to refrain from actions which would isolate it from the international community.

During consultations among members of the Council, a draft resolution was prepared and, on 4 December, the Council unanimously adopted it as resolution 457(1979).

By the resolution, the Council expressed deep concern at the dangerous level of tension between Iran and the United States and reaffirmed the obligation of all States under existing conventions to respect 'the inviolability of diplomatic personnel and premises. The Council urgently called upon Iran to release immediately the United States Embassy personnel being held in Teheran, to provide them protection and to allow them to leave the country. The Council also called on Iran and the United States to resolve peacefully the remaining issues between them in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, urging both to exercise the utmost restraint. In addition, the Council requested the Secretary-General to lend his good offices for the resolution's immediate implementation, further requesting him to report urgently on developments regarding his efforts.

Further communications and report

By a letter of 4 December, the Upper Volta transmitted a telegram addressed to the President of Iran, in which the President of the Upper Volta urged that the United States hostages be freed, and expressed regret that Iran had remained deaf to the unanimous decision of the Security Council.

On 15 December, the Registrar of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with Article 41, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court,6 transmitted an official copy of an Order of the same day by which the Court indicated provisional measures in the case concerning the United States diplomatic and consular staff in Teheran. These included immediate restoration to the United States of its Embassy, Chancery and Consulates, the immediate release of all persons held hostage and their protection, including immunity from criminal jurisdiction and freedom to leave Iran. Iran and the United States should, by the Order, also ensure that no action was taken which might aggravate tension between them. (See also p. 1122.)

On 22 December, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report on developments which had taken lace since the adoption of resolution 457(1979). After giving details of contacts with the parties concerned and informing the Council of his contacts with a number of other Governments and organizations, the Secretary-General concluded that no early progress towards a settlement of the crisis could be achieved. He had mentioned to the Iranian Foreign Minister that it would be useful for the Secretary-General to send a personal representative to Teheran to get a more direct and detailed idea of the issues and problems and what kind of approach might prove fruitful. The Secretary-General assured the Council that he would pursue a mutually acceptable solution.

Also on 22 December, the United States, in a letter to the Council President, said that, since the Secretary-General's efforts had not met with a positive response, and Iran had rejected the International Court of Justice Order and continued to hold the hostages in defiance of decisions and appeals of the international community, the United States requested an early meeting of the Security Council to consider measures to be taken to induce Iran to comply with its international obligations.

Meetings of the Security Council (29-31 December)

In response to the request of the United States, the Security Council held three meetings from 29 to 31 December. The representatives of Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Singapore were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The Secretary-General informed the Council that he was ready to leave for Iran at any time in order to carry out the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Council.

The United States Secretary of State said that, since Iran continued to hold the hostages after the Council and the world community had unanimously called for their release, action against that country under Chapter VII of the Charter⁷ would be not only justified but also required to promote a peaceful solution of the crisis. All members of the Council should ensure that its earlier unanimous decision was implemented. The United States sought condemnation of Iran's failure to comply with the Council's earlier action and that of the International Court of Justice; it would have the Council request the Secretary-General to intensify his good offices efforts and, in case the hostages were not released by a certain date, meet again to adopt specific sanctions under Article 41 of the Charter.

At the same time, he said, the United States was aware of the grievances of the Iranian people and respected their right to decide their own form of government. Once the hostages were released unharmed, the United States was prepared to try to resolve the issues between the two countries.

Australia supported the position of the United States and added that, should the leaders of Iran refuse to release the hostages, the Council should take measures under Chapter VII of the Charter. Norway said immediate action by the Council under that Chapter was necessary. Bolivia, France, Jamaica and Japan felt that, unless the Secretary-General's proposed mission were successful, additional measures would be necessary. Portugal also was in favour of action should new ways and means suggested by the Council fail. Singapore stated that the Council should demand the unconditional release of the hostages and the ending of the Embassy's occupation but, if a reasonable period of time passed without compliance, the Council should meet again to consider further action.

On the other hand, Czechoslovakia reiterated that hasty measures could have detrimental effects on the situation, and action should be based on Chapter VI of the Charter, on the pacific settlement of disputes, which provided the means to resolve the problem. The Federal Republic of Germany, however, said that the proposed mission of the Secretary-General must be seen as the last chance of action under that Chapter. Zambia cautioned that if the Secretary-General were to proceed to Iran, the Council

⁶ For text of Article 41 (2) of the Statute, see APPENDIX II.

⁷ For text of Chapter VII of the Charter and of other Chapters and Articles mentioned herein, see APPENDIX II.

should not attach conditions, which would be tantamount to prejudging issues.

The United Kingdom said nothing stood in the way of normal relations between the United Kingdom and Iran except the unacceptable continuing detention of the hostages. The United Kingdom added that it would do whatever it could to assist the United States.

Nigeria appreciated the impatience and bitterness of the United States over the prolonged detention of the hostages, but appealed to it not to resort to the use of force.

The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs said that to ignore the need for communal corrective action would be to threaten the fabric of the international community and added that it was imperative that Iran be made to understand that international institutions were as much at its service as they were at the service of the United States.

On 31 December, the Security Council adopted resolution 461(1979) by which, taking into account the Order of the International Court of Justice, it deplored the continued detention of the hostages contrary to resolution 457 (1979) of 4 December (see section above), and urgently called again for their immediate release. The Council took note of the Secretary-General's readiness to go to Iran and requested him to intensify his efforts and report back before the Council met again. The Council decided to meet again on 7 January 1980 to review the situation and, in case of non-compliance with the current resolution, to adopt effective measures under Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter.

Resolution 461(1979), sponsored by the

United States, was adopted by 11 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions (Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait and the USSR).

Reservations were expressed, before the vote, on the paragraph dealing with measures against Iran in the event of non-compliance with the current resolution.

Bangladesh felt that securing the hostages' release would be better served by postponing consideration of the matter until the Secretary-General reported to the Council after his visit to Iran. The references to Articles 39 and 41 and the proposal to use sanctions on a specified date would divide the international community and might be prejudicial to the Secretary-General's mission.

Kuwait also had strong reservations on this paragraph, maintaining that the Council should not threaten punitive measures against a party whose goodwill and co-operation were needed to overcome the problem, particularly as the Secretary-General was preparing to visit that country. Zambia also opposed that paragraph.

China's position was that, should it be necessary for the Council to review the situation and adopt measures in accordance with that paragraph, the Council should take a prudent attitude conducive to both relaxation of tension and release of the hostages.

The USSR felt that the dispute was bilateral and should be settled peacefully between the parties; the dispute did not fall under Chapter VII of the Charter and there was, therefore, no justification to attach to it the question of sanctions, which would exacerbate the situation and create a threat to peace.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Communications (9 November-3 December)

S/13615. Letter of 9 November from United States.

S/13616. Statement of 9 November by President of Security Council.

S/13626. Letter of 13 November from Iran (transmitting letter of same date from Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

S/13646. Letter of 25 November from Secretary-General to President of Security Council.

S/13648. Letter of 26 November from Pakistan (transmitting letter of 22 November 1979 from Adviser for Foreign Affairs).

S/13659. Telegram of 27 November from Chairman of Permanent Council of OAS (transmitting declaration made on 26 November 1979 by Permanent Council).

S/13667. Letter of 30 November from Guinea (transmitting letter of 22 November 1979 from President to President of Iran and King of Saudi Arabia).

S/13668. Letter of 30 November from Ireland (transmitting statement by heads of State or Government and Foreign Ministers of 9 member states of European Community, meeting in European Council at Dublin on 30 November 1979).

S/13670. Letter of 1 December from Tunisia (transmitting statement by Government).

S/13671. Letter of 1 December from Iran (transmitting letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

S/13673. Letter of 3 December from Ivory Coast (transmitting message of 23 November 1979 from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

S/13675. Letter of 3 December from Saint Lucia (transmitting statement of same date by Latin American group at United Nations).

Meetings of the Security Council (27 November-4 December)

Security Council, meetings 2172, 2175-2178.

S/13646. Letter of 25 November from Secretary-General (request to convene Council).

S/13650. Letter of 27 November from Iran.

S/13652. Statement by President of Security Council on behalf of Council at 2172nd meeting on 27 November 1979.

S/13677. Draft resolution prepared during consultations among Council members.

Resolution 457(1979), as proposed in S/13677, adopted unanimously (15-0) by Council on 4 December 1979, meeting 2178.

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter from the Secretary-General dated 25 November 1979,

Deeply concerned at the dangerous level of tension between Iran and the United States of America, which could have grave consequences for international peace and security.

Recalling the appeal made by the President of the Security Council on 9 November 1979, which was reiterated on 27 November 1979 (S/13652),

Taking note of the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran dated 13 November 1979 relative to the grievances of Iran,

Mindful of the obligation of States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered,

Conscious of the responsibility of States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of all States parties to both the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 to respect the inviolability of diplomatic personnel and the premises of their missions,

- 1. Urgently calls upon the Government of Iran to release immediately the personnel of the Embassy of the United States of America being held at Teheran, to provide them with protection and to allow them to leave the country:
- 2. Further calls upon the Governments of Iran and of the United States of America to take steps to resolve peacefully the remaining issues between them to their mutual satisfaction in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations;
- 3. Urges the Governments of Iran and of the United States of America to exercise the utmost restraint in the prevailing situation;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to lend his good offices for the immediate implementation of the present resolution and to take all appropriate measures to this end;
- 5. Decides that the Council will remain actively seized of the matter and requests the Secretary-General to report urgently to it on developments regarding his efforts.

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, p. 23.

Further communications and report

S/13678. Letter of 4 December from Upper Volta (transmitting telegram of same date from President to President of Iran).

S/13697. Letter of 15 December from Registrar of ICJ (transmitting official copy of ICJ Order of 15 December 1979, Case concerning United States diplomatic and consular staff in Tehran (United States of America v. Iran): Request for the indication of provisional measures).

S/13704. Report of Secretary-General concerning implementation of Security Council resolution 457(1979) of 4 December 1979.

Meetings of the Security Council (29-31 December)

Security Council, meetings 2182-2184.

S/13705. Letter of 22 December from United States (request to convene Council).

S/13711 and Rev.1. United States: draft resolution and revision.

Resolution 461(1979), as proposed by United States, S/13711/Rev.1, adopted by Council on 31 December 1979, meeting 2184, by 11 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions (Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait, USSR).

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 457(1979) of 4 December 1979, Recalling also the appeal made by the President of the Security Council on 9 November 1979, which was reiterated on 27 November 1979 (\$/13652),

Gravely concerned at the increasing tension between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America caused by the seizure and prolonged detention of persons of United States nationality who are being held as hostages in Iran in violation of international law, and which could have grave consequences for international peace and security,

Taking note of the letters from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran dated 13 November 1979 and 1 December 1979 relating to the grievances and statements of his Government on the situation,

Recalling also the letter from the Secretary-General dated 25 November 1979 stating that, in his opinion, the present crisis between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America poses a serious threat to international peace and security,

Taking into account the Order of the International Court of Justice of 15 December 1979 calling on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure the immediate release, without any exception, of all persons of United States nationality who are being held as hostages in Iran and also calling on the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure that no action will be taken by them which will aggravate the tension between the two countries,

Further taking into account the report of the Secretary-General of 22 December 1979 on developments in the situation.

Mindful of the obligation of States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered,

Conscious of the responsibility of States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

- 1. Reaffirms its resolution 457(1979) in all its aspects;
- 2. Deplores the continued detention of the hostages contrary to its resolution 457(1979) and the Order of the International Court of Justice of 15 December 1979;
- 3. Urgently calls once again on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to release immediately all persons of United States nationality being held as hostages in Iran, to provide them with protection and to allow them to leave the country;
- 4. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to lend his good offices and to intensify his efforts with a view to assisting the Security Council in achieving the objectives called for in the present resolution, and in this connexion takes note of his readiness to go personally to Iran;
- 5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on his good offices efforts before the Council meets again;
- 6. Decides to meet on 7 January 1980 in order to review the situation and, in the event of non-compliance with the present resolution, to adopt effective measures under Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter of the United Nations.

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979, Decisions, p. 24.

Other documents

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 9 A-D.

Communications concerning the question of Korea

By a letter of 21 February 1979 to the President of the Security Council, the representative of the United States transmitted, on behalf of the Unified Command established pursuant to a 1950 Council decision, a report of the United Nations Command concerning the maintenance of the Korean Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953 during the period 17 December 1977 to 17 December 1978.

The report dealt with the Armistice mechanism and procedures, and the Military Armistice Commission and its activities, and recounted major incidents during the period, including charges of naval intrusions and attacks in April, May and June 1978 and the construction of an illegal tunnel under the demilitarized zone in October by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The report concluded by stating that the United Nations Command would continue to fulfil its obligations under the mandate of the Agreement until the parties directly concerned were able to arrive at more permanent arrangements.

A letter of 29 April 1980 to the President of

the Security Council from the United States representative transmitted the report of the United Nations Command for the period 18 December 1978 to 15 December 1979.

This report also covered the Armistice struc ture and procedures, activities of the Military Armistice Commission, developments during the period, violations of the Agreement and major incidents. These included charges of a naval in trusion in July 1979, an infiltration of armed intruders in October and the construction of a barrier system along the Military Demarcation Line beginning in June.

The report stated that during the period under review the United Nations Command had reported more than 5,700 violations of the Armistice Agreement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and that, despite the existing tension and hostility, the Armistice Agreement and the Military Armistice Commission had been the primary mechanisms for reduction of tension and had continued to facilitate communication between the two sides.

8 See Y.U.N., 1950, p. 230, resolution 84(1950) of 7 July 1950. 9 See Y.U.N., 1953, p. 136, for text of Agreement.

Documentary references

S/13113. Letter of 21 February 1979 from United States (transmitting report of 14 February on activities of United Nations Command (UNC), 17 December 1977-17 December 1978).

S/13919. Letter of 29 April 1980 from United States (transmitting report of 1 April on activities of UNC, 18 December 1978-15 December 1979).

Other documents

A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978-15 June 1979, Chapter 20.

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 21.

Chapter XII

Questions concerning Latin America

Situation in Nicaragua

Communications

Several communications concerning the situation in Nicaragua and the positions of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the United States in that regard were received by the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council in 1979.

By a letter of 20 June, Cuba transmitted to the Council President a statement of the previous day from its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, charging the United States with pressuring a number of

Latin American foreign ministries to secure the adoption of decisions by oas that would facilitate its military intervention in, Nicaragua to snatch away the victory, won in 1979 under the leadership of the Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional, against the former regime. The Cuban statement urged support for the Nicaraguan Provisional Government of National Reconstruction and mobilization to prevent armed intervention by the imperialists.

The Secretary-General of oas transmitted to

the Secretary-General on 23 June the text of a resolution adopted that day at the Seventeenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Stating that the armed conflict in Nicaragua was caused by the inhumane conduct of the dictatorial régime and that a solution was exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Nicaraguan people, the OAS Ministers urged the immediate and definitive replacement of the régime of Anastasio Somoza, the installation in Nicaraguan territory of a democratic government, guarantee of respect for human rights for all Nicaraguans and free elections. They also urged OAS members to take steps, while respecting the principle of non-intervention, to facilitate an enduring and peaceful solution of the Nicaraguan problem, to promote humanitarian assistance and to contribute to the country's social and economic recovery.

By a letter dated 2 July, the United States transmitted to the Security Council President a statement by the Acting Secretary of State explaining his country's affirmative vote on the OAS resolution. In the letter, the United States encouraged all States to eschew unilateral actions which might be construed as intervention. In the statement, it said it was pleased to join the resolution in the interest of hemispheric solidarity and to permit constructive action by OAS members.

By a letter to the Secretary-General dated 25 June, Sri Lanka transmitted the text of a communique issued that day by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries. The Bureau said it had examined recent attempts to undermine the struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the tyrannical Somoza régime. It noted with satisfaction the joint action of the Andean and other Latin American and Caribbean countries in opposing any kind of foreign intervention in Nicaragua, particularly military action as proposed by the United States. It reiterated its call for measures leading to the immediate and definitive elimination of the Somoza régime.

(See also p. 830.)

Assistance for the reconstruction of Nicaragua

In 1979, international assistance for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Nicaragua, to overcome the effects of civil strife, was recommended by both the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the General Assembly.

The recommendation by ECLA was made at the twelfth special session of its Committee of the Whole, held on 27 and 28 September at United Nations Headquarters, New York. It was convened by the ECLA Executive Secretary at the re-

quest of the Nicaraguan Government and in response also to an appeal by the Secretary-General for international assistance for Nicaragua.

At the opening meeting, the Secretary-General stated that the country was undergoing the most severe crisis in its history as it emerged from a struggle for national identity and aspired to a future of peace and social justice. He had appealed for the immediate shipment of food, medicines, seeds and agricultural equipment, and several United Nations organizations had launched programmes to meet urgent humanitarian needs.

A representative of Nicaragua estimated damage during the struggle at \$480 million, or a third of the gross national product. Nicaragua had also to face the burden of a \$1.6 billion external debt incurred by the previous régime.

On 28 September, the ECLA Committee unanimously adopted a resolution calling for financial, trade, technical and other assistance to Nicaragua.

With regard to financial co-operation, the Committee urged Governments to help Nicaragua overcome its shortage of foreign exchange, appealed for speedy and flexible consideration of any requests for assistance it might submit to the International Monetary Fund, urged Governments to facilitate the placement of "Bonds for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua," recommended that developed countries consider cancelling debts incurred by Nicaragua in bilateral official development assistance, and called on Governments to facilitate renegotiation of Nicaraguan credit on the most favourable terms possible. Other recommendations concerned rescheduling of debts, financing of development programmes, balance-of-payments support from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, contributions to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua established by that Government and assistance to refugees.

The Committee appealed to Governments to grant Nicaraguan products access to their markets on preferential terms for a reasonable period. It called on United Nations specialized agencies to expand their technical assistance programmes in Nicaragua and asked the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to accede rapidly and favourably to any requests for special assistance from Nicaragua. Further, it recommended that Nicaragua receive the same treatment as that granted to the least developed countries, and that the General Assembly and the specialized agencies bear the country's economic situation in mind in connexion with the payment of its dues.

An item entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction of Nicaragua" was placed on the agenda of the regular 1979 Assembly session at the request of Panama, representing the Latin American group of States at the United Nations.

In a letter/explanatory memorandum dated 4 September, Panama said that, as a result of a bloody civil war, Nicaragua was facing a very serious human, economic and social situation which called for decisive and urgent measures of solidarity on the part of the international community.

On 25 October, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/8, by which it endorsed the resolution adopted by the ECLA Committee of the Whole, urged United Nations Member States

and international organizations to supply with the utmost urgency the assistance envisaged in that resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to report during the next two years concerning the implementation of the Assembly resolution.

The Second (Economic and Financial) Committee approved the text on 16 October without vote, as submitted by Costa Rica on behalf of 45 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

In explanation of vote, Finland, on behalf of the five Nordic countries, and supported by Australia, said some recommendations in the resolution might not lend themselves to immediate implementation by their countries for legislative or budgetary reasons.

Documentary references and text of resolution

Communications

S/13405. Letter of 20 June from Cuba (transmitting statement of 19 June from Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

S/13415 (A/34/336). Letter of 25 June from Sri Lanka (transmitting communique issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

S/13431. Letter of 2 July from United States (transmitting statement by Acting Secretary of State in explanation of affirmative vote of United States on resolution concerning Nicaragua adopted on 23 June at meeting of Foreign Ministers of OAS).

S/13451. Telegram of 23 June from Secretary-General of OAS.

Assistance for the reconstruction of Nicaragua

General Assembly—34th session General Committee, meeting 2. Second Committee, meetings 4, 5, 7-9, 11-19. Plenary meeting 46.

E/CEPAL/G/1093. Report of Committee of Whole of ECLA on its 12th special session, Headquarters, New York, 27 and 28 September 1979. (Chapter IV: Conclusions and recommendations.)

A/34/241. Letter of 4 September from Panama (request for inclusion of additional item in agenda entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction of Nicaragua").

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979).

A/34/599. Letter of 16 October from Cuba (transmitting final communique adopted on 6 October 1979 by Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, New York, 4-6 October 1979).

A/C.2/34/L.5. Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Jordan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Spain, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 16 October 1979, meeting 19.

A/34/595. Report of Second Committee.

Resolution 34/8, as recommended by Second Committee A/34/595, adopted without vote by Assembly on 25 October 1979, meeting 46.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America on its twelfth special session,

Deeply concerned at the grave economic situation of Nicaragua and the serious deterioration in the living conditions of the Nicaraguan people,

- 1. Endorses the resolution adopted on 28 September 1979 by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America;
- 2. Urges Governments of Member States and international organizations to provide with the utmost urgency the assistance envisaged in that resolution for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Nicaragua;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly informed during the next two years of the results achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Other documents

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 24.

Chapter XIII

Questions relating to the Middle East

In 1979, as in previous years, aspects of the situation in the Middle East occupied the attention of the Security Council, the General Assembly and several other United Nations bodies. A number of communications were also received, including charges and countercharges, as events in the region evolved.

Following a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel that entered into force on 25 April, several withdrawals were made from the Sinai peninsula by Israel. The mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), deployed in the zone of disengagement between Egyptian and Israeli forces in the Sinai, lapsed on 24 July and was not renewed by the Security Council. The Council in May and November renewed six-month mandates for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), which continued to supervise a 1974 disengagement agreement between Israeli and Syrian forces in the Golan Heights area, noting that, despite the quiet prevailing in the sector, the over-all situation in the Middle East remained potentially dangerous.

At the beginning of 1979, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) had been operational for 10 months. The Force had been established to confirm withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, restore international peace and security and assist the Lebanese Government in restoring its authority to the southern part of the country.

The mandate was largely unimplemented in 1979. Lebanese de facto forces, composed of Christian and allied militias, continued to occupy the border area turned over to them by Israeli forces after their withdrawal in June 1978. The de facto forces, alone or supported by Israeli forces, continued to encroach on the UNIFIL area of operation, and incursions by Israeli forces continued to be reported. Efforts by UNIFIL to control infiltration by other armed elements, which included the Palestine Liberation Organization as well as the Lebanese national movement and other Lebanese groups, also led to incidents. Heavy exchanges of fire over and across UNIFIL's area of operation were frequent. Following a cease-fire arranged by UNIFIL on 26 August, the situation remained generally quiet, despite isolated cases of firing.

The Security Council extended UNIFIL's mandate three times during 1979: in January, for a period of five months; in June, for the following six months; and in December, for a further six months until 19 June 1980 (resolutions 444(1979), 450(1979) and 459(1979)).

The General Assembly discussed several aspects of the situation in the Middle East during the year. Financing for UNDOF was arranged by the Assembly at its regular session on 25 October and on 3 and 17 December. At the last two meetings, the Assembly also arranged financing for the liquidation of UNEF. Financing for UNIFIL was arranged by the Assembly on 1 November and 17 December.

At the end of October, the Secretary-General submitted a comprehensive report on the situation in the Middle East which was discussed by the Assembly. The report dealt with: the status of the cease-fire and the activities of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the area; United Nations efforts concerning the situation in the occupied territories and the question of Jerusalem; the Palestine refugee problem; the question of the rights of the Palestinian people; and developments in connexion with the search for a peaceful settlement. The Secretary-General said that the general situation was unstable and would remain so without a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem.

Throughout the year, Lieutenant-General Ensio P. H. Siilasvuo continued as Chief Coordinator of United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East.

Having considered the question of the situation in the Middle East at its regular 1979 session, the Assembly on 6 December adopted resolution 34/70, by which it condemned continued Israeli occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories, declared that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East question must be based on a comprehensive solution, and called anew for the early convening of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East under United Nations auspices.

On 29 November and 12 December, the Assembly adopted four resolutions—34/65 A-D—on the question of Palestine. By these texts, the Assembly: expressed its regret and concern that the recommendations drawn up in 1976 by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to be applied

in efforts to establish peace in the Middle East, had not been implemented; declared that the 1978 Camp David accords, and other agreements concluded outside the framework of the United Nations purporting to determine the future of the Palestinian people and occupied territories, had no validity; authorized the Palestinian Rights Committee to continue promoting implementation of its recommendations and asked for co-operation in this regard from other United Nations bodies; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure the co-operation of the Secretariat in an expanded programme of information on the subject.

The Security Council met in March to discuss the accelerating erosion of the status of Jerusalem and the rest of the Arab territories occupied by Israel, as a result of the Israeli settlement and colonization of those territories. On 22 March, it adopted a resolution by which it determined that the Israeli settlement policy had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. It called again on Israel to abide scrupulously by the 1949 fourth Geneva Convention, to rescind its measures and to desist from changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the occupied Arab territories. The Council also set up a three-member Commission to examine the situation. The Assembly, by resolution 34/133, endorsed a decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme concerning assistance to the Palestinian people and called on United Nations organizations to intensify efforts to improve their social and economic conditions.

The Assembly also adopted three resolutions —34/90 A-C—on the treatment of the civilian

population in the occupied territories, based on the findings of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories. In a related action—resolution 34/29—it called on Israel to rescind a decision to deport the Mayor of Nablus, a West Bank city. Decisions were also taken declaring illegal Israeli measures to exploit resources, wealth and economic activities in those territories (resolution 34/136) and asking for a comprehensive report on living conditions of the Palestinian people (resolution 34/113).

By six resolutions—34/52 A-F—on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), adopted on 23 November, the Assembly took decisions dealing with assistance to Palestine refugees and other persons in the area displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities, Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip, the return of displaced inhabitants, offers of grants and scholarships for Palestine refugees, and the financing of UNRWA. It also urged Governments to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the needs of UNRWA, in the light of the Agency's budgetary deficit, and asked that UNRWA's headquarters be relocated within its area of operations as soon as possible. Also considered were the health needs of Palestinian refugee children.

In September, the Secretary-General announced the appointment of a Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon.

Details of these and other related actions on Middle Eastern questions are described in the following pages.

Situation in the Middle East: status of the cease-fire

Egypt-Israel sector: United Nations Emergency Force

Reports of the Secretary-General

The mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) had been renewed in 1978 until 24 July 1979. On 19 July, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report on the activities of the Force for the period from 18 October 1978 to 19 July 1979. He observed that during that period the situation in the Egypt-Israel sector had remained quiet and there had been no incidents of a serious nature. The Force had continued to man and control a buffer zone in the western part of the Sinai, carrying out periodic inspections of the area of limited forces and armaments on both sides of the zone, supervising the cease-fire and assisting in the imple-

mentation of the Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 4 September 1975 and the Protocol of 22 September 1975.² A peace treaty signed on 26 March between Egypt and Israel entered into force on 25 April (see p. 355). On 25 May, Israeli forces withdrew from a northern coastal area in the Sinai to the east of El Arish, and Egyptian authorities took over that area.

However, despite the recent developments in the sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continued to be unstable and potentially dangerous and was likely to remain so without a

¹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 291, resolution 438(1978) of 23 October 1978.

² See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 213.

comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem.

The Secretary-General noted that, as before, UNEF was composed of contingents from Australia, Canada, Finland, Ghana, Indonesia, Poland and Sweden. On 15 March, part of the Finnish contingent had been detached to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, reducing UNEF's total strength as at 16 July to 4,031. The Force was assisted by 120 military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO).

In concluding his report, the Secretary-General pointed out that the original context in which UNEF was created and had functioned had changed during the period under review. The Governments of Egypt and Israel favoured an extension of its mandate, but others opposed that course. The Secretary-General recalled that UNEF's continued operation was to be referred to the Security Council for decision, according to guidelines approved by the Council in its resolution of 27 October 1973.³

The Council did not renew UNEF's mandate upon its expiration.

In a further comprehensive report on the situation in the Middle East, of 24 October 1979, the Secretary-General recalled the observations he had made on UNEF in his July report and noted that two further Israeli withdrawals had taken place from other Sinai areas on 25 July and 25 September.

Communications

By a letter of 24 July to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General took note of recent Council consultations on UNEF and understood that it had been agreed that there should be no extension of the UNEF mandate, which would lapse at midnight on 24 July. Accordingly, he intended to make the necessary arrangements for an orderly withdrawal of UNEF.

In a letter of 24 July to the Council President, Kuwait dissociated itself from the Council's inaction on the continued presence of UNTSO in the Egypt-Israel sector, because it regarded United Nations involvement within the framework of the bilateral treaty as unacceptable. In a further letter of 31 July to the Secretary-General, Kuwait stated that its position represented also that of the Arab group of Member States at the United Nations.

By a letter of 27 July, Egypt asked that a letter to the Secretary-General of the previous day be circulated as a Council document. It expressed the Egyptian Government's appreciation of the exemplary manner in which UNEF had carried out its functions, assuring the Secretary-General of full co-operation in facilitating the orderly withdrawal of the Force and reaffirming its acceptance of the UNTSO military observers on Egyptian territory.

In a letter of 27 September, Qatar, as current Chairman of the Arab group, informed the Secretary-General that the group was opposed to any action or undertaking by any organ of the United Nations, including UNTSO, which could facilitate the recognition, endorsement, approval and implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

3 See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 214, resolution 341(1973).

Documentary references

Reports of the Secretary-General

S/13460 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General on UNEF (for period 18 October 1978-19 July 1979).

S/13578 (A/34/584). Report of Secretary-General, Chapter II A and D.

Communications

S/13467. Letter of 24 July from Kuwait.

S/13468. Letter of 24 July from Secretary-General to President of Security Council.

S/13475. Letter of 27 July from Egypt (circulating letter of 26 July 1979).

S/13478 (A/34/392). Letter of 31 July from Kuwait. S/13559 (A/34/520). Letter of 27 September from Qatar.

Other documents

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 1 D.

Israel-Syria sector: United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Communications and reports

In a letter of 13 March 1979, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that in accordance with a decision of the Government of Iran the Iranian contingent would be repatriated from the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). He proposed to transfer a company of the Finnish contingent of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) to UNDOF as a temporary measure. In a letter of 14 March, the Council President informed him that following informal consultations on that day the Council members had agreed with his proposal, adding that China had dissociated itself from the

In a letter of 26 July to the Council President,

the Secretary-General, noting that with the termination of UNEF's mandate on 24 July the logistic support provided to UNDOF by UNEF was no longer available, proposed, subject to the usual consultations, that the logistic component of UNDOF be increased by 200 men, bringing its over-all strength to about 1,450. Replying on 1 August, the Council President informed him that Council members had agreed with his proposal. China, however, had dissociated itself from the matter.

In a note verbale of 9 August, the Secretary-General informed the Council that, subject to the usual consultations, he intended to accept an offer from Finland to bring the strength of its UNDOF contingent to 390, to equal that of the Iranian battalion which it had replaced in March. In a reply dated 16 August, the Council President informed the Secretary-General that the Council members agreed with his proposal, with China again dissociating itself from the matter.

With the mandate of UNDOF due to expire on 31 May, the Secretary-General submitted a report, dated 24 May, giving an account of the activities of the Force to date from 25 November 1978. The Secretary-General observed that UNDOF had continued to supervise the cease-fire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, the area of separation—to ensure that there were no military forces there—and the areas of limitation of armaments and forces, in accordance with a 1974 Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces⁴ in the Golan Heights area.

During the period under review, the cease-fire had been maintained, no complaints having been lodged by either side in this regard. The Secretary-General noted, however, that restrictions on contingents' freedom of movement still existed, and efforts to correct that situation were continuing.

As at 18 May, the strength of the Force was 1,025, with contingents drawn from Austria, Canada, Finland and Poland and including 91 military observers detailed from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO). On 21 April, Colonel Guenther G. Greindl of the Austrian contingent was designated Officer-in-Charge, pending appointment of a new Force Commander to replace Major-General Hannes Philipp, whose term of duty had ended.

The Secretary-General noted that, despite the prevailing quiet in the sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continued to be potentially dangerous and was likely to remain so without a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem. He expressed

the hope that determined efforts would be made by all concerned to achieve a just and durable peace settlement, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338(1973).⁵

He considered the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential and recommended that the Council extend its mandate for a further six months, until 30 November. He added that Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic had agreed to the proposed extension. The Council, by resolution 449(1979) of 30 May, renewed UNDOF's mandate for six months (see section below).

Before the mandate expired on 30 November, the Secretary-General, on 23 November, submitted a report on the activities of the Force for the period from 25 May to that date. He stated that UNDOF had continued, with the co-operation of the parties, to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it. The situation in the sector had remained quiet and there had been no serious incidents. The strength of the Force as at 23 November was 1,260, made up of contingents from Austria (538), Canada (210), Finland (389) and Poland (101), with 22 United Nations military observers detailed from UNTSO.

However, given the over-all situation in the Middle East, the Secretary-General considered the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential and recommended that its mandate be extended until 31 May 1980, indicating that the Governments concerned had expressed agreement.

In a letter of 29 November, the Secretary-General informed the Council that, if it decided to extend the mandate of UNDOF, he planned, subject to Council consent, to appoint Colonel Greindl Commander of UNDOF as from 1 December. He understood that Austria intended to confer on him the rank of Major-General upon appointment. Replying on 30 November, the Council President informed the Secretary-General that Council members had considered the matter in consultations and agreed with his proposal, adding that China had dissociated itself from the matter.

Decisions of the Security Council (May and November)

On 30 May, the Council met to consider the report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF covering the period from 25 November 1978 to 24 May 1979 (see section above).

The Council had before it a draft resolution prepared in the course of consultations among

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 198.
5 See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 213, resolution 338(1973) of 22 October 1973.

the members. The text was immediately put to the vote, without debate, and adopted by 14 votes to 0, with one member (China) not participating in the vote.

By resolution 449(1979), the Council, having considered the Secretary-General's report, decided to renew the mandate of UNDOF until 30 November 1979, to call on the parties concerned to implement immediately Council resolution 338(1973), and to request the Secretary-General to report in six months on measures taken to implement that resolution and on developments in the situation.

The Council President then made the following statement.

In connexion with the adoption of the resolution on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council regarding the resolution just adopted:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force states in paragraph 28 that, 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' This statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

Further, on behalf of the delegation of China, I wish to state that, as it has not participated in the vote on this resolution, it takes the same position with regard to the statement which I have just read out on behalf of the members of the Council.

In a letter of 30 May, Kuwait reaffirmed the

views on UNDOF it had expressed during the Council's meeting of 30 November 1978,6 reiterating that it accepted the extension of the mandate only because the Syrian Arab Republic accepted it.

The Council met again on 30 November to consider the Secretary-General's report on UNDOF covering the period from 25 May to 23 November 1979 (see section above), and a draft resolution on extension of UNDOF's mandate. The draft was adopted, without debate, by 14 votes to 0; China did not participate in the vote. By resolution 456(1979), the Council renewed UNDOF's mandate until 31 May 1980, again called for implementation of resolution 338 (1973), and asked the Secretary-General to report at the end of six months on measures taken to implement it and on developments.

The Council President then made the following statement.

In connexion with the adoption of the resolution on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council regarding the resolution just adopted:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force states in paragraph 25 that, 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' This statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

6 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 294

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Communications and reports

S/13166. Letter of 13 March from Secretary-General to President of Security Council.

S/13167. Letter of 14 March from President of Security Council to Secretary-General.

S/13350. Report of Secretary-General on UNDOF (for period 25 November 1978-24 May 1979).

S/13479. Letter of 26 July from Secretary-General to President of Security Council.

S/13480. Letter of 1 August from President of Security Council to Secretary-General.

S/13499. Note verbale of 9 August from Secretary-General to President of Security Council.

S/13500. Letter of 16 August from President of Security Council to Secretary-General.

S/13637. Report of Secretary-General on UNDOF (for period 25 May-23 November 1979).

S/13665. Letter of 29 November from Secretary-General to President of Security Council.

S/13666. Letter of 30 November from President of Security Council to Secretary-General.

Decisions of the Security Council (May and November)

Security Council, meetings 2145, 2174.

S/13350. Report of Secretary-General on UNDOF (for period 25 November 1978-24 May 1979).

S/13357. Draft resolution.

Resolution 449(1979), as proposed in S/13357, adopted by Council on 30 May 1979, meeting 2145, by 14 votes to 0 (China did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,

Hawing considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338(1973) of 22 October 1973;

- (b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1979:
- (c) To request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of this period a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338(1973).

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decision, p. 6.

S/13362. Note by President of Security Council.

S/13363. Letter of 30 May from Kuwait.

S/13578 (A/34/584). Report of Secretary-General, Chapter

S/13637. Report of Secretary-General on UNDOF (for period 25 May-23 November 1979).

S/13660. Draft resolution.

Resolution 456(1979), as proposed in S/13660, adopted by Council on 30 November 1979, meeting 2174, by 14 votes to 0 (China did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338(1973) of 22 October 1973:

- (b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1980;
- (c) To request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of this period a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338(1973).

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council. 1979. Decision, p. 11.

S/13662. Note by President of Security Council.

S/13664. Letter of 30 November from Kuwait.

Other documents

A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978-15 June 1979, Chapter 1 C.

Situation in the Israel-Lebanon sector

Communications and report (1-19 January)

The President of the Security Council received a number of complaints at the beginning of 1979 concerning incidents in the Israel-Lebanon sector, in which the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was deployed to assist the Lebanese Government in re-establishing its authority in the area.

By a letter of 14 January, Israel informed him of an attack against a guest-house in the town of Ma'alot near the border with Lebanon carried out the previous day by three terrorists who were killed in subsequent fighting. One civilian woman also died, two others were wounded and a soldier was injured. Radio stations in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic had broadcast a statement from the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a constituent of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), taking responsibility for the attack, Israel said.

On 16 and 19 January, Kuwait transmitted letters from the Acting Observer of PLO to the United Nations concerning Israeli attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. On 15 and 19 January, Israeli naval artillery bombarded coastal Rashidiyah and Burj ash Shamali, and another force shelled an inland area extending from Nabatiyah to Hasbani. Six persons were killed, nine wounded and several houses destroyed.

In a letter of 19 January, Yemen expressed its Government's condemnation of Israeli attacks on Palestinian refugee camps inside Lebanon on 16 and 18 January, the continued presence of Israeli military personnel in that country and interference by Israel in Lebanese domestic affairs. Yemen considered it imperative that the Council take action against Israel under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

In a letter of 12 January, the Secretary-General informed the Council that the French infantry battalion and the Iranian contingent of UNIFIL would be withdrawn. Subject to the renewal of the mandate of UNIFIL and the usual consultations, he intended to accept the offer of the Netherlands to provide an infantry battalion on 1 March and of Fiji and Nigeria to increase their contingents by 300 and 150 respectively. Replying on 17 January, the President stated that Council members agreed with the Secretary-General's proposals, although China had dissociated itself from the matter.

With the mandate of UNIFIL due to expire on 19 January, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Council on 12 January, giving an account of activities of the Force from 14 September 1978 to date.

He noted that during the period under review the UNIFIL activities had been concentrated on three objectives: to ensure that the area was not used for hostile activities and to promote a progressive return to normal conditions; to extend its deployment in the border area, which had been handed over to Lebanese de facto armed groups by the Israeli forces during the last phase of their withdrawal in June 1978; and to assist the Government of Lebanon in restoring its effective authority in the area. It had also continued to support the United Nations emergency relief and reconstruction programme for southern Lebanon (see p. 419).

⁷ For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

As at 12 January, the strength of UNIFIL was 5,888, with contingents drawn from Fiji, France, Iran, Ireland, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway and Senegal and including 36 military observers from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO). The Force continued to be commanded by Major-General Emmanuel Alexander Erskine.

A joint working group of UNIFIL and the Lebanese army was set up in December 1978 to work out ways of promoting deployment of the army in southern Lebanon. Through these efforts, in January 1979 small teams of Lebanese military personnel were attached to the UNIFIL contingents in order to represent the Lebanese Government in the area.

In the area where it had full control, UNIFIL had continued to prevent the entry of armed personnel and to provide the population with some measure of assurance and safety. However, despite energetic efforts by the Chief Co-ordinator of United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East and the Force Commander, there had been virtually no further progress in deploying the Force in the area in the south held by de facto armed groups composed of Christian and allied militias; the Israeli authorities maintained that UNIFIL suggestions on further deployment should be discussed with Major Saad Haddad of the Lebanese de facto groups. Although it was obliged to deal with Major Haddad on a pragmatic basis, UNIFIL considered that it could not officially recognize his status or his right to control the remainder of UNIFIL's area of operation.

Incidents involving the de facto armed groups had occurred almost daily. The Secretary-General called the attention of the Council to a pattern of behaviour on the part of the de facto forces suggesting a deliberate intention to harass UNIFIL in its efforts to fulfil the tasks assigned to it by the Council in its resolutions 425(1978) and 426(1978) of 19 March 1978.8 The Force lacked the co-operation of both the de facto groups and the Israel Defence Force. There were, in addition, a number of incidents during the reporting period involving Palestinian armed elements and Lebanese de facto forces and between Israeli forces and Palestinian elements outside the UNIFIL area of operation, as well as occasional incidents involving Palestinian and Lebanese groups and UNIFIL, mainly attempts at infiltration. On a number of occasions, UNIFIL had also observed the presence of Israeli military personnel on Lebanese territory.

The Force had reached the end of its second mandate period with the tasks assigned it unfinished. The Secretary-General added that UNIFIL performed, an essentially stabilizing function

and that its premature withdrawal would inevitably disrupt the fragile peace existing in southern Lebanon. He said the Lebanese Government had informed him of its full agreement with his recommendation for a six-month extension of the Force's mandate. He reiterated that the situation in southern Lebanon could not be divorced from the situation in the rest of the country and in the region as a whole.

Consideration by the Security Council (19 January)

The Security Council met on 19 January to consider the Secretary-General's report on

At their request, Israel, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic were invited to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. Kuwait asked the Council, in a letter of 19 January, to invite the PLO representative to participate in the discussion. The Council President observed that the proposal had not been made pursuant to rule 379 or rule 3910 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. If approved, the invitation would confer on PLO the same rights as those conferred on Member States when invited to participate under rule 37.

At the request of the United States, the Council took a vote on the Kuwaiti proposal, which was adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom).

The United States recalled that it had consistently taken the position that representatives of PLO could be granted a hearing under rule 39 but not with the same rights as a Member State. It believed that the special procedure employed was not appropriate.

Before the discussion, a draft resolution, prepared in the course of consultations among members, was adopted as resolution 444(1979) by 12 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia and the USSR). China did not participate in the voting.

By the preamble, the Council, having studied the Secretary-General's report and expressing concern over the situation in southern Lebanon,

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 312, resolutions 425(1978) and 426(1978).

⁹ Rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure reads: "Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be invited, as the result of a decision of the Security Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a Member brings a matter to the attention of the Security Council in accordance with Article 35 (1) of the Charter." For text of Article 35, paragraph 1, of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

¹⁰ Rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure reads: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

reaffirmed the necessity for strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Lebanon. Re-emphasizing the temporary nature of UNIFIL, the Council, by the operative paragraphs of the resolution: deplored the lack of co-operation, particularly on Israel's part, with UNIFIL's efforts to implement fully its mandate; expressed satisfaction with the declared policy of the Lebanese Government and the steps taken for deployment of its army in the south; and invited that Government to draw up, in consultation with the Secretary-General, a phased programme of activities to be carried out over the following three months to promote the restoration of its authority. Deciding to renew the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of five months, until 19 June, the Council urged all Member States in a position to do so to bring their influence to bear on those concerned so that UNIFIL could discharge its responsibilities fully and unhampered. It reaffirmed its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of UNIFIL's mandate, to examine practical ways in accordance with the United Nations Charter to secure the full implementation of resolution 425(1978) of 19 March 1978.

After adoption of the resolution, the President said he was authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council.

The Security Council, after considering the report of the Secretary-General..., paid special attention, at its meeting on 19 January 1979, to the question of the restoration of the authority of the Lebanese Government over the entire territory of southern Lebanon.

The Council takes note of the recent efforts made by the Government of Lebanon to establish a presence in the southern part of the country and expresses the hope that the continuation and expansion of such activities will be encouraged.

The Council accordingly suggests that the Government of Lebanon, in consultation with the Secretary-General, should draw up a phased programme of activities to be carried out over the next three months to promote the restoration of its authority.

The Council requests the Secretary-General to report to it by 19 April 1979 on the implementation of this programme.

In a statement to the Council, the Secretary-General appealed to the parties concerned to modify their attitude so as to afford UNIFIL the cooperation necessary for it to be effective. He believed strongly that UNIFIL's success would benefit all parties and make a major contribution to peace in the area. He believed that the current situation was serious and UNIFIL's credibility was at stake.

In response to questions from Council mem-

bers concerning a reported Israeli military operation in southern Lebanon early that morning, the Secretary-General said that the incident, which involved a heavy exchange of fire between armed elements to the north of the Litani River and de facto forces and Israeli forces in the south, had taken place north of the UNIFIL area and UNIFIL had not been involved in the action.

The majority of speakers considered the Secretary-General's report to be a realistic appraisal of a potentially dangerous situation. They deplored Israel's aggressive actions, which blocked the deployment of UNIFIL on the internationally recognized borders of Lebanon and made it impossible for the Force to complete its mandate.

Most members stressed the fact that UNIFIL could succeed only with the co-operation of the parties directly concerned and discussed ways of securing that co-operation. Bangladesh, France, Kuwait, Nigeria, Norway, the United Kingdom and Zambia believed that the role of UNIFIL was seriously diminished by the active harassment the Force was experiencing in southern Lebanon near the Litani River.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway said that full deployment of the Force would be a positive contribution to the security of all States in the region. He shared the Secretary-General's concern about harassment of UNIFIL by de facto forces—a situation that went beyond a mere lack of co-operation. The United Kingdom said that the pattern of behaviour of those forces suggested a deliberate attempt to harass UNIFIL. Bangladesh and Zambia believed that the collusion between Israeli authorities and the armed groups under Major Haddad were maintaining for Israel a de facto occupation zone in Lebanon Kuwait held a similar view: UNIFIL, instead of protecting Lebanon and assisting it to safeguard its territorial integrity and sovereignty, was being held hostage to rebels supported and controlled by Israel.

Jamaica and Portugal emphasized UNIFIL's role in restoring peace and security to its area of operation and deplored the attitude of parties that did not give the Force their full cooperation. Gabon said that the parties concerned must be made to realize that they must co operate with UNIFIL. Bangladesh, Bolivia and Kuwait also felt that pressure should be brought to bear on reluctant parties. The United King dom considered that refusal to co-operate with the peace-keeping forces threatened the fragile equilibrium in Lebanon.

Bangladesh, China, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait and the USSR felt that it was the Council's duty to condemn Israel for criminal aggression against Lebanon. Bangladesh said the Council should, have called directly on Israel to desist from interfering with UNIFIL's operations and to cease forthwith its military collaboration with the outlaw forces in the area. Czechoslovakia, Jamaica and Kuwait, among others, believed that the only way to restore peace was for Member States to exert pressure on Israel.

The USSR said it had been shown that Israel and its protégés, the anti-Government detachments under Major Haddad's command, were responsible for the continuing tension in the area. While it expressed dissatisfaction that the resolution did not contain a firm condemnation of Israel, it had not opposed its adoption because the Arab parties directly interested wanted the mandate extended. The USSR, however, confirmed its position on such questions as control of the Force by the Council, the principles for selection of national contingents and the system of financing, including its view that the costs should be borne by the aggressor. Czechoslovakia, in abstaining, also confirmed its position with regard to the finances of the Force.

The United States stressed the need for cooperation by all parties—not only by Israel and the de facto forces. It said that those who had directed the infiltration into the UNIFIL area and, through it, into Israel by armed Palestinian elements should also cease such activities.

Bangladesh, Gabon and Kuwait considered that the Council faced a problem in connexion with the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate. Gabon said it might become necessary to review either the nature of UNIFIL or its mandate. Bangladesh said that the Council should perhaps seriously consider either the withdrawal of UNIFIL or the strengthening of its mandate into an enforcement role under relevant provisions of the Charter. As matters stood, UNIFIL had no authority to use force against harassment, and its presence was being turned to the advantage of the aggressors. Kuwait expressed dissatisfaction at the renewal of the mandate of a force which, it said, was a victim of Israel's trickery, but believed that without UNIFIL's presence Israel would invent an excuse to invade the area. Meanwhile, Kuwait said, UNIFIL's task of restoring peace and security could not be carried out, thereby making the Council a party to the failure of its own decisions.

Nigeria felt it was essential to recall a cardinal aspect of the mandate—the principle of strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Lebanon within its recognized boundaries—in order to avoid UNIFIL's being turned into a force for the protection of Israel's northern border.

China, which did not take part in the vote because of its position with regard to United Nations peace-keeping operations, felt that Lebanon's territorial integrity was at risk and approved of those paragraphs of the resolution condemning Israel's obstruction of the exercise of sovereignty by the Lebanese Government in southern Lebanon.

The question of the mandate's duration was discussed by Bangladesh, Bolivia, France, Jamaica, Nigeria and the United States. France said that by renewing the mandate for five months, instead of the six months that had been requested, the Council had indicated that it refused to accept the existing situation, one which endangered its authority. France could not have supported a renewed mandate carrying the implication that UNIFIL would become a permanent fixture in the region. It had accepted five months rather than the four months it favoured because of the technical difficulties a short mandate would produce for the Secretary-General and his services.

Jamaica, Nigeria and the United States would have preferred a full six-month renewal but could not accept UNIFIL's permanent presence in the area

A number of countries, including Bangladesh, China, France, Kuwait, the United Kingdom and the United States, endorsed the President's statement inviting Lebanon to undertake activities to restore its legal presence in southern Lebanon. France and Kuwait expressed approval of the initial measures taken in that connexion by Lebanon in collaboration with UNIFIL. The United Kingdom also welcomed these efforts and hoped to see in the following three months a determined attempt to extend the presence of the Lebanese Government, civilian as well as military, to the south.

Jamaica referred to the recent action by Israeli forces, as reported by the Secretary-General. That attack must be seen as outright defiance of the Council, not only because Israeli troops had crossed the UNIFIL area of operation, but also because the invasion had taken place at the height of the Council's consideration of the renewal of the Force's mandate.

Lebanon said that it would have preferred a more explicit condemnation of Israel and further strengthening of UNIFIL's effective capabilities. The latest Israeli aggression, that same morning, against Lebanon was further proof that Israel had opted for continued war in Lebanon while pretending to seek peace elsewhere. The Lebanese Government had no desire to perpetuate UNIFIL's presence, but it strongly believed that there was a clear international commitment which Israel's defiance should not be allowed to destroy. Lebanon expressed satisfaction that the resolution called for a definitive plan of action,

within a limited time-frame. It felt capable of being fully associated with UNIFIL in the execution of that plan, and the Lebanese Parliament completely supported the joint action.

Israel expressed regret that the Council had so far failed to come to grips with the central issue. Instead, Israel said, it had again produced an unbalanced political resolution singling out Israel for criticism but without facing the real threat to UNIFIL in the implementation of its mandate and to international peace and security. The frequency and gravity of terrorist-instigated incidents had increased. According to Israel, armed PLO terrorists south of the Litani River threatened the inhabitants of northern Israel, the villagers of southern Lebanon and the men of UNIFIL. Israel, in striking at PLO bases, was exercising its inherent right of self-defence. Israel said it also considered the presence of Syrian forces in Lebanon a threat to the peace and security of that country.

Israel remained committed to the restoration of international peace and of genuine. Lebanese authority throughout Lebanon. To detach the question of southern Lebanon from the situation in Lebanon as a whole would not enhance the cause of peace.

The PLO representative said that his organization had co-operated with UNIFIL from the beginning, as the Secretary-General's report had made clear. It was totally committed to respect for Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. He denied that acts of the Palestinians in defence of their rights could be regarded as terrorism. In the PLO's view, Israel, for the past 30 years, had subjected the Palestinian people to criminal acts.

The Syrian Arab Republic said that the documented incidents described in the Secretary-General's report pointed to Israel as the only culprit in the Lebanese situation. Moreover, Syrian forces were in Lebanon with the express permission of the Lebanese Government, as part of the Arab Deterrent Force agreed upon by the League of Arab States.

Communications and reports (23 January-25 April)

In letters of 23 January and 11 April to the Secretary-General, the representative of Lebanon submitted new charges that Israeli forces had shelled and attacked by air villages and refugee camps in Lebanon, causing injuries and three deaths. In a letter of 8 March, he protested against an incident that had taken place on 6 March within UNIFIL's area of operation, in which a Lebanese army officer had been physically assaulted by an Israeli major, following an incident near the village of Haris involving the

French battalion of UNIFIL and unidentified armed elements with the major.

Kuwait transmitted on 23 January and on 11, 24 and 25 April several letters to the President of the Security Council from the Permanent Observer or Deputy Permanent Observer of PLO: on 22 January, PLO called attention to an Israeli armoured advance and artillery and rocket bombardment of several towns and refugee camps in Lebanon; on 10 April, it called for immediate measures to halt such acts as an Israeli air force raid that day on Tyre and Damour in which five persons were killed; and on 23 and 24 April, PLO protested against Israeli naval and air force raids on those and preceding days on refugee camps in Lebanon, including northern Lebanon, resulting in several deaths, among which were women and children.

On 2 February, the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted to the Secretary-General two letters of 31 January from the PLO Deputy Permanent Observer, by one of which he reported that explosives planted in a car in Beirut by the Israeli intelligence agency, Mossad, had caused the death of the Chief of Security of the Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, four of his assistants and five civilian passers-by, and injuries to 20 others. (See also p. 382.)

In a letter of 24 January to the Council President and in letters of 16, 19 and 22 April to the Secretary-General, the Israeli representative submitted complaints of infiltration, and of indiscriminate shelling of civilian targets in Israel, causing eight Israeli deaths on 22 April by a terrorist gang, and numerous injuries and property damage during that period, committed by PLO elements operating from Lebanese territory. He listed additional incidents since the beginning of the year in which he said 17 children had been casualties of PLO outrages. (See also p. 356.)

In a special report of 19 April, the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to incidents in which de facto forces under Major Haddad had shelled UNIFIL positions, including its headquarters at Naqoura and barracks at Tyre, on 15 and 18 April in connexion with the move of the Lebanese army contingent into southern Lebanon. In an exchange of fire, a UNIFIL soldier was killed, eight UNIFIL members were wounded by shelling, and buildings and vehicles were damaged.

In an interim report of the same date, submitted pursuant to resolution 444(1979) (see preceding section), the Secretary-General informed the Council on the phased programme of activities to promote restoration of the authority of the Lebanese Government in southern Lebanon, and described the situation in UNIFIL's area of operation where the number of incidents—infiltra-

tion attempts, hijacking of vehicles and firing—involving UNIFIL with armed elements and de facto forces had increased during the review period. There had been numerous breaches of the cease-fire by armed elements deployed west and north of the UNIFIL area, by the de facto forces under Major Haddad and, on occasion, by Israeli forces.

On 3 February, two Fijian soldiers had been killed and four wounded in an attack on UNIFIL positions in the Qana area, and four members of a Norwegian medical team had been killed in a helicopter crash. A French soldier had been killed and two wounded in a small-arms attack on UNIFIL headquarters on 29 March. There had been 200 recorded border violations by Israeli military personnel up to 8 April, as well as airspace violations, heavy exchanges of fire between Lebanese de facto forces and armed elements north of the Litani River, and several incidents involving Israeli forces and Palestinian armed elements outside the UNIFIL area of operation.

Efforts had been concentrated on the first phase of the programme of activities in the south, which included four points: (a) the increase of the presence of civilian administration by the Lebanese Government, including reinforcement of the Lebanese gendarmerie; (b) the further deployment of Lebanese military personnel; (c) the intensification of United Nations and UNIFIL efforts to consolidate the cease-fire and to end harassment by the de facto forces; and (d) intensified efforts to secure further deployment of UNIFIL and control of the border area, placing special emphasis on enlisting the co-operation of the Government of Israel.

The Secretary-General observed that little progress had been achieved on the basis of the above plan, as Major Haddad had expressed strong opposition to the move of the Lebanese army contingent into southern Lebanon and had threatened to fire on UNIFIL and Lebanese army units if the proposed move took place.

In response to diplomatic efforts, Israel agreed to co-operate with UNIFIL to facilitate the planned move. On 17 April, the Lebanese army contingent left Beirut, arrived in southern Lebanon early the following morning and was deployed in the UNIFIL area.

The Secretary-General viewed the situation with anxiety, observing that UNIFIL was blocked in fully implementing its mandate and, by force of circumstances, was playing a role substantially different from the role it was set up to play; nevertheless it was performing an invaluable task in bringing calm to a sorely affected area.

In a letter of 25 April, the representative of Lebanon, drawing the Council's attention to the

grave situation resulting from what he said was Israel's obstruction of the implementation of the phased programme of activities called for in resolution 444(1979), requested a meeting of the Council to examine the Secretary-General's special and interim reports of 19 April.

Consideration by the Security Council (26 April)

The Security Council met without formal debate on 26 April in response to Lebanon's request of 25 April.

The President referred to extensive consultations that had been held with the members of the Council and other interested parties, as a result of which he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council members.

The Security Council has studied the Secretary-General's interim report on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, circulated on 19 April 1979..., in accordance with the request made by the Council at its 2113th meeting, on 19 January 1979.

On behalf of members of the Council, I wish to state that they are following with the deepest concern the significant increase of tension in the area, particularly during the past months, and that they share the Secretary-General's anxiety over the present situation in which the Force is unable fully to implement its mandate. I wish to express to the Secretary-General the satisfaction and appreciation we feel for the efforts that he has undertaken towards the full implementation of Council resolution 425(1978),¹¹ and also to commend most highly the performance of the officers and men of the Force under the most difficult circumstances. If for any reason the Force were to be eroded, a highly dangerous and volatile situation would inevitably arise in the area.

Members of the Security Council share the views expressed in the Secretary-General's report about what should still be done towards the full implementation of the objectives of resolution 425(1978) and emphasize in this connexion the importance of the deployment of the Force in all parts of southern Lebanon.

The Security Council expresses its special satisfaction at actions taken by the Government of Lebanon and in particular the deployment of the Lebanese army contingent under the "phased programme of activities." Members of the Council consider that the continuation of such efforts, called for by the resolutions of the Council, should ultimately lead to the return of the effective authority of the Government of Lebanon over all its territory. In this respect, the Council reiterates its call for strict respect for the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. Members of the

Council consider that all measures should be taken urgently towards the implementation of the "phased programme of activities," and particularly such measures as are deemed necessary to ensure the safety of the Force and of its headquarters. If such measures are not taken and, a fortiori, if further serious incidents occur, they feel that the Council should meet without delay to consider the situation.

Communications and report (30 April-15 May)

By a letter of 30 April to the Council President, the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted the text of a telegram of 25 April from the Chairman of PLO to the Secretary-General, charging that for five consecutive days the Palestinian and Lebanese people in southern Lebanon had been subjected to a war of elimination carried out by Israeli forces by air, ground and sea, using all manner of destructive weapons given them by the United States.

In a letter of 1 May to the Council President, Israel expressed support for the objective set out in his statement of 26 April (see preceding section) regarding the return of the Lebanese Government's effective authority over all its territory, and charged that that objective could not be realized unless the foreign domination of Lebanon imposed by Syrian and PLO forces was withdrawn.

In a letter of 2 May, Lebanon inquired of the Council President what measures had been taken towards urgent implementation of the phased programme of activities. If none had been taken, Lebanon felt it was imperative that the Council should meet without delay to take appropriate measures.

Referring to the Syrian role in Lebanon, in a letter of 4 May to the President, the Syrian representative stated that his country was committed to one Lebanon and his Government's forces were there in response to an appeal by the Lebanese Government and people and as part of the Arab Deterrent Force under the direct command of the Lebanese Government, which had the full right to decide on the duration of its mission in Lebanon.

By letters dated 30 April and 8 May, Kuwait transmitted to the President letters of 27 April and 7 May from the Permanent Observer of PLO, complaining of the use against civilians on 18 April and since then of a type of artillery weapon known as the fragmentation shell, causing scores of deaths, hundreds of injured and heavy damage, and of aerial bombardment by Israeli forces on 6 May of Lebanese villages and Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon.

In a letter of 7 May to the President, Lebanon, referring to the increasing difficulties encountered by UNIFIL, said it was imperative that the

Council consider taking further steps in accordance with the Charter to implement fully resolution 425(1978), towards which the phased programme was only a first step. The programme of activities had not been carried through because of forceful opposition, and Israel's responsibility in this regard had been proved. The measures called for by the Council on 26 April concerning UNIFIL's safety were only a first step towards completing the programme, which should give the Force full freedom of movement in the border areas. Beyond the programme, UNIFIL must acquire control of the so-called enclave, up to the internationally recognized boundaries.

Lebanon felt that UNIFIL should have a greater military credibility. It hoped that the Council would find a way to redefine UNIFIL's mission in a manner guaranteeing the implementation of resolution 425(1978), and asked that its letter be submitted for Council consideration at the earliest possible time. Lebanon charged that Israeli military personnel were still inside Lebanon, that they exercised a determining influence in the border area and that their continued use of the so-called de facto Christian forces, which were equipped, financed and controlled by Israel, remained a major obstacle to implementation of the Council's resolutions and restoration of Lebanese national sovereignty.

By a letter of 9 May to the Secretary-General, the representative of Sri Lanka transmitted a communiqué issued that day by the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, condemning Israel for its continued violation of the territorial integrity of Lebanon. The Bureau also expressed concern for the safety of UNIFIL and called on the Security Council to take steps to end Israeli aggression and restore Lebanese authority over its territory.

On the same date, and again on 14 May, Israel submitted to the Council President charges of a series of terrorist activities in Israeli territory over the preceding six months carried out by PLO elements operating from Lebanon, where, it asserted, some 14,000 to 16,000 armed terrorists were to be found, several hundred of them inside the UNIFIL area of operation. Their criminal activities had resulted in the deaths of 17 civilians and the injury of 240 others. It was time, Israel continued, for every effort to be made to achieve a negotiated peace between Israel and Lebanon. To that end, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had on 7 May in a Knesset address made a direct appeal to President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon, inviting him to discuss a peace treaty between their two countries. The 14 May letter charged that a PLO explosion in Tiberias that day had killed two persons and wounded 32 others.

in a special report on UNIFIL of 9 May, the Secretary-General informed the Council of an incursion that morning by Israeli troops and tanks into the UNIFIL area of operation in the vicinity of the village of Shaqra. The Force had lodged a strong protest. Subsequently, de facto forces had appeared, and Major Haddad, with two Israel Defence Force officers, had asked to search some houses that they suspected were occupied by armed elements, which, they said, had raided the Israeli village of Ramin the night before. Their request was refused by the UNIFIL Commander. Soldiers of the UNIFIL Irish battalion had then searched two houses but found nothing. Following further discussions, the Israeli forces had withdrawn.

Consideration by the Security Council (15 May)

The Council met without formal debate on 15 May to consider Lebanon's letter of 7 May (see preceding section).

The Council President made the following statement as a result of consultations held with Council members.

Since the President's statement was read out to the Council on 26 April 1979, grave events have occurred in southern Lebanon which have merely served to show the precarious and fragile situation in that area. That the situation is not even worse is due largely to. the presence of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, whose forces are trying to fulfil their mandate in extremely difficult conditions and with an exemplary dedication admired by us all. This was particulary underlined in the report of the Secretary-General to the Council of 9 May 1979....

In view of the gravity of these events, the Government of Lebanon has decided to request the Council to give further consideration to the situation and has accordingly addressed to me the letter contained in [the letter of 7 May 1979 from Lebanon].

Members have been informed of the steps taken in recent days under the auspices of the Council to secure a rapid improvement in that situation. These efforts seem to have produced some results. Talks have resumed between the representatives of the United Nations and the Government of Israel on various points that it is essential to try to settle if the Force is to carry out its mandate successfully.

These talks must be pursued with perseverance but in an atmosphere conducive to the full implementation of resolutions 425(1978) and 444(1979).

As it has done since the events that led to the establishment of the Force, the Council is following the situation with the deepest attention and concern.

I am confident that the Council will be meeting at an early date to debate this question and to take any action warranted by developments in the situation.

In the absence of any objections to this line of action, the President of the Council will proceed with his present diplomatic efforts.

Communications (16-30 May)

In a letter of 16 May, Israel, referring to the statement by the Council President, informed him that the Israeli Government supported the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, and reiterated that the situation in southern Lebanon could not be detached from the situation in the country as a whole. It asserted that PLO constituted a menace not only to Israel, UNIFIL and the citizens of southern Lebanon, but also to the restoration of Lebanese authority in the south where there were some 2,000 armed PLO terrorists. That restoration, it said, was also hampered by the presence of the Syrian army.

On 17 May, Lebanon transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a resolution adopted at the Tenth Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Islamic States, held at Fez, Morocco, between 8 and 12 May. The Conference had strongly condemned Israeli acts of aggression in Lebanon, called for measures to end them and apply sanctions, and called on the Security Council to enforce its resolutions regarding southern Lebanon.

In letters of 24 and 29 May to the Secretary-General, Lebanon charged that Israeli warplanes, ships and artillery had again attacked towns, villages and refugee camps in southern Lebanon on 23 May, causing deaths, injuries and material damage.

On 25 May, Kuwait transmitted to the Council President a letter of the preceding day to the Secretary-General from the PLO Permanent Observer, charging that on 22 and 23 May Israeli aircraft, ships and artillery had caused 11 deaths, numerous injuries and destruction in Palestinian refugee camps and settlements in southern Lebanon, and had seized a merchant vessel flying a Panamanian flag.

By a letter of 30 May, Lebanon transmitted a memorandum to the Council, proposing: a review of the question of southern Lebanon; the revival of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission (ILMAC) and creation of conditions that would make it operationally more effective; respect for the General Armistice Agreement of 22 March 1949 between israel and Lebanon; 12 and a redefinition of the mandate and prerogatives of UNIFIL, so as to assure its freedom of deployment, secure Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal, and restore the territorial sovereignty of Lebanon.

On the same date, Lebanon requested the Council President to call an urgent meeting to discuss the rapidly deteriorating situation in southern Lebanon resulting from escalation of Israeli attacks.

Consideration by the Security Council (31 May)

The Security Council met on 31 May in response to Lebanon's request of 30 May.

The representatives of Israel and Lebanon, at their request, were invited to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. On a proposal by Kuwait, the Council also decided, by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom), to invite the PLO representative to participate in the discussion in accordance with the procedure established at a previous meeting (see p. 322). The United States, which had requested the vote, reiterated its position: it was prepared to agree to a hearing of PLO's representative only under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. ¹³

In a statement to the Council, the Secretary-General reported that since 26 May there had been a heavy daily exchange of artillery and mortar fire between the de facto forces and armed elements situated in the Tyre pocket, and to the north of the Litani River. Some of the de facto forces' fire had been directed at targets in the UNIFIL area of operation, causing casualties among the civilian population and the destruction of some UNIFIL buildings. As a result, the inhabitants of the area were in a state of extreme disturbance, and that had inevitably shaken their confidence in UNIFIL.

The reason given by Major Haddad for shelling targets in the UNIFIL area was that firing was being directed at de facto forces from inside that area—an allegation that was totally rejected by UNIFIL in a public statement on 30 May. All firing ceased on the morning of 31 May, the armed elements and de facto forces agreeing to the cease-fire.

The Secretary-General was deeply concerned at the prevailing situation. He had no doubt that, if the cease-fire was not maintained, the exodus of the civilian population would increase, as would the risk of loss of life both to the population and to UNIFIL personnel. The Secretary-General noted that there had been continous efforts aimed at further deployment of the Force in the whole of its area of operation.

The representative of Lebanon, after reviewing the efforts undertaken since 15 May to create better conditions for implementation of relevant Council resolutions, asked the Council to issue an injunction to end all acts of hostility against

Lebanon and all Israeli violation of its sovereignty, to make a strong and determined effort to fulfil the mandate of UNIFIL, and to restore immediately the General Armistice Agreement of 1949, which he considered to be the only valid framework for peace in southern Lebanon.

Lebanon was prepared to discuss a resolution which would articulate those proposals. However, should hostilities continue and Israel persist in its defiance, Lebanon felt strongly that a condemnation of that country would become imperative, as would the search for new avenues provided for by the Charter. Only peace, not further violence, could bring an end to the Palestinian dispersion—a "Diaspora-in-revolt"—the representative said. The Christians in southern Lebanon were first and foremost Lebanese citizens. They should not be considered accessories to Israel's strategic interest. Their future depended on Lebanon's restored independence and sovereignty, and their security was best guaranteed by UNIFIL.

The representative of Israel reiterated that his Government. supported the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. According to Israel, PLO terrorist groups were responsible for the situation in southern Lebanon. In the preceding few months, there had been a marked escalation in criminal acts against Israel perpetrated from Lebanese territory. In those circumstances, Israel was compelled to exercise its inherent right of self-defence. Its actions were specifically directed against concentrations of terrorists in Lebanon. Unfortunately, for years those terrorists had chosen to take cover behind refugees in camps and Lebanese civilians in towns and villages throughout that country.

The PLO representative said that Israel had distorted the facts. His organization was committed to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon. The Palestinians were not in Lebanon by choice; they were there because they had been expelled from their homes and property in Palestine and supplanted by immigrants., In PLO's view, the destruction of the Palestinian nation was the greatest act of terror committed in recent history. No other people was as interested in peace, because no other people had suffered as long. For the sake of peace, the Palestinians would continue to struggle until their rights were restored. It was their right to fight against the illegal occupation of their land.

Ninety-nine per cent of the victims of Israeli air attacks were civilians, according to PLO, and the aeroplanes and weapons used were made in the United States.

Communications and report (31 May-11 June)

In a letter of 31 May, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of Norway's decision to withdraw its helicopter unit from UNIFIL at the end of the current mandate. He intended to accept the offer of the Italian Government to provide a replacement unit, subject to the usual consultations.

The Council President informed him on 7 June that, following informal consultations that day, Council members agreed with his proposals. China had dissociated itself from the matter.

In a letter of 5 June, Israel informed the Secretary-General that on 4 June, in Israeli waters, an Israeli navy coastal patrol had intercepted and sunk a speedboat armed with missiles and a floating rocket-launcher. Israel also reported similar terrorist acts, and others, against Israeli civilians in April and May, for which PLO had claimed responsibility.

By a letter of 6 June, Kuwait transmitted a letter of 25 May to the Secretary-General from the Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, charging that the Israeli air force had attacked two villages south of Beirut, inflicting heavy casualties on Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, and had continued attacks by land, sea and air against southern Lebanon.

In a letter of 11 June to the Secretary-General, the representative of Lebanon complained that Israeli war-planes had been overflying Beirut and other areas of Lebanon for seven consecutive days. Shelling was also continuing. He submitted a list of 12 incidents that had occurred in Lebanon between 6 and 10 June, after the latest cease-fire of 31 May.

In a report of 8 June, before expiration of UNIFIL's mandate on 19 June, the Secretary-General gave an account of the activities of the Force during the period from 13 January to date. Contacts with the parties had been maintained both at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and in the area. The deployment of a Lebanese army battalion in the UNIFIL area of operation and an increase of Lebanese civilian administrative personnel in southern Lebanon represented important steps towards restoring Lebanese authority and sovereignty.

Despite all efforts, however, a stalemate had persisted since mid-April, aggravated by heightened tension in the area. Continued representations to the Israeli authorities had thus far failed to achieve the change of position required for a significant improvement in UNIFIL's deployment.

Incidents involving Lebanese and Palestinian armed elements and UNIFIL, mostly attempts at infiltration, had significantly increased during the five months under review: UNIFIL had reported 291 border violations.

There had, however, been certain developments that might lead to a relaxation of tension. The PLO leadership had reaffirmed its commitment not to initiate any action from inside the UNIFIL area of operation and had stated that it would not shell Israel Defence Force or de facto force targets from Lebanese territory unless first attacked. A joint communiqué issued by PLO and allied Lebanese parties stated that all armed forces would be evacuated from villages and towns and that PLO offices would be removed from Tyre.

The Secretary-General again emphasized the indispensable function performed by UNIFIL in bringing calm to the area and in reducing the threat to international peace and security. For that reason, he recommended the extension of UNIFIL's mandate for a further six months and said that the Lebanese Government had informed him of its agreement with that recommendation.

The Secretary-General reiterated his view that UNIFIL could not continue to function without an adequate security zone around its Naqoura headquarters, cessation of harassment of the civilian population and UNIFIL by the de facto forces, a change in the Israeli authorities' position and continuation of the over-all cooperation of PLO.

Consideration by the Security Council (12 and 14 June)

On 12 June, the Security Council resumed its debate on the complaint by Lebanon of 30 May and its consideration of the 25 May letter from Kuwait annexing PLO's communication of 24 May, the letter from Lebanon of 11 June and the Secretary-General's report of 8 June concerning the UNIFIL operation.

In addition to Israel, Lebanon and PLO, the Council invited the representatives of Egypt, Iran, Ireland, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Netherlands and the Syrian Arab Republic, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The Secretary-General said that since his report there had been renewed exchanges of fire between Palestinian armed elements near Beaufort Castle and de facto forces in the Marjayoun area, and air raids by Israel against targets north of the UNIFIL area of operation.

While recommending extension of the mandate, the Secretary-General re-emphasized the conditions essential to UNIFIL's functioning: an adequate security zone around its headquarters; cessation of harassment; a change in Israel's position; and continued PLO co-operation. Unless those conditions were met, there was no real possibility for the Force to complete its mandate,

and it might even become necessary to envisage withdrawal of the Force, despite all the dangers that would entail.

With regard to the financial aspect of the UNIFIL operation, the Secretary-General found it regrettable that the troop-contributing countries could not expect anything near the reimbursement to which they were entitled. He appealed to all United Nations Member Governments to consider urgently what measures they could take to alleviate that burden.

Most speakers, including those from Bangladesh, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the USSR, the United Kingdom and Zambia, believed that the deteriorating situation and the erosion of UNIFIL's authority and credibility were due to Israel's policy and its unwillingness to cooperate with the United Nations, and that the completion of UNIFIL's mandate was contingent on a basic change in Israel's attitude. Ireland noted that UNIFIL was chiefly obstructed in the exercise of its mandate by the de facto forces supported by Israel. The United States also felt that Israel had not co-operated fully with UNIFIL, and could not accept a-situation in which UNIFIL was constantly harassed by forces supplied and assisted by Israel. However, it felt that the Arab world must assist Lebanon in requiring Palestinian extremist elements in Lebanon to cease their activities against Israel. France expressed the hope that Israel would adopt an attitude more in accord with Council decisions and the interests of peace.

Kuwait believed that the only way to make Israel change its attitude was through the intervention of the United States. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya expressed regret that Israel's aggressive policy was encouraged by the support it received from the United States. The Syrian Arab Republic believed that Israel, encouraged by its separate peace treaty with Egypt, would continue to defy the Council's authority. Iran said that the basic issue was whether the community of nations was going to allow the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a Member State, Lebanon, to be flagrantly and repeatedly violated.

Arab States, supported by Bangladesh, Nigeria and the USSR, believed that the escalation of Israel's attacks demanded prompt Council action, including Charter measures, and supported a sixmonth extension of UNIFIL's mandate.

China strongly condemned Israel, believing that the Middle East question could only be solved by forcing Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories and by restoring the national rights of the Palestinian people. Bangladesh, Bolivia, Egypt, Iran, Nigeria and the Syrian Arab Republic agreed with the view that the solution for Lebanon was linked to the entire

problem of the Middle East and involved a settlement of the Palestinian question.

The Syrian Arab Republic believed that the Council should redefine UNIFIL's mandate to enable the Force to carry it out. It believed that UNIFIL should be empowered to defend itself when attacked by Israeli or de facto forces. It also agreed with the Lebanese proposal to reactivate ILMAC, in order to find out who was in fact violating the cease-fire agreement and crossing international borders.

Bangladesh, France, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom welcomed PLO's decision to withdraw its armed forces from towns and villages in Lebanon and the reaffirmation of its commitment not to attack first. Jamaica said that action represented a positive development which took into account the welfare of the Lebanese people and could significantly help to restore peace in Lebanon if matched by a corresponding commitment from the other parties. Jamaica and the United Kingdom believed that it was in Israel's best interests to co-operate with UNIFIL and expressed concern that Israel planned to continue its policy of pre-emptive strikes against PLO bases. Kuwait said that Israel's response to PLO's gesture had been to intensify its campaign against the Palestinians.

The United States said it was not aware that PLO's commitment to reduce violence in southern Lebanon had actually been carried out and hoped that the promised withdrawal would, in fact, take place.

The PLO representative said that the position of his organization on UNIFIL was one of full cooperation in order to allow it. to implement its mandate. The previous week, on 5 June, PLO and the Lebanese national movement had adopted a declaration that would facilitate UNIFIL's work and accommodate the Lebanese Government. Among essential points of that declaration, the PLO had declared that it would withdraw all resistance offices from Tyre and all armed forces from villages and towns in southern Lebanon. Israel, he said, had responded to that gesture by air raids on Lebanese and Palestinians.

Certain conditions had to be established for peace to be achieved, the PLO representative said: total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories; recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and national independence; and a just solution of the Palestine refugee problem. He said PLO considered that the Camp David accords concluded between Israel and Egypt in 1978¹⁴ and the peace treaty which followed in

March 1979 denied self-determination to Palestinians by legitimizing Israeli occupation of territories it had seized in 1967.

In Israel's opinion, the sole purpose of the joint communique issued by PLO and its Lebanese allies was to serve as a smoke-screen for continued PLO violence both within UNIFIL's area of operation and across the border with Israel. The so-called PLO commitment not to attack first, Israel charged, was carefully phrased so as not to apply to civilians, its usual target. Israel believed that Lebanon's problems had begun with the presence of PLO. Subsequently, the Syrian Arab Republic had invaded Lebanon under the pretext of aiding its Government against PLO and restoring peace. In Israel's view, there could be no peace in Lebanon while a Syrian occupation army threatened Beirut, and armed PLO terrorists were allowed' on Lebanese territory. Israel appealed to the Council to face the problem of Lebanon with realism; there should be a forthright condemnation of PLO's flagrant violation of UNIFIL's mandate.

Israel said it was exercising its inherent right of self-defence. If States were unwilling or unable to prevent terrorists from operating out of their countries, they should be prepared for reprisals.

The 1949 Israeli-Lebanese General Armistice Agreement had been renounced by Lebanon in 1967, the Israeli representative charged, and Israel felt it was time to move towards a negotiated peace. It awaited Lebanon's answer to the peace proposal the Israeli Prime Minister had made on 7 May. He reiterated that Israel was prepared to co-operate with UNIFIL, and its position vis-à-vis Lebanon remained unchanged: Israel supported the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries.

Lebanon observed that the Israeli Prime Minister's offer to Lebanon to negotiate a peace treaty, under which Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic would absorb and resettle stateless Palestinian refugees, was unacceptable to Lebanon and could only be viewed as a diversionary tactic.

Egypt said that the self-defence pretexts advanced by Israel to justify its attacks against Lebanon had no validity. Egypt had condemned such actions as undermining efforts aimed at achieving a just peace in the Middle East, which depended on the resolution of the Palestinian problem. Sincere efforts in that direction were necessary, particularly on the part of Israel. Egypt and France held that Israel had no legitimate reason to cross an international border.

Jordan said that the occupation of parts of Lebanese territory by the de facto forces was a cover for Israel's presence there; one of their aims was to control the headwaters of the Jordan River and parts of the Litani River to ensure that Israel had an ample water supply. Kuwait also charged that the water supply of the Palestinians in Lebanon was being diverted to illegal Jewish settlements.

On 14 June, the Council voted on a draft resolution, prepared in the course of consultations among Council members, which it adopted as resolution 450(1979) by 12 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia and the USSR). China did not participate in the voting.

By the resolution, the Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for six months, until 19 December. The Council reaffirmed in the preamble its call for the strict respect for the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. Convinced that the situation had serious implications for peace in the Middle East, it expressed anxiety about the obstacles to the full deployment of UNIFIL and the threats to the Force's safety and freedom of movement.

By the operative paragraphs, the Council: strongly deplored acts of violence against Lebanon; called on Israel to cease forthwith its acts against the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon, in particular its assistance to irresponsible armed groups; called on all parties concerned to cooperate for the fulfilment of the objectives of UNIFIL; reaffirmed the validity of the 1949 General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon and called on the parties to take the necessary steps to reactivate ILMAC and ensure full respect for the safety and freedom of action of UNTSO; urged all Member States in a position to do so to bring their influence to bear so that UNIFIL could discharge its responsibilities fully and unhampered; and reaffirmed its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of UNIFIL's mandate, to examine practical ways, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, to secure the full implementation of resolution 425(1978).

Speaking after the vote, Israel welcomed the renewal of the mandate but categorically rejected the political elements of the resolution. It felt that the text ignored the loss of innocent Israeli lives, and it rejected the implication that Israel had endangered the territorial integrity of Lebanon, which had been undermined by PLO and Syrian forces. It also rejected the reference to the 1949 Armistice Agreement.

The USSR said it had abstained in the voting because of its position regarding UNIFIL, including questions concerning the direction of UNIFIL by the Council, the principles governing the recruitment of national contingents and the method of financing the Force. The USSR said it wished to reaffirm that all expenditure incurred as a result of Israel's aggression against Lebanon should be borne by the aggressor.

Taking into account Lebanon's position, Czechoslovakia said it would not object to UNIFIL's extension. However, for the record, its position and reservations with regard to the Force had to be reaffirmed.

The United States said it considered that the Armistice Agreement remained in force and supported it as one way for the two Governments to remain in contact. However, the United States considered that the paragraph by which the Council deplored acts of violence against Lebanon lacked balance, since it did not deplore such acts against Israeli citizens. Norway said it also would have liked a more balanced formulation, to include all forms of violence.

Kuwait and the USSR expressed regret that the resolution did not contain a stronger condemnation of Israel.

Communications (17 June-28 August)

In letters of 17 and 25 June to the Secretary-General, Israel charged that an officer of the Nigerian contingent of UNIFIL had been arrested in Israel on 15 June on charges of smuggling arms into Israel for PLO, and charged PLO with shelling the civilian population of northern Galilee in Israel on 8, 9, 10 and 19 June, adding that PLO's so-called renewed commitment not to attack first and the joint communique promising withdrawals were an exercise in deception.

By letters of 27 and 28 June and 3 July, Kuwait transmitted letters of 25 and 27 June from the Permanent Observer of PLO to the Council President and a letter of 29 June to the Secretary-General, charging that Israel had carried out 76 consecutive days of air and naval attacks and heavy artillery bombardment against civilian targets and refugee camps in southern Lebanon, which had resulted in the loss of lives, material damage and a mass exodus of the population from the region.

In a letter of 28 June to the Secretary-General, France cited a declaration on the situation in the Middle East issued by the nine members of the European Community on 18 June in Paris, in which they expressed support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and concern over the difficulties encountered by UNIFIL in the execution of its mandate. (See also p. 363.)

In letters of 11 July and 6 August to the Council President and of 23 July to the Secretary-General, Lebanon charged that, since the adop-

tion of resolution 450(1979) on 14 June, Israel had consistently flouted all United Nations decisions and had engaged in almost daily harassment in the UNIFIL area of operation and other parts of southern Lebanon, causing many casualties and deaths and extensive property damage. A number of incidents that had occurred since 22 July were enumerated, and Lebanon protested very strongly against these acts of aggression.

On 20 August, Kuwait transmitted a letter of 15 August to the Council President from the Permanent Observer of PLO, who charged that Israel had intensified its attacks in southern Lebanon, with the moral and material encouragement of the United States.

In a letter of 20 August to the Secretary-General, Israel listed several incidents in August involving interception of sea-borne invaders and detonations of explosive devices which it attributed to PLO's campaign of violence waged from Lebanon, aimed at subverting the ongoing peace process in the Middle East.

In two letters of 22 August to the Secretary-General, Lebanon complained that Israel had committed acts of aggression against Lebanon, shelling and raiding villages on 19, 21 and 22 August. Many Lebanese children had been wounded and five killed, as a result of indiscriminate bombardment.

On 24 August, Lebanon requested the President to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council, in view of the continued escalation of violence and the loss of civilian lives resulting from Israeli attacks and shelling of Lebanese territory, in progress along a wide front. The Lebanese Government felt it was imperative to ask the Council to take appropriate measures, including the imposition of sanctions on Israel, in order to end its aggression against Lebanon.

In a letter dated 28 August, Lebanon said that events of the preceding week had reached the danger point. It requested that measures be taken urgently to ensure the safety, integrity and freedom of movement of UNIFIL by providing the Force with weapons and equipment of a defensive character, to reconsider the definition of the area of operation of UNIFIL, to increase the number of UNTSO posts and personnel on the border with Israel, and to reactivate ILMAC.

On the same day, Lebanon again requested a meeting of the Security Council at the earliest possible date in order to help consolidate a de facto cease-fire reached locally through United Nations efforts.

In a note verbale of 13 August, the Secretary-General informed the Council President that Ghana had offered a battalion of 600 men to replace the Iranian battalion withdrawn from UNIFIL in January. He noted that it was his inten-

tion, subject to the usual consultations, to accept that offer. Replying on 15 August, the President informed the Secretary-General that the Council members had agreed to his proposal. China had dissociated itself from the matter.

Consideration by the Security Council (29 and 30 August)

On 29 August, the Council met again, at the request of Lebanon, to discuss the prevailing situation. Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, the Netherlands and the Syrian Arab Republic were invited, at their request, to participate without the right to vote. At the request of Kuwait, PLO was also invited to take part in accordance with the procedure established at previous meetings, following a statement by the United States, which again objected to the manner in which the invitation was formulated in terms of the rules of procedure and asked that the matter be put to a vote. The vote was 12 to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom).

The Council President recalled that, at a Council meeting on 24 August (see p. 364), after having received-reports of intense military activity in recent days in southern Lebanon, he had appealed for restraint by all concerned so that the hostilities might be stopped.

He conveyed information received from the Secretariat on the most recent events in the area. Acts of violence since 14 August, including ambushing, shooting and shelling, had taken the lives of three UNIFIL soldiers from the Fijian contingent and severely wounded several others. A cessation of hostilities—a de facto cease-fire in which opposing forces, while not all agreed to a cease-fire, stopped shooting—had finally been arrived at on 26 August, except for minor outbreaks of firing. He appealed to all parties to exercise maximum restraint and to give the current cease-fire a chance to become permanently effective.

In a statement to the Council, the Secretary-General said that, while he fully understood the preoccupation of the Israeli Government with security, he did not believe that the policy of preemptive strikes on targets in Lebanon was acceptable or indeed justified by the prevailing circumstances. The recent bombardments had been on a scale that had caused much loss of innocent lives, a new wave of refugees and the destruction of property and normal living conditions.

Lebanon stated that it was not asking the Council for yet another resolution. What it wanted was a reconsideration of the United Nations peace-keeping operation—that UNIFIL be provided with the necessary instruments to

enable it to fulfil its mandate, and that its area of operation and methods of deployment be redefined in the light of developments on the ground. Lebanon also wanted an increase in the number of UNTSO observers and the reactivation of ILMAC. These actions would give Lebanon added leverage and credibility in implementing such security measures as had been blocked by the continued deterioration of the situation in the south. Lebanon emphasized that peace in Lebanon could not wait for a comprehensive settlement of the entire Middle East problem.

In Israel's view, the Council had been convened merely to find a scapegoat for Lebanon's problems and a way to avoid facing up to them directly. According to Israel, the problem of Lebanon lay in its occupation by two foreign elements: the Syrian Arab Republic, which had deployed 30,000 men there, and PLO, with between 10,000 and 15,000. Until that occupation ended, the Council could do nothing. Israel asserted that PLO was an instrument in the hands of certain Arab States, particularly Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic. In those circumstances, Israel had no choice but to move into Lebanon to prevent the launching of acts of terror by PLO. Israel reminded Lebanon of the peace proposals made by its Prime Minister on 7 May, and reaffirmed its desire to co-operate with UNIFIL in the implementation of its mandate in all its parts.

The PLO representative said that Palestinian support for Lebanon's sovereignty was a matter of record, as was PLO's co-operation with UNIFIL. It had, in fact, implemented its declaration of 5 June. However, soon after the withdrawal of its military personnel from towns and villages in the south, the area had been subjected to heavy bombardment. Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon were therefore not in response to Palestinian violence, as had been claimed.

The need to make UNIFIL more effective was discussed by Council representatives. Bangladesh, Bolivia, France, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom felt that the Lebanese proposals for strengthening UNIFIL merited careful consideration. France said it was necessary to tighten the security of UNIFIL and its headquarters and was in favour of a study of means of improving the Force's defensive equipment. Nigeria believed that consultations should begin as soon as possible on the matter. Norway was prepared to consider the idea of raising the ceiling set for the strength of the Force.

Bolivia, Ireland and Norway stressed that it was not the basic structure of UNIFIL that prevented it from fulfilling its mandate but the refusal of many parties to co-operate with it in the maintenance of peace.

China, Kuwait, the Syrian Arab Republic, the

USSR and Zambia said that Israel and its policies were to blame for the current situation. Kuwait and the USSR expressed the view that United States support for Israel was also responsible.

The representative of the United States said that Israel's military policies in Lebanon, as manifested in the preceding few months, were wrong and unacceptable to his Government. He condemned both terrorist attacks against Israeli civilians and pre-emptive attacks on Lebanese towns, villages and refugee camps carried out by Israel and the Lebanese groups it supported. In order to break the prevailing deadlock of terror and counter-terror, both sides should co-operate with UNIFIL, Israel should end pre-emptive strikes, and the Palestinian leadership should renounce the use of Lebanese territory to carry out attacks against Israel.

The Netherlands, Portugal, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and Zambia deprecated Israel's policy of pre-emptive strikes. The Syrian Arab Republic said that the strategy against the civilian population had been confirmed as Government policy by Israel. The time had come for the Council to act decisively to end Israel's policy of aggression. Bangladesh and Kuwait said the Council should apply pressure on Israel, including sanctions under the Charter.

The USSR charged that Israel had shown no intention of implementing the many Council decisions calling for strict observance of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and commented that Israel's attacks against Lebanon had become increasingly provocative following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty on 26 March. It was the view of the USSR that the policy of separate deals would never lead to a durable peace in the Middle East. Such peace could only result from the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territory occupied in 1967, the implementation of the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish an independent State, and the right of all States to live within the area boundaries.

The Netherlands said that as a troop-contributor to UNIFIL it was deeply concerned at the worsening situation. It appealed to the de facto forces to desist from trying to expand their area of control, to PLO to carry out its pledge to remove all its armed groups from villages and towns in southern Lebanon, and to Israel to end its policy of pre-emptive strikes. Ireland, also a contributor, found it totally unacceptable that there should be interference with a United Nations peace-keeping force from any quarter.

Nigeria supported the view that, although the Lebanese crisis was inextricably linked to the over-all politicization question, peace in Lebanon could not be deferred pending resolution of the larger Middle East problem.

Further communications and reports

To a letter of 24 September to the Secretary-General, Lebanon annexed extracts from a speech by its President concerning United Nations action in Lebanon. Noting that the many Council resolutions on southern Lebanon had had only a limited effect, the President expressed the hope that it would soon be possible for the international forces to be deployed, together with the Lebanese army, throughout the area. He hoped that thereby the crisis of southern Lebanon could be dissociated from the Middle East crisis, allowing Lebanon to turn its attention to other internal problems.

In a letter of 20 November, Israel drew the attention of the Secretary-General to recent terrorist actions—sea-borne infiltration and bomb explosions—which it said had been undertaken by PLO from Lebanese territory. Israel reiterated its determination to take all necessary measures to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

Lebanon, in a letter of 13 December to the President of the Council referring to the need to renew UNIFIL's mandate before 19 December, conveyed the views of heads of Arab States and Governments expressed at the Tenth Arab Summit Conference (Tunis, Tunisia, 20-22 November) concerning the situation in southern Lebanon. Among other things, the Conference supported the deployment of the Lebanese army in the south.

The Secretary-General included a brief summary of UNIFIL's activities in his comprehensive report on the situation in the Middle East, submitted on 24 October in pursuance of a General Assembly request of 7 December 1978¹⁵ (see p. 357).

As the mandate of UNIFIL was due to expire on 19 December, the Secretary-General on 14 December submitted a report on the activities of the Force for the period from 9 June to 10 December in which he noted that, despite intensive efforts, it had proved very difficult to make significant progress in fulfilling the mandate of the Force. The composition of UNIFIL as at 10 December was 6,126, with contingents from Fiji, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway and Senegal, assisted by 38 military observers from UNTSO.

During the earlier part of the period under review, there had been heavy exchanges of fire across and over the UNIFIL area, involving the armed elements (mainly PLO and the Lebanese

national movement) on one side, and the de facto forces (Christian and associated militias) or the Israeli forces, or both combined, on the other. Concurrently, the level of conflict between Israeli forces and PLO outside the UNIFIL area had escalated dangerously. During the reporting period, five UNIFIL members were killed and 15 wounded as a result of hostile action, and two others were killed and 16 injured in accidents. A de facto cease-fire brought about through UNIFIL on 26 August had eased the highly dangerous situation, but, as the Secretary-General noted, the basic problems remained unresolved. The essential problem, he pointed out, was the inability of UNIFIL to assume complete control over its area of operation, as a preliminary to the restoration of the Lebanese Government's authority in the entire area. One main element of that problem was the intransigence of the de facto forces, which had intensified their encroachments into the UNIFIL area and had established four positions which were a source of constant tension and increased harassment of the local population. Another problem resulted from the continuing attempts by armed elements to infiltrate the UNIFIL area.

A plan of action had been formulated in consultation with the Lebanese Government, with priority given to maintenance of the cease-fire and consolidation of UNIFIL's area of operation. The long-term objectives were the restoration of the sovereignty and effective authority of the Lebanese Government up to the internationally recognized boundary and reactivation of ILMAC. Lebanon indicated its intention of sending more troops and civilian personnel to the south.

The Secretary-General also observed that an essential factor in the success of UNIFIL was the position of the Israeli Government, since it supported de facto forces. Israel's attitude towards the situation in southern Lebanon was interrelated with its perception of the situation in the Middle East as a whole.

Since any move to withdraw or reduce UNIFIL at the current juncture would in his view be extremely dangerous, the Secretary-General recommended that the mandate of the Force be extended for another six months. Lebanon had informed him of its agreement with this recommendation.

By a letter of 10 January 1980 to the Secretary-General, Israel charged that attacks, not mentioned in the Secretary-General's report, had been made by PLO for some months, without provocation, against Lebanese villages along the border with Israel from positions in the Beaufort Castle area north of UNIFIL's area of operation. On 24 December 1979, two persons had been injured. Two photographs from a Lebanese news-

paper article of 24 August were attached to the letter, showing artillery; picture captions stated that guns were aimed from the castle at Israeli targets in the region of Galilee.

Consideration by the

Security Council (19 December)

The Security Council met on 19 December to consider the Secretary-General's report of 14 December. The Council had before it a draft resolution which had been drawn up in the course of consultations among its members.

The representatives of Israel, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. At the request of Kuwait, and following a vote of 10 to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom), the Council also invited the PLO representative to take part in the meeting under the same conditions as at previous meetings. The vote was taken at the request of the United States, which considered it inappropriate to invite PLO to participate in the discussion with the same rights of participation as a Member State.

Before hearing statements, the Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for six months, until 19 June 1980, by adopting resolution 459(1979) by 12 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia and the USSR), with one member (China) not participating.

The Council, noting with concern the continued violations of the cease-fire and expressing anxiety about the obstacles to the full deployment of UNIFIL and the threats to its security and freedom of movement, welcomed Lebanon's efforts to reassert its sovereignty and restore its authority in southern Lebanon.

By the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the Council, expressing support for the Secretary-General's efforts to consolidate the cease-fire, called on all parties to co-operate for the fulfilment of UNIFIL's aims. The Council took note of the determination of the Government of Lebanon to draw up a programme of action, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to promote restoration of its authority, and of the efforts of that Government to obtain international recognition for the protection of the archaeological treasures of Tyre.

It reaffirmed the validity of the 1949 General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon, and called on the parties to reactivate ILMAC and respect the safety and freedom of action of UNTSO. It urged all Member States in a position to do so to continue to bring their influence to bear on all concerned so that UNIFIL could discharge its mandate fully and unhampered. In

the event of continuing obstruction of that mandate, the Council reaffirmed its determination to examine ways to secure full implementation of resolution 425(1978), in accordance with relevant Charter provisions.

Most Council members agreed that little progress had been made in carrying out UNIFIL's deployment in southern Lebanon up to the internationally recognized borders, 'and that this unsatisfactory state of affairs was due to Israel's negative attitude. All Council members who spoke asked for Israel's co-operation. Concerned that the role of the de facto forces was the chief obstacle to UNIFIL's effectiveness, France, Jamaica and the United Kingdom appealed to Israel to cease its support.

The United Kingdom and the United States were gratified that Israel had halted its preemptive strikes against Palestinians on Lebanese territory and that a tenuous cease-fire, was holding. The United States said that the implementation of UNIFIL's mandate required the withdrawal of all armed groups from UNIFIL's area of operation, restraint on all sides and reliance on UNIFIL as the instrument for dealing with cease-fire violations.

Kuwait and Norway expressed concern at the four positions established by the de facto forces inside the UNIFIL area; Norway stressed that there should be no armed presence inside that area except for the forces of the Lebanese State and the United Nations.

Bangladesh, Norway, Portugal and the United States said that the plan of action detailed by the Secretary-General in his report had their approval. Bangladesh said that the Council must concert actively to implement that plan.

Bolivia said that the Latin American countries were devoting considerable effort to finding an over-all solution to the Middle East problem and that the situation in Lebanon was dependent on that solution.

Although it approved the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate, Kuwait pointed out that automatic renewal was not in the interests of UNIFIL. Kuwait expressed the hope that Lebanon would take advantage of the six-month renewal to assert its authority in southern Lebanon. Gabon stated that the mandate could not be indefinitely prolonged because of the heavy financial sacrifices it entailed for Member States.

The USSR said it would again like to stress that all expenses involved in eliminating the consequences of Israel's aggression should be borne by the aggressor. It was-becoming increasingly clear that the separate Egypt-Israel treaty concluded in March 1979 had freed Israel's hands in the Sinai and enabled it to intensify its expansionist and military adventurism against

other Arab States, particularly Lebanon. The USSR was opposed to any attempts to broaden the mandate in a way that would involve UNIFIL in the internal affairs of Lebanon.

Kuwait, the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR expressed regret that there had been no clear condemnation in the resolution of Israel for its continuing acts of aggression against Lebanon. Czechoslovakia and the USSR deplored that there were increasing attempts by Council members to lessen the pressure on Israel and transfer it to the Palestinians. Guided by their positions of principle regarding UNIFIL and its financing, both States had abstained in the vote on the resolution. Bangladesh accused Israel of manipulating UNIFIL's mandate so that southern Lebanon was reduced to a buffer zone supporting Israel's expansionist policies.

Lebanon, while expressing its gratitude for the presence of UNIFIL and its commitment to the objectives of the Council, reiterated its Government's view that peace in Lebanon should not wait for a final settlement of the Middle East problem. Lebanon refused to be trapped into becoming part of a broader scheme within which some might be tempted to view it as a negotiable piece of real estate. That was also the position of the Arab League members. With regard to the resolution just adopted, Lebanon had insisted that the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate be linked to a plan of implementation. Should no progress be possible within a reasonable period, Lebanon would again ask the Council to take action to restore Lebanese sovereignty over all its territory.

Israel considered that the report of the Secretary-General was slanted in favour of PLO terrorists, whose attempts at infiltration into UNIFIL's area of operation had greatly intensified in the period under review. Israel reiterated its support for the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon; it was awaiting that country's response to the formal invitation to negotiate peace which the Israeli Prime Minister had made on 7 May. Its position concerning the General Armistice Agreement remained consistent; by Lebanon's declarations and actions, that Government had made it clear that the Agreement had come to an end. It was Israel's view that the question of southern Lebanon could not be detached from the situation in Lebanon as a whole. Peace could not be restored to that country while Syrian and PLO armed groups were there.

The PLO representative recalled that the Palestinians were in Lebanon not by choice, but as a result of being driven out of their country, Palestine, by what he said was a criminally conceived campaign of terror. The Council could be assured that they had no intention of making Lebanon their final home. All they wished was

to be allowed to return to their own country to establish their own State and live in peace.

The Syrian Arab Republic denied the Israeli contention that it was occupying Lebanon. The

presence of Syrian forces in that country had been decided by the Arab League, and those forces were under the direct command of the President of Lebanon.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Communications and report (1-19 January)

S/13026 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General on UNIFIL (for period 14 September 1978-12 January 1979).

S/13028. Letter of 14 January from Israel.

S/13036. Letter of 16 January from Kuwait (transmitting letter of same date from PLO).

S/13038. Letter of 12 January from Secretary-General to President of Security Council.

S/13039. Letter of 17 January from President of Security Council to Secretary-General.

S/13044. Letter of 19 January from Yemen.

S/13045. Letter of 19 January from Kuwait (transmitting letter of same date from PLO).

Consideration by the Security Council (19 January)

Security Council, meeting 2113.

S/13026 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.

S/13042. Draft resolution.

S/13048. Letter of 19 January from Kuwait (request to extend invitation to participate in Council discussion).

Resolution 444(1979), as proposed in S/13042, adopted by Council on 19 January 1979, meeting 2113, by 12 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, USSR) (China did not participate in voting).

The Security Council.

Recalling its resolutions 425(1978) and 426(1978) of 19 March, 427(1978) of 3 May and 434(1978) of 18 September 1978.

Recalling also the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 8 December 1978 (S/12958),

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 12 January 1979, contained in document S/13026 and Corr.1,

Expressing concern at the grave situation in southern Lebanon resulting from obstacles placed in the way of the full implementation of resolutions 425(1978) and 426(1978),

Reiterating its conviction that the continuation of the situation constitutes a challenge to its authority and a defiance of its resolutions,

Noting with regret that the Force has reached the end of its second mandate without being enabled to complete all the tasks assigned to it,

Stressing that free and unhampered movement for the Force is essential for the fulfilment of its mandate within its entire area of operation.

Reaffirming the necessity for the strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,

Re-emphasizing the temporary nature of the Force as set out in its terms of reference,

Acting in response to the request of the Government of Lebanon, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General,

- 1. Deplores the lack of co-operation, particularly on the part of Israel, with the efforts of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon fully to implement its mandate, including assistance lent by Israel to irregular armed groups in southern Lebanon;
- 2. Notes with great appreciation the efforts being made by the Secretary-General, the commanders and soldiers of the Force and the staff of the United Nations, as well as by

Governments which have lent their assistance and co-operation;

- 3. Expresses its satisfaction with the declared policy of the Government of Lebanon and the steps already taken for the deployment of the Lebanese army in the south and encourages it to increase its efforts, in co-ordination with the Force, to re-establish its authority in that area;
- 4. Decides to renew the mandate of the Force for a period of five months, that is, until 19 June 1979;
- 5. Calls upon the Secretary-General and the Force to continue to take all effective measures deemed necessary in accordance with the approved guidelines and terms of reference of the Force as adopted by the Security Council and invites the Government of Lebanon to draw up, in consultation with the Secretary-General, a phased programme of activities to be carried out over the next three months to promote the restoration of its authority;
- 6. Urges all Member States which are in a position to do so to bring their influence to bear on those concerned, so that the Force can discharge its responsibilities fully and unhampered;
- 7. Reaffirms its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of the mandate of the Force, to examine practical ways and means in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to secure the full implementation of resolution 425(1978);
- 8. Decides to remain seized of the question and to meet again within three months to assess the situation.

S/13043. Note by President of Security Council. S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, pp. 2 and 3.

Communications and reports

(23 January-25 April)

S/13051 (A/34/68). Letter of 23 January from Lebanon.

S/13052. Letter of 23 January from Kuwait (transmitting letter of 22 January 1979 from PLO).

S/13053. Letter of 24 January from Israel.

S/13068 (A/34/76). Letter of 2 February from Syrian Arab Republic (transmitting 2 letters of 31 January 1979 from PLO).

 $S/13155\ (A/34/114).$ Letter of 8 March from Lebanon.

S/13241. Letter of 11 April from Kuwait (transmitting letter of 10 April 1979 from PLO).

S/13254. Special report of Secretary-General concerning UNIFIL.

S/13258. Interim report of Secretary-General concerning UNIFIL under Security Council resolution 444(1979) of 19 January 1979.

S/13261 (A/34/204), S/13264 (A/34/207). Letters of 19 and 22 April from Israel.

S/13266. Letter of 24 April from Kuwait (transmitting 2 letters of 23 April 1979 from PLO).

S/13269. Letter of 25 April from Kuwait (transmitting 2 letters of 24 April 1979 from PLO).

S/13270. Letter of 25 April from Lebanon.

Consideration by the Security Council (26 April)

Security Council, meeting 2141.

S/13258. Interim report of Secretary-General concerning UNIFIL.

S/13270. Letter of 25 April from Lebanon (request to convene Council).

S/13272. Statement by President of Security Council on 26 April 1979, meeting 2141.

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, pp. 4 and 5.

Communications and report (30 April-15 May)

S/13284. Letter of 30 April from Syrian Arab Republic (transmitting telegram of 25 April 1979 from Chairman of PLO).

S/13285. Letter of 30 April from Kuwait (transmitting letter of 27 April 1979 from PLO).

S/13289. Letter of 1 May from Israel.

S/13292. Letter of 2 May from Lebanon.

S/13298. Letter of 4 May from Syrian Arab Republic.

S/13301. Letter of 7 May from Lebanon.

S/13305. Letter of 8 May from Kuwait (transmitting 2 letters of 7 May 1979 from PLO).

S/13307 (A/34/227). Letter of 9 May from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiqué issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

S/13308. Special report of Secretary-General concerning UNIFIL.

S/13312 and Corr.1, S/13320. Letters of 9 and 14 May from Israel.

Consideration by the Security Council (15 May)

Security Council, meeting 2144.

S/13301. Letter of 7 May from Lebanon.

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decision, p. 5.

Communications (16-30 May)

S/13331. Letter of 16 May from Israel.

S/13335 (A/34/259). Letter of 17 May from Lebanon (transmitting resolution on Lebanon adopted at 10th Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Islamic States, Fez, Morocco. 8-12 May 1979).

S/13348 (A/34/278). Letter of 24 May from Lebanon.

S/13351. Letter of 25 May from Kuwait (transmitting letter of 24 May 1979 from PLO).

S/13355 (A/34/285), S/13356. Letters of 29 and 30 May from Lebanon.

S/13361. Letter of 30 May from Lebanon (transmitting memorandum to Security Council).

Consideration by the Security Council (31 May)

Security Council, meeting 2146.

S/13356. Letter of 30 May from Lebanon (request to convene Council).

S/13368. Letter of 31 May from Kuwait (request to extend invitation to participate in Council discussion).

Communications and report (31 May-11 June)

S/13376 (A/34/298). Letter of 5 June from Israel.

S/13379 (A/34/300). Letter of 6 June from Kuwait (transmitting letter of 25 May 1979 from Chairman of PLO Executive Committee).

S/13381. Letter of 31 May from Secretary-General to President of Security Council.

S/13382 and Corr.1. Letter of 7 June from President of Security Council to Secretary-General.

S/13384. Report of Secretary-General on UNIFIL (for period 13 January-8 June 1979).

S/13387 (A/34/306). Letter of 11 June from Lebanon.

Consideration by the Security Council (12 and 14 June)

Security Council, meetings 2147-2149.

S/13272. Statement by President of Security Council on 26 April 1979, meeting 2141.

S/13301. Letter of 7 May from Lebanon.

S/13356. Letter of 30 May from Lebanon (request to convene Council).

S/13361. Letter of 30 May from Lebanon (transmitting memorandum to Security Council).

S/13384. Report of Secretary-General on UNIFIL.

S/13387 (A/34/306). Letter of 11 June from Lebanon.

S/13392. Draft resolution prepared during consultations among Security Council members.

Resolution 450(1979), as proposed in S/13392, adopted by Council on 14 June 1979, meeting 2149, by 12 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, USSR) (China did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425(1978) and 426(1978) of 19 March, 427(1978) of 3 May and 434(1978) of 18 September 1978, and the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 8 December 1978 (S/12958),

Recalling also, and particularly, its resolution 444(1979) of 19 January 1979 and the statements made by the President of the Security Council on 26 April (S/13272) and on 15 May 1979,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Acting in response to the request of the Government of Lebanon and noting with concern the questions raised in its letters addressed to the Security Council on 7 May, 30 May and 11 June 1979,

Reaffirming its call for the strict respect for the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,

Expressing ifs anxiety about the continued existence of obstacles to the full deployment of the Force and the threats to its very security, its freedom of movement and the safety of its headquarters, which prevented the completion of the phased programme of activities,

Convinced that the present situation has serious consequences for peace and security in the Middle East and impedes the achievement of a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the area,

- Strongly deplores acts of violence against Lebanon that have led to the displacement of civilians, including Palestinians, and brought about destruction and loss of innocent lives;
- Calls upon Israel to cease forthwith its acts against the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon, in particular its incursions into Lebanon and the assistance it continues to lend to irresponsible armed groups;
- Calls also upon all parties concerned to refrain from activities inconsistent with the objectives of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and to co-operate for the fulfilment of these objectives;
- 4. Reiterates that the objectives of the Force as set out in resolutions 425(1978), 426(1978) and 444(1979) must be attained:
- 5. Highly commends the performance of the Force and reiterates its terms of reference as set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 and approved by resolution 426(1978), in particular that the Force must be enabled to function as an effective military unit, that it must enjoy freedom of movement and communication and other facilities necessary for the performance of its tasks and that it must continue to be able to discharge its duties according to

the above-mentioned terms of reference, including the right of self-defence:

- 6. Reaffirms the validity of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon in accordance with its relevant decisions and resolutions and calls upon the parties to take the necessary steps to reactivate the Mixed Armistice Commission and to ensure full respect for the safety and freedom of action of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization;
- 7. Urges all Member States which are in a position to do so to bring their influence to bear on those concerned, so that the Force can discharge its responsibilities fully and unhampered:
- 8. Decides to renew the mandate of the Force for a period of six months, that is, until 19 December 1979;
- Reaffirms its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of the mandate of the Force, to examine practical ways and means in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to secure the full implementation of resolution 425(1978);
 - 10. Decides to remain seized of the question.

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, pp. 6 and 7.

Communications (17 June-28 August)

S/13398 (A/34/323), S/13413 (A/34/334). Letters of 17 and 25 June from Israel.

S/13417, S/13421. Letters of 27 and 28 June from Kuwait (transmitting letters of 25 and 27 June 1979 from PLO).

S/13423 (A/34/344). Letter of 28 June from France.

S/13433 (A/34/350). Letter of 3 July from Kuwait (transmitting letter of 29 June 1979 from PLO).

S/13452, S/13464 (A/34/378), S/13486. Letters of 11 and 23 July and 6 August from Lebanon.

S/13488 (A/34/401). Letter of 6 August from Lebanon to Secretary-General (transmitting letter of same date to President of Security Council).

S/13496. Note verbale of 13 August from Secretary-General to President of Security Council.

S/13497. Letter of 15 August from President of Security Council to Secretary-General.

S/13507. Letter of 20 August from Kuwait (transmitting letter of 15 August 1979 from PLO).

S/13508 (A/34/429). Letter of 20 August from Israel.

S/13509 (A/34/433), S/13510 (A/34/434). Letters of 22 August from Lebanon.

S/13516, S/13519 (A/34/444), S/13520. Letters of 24 and 28 August from Lebanon.

Consideration by the Security Council (29 and 30 August)

Security Council, meetings 2164, 2165.

S/13516, S/13520. Letters of 24 and 28 August from Lebanon (requests to convene Council).

S/13521. Letter of 29 August from Kuwait (request to extend invitation to participate in Council discussion).

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, p. 10.

Further communications and reports

S/13553 (A/34/511). Letter of 24 September from Lebanon (transmitting excerpts from speech by President concerning United Nations action in Lebanon).

 $S/13578\ (A/34/584).$ Report of Secretary-General, Chapter II C.

S/13635 (A/34/705). Letter of 20 November from Israel.

S/13689. Letter of 13 December from Lebanon.

S/13691. Report of Secretary-General on UNIFIL (for period 9 June-10 December 1979).

S/13736 (A/35/63). Letter of 10 January 1980 from Israel.

Consideration by the Security Council (19 December)

Security Council, meeting 2180.

S/13691. Report of Secretary-General on UNIFIL.

S/13695. Draft resolution.

S/13696. Letter of 19 December from Kuwait (request to extend invitation to participate in Council discussion).

Resolution 459(1979), as proposed in S/13695, adopted by Council on 19 December 1979, meeting 2180, by 12 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, USSR) (China did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425(1978) and 426(1978) of 19 March, 427(1978) of 3 May and 434(1978) of 18 September 1978, 444(1979) of 19 January and 450(1979) of 14 June 1979, as well as the statements made by the President of the Security Council on 8 December 1978 (S/12958), on 26 April (S/13272) and on 15 May 1979,

Recalling its debate on 29 and 30 August 1979 and the statements of the Secretary-General concerning the cease-fire,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Acting in response to the request of the Government of Lebanon and noting with concern the continued violations of the cease-fire, the attacks on the Force and the difficulties in implementing Security Council resolutions,

Expressing its anxiety about the continued existence of obstacles to the full deployment of the Force and the threats to its very security, its freedom of movement and the safety of its headquarters,

Convinced that the present situation has serious consequences for peace and security in the Middle East and impedes the achievement of a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the area,

Reaffirming its call for the strict respect for the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries, and welcoming the efforts of the Government of Lebanon to reassert its sovereignty and restore its civilian and military authority in southern Lebanon,

- 1. Reaffirms the objectives of resolutions 425(1978) and 450(1979);
- 2. Expresses its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to consolidate the cease-fire and calls upon all parties concerned to refrain from activities inconsistent with the objectives of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and to co-operate for the fulfilment of these objectives;
- Calls upon the Secretary-General and the Force to continue to take all effective measures deemed necessary in accordance with the approved guidelines and terms of reference of the Force as adopted in resolution 426(1978);
- 4. Takes note of the determination of the Government of Lebanon to draw up a programme of action, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to promote the restoration of its authority in pursuance of resolution 425(1978);
- 5. Takes note also of the efforts of the Government of Lebanon to obtain international recognition for the protection of the archaeological and cultural sites and monuments in the city of Tyre in accordance with international law and the Convention of The Hague of 1954, under which such cities, sites and monuments are considered to be a heritage of interest to all mankind;
- 6. Reaffirms the validity of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon in accordance with its relevant decisions and resolutions and calls upon the parties, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, to take the necessary steps to reactivate the Mixed Armistice Commission and to ensure full respect for the safety and freedom of action of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization;

- 7. Highly commends the performance of the Force and its Commander, and reiterates its terms of reference as set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 and approved by resolution 426(1978), in particular that the Force must be enabled to function as an efficient military unit, that it must enjoy freedom of movement and communication and other facilities necessary for the performance of its tasks and that it must continue to be able to discharge its duties according to the above-mentioned terms of reference, including the right of self-defence;
- 8. Urges all Member States which are in a position to do so to continue to bring their influence to bear on those concerned, so that the Force can discharge its responsibilities fully and unhampered:
- 9. Decides to renew the mandate of the Force for a period of six months, that is, until 19 June 1980;

- Reaffirms its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of the mandate of the Force, to examine practical ways and means in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to secure the full implementtation of resolution 425(1978);
 - 11. Decides to remain seized of the question.

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, p. 11

Other documents

A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978-15 June 1979, Chapter 1 A.

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 1 C (paras. 184-223).

Financing of United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East

The General Assembly in 1979 appropriated a total of \$153,814,997 for the three United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East, including a sum for liquidating the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) following the expiration of its mandate on 24 July. This total consisted of \$22,674,997 for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Israel-Syria sector for the period 1 June 1979 to 31 May 1980, \$112,938,000 for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for the period 19 January to 18 December 1979 and \$18,202,000 for the liquidation of UNEF. The dates corresponded to the varying mandates of the Forces as established by the Security Council (see preceding subchapters). The Assembly also provided for financial authority to meet the expenses of UNDOF and UNIFIL for specified periods beyond these dates in the event the Council decided to continue them beyond the expiry of the six-month mandates in effect when the Assembly acted.

In each case, the Assembly apportioned the expenses for the Forces among all Member States in accordance with the special scale used for this purpose since the establishment of UNEF in 1973. 16 According to this arrangement, the permanent members of the Security Council were assessed more than they would have been under the scale of assessments for the United Nations regular budget, while most developing countries were assessed 80 per cent less and the least developed countries 90 per cent less than under the regular scale. In authorizing this arrangement, the Assembly said in the preambles of its appropriation resolutions that it was taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries were in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries had a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures.

In respect of all three Forces, the Assembly decided that Dominica and Solomon Islands, admitted to the United Nations in 1978, would be placed in the category of least developed States for assessment purposes.

The Assembly invited voluntary contributions for UNDOF and UNIFIL, both in cash and in services and supplies, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Forces were conducted with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

The Assembly acted on the basis of appropriation requests submitted in reports of the Secretary-General and of recommendations by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). It adopted several other resolutions on various aspects of the Forces' financing.

Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The General Assembly made appropriations for UNDOF spanning the two six-month extensions of the Force's mandate approved by the Security Council in 1979 (1 June to 30 November 1979 and 1 December 1979 to 31 May 1980) For the year ending 30 November 1979, appropriations were at the monthly rate of \$1,682,833 gross (\$1,666,000 net of staff assessment). This rate rose to \$2,096,333 gross (\$2,077,000 net) in the financial year beginning 1 December 1979, due in part to the increase of 200 troops, to a total estimated strength of 1,360. The 200-man increase had been agreed. to by the Security Council on 1 August (see p. 319).

Appropriations for the first of these extensions covered two separate periods, reflecting the fact that the Assembly in 1978 had authorized financial commitments only through 24 October

 $16 \ See \ Y.U.N., \ 1973, \ p. \ 222, \ resolution \ 3101(XXVIII) \ of \ 11 \\ December \ 1973.$

1979,¹⁷ renewing this authority on 25 October for the balance of the extension. The actual appropriations for these two parts of the six-month mandate period were made by resolution 34/7 C of 3 December 1979, in the amounts of \$8034,170 gross (\$7,953,805 net) for the period 1 June to 24 October and \$2,062,827 gross (\$2,042,193 net) for the period 25 October to 30 November. By the same resolution, \$12,578,000 was appropriated for the six months from 1 December 1979 to 31 May 1980, covering the new mandate of the Force.

Also by resolution 34/7 C, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into financial commitments for UNDOF for the period 1 June to 30 November 1980 should the Council continue the Force beyond the existing mandate. It limited such commitments to the monthly rate of expenditure approved for the six months beginning 1 December 1979, namely \$2,096,333 gross (\$2,077,000 net).

The resolution also contained provisions relating to the apportionment of expenses among Member States and other matters (summarized in the introduction to this subchapter).

The Assembly adopted resolution 34/7 C by a recorded vote of 97 to 3, with 17 abstentions, following its approval in the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee on 30 November—together with a resolution on appropriations for liquidating UNEF (see section below)—by a recorded vote, requested by Iraq, of 78 to 2, with 13 abstentions. By a separate recorded vote, requested by the USSR, the text relating only to UNDOF was approved by 78 to 2, with 14 abstentions. The sponsors were Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Ireland, Norway and Sweden.

Before adopting this appropriation resolution, and in order to give itself time to consider the Secretary-General's report on the financing of the Force, the Assembly, on 25 October, authorized financial commitments for UNDOF for the balance of its then current mandate—25 October to 30 November—at the monthly expenditure rate of \$1,682,833 gross (\$1,666,000 net) in effect throughout the financial year which began on 25 October 1978. It took this action in adopting resolution 34/7 A by a recorded vote of 101 to 3, with 23 abstentions, following approval by the Fifth Committee on 23 October, by 84 votes to 5, with 17 abstentions, of the text as submitted by the Chairman.

The appropriations for UNDOF were in the amounts requested by the Secretary-General in a report dated 22 October. He also reported that an increasingly serious financial management problem had been posed by the \$52.9 million

shortfall of contributions for UNEF and UNDOF for the six-year period from 25 October 1973 to 24 October 1979. This sum, out of total assessments of \$531.7 million for the period, was the amount apportioned among Member States that had said they did not intend to pay. The Secretary-General had continually faced difficulties in meeting the obligations of the Forces on a current basis. Payments to troop-contributing States in particular had never been made on time and were falling further behind. Moreover, the troop contributors had not been reimbursed fully in accordance with agreed rates.

In view of the termination of UNEF, whose 12-month mandate periods beginning on 25 October of each year were the basis for the financial administration of both UNEF and UNDOF, the Secretary-General proposed that the next financial period of UNDOF be from 25 October 1979 to 30 November 1980, and that any future periods run from 1 December for a full 12 months.

In its report, dated 15 November, ACABQ recommended acceptance of the Secretary-General's estimates of expenses of the Force and his proposal for changing the financial period of UNDOF.

Introducing the text of what became resolution 34/7 C on behalf of the sponsors, Canada expressed concern at the continued withholding of assessed contributions for the Forces by a number of states, and remarked that the expenses of the peace-keeping operations were insignificant compared to the incalculable cost of another Middle East war.

Iraq, which voted against the resolution, stated that for the international community to finance UNDOF was tantamount to recognizing the legitimacy of Israeli aggression and the occupation of territories by force. Albania and the Syrian Arab Republic also opposed the resolution, saying they would not participate in the financing of the Force; the Syrian Arab Republic added that the costs should be borne by the aggressor.

Benin, China and Viet Nam announced that they would not participate in the vote or assume financial obligations in respect of UNDOF. Benin added that the Forces existed because of a policy of expansionism, domination and racism, while Viet Nam stated its view that Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations, ¹⁸ concerning arrears in contribution payments, did not apply to peace-keeping operations. Democratic Yemen, which abstained, and Morocco, which voted in favour, were disquieted at the continuation of

¹⁷ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 321, resolution 33/13 D of 8 December 1978, section III.

¹⁸ For text of Article 19 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

what was supposed to be a temporary measure, and rejected Israel's policy of occupying Arab territories. Yemen abstained in the Assembly's vote, stating that the aggressor should bear the burden of its aggression. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya also said it was not participating in the vote.

The Congo said that, while it did not question the reasons for the Force, it had reservations on the Congo's assessment, which did not reflect its capacity to pay; it would therefore not participate in the vote. The USSR, explaining its abstention, said the sums requested were excessive and had not been properly substantiated. Although voting in favour, Sierra Leone also expressed concern about the amount of the appropriation.

Israel, which voted in favour, said it had supported the operations of UNDOF since their inception and thought that United Nations Member States could not avoid financing the peace-keeping forces without violating the Charter.

The Assembly took another action aimed at making additional funds available to UNDOF by adopting resolution 34/7 D on 17 December by a recorded vote of 111 to 9, with 7 abstentions. The Fifth Committee had approved the text on 4 December by a recorded vote, requested by Canada, of 69 to 9, with 6 abstentions. It was sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Norway, Panama and Sweden.

By this resolution, the, Assembly decided to suspend certain provisions of the United Nations Financial Regulations so as to enable the United Nations to retain the unspent portion of 1978 appropriations for undof, amounting to \$5,260,420 as of 24 October 1978, instead of having to return this "book surplus" to Member States as a credit against their subsequent assessments. In the preamble to its resolution, the Assembly recognized that, because of the withholding of contributions by certain States, the surplus balance in the UNDOF account had been fully drawn upon to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting the expenses of uner and undor. Applying the rules in this case, it added, would aggravate their already difficult financial situation.

The Assembly also decided to retain in force the provisions of a 1978 resolution by which it had taken a similar action for the first time and had created a separate account for the purpose. ¹⁹ The new amount was to be added to that account and held in suspense pending a further decision.

The Advisory Committee, noting in its report on undof financing that this "surplus" balance had been fully drawn upon to meet the expenses of the Forces, said the \$5,260,420 balance should

be regarded as no more than a theoretical surplus.

Canada, in introducing the 12-nation text, said the sum in question was only a "book surplus," since UNDOF continued to incur a deficit owing to the refusal of some States to pay their assessed contributions. Supporting the resolution, the United Kingdom regretted its necessity but noted that it ensured that those who withheld their contributions would not benefit from doing so. The Federal Republic of Germany also supported the text so as not to add to the burden of the troop-contributing countries, but regarded the procedures prescribed by the resolution as anomalous.

The USSR, which voted against the resolution, said the deficit must be eliminated not by violating the Financial Regulations but by attacking the substance of the problem, which was that some States were not paying their assessments because of the special circumstances involved.

China, the Congo and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said they would not participate in the vote in light of their previously stated positions on the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East.

Financing the liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Force

On 3 December 1979, the General Assembly appropriated \$18,202,000 to pay for the liquidation of UNEF as from 25 July. It did so by adopting resolution 34/7 B by a recorded vote of 98 to 12, with 7 abstentions. The expenses were to be apportioned among Member States according to the special formula used for peace-keeping operations, with Dominica and Solomon Islands added to the list of least developed States for apportionment purposes (see the introduction to this subchapter).

The text of this resolution had been proposed in the Fifth Committee by the 12 States that sponsored resolution 34/7 C on appropriations for under (see section immediately preceding) and was submitted along with that resolution. The Committee approved the text on 30 November by a recorded vote, requested by the USSR, of 73 to 10, with 4 abstentions. It then approved both these resolutions together by a recorded vote, requested by Iraq, of 78 to 2, with 13 abstentions.

In his report on the financing of UNEF and UNDOF, the Secretary-General noted that the Security Council had not renewed UNEF's mandate beyond 24 July. No appropriations being

 $19 \ \, \text{See Y.U.N.}, \ \, 1978, \ \, \text{p. } 323, \ \, \text{resolution } 33/13 \ \, \text{E of } 14 \ \, \text{December} \\ 1978.$

available for the purpose, he had sought and received the concurrence of ACABQ to commit up to \$8 million, under the procedure for meeting unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, for the repatriation of troops and the liquidation of the Force.

The Secretary-General estimated the repatriation and liquidation costs at \$18,202,000, less income of \$4,534,000, mainly from disposal of surplus property such as equipment, stores and other supplies. Some of this would be transferred to other peace-keeping operations and the rest would be sold.

The Advisory Committee, in its report on the subject, noted that the other operations were to be charged an average of 50 per cent of the "book value" of the property, depending on its condition. The Committee noted that it was proposed to stockpile UNEF surplus property in excess of current needs for the future use of other peace-keeping operations, with credit, tentatively estimated at \$2 million, accruing to UNEF at the time of transfer. The Committee had no objections to the estimates proposed for UNEF by the Secretary-General.

In the Fifth Committee, Iraq voted against the resolution, stating that UNEF had failed to attain its objectives of restoring peace or halting the fighting, and it wondered, therefore, why the international community should be asked to vote millions for its upkeep while reducing appropriations for important humanitarian sections of the budget. The USSR, which also voted against, objected that the process of liquidating UNEF was unwarrantedly protracted and the costs were unreasonable; it added that it would not pay the part of its assessment required to meet UNEF expenses arising from the 1975 Egyptian-Israeli Agreement,20 as the USSR had nothing to do with that Agreement, which circumvented the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East.

Albania and the Syrian Arab Republic, voting against, said they would not take part in the financing. China and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said they would not participate in the vote on the resolution, China adding that it would not assume any financial obligation that might result.

Among those voting in favour, Israel regretted that the UNEF mandate had not been renewed, while Poland expressed regret at the deficit in the Force's accounts, which had delayed reimbursement to troop contributors such as Poland.

Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/9 B of 17 December 1979, appropriated funds cover-

ing the two extensions of the UNIFIL mandate approved by the Security Council in 1979—the five months from 19 January to 18 June and the six months from 19 June to 18 December. For the five-month mandate, appropriations totalled \$51,906,000 gross (\$51,468,000 net of staff assessment). For the following six months, there were two appropriations, corresponding to an expenditure rate of \$10,172,000 gross per month (\$10,084,500 net)—that is, \$44,756,800 gross (\$44,371,800 net) for the period 19 June to 31 October and \$16,275,200 gross (\$16,135,200 net) for the period 1 November to 18 December.

Also by this resolution, the Assembly, as it had done in 1978,²¹ authorized the Secretary-General to enter into financial commitments for UNIFIL should the Council continue the Force beyond the existing mandate. This authorization covered the period from 19 December 1979 to 18 December 1980, at a monthly expenditure rate not to exceed \$10,767,166 gross (\$10,676,666 net). The Council, on 19 December 1979, by resolution 459(1979), extended the Force's mandate until 19 June 1980 (see preceding subchapter).

The Assembly's resolution also contained provisions relating to the apportionment of expenses among all Member States according to the special scale for peace-keeping operations, and the inclusion of Dominica and Solomon Islands among the States assessed at the lowest rate (see the introduction to this subchapter).

The text of resolution 34/9 B had been sponsored in the Fifth Committee by Argentina, Austria, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Senegal and Sweden, as the first section of a three-part draft resolution. The other two sections concerned claims by troop-contributing States and an appeal for voluntary contributions (see below).

The Fifth Committee approved all three parts together on 7 December by a recorded vote of 85 to 13, with 2 abstentions. The Assembly adopted resolution 34/9 B by a recorded vote of 111 to 13, with 2 abstentions.

The appropriations through 18 December followed earlier action by the Assembly to authorize financial commitments in advance of actual appropriations. Such authorization had been granted by the Assembly in 1978 for the period 19 January to 31 October 1979. By resolution 34/9 A of 1 November 1979, the Assembly authorized monthly commitments not to exceed

²⁰ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 213.

²¹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 325, resolution 33/14 of 3 November 1978, section III.

²² Ibid.

\$10,172,000 gross (\$10,084,500 net) for the period from 1 November to 18 December, in order to allow time to consider the Secretary-General's report on the financing of the Force. This resolution was adopted by 82 votes to 16, with 5 abstentions. The text had been submitted to the Fifth Committee by its Chairman and approved on 29 October by 93 votes to 14, with 1 abstention.

These appropriations were at levels requested by the Secretary-General in a report dated 25 October and endorsed by ACABQ in a report of 15 November. They were within the authorization of \$11,142,000 per month provided by the Assembly in 1978.²³ However, the authorization for the year beginning 19 December 1979 amounted to \$1 million less than the \$65,603,000 which the Secretary-General had estimated for the six months to 18 June 1980, based on an average Force strength of 6,000 troops. The \$1 million reduction had been recommended by ACABQ which did not apply it to any particular item of expenditure but considered that strict attention to economy and efficiency should result in savings.

As to the status of contributions, the Secretary-General reported that the shortfall attributed to States that had stated that they did not intend to pay for UNIFIL had risen from \$14 million in 1978 to \$52.4 million as at 30 September 1979, out of the \$201.2 million in assessments of Member States from the inception of the Force on 19 March 1978 to 31 October 1979. The shortfall posed a serious financial management problem. Payments due to the troop-contributing countries had never been made on time and were falling further behind. Troop contributors, which had not been currently and fully reimbursed in accordance with agreed rates, had conveyed their serious concern over the heavy burden this placed on their Governments.

The Secretary-General reported that no voluntary contributions had been received in response to an Assembly invitation of 3 November 1978.²⁴

By resolution 34/9 C, the Assembly approved special arrangements giving States contributing troops to UNIFIL more time to submit claims for reimbursement by the United Nations. Under these arrangements, the normal period in which appropriations remained available for payment of unliquidated obligations—12 months beyond the period of the appropriation—was to be extended in respect of obligations owed to Governments providing contingents and/or logistic support to the Force. Governments would have four years beyond the normal 12-month period to submit claims for goods supplied and services rendered, after which any unliquidated obligations would be cancelled, and the remaining bal-

ance of any appropriations retained for possible payment Would be surrendered. Once a claim had been received, it would remain payable until payment was effected.

Resolution 34/9 C was adopted on 17 December by a recorded vote of 111 to 13, with 3 abstentions, following its approval by the Fifth Committee as part of a three-part draft on UNIFIL financing (see above).

By resolution 34/9 D, the Assembly renewed its invitation to Member States to make voluntary contributions to UNIFIL, both in cash and in services and supplies, and decided to establish a Suspense Account for voluntary contributions, to be used solely to supplement the regular UNIFIL account in reimbursing Governments for the costs they incurred in contributing troops, equipment and supplies. Provisions to govern the Suspense Account—its purpose, guiding principles, resources, financial administration and arrangements for review—were annexed to the resolution.

Resolution 34/9 D was adopted on 17 December by a recorded vote of 108 to 13, with 6 abstentions, following its approval by the Fifth Committee as part of a three-part draft on UNIFIL financing (see above).

Ireland, which introduced the three texts, stated that voluntary contributions to the Suspense Account would be considered as cash advances to troop contributors, to be returned to the donor States when sufficient assessed contributions had been received. It would allow a number of Member States to make voluntary contributions without violating their positions of principle; while not concealing the policy of withholding practised by certain States, it might help mitigate the serious effects of that policy and permit the financial burden to be shared more equitably.

By resolution 34/9 E, adopted on 17 December by a recorded vote of 111 to 11, with 5 abstentions, the Assembly suspended temporarily the provisions of Financial Regulations under which \$122,492 recorded as a surplus in UNIFIL accounts would have had to be surrendered and credited to all Member States. It decided to enter this amount in a separately identified account, to be held in suspense pending a further decision. The action was similar to that which the Assembly took on 17 December in respect of UNDOF (see p. 343).

The Advisory Committee had reported that this "surplus" was no more than theoretical, as it had been fully drawn upon because of the withholding of contributions by some States.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid., section IV.

The text of resolution 34/9 E had been approved by the Fifth Committee on 7 December by 85 votes to 13, with 3 abstentions, It was sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Senegal and Sweden.

By decision 34/439, adopted without vote on 17 December—the text of which had been approved without objection by the Fifth Committee at the Chairman's suggestion on 7 December—the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to maintain the UNIFIL Special Account for the periods of its mandates subsequent to 18 January 1979. The Secretary-General had recommended this action in his report on UNIFIL financing, and ACABQ had endorsed the recommendation. The Special Account consisted of the regular contributions for the Force assessed against Member States.

In the discussion of the UNIFIL financing resolutions, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Portugal and the United States spoke in support of the Force and the resolutions. Canada added that its support did not alter its basic position that the financing of peace-keeping operations should be based on universal assessments, and that withholding was contrary to the United Nations Charter. The Federal Republic of Germany said it did not agree that the voluntary funds in the Suspense Account should be used to finance the deficit created by withholding. Portugal stated that the maintenance of peace in the Middle East was the collective responsibility of all States, while the United States called on nations in arrears to reassess their positions and clear their debts.

Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the USSR and Viet Nam, explaining their votes against the resolutions, as well as Benin and China, which did not partici-

pate in the votes, reiterated their refusal to take part in the financing of UNIFIL. These countries, as well as Cuba and Iraq, which also voted against, stated that the aggressor should bear the cost of the Force. Poland voted against because of its position of principle with regard to the financing of UNIFIL. The Congo did not participate in the votes on the ground that its capacity to pay did not permit it to assume such expenses. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya also declined to take part in the voting.

Review of reimbursement rates to troop contributors

By resolution 34/166, adopted on 17 December 1979 by a recorded vote of 110 to 10, with 9 abstentions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to study, in consultation with the States contributing troops to UNDOF and UNIFIL, the existing standard rates of reimbursement by the United Nations for pay and allowances as well as for clothing, gear and equipment, with a view to ensuring an equitable reimbursement rate to troop-contributing States. In so doing, it recognized that inflation and escalating troop costs had adversely affected the existing rates. The Secretary-General was to report on the matter in 1980.

The Fifth Committee had, on 7 December, by 86 votes to 12, with 3 abstentions, approved the text of this resolution, which was sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Senegal and Sweden.

Explaining its affirmative vote, Japan recorded its understanding that the resolution did not preclude consultation with Member States other than troop contributors. The USSR opposed the resolution because it believed that the reimbursement rates were already excessive. China and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated that they would not participate in the vote.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

General Assembly—34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 25, 26, 64-67, 69. Plenary meetings 46, 85, 106.

Financing of the United Nations
Disengagement Observer Force
A/34/582 and Corr. 1. Report of Secretary-General.
A/34/688. Report of ACABQ.
A/C.5/34/L.11. Draft resolution submitted by Fifth Committee
Chairman in consultation with Secretariat, approved by
Fifth Committee on 23 October 1979, meeting 25, by 84
votes to 5, with 17 abstentions.

A/34/613. Report of Fifth Committee (part I).

Resolution 34/7 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee,

A/34/613, adopted by Assembly on 25 October 1979, meeting 46, by recorded vote of 101 to 3, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger,

Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Jordan, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the present authority of the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as provided by section III of General Assembly resolution 33/13 D of 8 December 1978, expires on 24 October 1979,

Noting that the present mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, which was renewed by the Security Council in resolution 449(1979) of 30 May 1979, continues until 30 November 1979 inclusive,

- 1. Decides to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed \$1,682,833 gross (\$1,666,000 net) per month for the period from 25 October to 30 November 1979 inclusive, in order to allow adequate time for consideration by the General Assembly of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Force;
- 2. Also decides to apportion the above-mentioned expenses among Member States in accordance with the scheme set forth in General Assembly resolution 33/13 D.
- A/C.5/34/L.27 and Corr.1. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Ireland, Norway, Sweden: draft resolution, approved by Fifth Committee on 30 November 1979, meeting 66, as follows:

part B, by recorded vote of 78 to 2, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia,

Against: Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

parts A and B together, by recorded vote of 78 to 2, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus,

Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/34/613/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II), draft resolution 8.

Resolution 34/7 C, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/613/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 3 December 1979, meeting 85, by recorded vote of 97 to 3, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 350(1974) of 31 May 1974, 363(1974) of 29 November 1974, 369(1975) of 28 May 1975, 381(1975) of 30 November 1975, 390(1976) of 28 May 1976, 398(1976) of 30 November 1976, 408(1977) of 26 May 1977, 420(1977) of 30 November 1977, 429(1978) of 31 May 1978, 441(1978) of 30 November 1978, 449(1979) of 30 May 1979 and 456(1979) of 30 November 1979,

Retailing its resolutions 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3374 C (XXX) of 2 December 1975, 31/5 D of 22 December 1976, 32/4 C of 2 December 1977, 33/13 D of 8 December 1978 and 34/7 A of 25 October 1979,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied

to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations.

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

I

- 1. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of \$8,034,170 gross (\$7,953,805 net) authorized and apportioned by section III of Assembly resolution 33/13 D for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 24 October 1979 inclusive;
- 2. Decides further to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of \$2,062,827 gross (\$2,042,193 net) authorized and apportioned by Assembly resolution 34/7 A of 25 October 1979 for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 25 October to 30 November 1979 inclusive;

I

- 1. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$12,578,000 for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1979 to 31 May 1980 inclusive;
- 2. Decides further, as an ad hoc arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations, to apportion the amount of \$2,130,699, pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period from 1 to 31 December 1979 inclusive, among Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and 1979 and the amount of \$10,447,301, pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period from 1 January to 31 May 1980 inclusive, among Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1980, 1981 and 1982, and:
- (a) To apportion an amount of \$7,396,874 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII), of which \$1,305,053 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and 1979 and \$6,091,821 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1980, 1981 and 1982;
- (b) To apportion an amount of \$4,883,536 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and section II, paragraph 2 (b), of resolution 3374 C (XXX), of which \$779,836 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and 1979 and \$4,103,700 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1980, 1981 and 1982;
- (c) To apportion an amount of \$291,514 for the abovementioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII), section II, paragraph 2 (c), of resolution 3374 C (XXX) and section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 33/13 D, of which \$44,958 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and 1979 and \$246,556 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1980, 1981 and 1982;
- (d) To apportion an amount of \$6,076 for the abovementioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII), section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 3374 C (XXX), section V,

- paragraph 1, of resolution 31/5 D, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 32/4 C and section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 33/13 D, of which \$852 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and 1979 and \$5,224 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1980, 1981 and 1982;
- 3. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 of the present section, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of \$116,000 approved for the period from 1 December 1979 to 31 May 1980 inclusive;

Ш

Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed \$2,096,333 gross (\$2,077,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1980 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 456(1979) of 30 November 1979, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

IV

- Stresses the need for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force is conducted with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

V

- 1. Decides that Dominica and Solomon Islands shall be included in the group of Member States mentioned in paragraph 2 (d) of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and that their contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 34/6 A of 25 October 1979:
- 2. Decides further that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force until 30 November 1979 of the Member States listed in paragraph 1 of the present section shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the appropriations apportioned in section II above.
- A/C.5/34/L.30. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Norway, Panama, Sweden: draft resolution, approved by Fifth Committee on 4 December 1979, meeting 69, by recorded vote of 69 to 9, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Mauritania, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic.

A/34/613/Add.2. Report of Fifth Committee (part III).

Resolution 34/7 D, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/613/Add.2, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 111 to 9, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guvana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Mauritania, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen.

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, and referring to paragraph 4 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant Security Council resolutions,

Concerned that the Secretary-General is continuing to face growing difficulties in meeting the obligations of the Forces on a current basis, particularly those due to the troopcontributing Governments,

Recalling its resolution 33/13 E of 14 December 1978,

Recognizing that, in consequence of the withholding of contributions by certain Member States, the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Forces,

Concerned that the application of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the Forces,

- Decides that the provisions of its resolution 33/13 E shall remain in force until a further decision of the General Assembly;
- 2. Decides further that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of \$5260,420, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in the operative part of General As-

sembly resolution 33/13 E and held in suspense until a further decision of the Assembly.

Financing of the liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Force

A/34/582 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General, Chapters IV and VII (para. 17 (d)) and Annex II.

A/34/688. Report of ACABQ, paras. 3 (b) and 7-10.

A/C.5/34/L.27 and Corr.1. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Ireland, Norway, Sweden: draft resolution, approved by Fifth Committee on 30 November 1979, meeting 66, as follows:

part A, by recorded vote of 73 to 10, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen, Madagas-car, Mauritania.

parts A and B together, by recorded vote of 78 to 2, with 13 abstentions.

[For recorded vote, see p. 347.]

A/34/613/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II), draft resolution A.

Resolution 34/7 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/613/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 3 December 1979, meeting 85, by recorded vote of 98 to 12, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Democratic Yemen,

Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Yemen.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 340(1973) of 25 October 1973, 346(1974) of 8 April 1974, 362(1974) of 23 October 1974, 368(1975) of 17 April 1975, 371(1975) of 24 July 1975, 378(1975) of 23 October 1975, 396(1976) of 22 October 1976, 416(1977) of 21 October 1977 and 438(1978) of 23 October 1978

Recalling its resolutions 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3374 B (XXX) of 28 November 1975, 31/5 C of 22 December 1976, 32/4 B of 2 December 1977 and 33/13 C of 8 December 1978,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

- 1. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of \$18,202,000 for the operation of liquidating the United Nations Emergency Force as from 25 July 1979;
- 2. Decides further, as an ad hoc arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations, to apportion the amount of \$10,590,255 among Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and 1979 and the amount of \$7,611,745 among Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1980, 1981 and 1982,
- (a) To apportion an amount of \$10,924,941 among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII), of which \$6,486,532 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and 1979 and \$4,438,409 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1980, 1981 and 1982;
- (b) To apportion an amount of \$6,865,926 among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and section II, paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 3374 B (XXX), of which \$3,876,033 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and 1979 and \$2,989,893 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1980, 1981 and 1982;
- (c) To apportion an amount of \$403,091 among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII), section II, paragraph 2 (c), of resolution 3374 B (XXX) and section IV, paragraph 1, of resolution 33/13 C, of which \$223,454 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and 1979 and \$179,637 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1980, 1981 and 1982;
- (d) To apportion an amount of \$8,042 among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII), section IV, paragraph 1, of resolution 3374 B (XXX), section III, paragraph 1, of resolution 31/5 C, section III, paragraph 1, of resolution 32/4 B and section IV, para-

- graph 1, of resolution 33/13 C, of which \$4,236 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and 1979 and \$3,806 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1980, 1981 and
- 3. Decides that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the estimated income of \$4 million other than staff assessment income;
- 4. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of \$534,000;

- 1. Decides that Dominica and Solomon Islands shall be included in the group of Member States mentioned in paragraph 2 (d) of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and that their contributions to the United Nations Emergency Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 34/6 A of 25 October
- 2. Decides further that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions to the United Nations Emergency Force until 24 July 1979 of the Member States listed in paragraph 1 of the present section shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the appropriations apportioned in section I above

Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

General Assembly-34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 30, 74. Plenary meetings 51, 106.

A/34/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, Chapter XII.

A/34/570 and Corr. 1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/689. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/34/L.12. Draft resolution submitted by Fifth Committee Chairman in consultation with Secretariat, approved by Fifth Committee on 29 October 1979, meeting 30, by 93 votes to 14, with 1 abstention.

A/34/630. Report of Fifth Committee (part I).

Resolution 34/9 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/630, adopted by Assembly on 1 November 1979, meeting 51, by 82 votes to 16, with 5 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the present authority of the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, as provided by section III of General Assembly resolution 33/1 4 of 3 November 1978, expires on 31 October 1979.

Noting that the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, which was renewed by the Security Council in resolution 450(1979) of 14 June 1979, continues until 18 December 1979 inclusive,

- 1. Decides to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon at a rate not to exceed \$10,172,000 gross (\$10,084,500 net) per month for the period from 1 November to 18 December 1979 inclusive, in order to allow adequate time for consideration by the General Assembly of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Force;
- 2. Also decides to apportion the above-mentioned expenses among Member States in accordance with the scheme set forth in General Assembly resolution 33/14.

A/C.5/34/L.33. Argentina, Austria, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Sweden: draft resolution (parts A, B, and C and annex, as a whole), approved by Fifth Committee on 7 December 1979, meeting 74, by recorded vote of 85 to 13, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Democratic Yemen, Mauritania.

A/34/630/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II), draft resolution I A.

Resolution 34/9 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/630/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 111 to 13, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Democratic Yemen, Mauritania.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Ouestions,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 425(1978) and 426(1978) of 19 March 1978, 427(1978) of 3 May 1978,

434(1978) of 18 September 1978, 444(1979) of 19 January 1979 and 450(1979) of 14 June 1979,

Recalling its resolutions S-8/2 of 21 April 1978, 33/14 of 3 November 1978 and 34/9 A of 1 November 1979,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of peace-keeping operations decided upon in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

I

Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 an amount of \$51,906,000 gross (\$51,468,000 net), being the amount authorized, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and apportioned under the provisions of section III of Assembly resolution 33/14 for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 19 January to 18 June 1979 inclusive;

II

- 1. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 an amount of \$44,756,800 gross (\$44,371,800 net), being the amount authorized, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and apportioned under the provisions of section III of Assembly resolution 33/14 for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 19 June to 31 October 1979 inclusive;
- 2. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 an amount of \$16,275,200 gross (\$16,135,200 net) authorized and apportioned under Assembly resolution 34/9 A for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 1 November to 18 December 1979 inclusive;

Ш

Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon at a rate not to exceed \$10,767,166 gross (\$10,676,666 net) per month for the period from 19 December 1979 to 18 December 1980 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 450(1979) of 14 June 1979, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in Assembly resolution 33/14; the scale of assessments for the years 1978 and 1979 shall be applied against a portion thereof, that is, \$4,515,263 gross (\$4,477,312 net), being the amount pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period from 19 to 31 December 1979 inclusive, and the scale of assessments for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 shall be applied against the balance for the period thereafter:

ΙV

Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

V

1. Decides that Solomon Islands and Dominica shall be included in the group of Member States mentioned in section I, paragraph 2 (d), of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 and

that their contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 34/6 A of 25 October 1979;

2. Decides further that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon until 18 December 1979 of the Member States listed in paragraph 1 of the present section shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the apportionments authorized in section III above.

A/34/630/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II), draft resolution 1 B.

Resolution 34/9 C, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/630/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 111 to 13, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Democratic Yemen, Romania, Yemen.

The General Assembly,

Aware of the special nature of the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the difficulties inherent in its financing,

Considering with concern the mounting deficit in the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon due to the withholding by certain Member States of their contributions to the Force, and the resulting difficulties in paying the troop-contributing Governments the amounts due to them on a current basis, mainly because of the lack of funds in the Special Account,

Convinced of the need to make special provisions for the liquidation of the outstanding obligations of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon to Governments providing contingents and/or logistic support to the Force,

Recalling its resolution 33/13 F of 14 December 1978, in which it approved special arrangements for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force in regard to the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations,

1. Approves the following special arrangements for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon in regard to the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, whereby appropriations required in respect of obligations owed to Governments providing contingents and/or logistic support to the Force shall be retained beyond

the period stipulated under financial regulations 4.3 and 4.4:
(a) At the end of the twelve-month period provided in regulation 4.3, any unliquidated obligations of the financial period in question relating to goods supplied and services rendered by Governments for which claims have been received, or which are covered by established reimbursement rates, shall be transferred to accounts payable; such accounts payable shall remain recorded in the Special Account

until payment is effected;

- (i) Any other unliquidated obligations of the financial period in question owed to Governments for goods supplied and services rendered, as well as other obligations owed to Governments, for which required claims have not yet been received, shall remain valid for an additional period of four years following the end of the twelve-month period provided in regulation 4.3;
 - (ii) Claims received during this four-year period shall be treated as provided under subparagraph(a) above, if appropriate;
 - (iii) At the end of the additional four-year period any unliquidated obligations shall be cancelled and the then remaining balance of any appropriations retained therefor shall be surrendered.

A/34/630/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II), draft resolution I C and Annex.

Resolution 34/9 D and Annex, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/630/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 108 to 13, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guvana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Democratic Yemen, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe, Yemen.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 and 33/14 of 3 November 1978 on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Concerned that a number of Member States have indicated their unwillingness to pay their assessed share of the budget of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Taking note of paragraph 7 of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, in which it is stated that more than one fourth of the total amounts apportioned among Member States to finance the costs of the Force must, in the present circumstances, be considered uncollectable,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, particularly section XII thereof, in which, inter alia, is outlined the burden which the policy of certain Member States of withholding their assessed contributions places on the troop-contributing States, particularly those States with relatively smaller resources,

Noting that the continuation of the present situation may militate against the important principle of equitable geographical distribution in the composition of peacekeeping forces,

- 1. Renews its invitation to Member States to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;
- 2. Decides to establish a Suspense Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon to be operated according to the annex to the present resolution.

ANNEX

Provisions governing the Suspense Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

A. Purpose

1. The Suspense Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (hereafter referred to as the Account) shall be used solely to supplement the regular Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon in reimbursing Governments for the costs which they incur, under the terms of the existing United Nations practices and rates of reimbursement, in contributing troops, equipment and supplies to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

B. Guiding principles

2. The Account shall be administered in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations

C. Resources

- The resources of the Account shall consist of voluntary contributions in cash made by Governments, by international organizations (both governmental and non-governmental) and by other private sources.
- 4. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall issue a biannual appeal to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies.
- Cash contributions to the Account shall be made. in convertible currencies or in currency readily usable by the Secretary-General for the purpose outlined above.
- Contributions shall be made without limitation to a specific recipient country.
- 7. Contributions to the Account will be considered as cash advances to the Secretary-General and, when a sufficient number of assessed contributions to the regular Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon have been received, will be credited or paid back to the donor States or parties.

D. Financial administration

8. The Secretary-General shall administer the Account in accordance with the existing Financial Rules and Regulations of the United Nations.

E. Future arrangements

- 9. The General Assembly shall review, in the light of experience, the effectiveness and further evolution of the arrangement, with a view to deciding upon such changes and improvements as may be necessary to meet fully the purpose of the Account.
- A/C.5/34/L.34. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway,

Panama, Senegal, Sweden: draft resolution approved by Fifth Committee on 7 December 1979, meeting 74, by 85 votes to 13, with 3 abstentions.

A/34/630/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II), draft resolution I D.

Resolution 34/9 E, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/630/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 111 to 11, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Yemen.

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, and referring to paragraphs 6 and 7 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Ouestions,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

Concerned that the Secretary-General is facing growing difficulties in meeting the obligations of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon on a current basis, particularly those due to the troop contributors,

Concerned that the financial situation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon will soon be reaching a critical stage,

Decides that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended temporarily in respect of the amount of \$122,492 which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in a separately identified account of the United Nations and held in suspense pending a further decision by the General Assembly.

A/34/689, para. 15. Recommendation of ACABQ, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 7 December 1979, meeting 74.

A/34/630/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II), para. 11:recommendation.

Decision 34/439, by which the General Assembly decided to request the Secretary-General to continue to maintain the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the periods of its mandates subsequent to

18 January 1979, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/630/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106.

Review of reimbursement

rates to troop contributors

A/C.5/34/L.35. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Senegal, Sweden: draft resolution, as orally corrected by sponsors, approved by Fifth Committee on 7 December 1979, meeting 74, by 86 votes to 12, with 3 abstentions.

A/34/630/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II), draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/166, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/630/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 110 to 10, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname. Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Cape Verde, Cuba, Democratic

Yemen, Mauritania, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Yemen.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision of 29 November 1974, taken at its twenty-ninth session, by which it established, as from 25 October 1973, standard rates of reimbursement to troop-contributing countries for pay and allowances of their troops serving in the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and its decision 32/416 of 2 December 1977, by which it revised those rates of reimbursement as from 25 October 1977,

Recalling also its decision of 15 December 1975, taken at its thirtieth session, by which it approved the principle of reimbursing the troop-contributing States for the usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment, and the related report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session establishing the rates therefor as from 25 October 1973,

Recalling further its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978, by which it applied the same standard rates of reimbursement payable to those Governments contributing troops to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Recognizing that inflation and escalating troop costs have adversely affected in real terms the existing standard rates of reimbursement.

Requests the Secretary-General to study, in consultation with the States contributing troops to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, the existing standard rates of reimbursement, with a view to ensuring an equitable rate of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States, and to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Other documents

A/INF/34/2 and Corr.1. Collection of contributions during period 1 January to 17 September 1979, Annexes IV-VII.

ST/ADM/SER.B/244. Assessment of Member States' contributions for financing of UNEF (for purpose of liquidating UNEF as from 25 July 1979), and of UNDOF from 25 October 1979 to 31 May 1980 inclusive.

ST/ADM/SER.B/246 and Corr.1. Assessment of Member States' contributions for financing of UNIFIL for period 19 June to 31 October 1979 inclusive and contributions for financing of UNIFIL for period 1 November 1979 to 18 June 1980 inclusive.

Search for a peaceful settlement

Situation in the Middle East

Communications (January-November)

Throughout 1979, the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General received communications concerning the situation in the Middle East.

In letters of 17, 18 and 29 January, 28 February, and 25 and 28 March, the representative of Israel submitted complaints of what he described as terrorist crimes for which he said the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) had claimed responsibility. Bombs, grenades and other explosive devices had been detonated in Jerusalem, Lod and Netanya, killing and wounding a number of civilians, including children. The Is-

raeli Government reiterated that it was dutybound to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

By a letter of 5 March, the representative of Kuwait transmitted to the Council President a letter of 28 February from the Permanent Observer of PLO to the United Nations, forwarding a memorandum and an appeal of 26 February addressed to the Secretary-General on behalf of a United States Jewish organization, Jerusalem Neturei Karta (Guardians of the City). It appealed to the Secretary-General to call on the Israeli authorities to halt construction of a new highway linking Jerusalem with Ramot, and charged that the Israeli Government was attempting to defile and secularize the unique character of the Holy City.

By a letter of 7 March, Sri Lanka transmitted the text of a communique issued that day by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, in New York, reiterating the position that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East required Israel's withdrawal from all territories it occupied and recognition of the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as affirmed by the General Assembly on 22 November 1974.²⁵

By a letter of 7 March, Jordan transmitted several documents and maps on Israeli settlements on the West Bank, a letter concerning the Mosque of Hebron and an appeal to the President of the United States for intervention in a property confiscation protest (see also p. 382).

By a letter of 19 March, the representative of Egypt transmitted a letter of 16 March, addressed to the Secretary-General by the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that negotiations between Egypt and Israel had resulted in a peace treaty between the two countries. This treaty stipulated the following: Israeli withdrawal from Egyptian territory occupied since 1967 and its return to Egyptian sovereignty; termination of the state of war between the two countries; and reciprocal guarantees for the territorial integrity of both. He added that the achievement of a just solution to the Palestinian problem had always been Egypt's primary goal. Egypt had worked diligently to establish a firm link—both political and legal—between Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and progress on the Palestinian problem. This link was contained in a supplementary agreement providing for a timetable for the implementation of the stages of establishing Palestinian authority in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Reaction to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, signed in Washington, D.C., on 26 March, was the subject of a number of communications to the Secretary-General.

By a letter of 15 March, Yemen transmitted the text of a statement issued that day by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, expressing Yemen's commitment to the unanimous Arab position adopted at Arab summit conferences in Algeria, Iraq and Morocco opposing any separate solution as harmful to the cause of a just peace in the Middle East. Yemen confirmed its position that PLO was the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

On 22 March, Iraq transmitted a message of that date from its Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressing grave concern over the impending signing by the President of Egypt of a peace treaty with Israel, contrary to the wishes of the Palestinian people and the interests of the Arab

States whose territories Israel occupied. He appealed to the Secretary-General to exert every effort to prevent implementation of the treaty.

By a letter of 26 March, the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted a message from its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that the determination of Egypt's President to conclude a separate peace treaty with Israel jeopardized chances for establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The treaty did not establish any basis for peace in the Middle East; in fact it would impede the peace process initiated by the United Nations. Nor did the treaty safeguard the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, which meant that instability and conflict still existed. In addition, a part of Syrian territory remained occupied by Israel, which continued to reject United Nations resolutions calling for complete withdrawal from that territory.

By a letter of 28 March, Jordan transmitted the text of a Government communique issued on 26 March, declaring that all work in Jordan would cease between 1100 hours and noon that day as an expression of Arab rejection of the separate peace agreement.

By a letter of 30 March, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People transmitted the views and concern of Committee members in connexion with the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on the Middle East, which they felt had not dealt with the question of Palestine—the heart of the Middle East conflict—or other principles supported by the General Assembly (see also p. 362).

By a letter of 2 April, Iraq transmitted the texts of resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the level of Arab Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Economy and Finance, meeting at Baghdad from 27 to 31 March, which included recommendations to the Arab countries on severance of political and diplomatic relations with the Government of Egypt and possible suspension of Egypt from the Arab League and other intergovernmental organizations, and transference of the League's headquarters from Cairo to Tunis. It also detailed economic measures to be taken against Egypt as a consequence of its concluding a separate peace treaty with Israel, and asked the United Nations to transfer its regional offices that covered the Arab region from Egypt.

Egypt, in a letter dated 22 November, informed the President of the General Assembly that the Egyptian Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs had, in a letter of 10 April to

the Secretary-General of the League, stated that Egypt considered that any decisions and recommendations taken to violate the charter of the League of Arab States were without legal validity. The letter also stated that the seat of the League would continue to be located in Cairo, as stipulated in that charter.

By a letter of 3 April, Sri Lanka transmitted the text of a communiqué issued that day by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, reiterating its position that a just and peaceful solution in the Middle East could not be attained without Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the restoration of national rights to the Palestinian people. It appealed to the Security Council to take measures to compel Israel to abide by its decisions.

On 12 April, Iraq transmitted a letter from its Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that the bilateral treaty was contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and all United Nations decisions relating to the question of Palestine, the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, the withdrawal of occupation forces from Arab territories and recognition of PLO. Iraq and other Arab countries rejected all attempts to associate the United Nations in any way with implementation of that treaty.

In a letter of 29 May, the United Arab Emirates, current Chairman of the Arab group of Member States at the United Nations, pursuant to the resolutions adopted on 31 March at Baghdad by the Council of the League of Arab States, notified its opposition to action by any organ of the United Nations that might be interpreted as conferring recognition on the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

In a letter of 27 April, the representative of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that the peace treaty with Israel had been approved on 10 April by the Egyptian People's Assembly. He pointed out that the treaty had been concluded within the provisions of the United Nations Charter and international law, Security Council resolutions $242(1967)^{26}$ and $338(1973)^{27}$ and the terms and obligations contained in the framework achieved at Camp David (United States) in September 1978.²⁸ He added that the additional agreement attached to the treaty stipulated the establishment of Palestinian self-government with full autonomy at a later interim stage, in the course of the process of restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Egypt firmly believed that the United Nations had a major role to play in affirming the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the restoration of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

In a letter of 9 May, Israel said that the treaty had been ratified unanimously by its Govern-

ment on 1 April and that Egypt and Israel had exchanged instruments of ratification on 25 April, thereby bringing the treaty into force. The treaty was carried out in implementation of one of two Camp David agreements signed by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on 17 September 1978, and witnessed by United States President Jimmy Carter. The other pertained to a framework for peace in the Middle East, establishing the principles of a self-governing authority to be set up in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, referred to by Israel as Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, and negotiations on this subject to be commenced between Egypt, Israel and, if it so accepted, Jordan, one month after the exchange of instruments of ratification of the peace treaty. In no circumstances, the letter stated, would Israel contemplate or permit the establishment of a Palestinian State in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza; moreover, Jerusalem would remain one indivisible city—the capital of Israel.

In letters of 10 April, 23 May and 25 June to the Secretary-General, Israel complained of what it termed terrorist outrages, for which PLO had claimed responsibility, in which bombs and other explosive devices had been detonated in Tel Aviv, Petah Tikvah, Hebron and Jerusalem, killing and wounding civilians, including children.

On 19 April, Israel charged that on 15 April a group of what it described as PLO terrorists had tried for the second time in recent weeks to penetrate Israeli territory by crossing the Jordan River. The four armed men had been killed in an exchange of fire with the Israel Defence Force.

In a letter of 28 June, France communicated the text of a declaration issued on 18 June in Paris by the nine member countries of the European Community, in which they deplored any action or declaration that might constitute an obstacle to the quest for peace in the Middle East, in particular certain positions and declarations of the Israeli Government. In that respect, they found Israel's claim of ultimate sovereignty over the occupied territories and its policy of establishing settlements in those territories to be inadmissible. (See also p. 363.)

In letters of 27 July, 7 and 22 August, 19 September, 30 October and 13 November, Israel submitted further complaints of terrorist incidents for which it said PLO had claimed responsibility. Bombs and other explosive

²⁶ See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 257, resolution 242(1967) of 22 November

²⁷ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 213, resolution 338(1973) of 22 October 1973.

²⁸ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 327.

devices had been detonated in Dimona, Jerusalem, Netanya, Tel Aviv and towns adjacent to it, indiscriminately and senselessly killing and wounding civilians. On 20 November, Israel charged that on 18 November a group of four PLO terrorists in a rubber dinghy had been intercepted three miles south of the border with Lebanon; two of the men had been killed. The following day, explosive devices had been detonated in Jerusalem, causing injuries and property damage. Israel said PLO had claimed responsibility for these acts.

In a letter of 10 October, Lebanon expressed the appreciation of its Government's Council of Ministers in connexion with the address delivered by Pope John Paul II to the General Assembly on 2 October, in which the Pope expressed concern for the future of Lebanon (see p. 442).

Report of the Secretary-General (24 October)

On 24 October, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council a report on the situation in the Middle East, as called for by the Assembly in 1978.²⁹ The Assembly had requested him to report to the Council periodically on the development of that situation and to submit to the Assembly at its regular 1979 session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the region in all their aspects.

The Secretary-General's report dealt with the status of the cease-fire and the activities of the United Nations peace-keeping forces, efforts undertaken by the United Nations concerning the situation in the occupied territories and the question of Jerusalem, the Palestine refugee problem and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the question of the rights of the Palestinian people, and developments in connexion with the search for a peaceful settlement.

The Secretary-General said the general situation was unstable and would remain so without a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem, in particular the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people; evidently all parties concerned must be involved.

He said he had been informed by Egypt and Israel that the peace treaty between the two countries signed on 26 March 1979 had been approved by the respective legislatures and had come into force on 25 April. He stated that he had received a number of communications conveying concern about these developments or rejection of the treaty.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The Assembly considered the Secretary-General's report when it discussed the situation in the Middle East at six plenary meetings held between 30 November and 6 December.

Among the many documents submitted to the Secretary-General in connexion with the discussion of this item were:

- the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September, transmitted by Cuba on 1 October;
- the final communiqué and resolutions of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 8 to 12 May, transmitted by Morocco on 27 July;
- a letter of 15 October from Israel in answer to an address by the President of Cuba, in his capacity also as Chairman of the movement of non-aligned countries, during the Assembly's general debate on 12 October; the Israeli statement expressed what the Israeli representative might have said had he at that time exercised his right of reply;
- a letter of 21 November from the Syrian Arab Republic denying the presence of Cuban troops in the Republic, as Israel had charged in its written statement in right of reply on 15 October;
- an Austrian proposal, transmitted by a note verbale of 30 November, for a resolution by which the Assembly would call on Israel and the Palestinian people to begin exploratory talks, without pre-conditions, covering all aspects and all possible solutions for a peaceful settlement of the situation without prejudice to the final solution, the aim of the talks being to reach an adequate basis and produce guidelines for negotiations among all parties concerned, under United Nations auspices; and
- the Final Declaration of the Tenth Arab Summit Conference, held at Tunis from 20 to 22 November, transmitted by Tunisia on 3 December.

On 6 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/70, on the situation in the Middle East, by a recorded vote of 102 to 17, with 20 abstentions. The text was sponsored by Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

By the preamble of the resolution, the Assembly expressed concern that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 continued to be under illegal Israeli occupation and that the Palestinian people after 30 years was still deprived of the exercise of its inalienable rights. It reaffirmed that the acquisition of territory by force was inadmissible under the United Nations Charter and that all territories thus occupied must be re-

turned. It reaffirmed also the urgent necessity to establish a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for Charter principles and United Nations resolutions.

By the operative paragraphs, the Assembly condemned Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories, in violation of the Charter, the principles of international law and United Nations resolutions. It declared again that peace was indivisible and that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East question must be based on a comprehensive solution, under United Nations auspices, which took into account all aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in particular attainment by the Palestinian people of all its inalienable rights and Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem.

The Assembly condemned all partial agreements and separate treaties which violated the recognized rights of the Palestinian people and contradicted the principles of just and comprehensive solutions to the Middle East problem. It reaffirmed that until Israel, in accordance with United Nations resolutions, withdrew from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, and until the Palestinian people attained and exercised its inalienable national rights, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in which all countries and peoples in the region lived in peace and security within recognized and secure boundaries, would not be achieved. The Assembly called anew for the early convening of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East, under United Nations auspices and USSR/United States co-chairmanship, with participation on an equal footing of all parties concerned, including PLO.

The Assembly urged all parties to work towards the achievement of a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the problem, and requested the Security Council to take all necessary measures to ensure the implementation of Council and Assembly resolutions and to facilitate the achievement of such a settlement aiming at the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region. It requested the Secretary-General: to follow the implementation of this resolution; to forward the relevant records of the current Assembly session to the Council; to inform all concerned, including the Peace Conference Co-Chairmen; to report to the Council periodically; and to report to the Assembly in 1980 on developments in the Middle East in all their aspects;

Speaking in explanation of vote, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, New Zealand, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Venezuela and Zaire expressed reservations about a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly recalled resolution 34/65 of 29 November on the question of Palestine (see following section). By that resolution, the Assembly had declared that the Camp David accords and other agreements had no validity in so far as they purported to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the occupied Palestinian territories.

Austria, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, New Zealand, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Venezuela had reservations on the wording of the paragraph of resolution 34/70 by which the Assembly condemned partial agreements and separate treaties. Ireland, speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community, said they had been unable to support the resolution largely because of that paragraph. Norway said it had voted against the text because of the implication that the Camp David accords violated the recognized rights of the Palestinian people and contradicted the principles of just and comprehensive solutions to the Middle East problem. Norway had consistently supported those accords, viewing them as a step towards the implementation of Council resolutions $242(1967)^{30}$ 338(1973).³¹ Bhutan and Liberia observed that their positive votes should not be construed as a condemnation of the accords or the treaty. Costa Rica found the reference to Jerusalem as an occupied Arab territory unacceptable; it held that it must be an international city. New Zealand considered that the resolution as adopted lacked balance.

China, which voted in favour, supported that part of the resolution condemning Israel for its occupation of Arab territories and calling for its withdrawal, but had reservations on the provision calling for convening the Peace Conference on the Middle East under USSR/United States co-chairmanship.

Albania, which did not participate in the vote, expressed similar views, considering that undertakings under the aegis of the super-powers were harmful

Democratic Yemen and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya also observed that they had not participated in the vote—in accordance with their stand on the Middle East issue—despite certain positive provisions referring to the rights of the Palestinians.

Iraq abstained, considering that the text did not fully express the views of the majority of the international community nor truly and clearly define the rights of the Palestinian people and nation.

³⁰ See footnote 26.

³¹ See footnote 27.

Israel voted against the resolution, which it considered a crude and transparent attempt by the Arab "rejectionist" States and their supporters to hamper progress of the only constructive, practical and ongoing peace process launched in three decades with the aim of achieving a comprehensive settlement. Since the Assembly had determined by such resolutions that peace was not important, Israel would treat this resolution accordingly.

Participants in the general debate indicated that the situation in the Middle East continued to pose a severe threat to international peace and security and that it required a just and comprehensive solution, to be achieved on the basis of United Nations resolutions and under United Nations auspices.

The majority of speakers—including Arab States, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ecuador, El Salvador, Indonesia, Ireland (on behalf of the members of the European Community), Nepal, Nigeria, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Zambia—said that the question of Palestine was the core of the Middle East conflict.

Egypt said that a comprehensive peace based on justice must prevail so that all peoples, in particular the Palestinian people, might exercise their legitimate rights. The basis that had been accepted by Egypt at Camp David was full implementation of Council resolution 242(1967) and principles of the Charter and of international law. The treaty of March 1979 concluded by Israel and Egypt should be seen as only a first step towards widespread peace in the area and towards the settlement of all aspects of the conflict in accordance with Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973). Egypt was well aware of the fact that the framework agreed upon at Camp David did not represent a final settlement. The agreement was the first constructive step towards a settlement of the Palestinian question and the dispute between the Arab countries and Israel in accordance with Charter provisions. At the same time, Egypt vigorously condemned the measures taken by Israel in the occupied lands—specifically the creation settlements and the expropriation of Arab lands-and considered these to be illegal measures clearly hindering progress. Peace in the area required the withdrawal of Israel from all lands occupied in 1967, including the City of Jerusalem, and recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people, in particular their right to self-determination.

Israel said that the roots of the Arab-Israeli conflict were embedded in the refusal of the Arab world to come to terms with the restoration

of the independence and sovereignty of the Jewish people in its homeland. The conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel was the first major step towards bringing an over-all settlement to the Middle East. The most ominous threat to peace in the Middle East was the rejectionists' "Eastern Front" combining the armed forces of Iraq, Jordan Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic. In Israel's view, the massive build-up of arms on the Eastern Front had been accompanied by a diplomatic offensive at the United Nations to secure Judaea and Samaria (the West Bank) as a forward base from which the rejectionist States and PLO might be able to carry out a war of annihilation against Israel. Israel could not be expected to adopt an approach which might involve its very existence. The Egyptian-Israeli treaty was steadily being translated into fact: Israel had just completed the fifth successive redeployment of its troops in Sinai; and Mount Sinai and valuable oil fields in the Gulf of Suez had been turned over to Egypt well ahead of the agreed schedule. The Camp David framework for peace in the Middle East was based on Security Council resolution 242(1967). It must be understood that any tampering with that resolution could only jeopardize the ongoing peace process, Israel concluded.

The PLO representative said that Zionism was the negation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and that the Zionists were responsible for introducing terrorism into the region.

Brazil, Egypt, El Salvador, Nigeria, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Turkey and the USSR, among others, condemned Israel's policy in the occupied territories. They mentioned in particular Israel's violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people, annexation of Jerusalem, acquisition of Arab lands and establishment of settlements in the occupied territories. They considered that Israel's policy was illegal, a permanent source of tension and a major obstacle to finding a peaceful solution.

Many Members, including Arab States, Brazil, Cyprus, Pakistan, Romania and Turkey, expressed concern over the situation in Lebanon. They called for the cessation of military action by Israel against that country and considered the continuation of hostilities to be another obstacle to a peaceful solution to the problem.

By a letter of 20 November to the Assembly President, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted a joint Libyan/League of Arab States request dated 14 November that the Secretary-General of the League be given the opportunity to address the Assembly.

On 26 November, the Assembly acceded to

that request, and the Secretary-General of the League addressed the Assembly on 30 November. In his statement, he referred to resolutions adopted at the Tenth Arab Summit Conference at Tunis and said that they constituted the directives that imparted energy to Arab actions and determined their policies. He said the Egyptian regime's signature of a treaty with Israel was in violation of the charter of the League of Arab States. The treaty undermined the efforts of the United Nations and enabled Israel to persist in its violation of rights and its illicit occupation of land. He continued by stating that at Tunis it had been suggested that Arab countries should mobilize every effort, including their resources, in order to effect the emancipation and liberation of all Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

The position of the Arab States was that peace in the, Middle East must be based on justice, taking into account the following considerations: the Palestinian question was the core of the Middle East crisis and the main reason for the Arab-Israeli conflict; there was no place for a partial solution since the Palestinian and Middle East questions were indivisible; and the establishment of a just peace must be based on the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and occupied territories and the restoration to the Palestinian people of all their inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, to selfdetermination and to establish an independent Palestinian State.

The United States said that the Assembly agreed, with a few exceptions, that the basis for peace was to be found in Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973). However, there was wide disagreement on how to reach that goal. The objective must be to promote the cause of justice and to bring about negotiations between adversaries of long standing. Although the impression had been given by many statements that no progress had been made in the search for a comprehensive peace, a peace treaty had been signed between Egypt and Israel, calling for complete Israeli withdrawal from all Egyptian territory occupied by Israel in 1967. One month later, negotiations had begun with the objective of establishing full autonomy for the Palestinians in the occupied territories as a first step in the process of securing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and addressing the Palestinian question in all its aspects. The target date for the completion of the talks was 25 May 1980. The United States said it remained committed to the just resolution of the Palestinian question in all its aspects and to the achievement of legitimate Palestinian rights. It was obvious that much remained to be done, but the process must continue.

Ireland, speaking on behalf of the European Community, said that the Community saw the signing of those agreements as a correct application of the principles of resolution 242(1967) as far as Egyptian-Israeli relations were concerned. Ireland recalled that one of the basic requirements of a comprehensive settlement was an end to the territorial occupation that Israel had maintained since 1967. The European Community was opposed to Israel's policy of establishing settlements in occupied territories in contravention of international law, and it could not accept claims by Israel to sovereignty over those territories. The security of Israel, which the Community considered essential, could be guaranteed and the legitimate rights of the Palestinians given effect within the framework of a comprehensive settlement.

Austria noted that since the conclusion of the treaty no further steps had been forthcoming. It stressed the danger of the stalemate and recalled that at the current session it had submitted suggestions as to how the United Nations could again resume its rightful role in the peace efforts. In submitting them, Austria was guided by the following considerations: Israel was a reality and, like every other State, had the right to recognition and secure boundaries; the Palestinian people were also a reality and had their national rights, which had to be exercised; PLO had been generally accepted by the Palestinian people as their representative; and Israel's obligation to withdraw from the occupied territories had not been fulfilled.

New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand expressed interest in the Austrian proposal, which they felt encouraged a flexible approach.

El Salvador, Nepal, Portugal, Senegal and Spain saw the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty as a possible first step towards a peaceful solution of the conflict. Portugal said that peace could only be achieved through a gradual process. The treaty, however, and the ongoing negotiations fell short of being the over-all settlement which was needed to bring peace to the area.

Spain said that a change of approach was evident; some progress had been made in recognizing that any over-all agreement was contingent on acknowledgement of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to a homeland of their own. In the opinion of Spain, that recognition showed a significant change in world public opinion and in the policies of many States; without such a change, no solution was possible.

Spokesmen representing most Arab States, socialist countries of Eastern Europe and countries belonging to the non-aligned movement evaluated the Camp David accords critically

and the ensuing Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. They regarded these agreements as a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, the Arab States, the United Nations Charter, the charter of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and international resolutions.

Arguments advanced against the separate peace treaty included the following.

The USSR said that failure to resolve the conflict had caused concern among all those who cared about improving international detente and bringing about general peace and security. It was clear that the overwhelming majority of Member States were convinced that in order to achieve a comprehensive settlement the very roots of the conflict had to be eradicated. This required: the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967; implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right to self-determination and to create. their own independent State; and implementation of the right to an independent existence and security of all those directly concerned in the conflict. The USSR reiterated that the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, concluded against the will of the Arab peoples and countries, was an overt attempt not to allow the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own State. For that reason, the USSR was against any attempt, by whatever means, to involve the United Nations in the implementation of that transaction, which it said could never lead to peace. As events had shown, tension in the Middle East continued, and Israel was actively pursuing its policy of expansion and aggression.

The Byelorussian SSR said that those agreements were designed to help Israel strengthen its position in the occupied Arab territories. Bulgaria stated that they were not limited to refusing to recognize the true representative of the Palestinian people, PLO; they denied the very existence of the Palestinian people.

The German Democratic Republic said the Camp David accords had become, wittingly or unwittingly, an obstacle to an over-all, just solution to the problem of the Middle East. The basic problem—the Palestinian question—was of secondary importance in those agreements. They did not provide binding formulas for recognizing the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to an independent State. The Palestinians living under Israeli occupation were allowed to determine only such matters as food, subsistence and certain minor questions.

Jordan said that remedies based on misrepresentation could only compound an already potentially explosive situation. The Camp David accords were not only in violation of Palestinian and Arab rights but also of United Nations resolutions, conventions and all other instruments concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes. Council resolution 242(1967) did not permit the perpetuation of Israeli military occupation under the pretext of the relocation of forces. It did not permit the transfer of Israelis into the occupied territories and did not condone the colonization policies of Israel which had already taken over almost one third of the occupied lands. Jordan said it was willing to request a considered ruling on the subject from the International Court of Justice.

Algeria said a State was free to conclude any treaty, unless that treaty was incompatible with imperative norms of law which could not be derogated or transgressed, such as the right of peoples to self-determination. The Camp David accords violated the national rights of the Palestinian people, and Egypt had concluded treaties that were therefore contrary to international law. The United Nations, which had always energetically affirmed the rights of the Palestinian people, was faced with treaties and agreements which directly clashed with those rights. Developments following the conclusion of those agreements had engendered greater tension owing to Israel's constant expansionist thrusts.

Yugoslavia said that separate solutions or agreements outside the United Nations framework would not lead to lasting peace but, on the contrary, further aggravated the crisis since they did not take into consideration the core of the crisis: the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to freedom and independence, a right that could not be the subject of negotiations.

Many Members emphasized the role of the United Nations in solving the Middle East conflict. Romania said that it would be particularly important to organize an international meeting, under the auspices and with the active participation of the United Nations, either by reconvening the Geneva Peace Conference or by holding a different type of conference with all countries and parties concerned participating, including PLO, the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference and other countries if necessary.

Senegal said that in the search for a settlement the Assembly had been for some time the victim of a mistaken approach, by leaving aside the question of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people. It had corrected that error by defining the inalienable rights of that people and by reaffirming the central nature of the question of Palestine. Unfortunately, the Security Council remained the victim of that incomplete

approach. Resolution 242(1967) dealt with the Palestinian problem only from the humanitarian angle and was inadequate. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People had been working to correct this, but had always met with obstruction in the Council from one of its permanent members. The' Council was being prevented from playing its main role, which was to define the basic principles underlying peace in the Middle East. If the situation continued, the Assembly should plan to hold a special session, in accordance with the wish expressed by the overwhelming majority of United Nations Member States and by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at Havana in September.

Question of Palestine

Communications and report

During 1979, the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General received a series of communications concerning the question of Palestine from the Chairman and the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

In a letter of 9 February to the Secretary-General, the Committee Chairman conveyed his concern about the recurrence of systematic repressive measures by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. Examples of these measures were: arrests at Bir Zeit University and in Ramallah; statements by the Foreign Minister of Israel about deporting Palestinians who supported PLO; and demolition of homes of PLO supporters. He also expressed concern that Israel was continuing illegally to establish new settlements in the occupied territories and enlarge existing ones.

To a letter of 2 March to the Council President, the Acting Chairman of the Committee annexed a list of documents and press reports which he said detailed a wide-ranging campaign of repression against the Palestinian people by Israel. Maps indicating Israeli settlements in the occupied territories were accompanied by an explanatory note, purporting to show Israeli designs to control the West Bank of Jordan.

In a letter of 13 March to the President, the Committee Chairman drew attention to principles which guided Committee members in formulating recommendations for United Nations action on the problem of Palestine.³² The Committee considered it important that the Security Council should take measures to implement the

Committee's recommendations, which the Committee felt the Council would want to reexamine.

In a reply of 24 May, the Council President informed the Chairman of consultations he had undertaken with Council members, as a result of which they were following the matter with great attention with a view to holding a meeting at an early date.

On 30 March, the Chairman again reminded the Secretary-General of the Committee's recommendations for the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, which had been supported by the General Assembly as a possible basis for the settlement of the question of Palestine. The Committee noted with regret that these principles had not been taken into consideration in recent negotiations on the question of Palestine, which had not been conducted within the framework of the United Nations.

In a letter of 2 May, the Chairman expressed serious concern about Israel's decision to authorize the establishment of two new settlements in the occupied Arab territories, in violation of Committee recommendations, United Nations resolutions and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (the fourth Geneva Convention) of 12 August 1949.

On 11 May, the Acting Chairman again conveyed the concern of the Committee about the systematic and increasingly repressive measures taken against Palestinians by Israel in the illegally occupied territories, including incidents in which a student supporter of PLO was expelled to Lebanon, another student was shot and wounded, and 70 students were detained indefinitely.

Referring in a letter of 17 May to a letter of 9 May from Israel to the Secretary-General, in which Israel had affirmed that Egypt and Israel had exchanged on 25 April instruments of ratification, thereby bringing into force a peace treaty between the two States (see p. 356), the Acting Chairman said that Israel's declared refusal to withdraw from the territories it had occupied since 1967 and its stated intention concerning those territories ignored the Assembly-endorsed recommendations of the Committee. He considered Israel's statement that in no circumstances would it permit the establishment of a Palestinian State in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza to be a denial of the exercise of the right of selfdetermination, and its declaration that Jerusalem would always remain one indivisible city, the eternal capital of Israel, to be a defiance of Council resolution 252(1968).33

³² See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 332. 33 See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 264, resolution 252(1968) of 21 May 1968.

In a letter of 27 June, the Committee Chairman informed the Council President that the Committee had concluded that the Council should resume consideration of the Committee's recommendations as soon as possible. The Assembly in 1978³⁴ had authorized and asked the Committee to make suggestions it deemed appropriate should the Council not have considered its recommendations by 1 June 1979.

On 19 September, the Chairman expressed to the Secretary-General the Committee's serious concern at an Israeli Government decision to abrogate provisions prohibiting Israeli companies and nationals from purchasing land in the illegally occupied Arab territories. He protested that this action was in flagrant violation of international law, world public opinion, the United Nations Charter, United Nations resolutions and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

A number of communications from States pertaining to the question of Palestine were also received during the year.

Following a letter to the Secretary-General of 16 March, in which the Egyptian Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs set out the provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the Secretary-General received a number of letters from Arab States expressing a negative reaction to that treaty in so far as it affected Palestinian rights. Communications were received in March and April from Iraq, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. On 27 April, Egypt gave the Secretary-General further details concerning the treaty, including an additional agreement stipulating establishment of Palestinian self-government at a later interim stage. (See p. 356.)

On 9 May, Israel, in a letter to the Secretary-General, summarized the background to the treaty, outlining the principles contained in the Camp David accords and Israel's commitments which included: full autonomy for the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district; the refusal of a "Palestinian State" in that region; and the status of Jerusalem as one indivisible city with free access for all to the Holy Places.

On 1 August, the Chairman of the Palestinian Rights Committee addressed a letter to the Secretary-General expressing the Committee's concern at the statement made by the United States in explanation of its abstention following the voting on Security Council resolution 452(1979) (see p. 391). It was the Committee's view that the Council Commission Established under Resolution 446(1979) (see p. 385) had acted within its mandate in taking up the question of illegal Israeli settlements at Jerusalem.

Several intergovernmental groups reaffirmed to the Secretary-General their positions on the question of Palestine. On 7 March and 3 April, Sri Lanka transmitted the texts of communiqués issued in New York by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, reaffirming that the establishment of peace in the Middle East required Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied territories and the recognition of the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and reaffirming a position of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in July 1978. Sri Lanka transmitted on 6 July the final communiqué, resolutions and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held at Colombo from 4 to 9 June 1979.

In a communiqué issued on 9 May, the Coordinating Bureau expressed grave concern at the recent escalation of Israeli armed attacks on Lebanon and on the Palestinian refugee camps there.

By a letter of 24 August, Zambia transmitted the text of the final communiqué issued by the heads of Government of Commonwealth countries at their meeting at Lusaka from 1 to 7 August. This communiqué emphasized, among other things, that a just and permanent peace in the Middle East could only be achieved on the basis of a fully comprehensive solution that upheld the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to a homeland.

By a letter of 28 June, France transmitted to the Secretary-General a declaration on the situation in the Middle East issued in Paris on 18 June by the nine member countries of the European Community.

The nine States considered that a just and lasting peace could be established only on the basis of an over-all settlement, which should be founded on Security Council resolutions 242(1967)³⁵ and 338(1973)³⁶ and on: the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force; the need for Israel to end the occupation of territory held since the 1967 conflict; respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries; and recognition of the fact that, in the establishment of a just and lasting peace, the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, including their right to a homeland, would have to be taken into consideration.

The nine States deplored any action that might constitute an obstacle to the quest for peace, considering that certain Israeli Government

³⁴ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 342, resolution 33/28 A of 7 December 1978.

³⁵ See footnote 26.

³⁶ See footnote 27.

positions represented an obstacle to the search for such an over-all settlement, particularly Israel's claim of ultimate sovereignty over the occupied territories and its policy of establishing settlements there.

A number of other communications also transmitted documents that addressed the question of Palestine.

To a letter of 2 April, Iraq annexed the texts of resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at the level of Arab Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Economy and Finance, issued at Baghdad following their meeting from 27 to 31 March (see p. 355).

To a letter dated 27 July, Morocco annexed the texts of the resolutions and final communiqué of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 8 to 12 May.

Cuba transmitted on 1 October the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana. from 3 to 9 September, and, on 16 October, a communiqué of 6 October issued following an Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 6 October, which decided on priority issues of concern to those countries among the agenda items currently before the Assembly, including the question of Palestine.

Venezuela on 16 October transmitted the texts of resolutions adopted by the Sixty-sixth Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Caracas from 13 to 21 September.

To a letter of 27 November, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya annexed the text of the Lisbon Declaration adopted by the World Conference in Solidarity with the Arab People and Their Central Issue: Palestine, held at Lisbon, Portugal, from 2 to 6 November.

Romania on 1 December transmitted an extract from the report of the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee to the Twelfth Congress of the Party, held at Bucharest from 19 to 23 November.

Tunisia annexed to a letter of 3 December the Final Declaration of the Tenth Arab Summit Conference, held at Tunis from 20 to 22 November.

On 24 October, the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly and the Council a comprehensive report on the situation in the Middle East, as called for by the Assembly in 1978.³⁷ The report dealt with, among other things, the question of the rights of the Palestinian people, outlining United Nations decisions on the subject during the previous year and indicating communications received in this connexion.

Consideration by the Security Council (June-August)

The Security Council held five meetings on 29 June, 27 July and 23 and 24 August to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights, in response to the letters of 13 March and 27 June from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (see preceding subsection). The Council had before it a draft resolution on the subject prepared by the Committee.

The representatives of Afghanistan, Cuba, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation, under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure,38 to the Chairman of the Palestinian Rights Committee, the representative of Senegal.

At Kuwait's request, PLO was invited to participate in the discussion. The invitation, as extended, conferred on PLO the same rights as were conferred when a Member State was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.39 The United States requested that the proposed invitation be put to a vote. It was adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom).

Reporting to the Council, the Committee Chairman summed up the Committee's position on the most recent developments in the Middle East. First, the question of Palestine was at the heart of the Middle East problem and therefore any solution must take into account the rights of its people. Second, the full exercise of those rights, including self-determination, independence and national sovereignty, would contribute to a solution of the problem. Third, the participation of PLO, on an equal footing with other parties, was indispensable to all negotiations undertaken under United Nations auspices. Fourth, the acquisition of territory by force was inadmissible and Israel must withdraw completely from any territory so occupied.

The Chairman said that certain Council members believed that the Committee's recommendations were partial and lacked balance. The Committee had held discussions with those members to explain the underlying principles and to invite suggestions to improve the recommenda-

³⁷ See footnote 29.

³⁸ See footnote 10

³⁹ See footnote 9.

tions. The Chairman drew the Council's attention to the declaration issued by the European Community on 18 June, which affirmed those principles (see preceding subsection).

The majority of speakers supported the Committee's recommendations, expressing their conviction that until the Palestinian people could exercise their inalienable rights, it would be impossible to arrive at a settlement of the Middle East crisis, and that it was therefore the Council's responsibility to provide guidelines for such a settlement, working from the basis of Council resolution 242 (1967).

Israel said that, ever since PLO had been granted observer status at the United Nations, the Assembly had supported PLO's objectives and had adopted many resolutions that lacked balance. The Assembly had established the Palestinian Rights Committee by a resolution 40 designed to bypass resolution 242(1967). Israel claimed that the Committee's recommendations ignored that resolution, failed to mention the concept of negotiations and were a thinly disguised formula for dismemberment of the State of Israel, in keeping with PLO's aims. The Council should not help those whose purpose was to perpetuate hostilities in the Middle East, Israel said.

Egypt said that resolution 242(1967) should be developed and its provisions translated into fact. Such action would reaffirm that resolution and resolution 338(1973), and contribute to the ongoing peace process based on the Camp David accords. In Egypt's view, the principles of the accords and of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty paved the way for a positive movement towards a comprehensive peace. By those agreements, Israel had recognized the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Egypt would support a Council resolution that called for the recognition of those rights and for the right of all nations in the region, including Israel, to exist. Egypt welcomed the position taken by the European Community as a constructive approach. Egypt's position was that a comprehensive settlement required complete withdrawal by Israel from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

The PLO representative said the Camp David accords dealt with the future of the Palestinian people, but neither a Palestinian individual nor PLO had authorized the parties to those accords to speak for the Palestinians. He said that in PLO's view the Camp David formula was a violation of the international consensus on the Palestinian question, and noted that it had been rejected by the Arab States, the developing countries and the socialist States of Eastern Europe. As for the problem of Jerusalem—a city in Palestine—Israel had declared it to be indivisible and

outside the scope of the proposed self-governing authority.

The PLO representative said the return of Palestinians to their homes and property was a prerequisite for peace that was denied them by Israel. The Council was empowered to redress that injustice and its duty was to adopt a programme of implementation to do so. Article 25 and Chapter VII⁴¹ of the United Nations Charter granted the Council powers to discharge its duties. He added that the international community, including the United Nations, had never approved the Zionist concept and was under no obligation to protect the Zionist character of Israel.

The United Kingdom said it remained committed to the principles of resolution 242(1967), which called for the withdrawal of Israeli occupying forces and reaffirmed that Israel, like other States, was entitled to live in peace with its neighbours within secure borders. The Council should refine those principles, since that resolution did not address itself to the Palestinians, but dealt with how the Arab States and Israel could live in peace together. Palestinians must be fully involved in any settlement and able to take part in negotiations. In the United Kingdom's opinion, resolution 242(1967) should be supplemented, not amended or replaced. The Palestinians should also accept it as a working basis for peace. The United Kingdom urged PLO to accept without qualification Israel's right to exist, and to commit itself to a negotiated settlement on that basis. The United Kingdom also urged Israel to recognize that the legitimate rights of the Palestinians must be satisfied to achieve a lasting settlement. The Council should direct its efforts to getting the Israelis and the Palestinians to negotiate.

France said the Council's duty was to seek to reconcile the various elements of the problem: the right of the Arab States to recover their territorial integrity, which required evacuation by Israel of occupied territories; the right of each State in the region, including Israel, to live in peace within secure boundaries; and the right of the Palestinian people to a homeland.

The USSR expressed a lack of belief in the references to Palestinian autonomy contained in the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. It condemned Israel's occupation of Arab territories and its separate peace treaty. Supporting this view, Czechoslovakia said it was not for Israel to propose autonomy measures to the inhabitants of the Arab territories since those areas were not part of Israeli territory.

 $^{40 \ \, \}text{See} \ \, \text{Y.U.N.}, \ \, 1975, \ \, \text{p.} \ \, 248, \ \, \text{resolution} \ \, 3376(\text{XXX}) \ \, \text{of} \ \, 10 \ \, \text{November} \\ \text{ber} \ \, 1975.$

⁴¹ For texts of Article 25 and Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

The representative of the United States said that the United States attitude in the Council and towards the discussions that had led to its convening reflected its conviction that the Palestinian people must be brought into the peace process. Peace with justice must apply to all peoples in the area. It was important, therefore, that the Council understand his country's basic approach to securing a comprehensive peace, for that approach would guide it in actions with respect to the countries and peoples of the region and in response to proposals for Council action. First, the current stage of the peace process, now centred on negotiations between Egypt, Israel and the United States, needed a chance to succeed. Second, the bases for making peace were resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) in their entirety. Third, the right of Israel and its neighbours to live in peace, within secure and recognized borders, was fundamental. Fourth, the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to participate in determining their future, must be realized. Negotiations to create full autonomy for the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza were proceeding between Egypt, Israel and the United States, and that represented the first time in more than 30 years that negotiations were directly addressing the Palestinian question and Palestinians were invited to take part.

China supported the Palestinian Rights Committee's recommendations, which rectified an earlier approach to the question of Palestine as a refugee question, and said the Council should adopt a resolution confirming the correct principles. In China's view, a real solution to the problem of the Middle East depended on the Arab people's strength and unity in the common struggle against the enemy, and the super-powers' ceasing to meddle in the situation.

The Syrian Arab Republic said it regarded the Camp David accords and the subsequent treaty between Egypt and Israel as null and void and a danger to peace in the Middle East. Cuba, Iraq, Jordan and the Lao People's Democratic Republic criticized Israel for its annexation of Arab territories and for its separate peace treaty with Egypt, which they felt sidestepped the real issue. They believed it was the Council's duty to impose sanctions if Israel continued to defy United Nations resolutions.

Jordan found it difficult to understand why certain States refused to recognize the Palestinian Rights Committee. The Committee's recommendations were action-oriented and meticulously worked out. The Council could enter into a dialogue with the Committee on the modalities in its recommendations as a prelude to positive action, such as the resumption of the Geneva

Peace Conference on the Middle East, in which all parties would participate, including PLO.

Kuwait said that it was essential to realize that peace could not be achieved in the Middle East without negotiating with the Palestinians, represented by PLO. The United States was not a bystander in the matter; it was an involved party, according to the Camp David accords, which stated that the United States was a full partner with Egypt and Israel in the pursuit of peace. In Kuwait's view, the major protagonists in the Middle East were the Israelis and the Palestinians, and United States policy was to support Israel at the expense of the Palestinians. Kuwait did not question the right of the United States to support the survival of Israel, but it questioned total indifference to the rights of the Palestinians. Kuwait called on the Council to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

Tunisia, in its capacity as current Chairman of the Arab group of Member States at the United Nations, said that the Committee's main recommendations had been endorsed by the Assembly and needed the strong support of the Council. The Council's silence encouraged Israel in its denial of the Palestinian people's right to exist. Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka in its capacity as Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, said that the recommendations represented a balanced prescription for peace and should find reflection in a unanimous Council pronouncement. The solution could not remain confined within the parameters of resolution 242(1967).

Morocco, President of the Islamic Conference, expressed similar views and affirmed that any solution that failed to take into account the Palestinian cause and that did not entail the restitution of occupied Arab territories was unacceptable to the Moslem world. The Islamic Conference called for the creation of an independent Palestine on its own land, led by PLO. Morocco believed that to implement resolutions 242 (1967) and 338(1973) a third element was required: the granting of self-determination to the Palestinian people.

Afghanistan, the German Democratic Republic, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Yugoslavia called on the Council to accept its responsibility towards the Palestinian people in their struggle, led by PLO, to establish a Palestinian national State. Turkey said that after many years during which the issue of Palestine had been considered as a refugee problem, its political dimension had finally been accepted and defined in various Assembly resolutions.

The draft resolution prepared by the Committee, and submitted by its Chairman on

24 August, would have had the Council affirm that the Palestinian people should be enabled to their inalienable rights determination, national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, and affirm the right of Palestinian refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours to do so and the right of those choosing not to return to receive compensation for their property. These affirmations should be taken into account in all international efforts and conferences organized within the framework of the United Nations for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The Committee Chairman said the text was prudent and in accord with previously adopted resolutions. In order to avoid dissension, the formulation of national independence and sovereignty had been used, rather than that of a Palestinian State.

No vote was taken on the draft resolution. At the end of the meeting on 24 August, the President announced that further consideration of the item would be fixed following consultations.

Report of the Committee on Palestinian Rights

In its 1979 report, submitted on 17 October, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People reviewed its activities during the year. The General Assembly, in a 1978 resolution, 42 had again urged the Security Council to take a decision as soon as possible on the Committee's 1976 recommendations designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable rights.⁴³ Since the Council had not taken action on those recommendations by 1 June 1979, the deadline mentioned by the Assembly in its 1978 resolution, the Committee's Acting Chairman had initiated consultations with the Council President to urge early action by the Council, which had considered the question of Palestine at meetings in June, July and August (see subsection above).

The report reviewed action taken by other organizations on the questions covered by the Committee's mandate, noted attendance by representatives of the Committee at international conferences, seminars and other meetings, and reflected the Committee's reactions to events in the Middle East, including the signing of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt in March 1979, and to developments in the occupied territories.

By resolution 446(1979) of 22 March 1979 (see p. 385), the Security Council had established a Commission to examine the situation relating to settlements in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem. The Committee had cooperated with the Commission and, noting that

the Commission's recommendations bore out those of the Committee, hoped that they would be endorsed by the Council, as a first step towards endorsement of the Committee's own recommendations.

The Committee also endorsed a decision by the group of Arab States at the United Nations to oppose Israeli moves to have Jerusalem recognized as its capital.

Acting on an Assembly resolution of 2 December 1977,⁴⁴ the Committee had suggested to the Secretariat's Special Unit on Palestinian Rights several themes on which the Unit had prepared pamphlets during 1979. The Committee also reviewed the bulletins issued periodically by the Unit, noting that they were receiving the widest possible dissemination.

In its 1979 recommendations, the Committee unanimously decided to reiterate the validity of its 1976 recommendations, which the Assembly had repeatedly endorsed, and annexed them to its report. In addition, the report also reiterated the four basic principles relating to the problem of Palestine within the Middle East situation. 45

The report also drew the Assembly's attention to the Committee's considered opinion that the Camp David accords, to the extent that they did not take into consideration the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and had been negotiated without the participation of PLO, contravened the Assembly's resolution of 7 December 1978.⁴⁶

International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People

In compliance with a General Assembly resolution of 2 December 1977,⁴⁷ the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, in consultation with the Palestinian Rights Committee, organized on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. A special meeting of the Committee was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, with an exhibition-emphasizing the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. Publications prepared by the Special Unit on various aspects of Palestinian rights were distributed at the meeting. Similar arrangements were made at the United Nations Office at Geneva. A film prepared by the Department of Public Information (DPI) was also shown.

At this meeting, statements were made by the Assembly and Security Council Presidents, the Committee Chairman and the Secretary-General.

Messages were received, expressing solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle

⁴² See footnote 34.

⁴³ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 235.

⁴⁴ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 304, resolution 32/40 B.

⁴⁵ See footnote 32.

⁴⁶ See footnote 34.

⁴⁷ See footnote 44.

to secure their inalienable rights, from the heads of State of Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

Messages were also read out from the heads of Government or Deputy Premiers of Malta, Saudi Arabia and Yemen, and from the Foreign Ministers of Barbados, Greece, Indonesia, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, the Philippines and Turkey.

In addition, statements were made by representatives of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia, various regional groups of Member States at the United Nations, OAU, PLO, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States, and by invited speakers.

The messages were subsequently circulated in a special bulletin issued by the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights. In a note verbale of 22 June addressed to the Secretariat, Israel protested the fact that PLO was represented as a Government in that publication.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The General Assembly considered the question of Palestine at seven meetings held between 26 November and 12 December. In addition to the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Assembly had before it several communications having a bearing on the question (see subsection above on COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT).

The President called on PLO to address the Assembly on the basis of an Assembly resolution of 22 November 1974.⁴⁸

The Palestinian Rights Committee Chairman said the recommendations of the Committee endorsed by the Assembly continued to be valid and important. The implementation of United Nations resolutions was incumbent on every Member State. Unfortunately, a major obstacle to Security Council approval of the recommendations had been the policy of one permanent Council member. He regretted that the principles on which the Committee's recommendations were based. had been ignored in recent negotiations on the Middle East.

The Chairman recalled that the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-

Aligned Countries, held at Havana in September, had reaffirmed its support for the Committee's decisions and proposals. The Conference had also advocated the convening of a special session of the Assembly, should the Security Council not succeed in coming to a decision through a lack of unanimity among its permanent members. The Palestinian cause, he said, had also welcomed the declaration published on 18 June by the European Community.

Introducing his Committee's report, the Rapporteur of the Palestinian Rights Committee said that, despite the annual endorsement of the Committee's recommendations by the Assembly, the Security Council had not adopted them. Thus, nothing tangible had been done to alleviate the plight of the Palestinian people; on the contrary, action taken by the occupying power was increasing tension in the area and retarding prospects for a peaceful solution.

The Rapporteur said the Committee's role in the past three years had been limited to the three functions of retaining its openness and objectivity, exercising vigilance over events, and spreading new information on the various aspects of the question of Palestine. With the assistance of the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, the Committee had produced and disseminated 10 major studies.

The PLO representative said that the events in occupied Palestine and the region in general demonstrated the suffering of the people and their determination to resist occupation in order to attain liberation and the establishment of a just peace in the region. The situation had worsened since the Camp David accords were signed, he said, mainly because those agreements, for which the United States bore full responsibility, made no mention of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to return to their homeland and ignored the question of Jerusalem. Those agreements had been decided in the absence of the Palestinian people and PLO, its lawful representative, which alone had the right to decide the fate of those

The PLO representative said the Assembly had repeatedly requested the Council to adopt the Committee's recommendations but, because of the use of the veto by the United States, the Council had been unable to take action.

Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Hungary, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, M.adagascar and Mauritania also expressed the view that the negative attitude of the United States was a primary reason for lack of progress towards a solution.

Burundi, China, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Turkey, the USSR, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia were among those emphasizing the essential role that PLO, as the representative of the Palestinian people and the guardian of their inalienable rights, had to play in efforts to reach a solution to the Palestinian question—the heart of the Middle East conflict.

Qatar appealed to Western States to recognize PLO as the Palestinian people's only legitimate representative and to recognize that people's right to self-determination. The Sudan expressed the hope that the European Community would allow the positive trend in their position to culminate in recognition of PLO.

The representative of Israel outlined Israel's view of the historical evolution of the Palestinian problem and said that the Arab States took advantage of the numerical majority at their disposal at the United Nations by setting up a so-called Committee and a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights. According to Israel, the Special Unit under the Committee's guidance had in the past 12 months produced a series of pseudo-scientific studies bearing the emblem of the United Nations that distorted well-known historical facts.

In Israel's opinion, the only practical solution to date had been outlined in the Camp David framework for peace in the Middle East, based on Council resolution 242(1967). By those agreements, the Palestinian Arab residents of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district were granted full autonomy for a transitional period of five years before the final status of the areas would be agreed. Israel claimed that the solution provided for in the Camp David framework offered the Palestinian Arabs greater opportunities than they had ever before experienced in their history. In Israel's view, PLO had escalated its anti-peace and intimidation campaigns and remained a willing tool in the hands of those Arab States opposed to peaceful coexistence with Israel.

Israel restated its position that an indivisible Jerusalem would remain the capital of Israel and of the Jewish people.

Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ghana, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian SSR and the United Arab Emirates said they rejected the Camp David accords, which in their opinion created further obstacles to a peaceful settlement. They blamed Israel's intransigence and its ignoring of United Nations resolutions for the deadlock.

Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and Viet Nam also expressed disapproval of the accords and the separate treaty. Poland said that, as most of the Arab countries and the socialist States of Eastern Europe had anticipated, the treaty had not only failed as a first step towards a comprehensive settlement, but had played straight into the hands of Israel, which had intensified its expansionist policies.

Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, India, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, Uruguay and Zaire approved some aspects of the accords as a positive step towards breaking the deadlock.

Sweden welcomed the bilateral treaty as a first step towards the application of Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973). In Sweden's view, those resolutions must be supplemented by recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people; a final peace settlement could be comprehensive and lasting only if all parties concerned, including PLO, took part in it. Sweden had repeatedly expressed its firm rejection of the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied territories.

Romania and the USSR said that the question of Palestine was a matter of a people's fundamental right to self-determination, including the right to set up its own State. They believed that negotiation between the parties directly concerned was the only way to resolve the problem and that the participation of PLO was a prerequisite for reaching a viable solution. Romania considered that it was particularly important to organize under the aegis of the United Nations an international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned, including PLO and the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Peace Conference. It was Romania's opinion that positive action by the Council on Assembly recommendations concerning the Palestinian question could create the necessary conditions for a just and lasting peace in the region.

Jordan said Israel's occupation of Arab land had been the longest that the contemporary world had witnessed. Systematic despoliation and colonization of the occupied land were taking place. In Jordan's view, by means of organized violence Israeli occupation was unilaterally delimiting areas that Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) had envisaged being determined by multilateral negotiations and agreements under United Nations auspices and with the participation of all parties concerned. In this connexion, Jordan restated that Israeli military withdrawal from Arab Jerusalem was a prerequisite to any just and lasting peace.

Lebanon pointed out that there could be no peace in the Middle East without peace for Palestinians, and that although peace in Lebanon was linked to the question of Palestine it could not wait until attainment of peace in the entire Middle East.

Egypt stated that it had embarked upon the battle for peace to restore both the rights of the Palestinian people and Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem. Israel could not claim sovereignty over those territories. Egypt recalled to the Assembly the commitment within the context of the Camp David accords to implement Council resolution 242(1967) in all its parts, the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law, as well as commitment to the participation of all the parties concerned with the solution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Egypt supported the Committee's recommendations, which it said were designed to enable the Palestinians to recover those rights. Egypt recognized that the Camp David framework did not constitute the final settlement of the Palestinian problem. It asserted, however, that the accords had shattered the stalemate, had wrenched from Israel concrete commitments for the benefit of the Palestinian people, and thus had been the first constructive step towards a sound resolution of the problem.

A number of States endorsed the Committee's recommendations. These included Algeria, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Democratic Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR. The Syrian Arab Republic said the Council should support those recommendations as the Assembly had done.

Ireland, on behalf of the European Community, expressed the Community's reservations concerning those recommendations, considering that they suffered from a fundamental lack of balance. Israel and the United States opposed the recommendations.

Ireland reaffirmed the following principles of the Community's London declaration of 29 June 1977 for a Middle East settlement: the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force; the need for Israel to end the territorial occupation which it had maintained since 1967; respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of all States in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries; and recognition that, in the establishment of a just and lasting peace, account must be taken of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

Ireland said that those principles, together with resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973), taken as a whole, set the essential framework for a comprehensive peace settlement.

China said that the question of Palestine was at the heart of the Middle East problem, and the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their national rights was inseparable from the struggle of Arab countries to regain their lost territories. It stated that Israel, in its hostile acts against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, had the support of the super-powers, locked in rivalry for oil resources and strategic areas in the Middle East: one continued to shield the Israeli aggressors, while the other seized every opportunity to infiltrate, expand and disrupt the unity of Arab countries. China expressed the hope that effective measures would be adopted for the implementation of constructive United Nations resolutions affirming the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Burundi, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Mauritania, Mongolia, Qatar, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zaire were among States that expressed gratification concerning the work of the Committee.

The Assembly then adopted four resolutions on the question of Palestine: resolutions 34/65 A and B on 29 November, and resolutions 34/65 C and D on 12 December.

Resolution 34/65 A, sponsored by Algeria, Benin, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, Pakistan, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia, was adopted by a recorded vote of 117 to 14, with 16 abstentions.

The Assembly thereby expressed grave concern that no just solution to the problem of Palestine had been achieved—without which a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could not be established—on the basis of the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, in accordance with the United Nations Charter. It called again for PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people, to be invited to participate in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East held under United Nations auspices, on an equal footing with other parties. The Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee, expressed regret that they had not been implemented and that the Council had not taken the action the Assembly had urged it to take in 1977,49 and again urged the Council to do so. It authorized and requested the Committee, if the Council failed to consider or to take a decision on those recommendations by 31 March 1980, to make appropriate suggestions.

The second resolution, 34/65 B, sponsored by Algeria, Benin, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Madagascar, Mozambique, Pakistan, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia, was adopted by a recorded vote, requested by Algeria, of 75 to 33, with 37 abstentions.

The Assembly reaffirmed that valid agreements purporting to solve the problem of Palestine must be within the framework of the United Nations, its Charter and its resolutions and with the participation of PLO. Noting with concern that the Camp David accords had been concluded outside that framework and without PLO participation, the Assembly rejected those provisions which ignored, infringed, violated or denied the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return, the right of self-determination and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, in accordance with the Charter, and which envisaged and condoned continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories it had occupied since 1967. The Assembly strongly condemned all partial agreements and separate treaties which constituted a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, Charter principles and resolutions adopted in various international forums on the Palestinian issue, declaring that the Camp David accords and other agreements had no validity in so far as they purported to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the occupied Palestinian territories.

Speaking in explanation of vote, Egypt expressed strong reservations with regard to the paragraphs that referred to the Camp David accords. It proposed that the paragraph by which the Assembly declared that the accords and other agreements had no validity in so far as they purported to determine the future of the Palestinian people and occupied territories be deleted. Gabon and Zaire supported the amendment. The amendment was rejected by a recorded vote of 51 in favour to 56 against, with 30 abstentions.

Israel and the United States said they opposed the resolutions on the question of Palestine in their entirety as totally negative and seeking to undermine the only existing viable framework for negotiations. Norway felt they did not reflect in a balanced manner the principles which must constitute the basis for a comprehensive settlement.

The United States requested the Assembly President to rule, according to Charter Article 18, paragraph 2,⁵⁰ that resolution 35/64 B required a two-thirds majority for adoption. Put to a recorded vote, this motion was rejected by 53 votes in favour to 65 against, with 19 abstention.

Because they considered that the accords were a positive first step towards solving the problems of the Middle East, the Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Finland and Togo had voted against the resolution, and Papua New Guinea had abstained. Bhutan, Lesotho and Mali, which voted for the text, nevertheless noted that they had difficulties with the provisions negating the validity of the accords. Albania, Botswana, Brazil and Sierra Leone, which also voted in favour, observed that they had reservations on some of the wording or ideas in the resolution.

Chile, Costa Rica, Israel, the United States and Uruguay held that the Assembly was not empowered to pronounce on the validity of an agreement between two or more sovereign States, and voted against the resolution. Peru said it abstained for similar reasons.

The third resolution, 34/65 C, sponsored by Algeria, Benin, Colombia, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia, was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 10, with 12 abstentions.

By this resolution, the Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts and asked it to keep the question of Palestine under review and to report and make suggestions to the Assembly or the Council, as appropriate. It authorized the Committee to continue promoting the implementation of its recommendations and to send representatives to international conferences it considered appropriate. The Assembly requested the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, and other United Nations bodies associated with the question, to co-operate fully with the Committee. It also decided to circulate the Committee's report to United Nations bodies, urging them to take necessary action in accordance with the Committee's programme of implementation.

The fourth resolution, 34/65 D, sponsored by Algeria, Benin, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia, was adopted by a recorded vote of 117 to 15, with 9 abstentions.

By this resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General —in the light of consultations held in accordance with an Assembly request of 7 December 1978⁵¹ to consider reorganizing and strengthening the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights-to redesignate the Special Unit as the Division for Palestinian Rights and to provide it with the resources necessary to discharge the increased responsibilities assigned to it. It also asked him to ensure that the Division, under the guidance of the Committee on Palestinian Rights: (a) continued to discharge the tasks mandated to the Special Unit when it was established in 1977;52 and (b) expanded its programme of work to include the establishment of closer co-operation with non-governmental organizations, the organization of four seminars during 1980 and 1981, sponsoring annual internship programmes, arranging for lecture tours, monitoring developments affecting the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, assisting in the preparation of visual material, such as posters, and expanding the scope of the Division's bulletin to include all items relevant to the question of Palestinian rights. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Division had the full co-operation of DPI and other Secretariat units and invited all Governments and organizations to co-operate.

The Assembly requested Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People and to issue special postage stamps for the occasion. It requested the Secretary-General to direct the United Nations Postal Administration to issue commemorative stamps to publicize the grave situation and the rights of the Palestinians and to direct DPI to set up, in consultation with the Committee, a photographic display for the same purpose in the public areas of United Nations Headquarters.

Israel reiterated its opposition to both resolutions adopted on 12 December as calculated to impede the peaceful solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and reiterated its opposition to both the Committee and the Division for Palestinian Rights. Norway said its negative votes reflected its reservations on those organs.

Assistance to the Palestinian people

Pursuant to a 1977 Economic and Social Council resolution⁵³ endorsed by the Assembly in 1978,⁵⁴ the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report on assistance to the Palestinian people by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in consultation with other

organizations of the United Nations system. The report contained information received from those organizations on action they had taken, in co-ordination with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, to identify the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people and establish projects to that end. The organizations had also been asked by the Council to consult with PLO on projects to improve socio-economic conditions.

The submission by UNDP contained in the Secretary-General's report indicated that its Administrator had convened in Geneva on 15 and 16 February an interagency meeting at which was established an interagency task force to identify the needs of the Palestinian people, work out a list of national projects for meeting those needs and report to an interagency meeting on 30 April and 1 May. On the basis of that report, the Administrator recommended to the UNDP Governing Council, at its June/July session in New York, 18 project proposals. On 26 June, the Governing Council authorized him to draw upon the Programme Reserve up to \$3.5 million to finance those projects, and to accept funds from Governments and intergovernmental organizations to implement them.

The Economic and Social Council considered the Secretary-General's report in its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee. On 18 July, after informal consultations, and on a suggestion by its Chairman, the Committee, without vote, recommended that the Council take note of the report and transmit it to the Assembly at its regular 1979 session. The Council adopted the recommendation, also without vote, on 2 August as decision 1979/53.

On 14 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/133 by which it noted UNDP's action with satisfaction, endorsed the Governing Council's decision of 26 June, and urged United Nations-related organizations to take steps to implement the Economic and Social Council's resolutions of 1976⁵⁵ and 1977⁵⁶ on assistance to the Palestinian people. It asked the Secretary-General to report on progress to the Council and to the Assembly in 1980.

The Assembly adopted this resolution, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, by a recorded vote of 112 to 3, with 21 abstentions. The text sponsored by

⁵¹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 344, resolution 33/28 C.

⁵² See footnote 44.

⁵³ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 329, resolution 2100(LXIII) of 3 August 1977.

⁵⁴ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 345, resolution 33/147 of 20 December 1978.
55 See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 248, resolution 2026(LX1) of 4 August 1976

⁵⁶ See footnote 53.

36 powers (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) had been approved by the Second Committee on 23 November by a recorded vote of 96 to 3, with 20 abstentions. In the Second Committee, the sponsors revised the request for a report to include submission to the Economic and Social Council as well as to the Assembly.

In introducing the resolution, Pakistan said that, although the assistance provided for was inadequate, it was nevertheless an expression of the interest of international public opinion and a form of protest against the injustices borne by the Palestinians.

Speaking in explanation of vote, Ireland (on behalf of the nine member States of the European Economic Community), Sweden and the United States, while supporting the programme of assistance to the Palestinian people, disapproved of references in the resolution to earlier resolutions which they could not support. Israel also objected to those references and opposed the resolution. The USSR welcomed the measures taken by UNDP to improve the living conditions of the Palestinian people.

Related General Assembly decisions

The Assembly at its regular 1979 session adopted a number of additional resolutions related to the search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

On 15 November, by resolution 34/28 on the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Assembly expressed grave concern that some States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, ⁵⁷ for reasons beyond their control, were being prevented from fulfilling their obligations under the Convention in parts of their respective territories, referring in this respect to the situation in the Golan Heights of the Syrian Arab Republic. (For details, see p. 802.)

On 23 November, the Assembly, by resolution 34/44 on self-determination, strongly condemned all partial agreements and separate treaties which constituted a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, Charter principles and resolutions adopted in various interna-

tional forums on the Palestinian issue. It also condemned all Governments which did not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of peoples such as the Palestinian people, condemned the expansionist activities of Israel, the continuous bombing of civilian Arab and Palestinian populations, and the destruction of their villages and encampments, and urged international support to the Palestinian people through PLO in its struggle for self-determination and independence. (For details, see p. 833.)

On 11 December, the Assembly, by resolution 34/77, urged concerned parties seriously to consider taking steps to implement a proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. Meanwhile, it invited them to declare solemnly that they would refrain from producing or acquiring nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and to agree to place their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. The Assembly reaffirmed its recommendation that nuclear-weapon States refrain from actions contrary to this resolution and co-operate with the States of the region in their efforts to promote these objectives. (For details, see p. 48.)

Convinced of the dangers of the development of nuclear capability by Israel, the Assembly, on 11 December by resolution 34/89, appealed to all States to end co-operation with Israel which might assist it in acquiring and developing nuclear weapons and to dissuade corporations, institutions and individuals within their jurisdiction from any such co-operation. The Assembly called on Israel to submit its nuclear facilities to IAEA inspection. Strongly condemning any attempt by Israel to acquire nuclear capability or to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East, the Assembly requested the Security Council to adopt measures to ensure implementation of resolutions concerning Israeli nuclear armament. (For details, see p. 43.)

(For page references to texts of abovementioned resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

57 See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 440, resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, annexing text of Convention.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Situation in the Middle East

COMMUNICATIONS (JANUARY-NOVEMBER)

S/13037, S/13041, S/13058, S/13127 (A/34/102). Letters of 17, 18 and 29 January and 28 February from Israel.

S/13139. Letter of 5 March from Kuwait (transmitting letter of 28 February 1979 from PLO with enclosures).

S/13149 (A/34/110). Letter of 7 March from Jordan (transmitting map of Israeli settlements on West Bank as at 31 December 1978; list of settlements established between

1967 and 1979; letter of 12 December 1978 from Chairman of Islamic Commission in Jerusalem to Prime Minister of Jordan concerning Mosque of Hebron; and letter from United States citizen of Palestinian origin to President of United States).

S/13151 (A/34/111). Letter of 7 March from Sri Lanka (transmitting communique issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

S/13169. Letter of 15 March from Yemen (transmitting statement issued on same date by Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

- S/13189 (A/34/129). Letter of 22 March from Iraq (transmitting message of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).
- S/13192 (A/34/131). Letter of 25 March from Israel.
- S/13194 (A/34/133). Letter of 26 March from Syrian Arab Republic (transmitting message of same date from Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs).
- S/13201 (A/34/138). Letter of 28 March from Jordan (transmitting communiqué issued on 26 March 1979 by Government).
- S/13206 (A/34/151). Letter of 28 March from Israel.
- S/13216 (A/34/160) and Corr.1. Letter of 2 April from Iraq (transmitting resolutions of Council of League of Arab States at level of Arab Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Economy and Finance, issued at Baehdad on 31 March 1979).
- S/13217 (A/34/161). Letter of 3 April from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiqué issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).
- S/13239 (A/34/175). Letter of 10 April from Israel.
- S/13248 (A/34/182). Letter of 12 April from Iraq (transmitting letter from Minister for Foreign Affairs).
- S/13260 (A/34/203). Letter of 19 April from Israel.
- S/13346 (A/34/277). Letter of 23 May from Israel.
- S/13354 (A/34/284). Letter of 29 May from United Arab Emirates.
- S/13412 (A/34/333). Letter of 25 June from Israel.
- S/13419 (A/34/338). Note by Secretary-General (transmitting Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1 A and B (XXXV) of 21 February 1979).
- S/13423 (A/34/344). Letter of 28 June from France.
- S/13437 (A/34/353). Letter of 5 July from Israel.
- S/13474 (A/34/387), S/13490 (A/34/403), S/13511 (A/34/435). Letters of 27 July and 7 and 22 August from Israel.
- S/1351 5 (A/34/439). Letter of 24 August from Zambia (transmitting final communiqué issued by heads of Government of Commonwealth countries at meeting held at Lusaka, 1-7 August 1979).
- S/13545 (A/34/498). Letter of 19 September from Israel.
- S/13571 (A/34/565). Letter of 10 October from Lebanon.
- S/13593 (A/34/632), S/13625 (A/34/681), S/13635 (A/34/705). Letters of 30 October and 13 and 20 November from Israel.
- A/34/124. Letter of 19 March from Egypt (transmitting letter of 16 March 1979 from Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/214. Letter of 27 April from Egypt.
- A/34/231. Letter of 9 May from Israel.
- A/34/329. Note verbale of 22 June from Israel.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (24 OCTOBER)
S/13578 (A/34/584). Report of Secretary-General, Chapter VI

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly— 34th session Plenary meetings 77, 84-88, 90, 92.

A/34/102 (S/13127). Letter of 28 February from Israel.

- A/34/110 (S/13149). Letter of 7 March from Jordan (transmitting map showing Israeli settlements on West Bank as at 31 December 1978; list of settlements established between 1967 and 1979; letter of 12 December 1978 from Chairman of Islamic Commission in Jerusalem to Prime Minister of Jordan concerning Mosque of Hebron; and letter from United States citizen of Palestinian origin to President of United States).
- A/34/111 (S/13151). Letter of 7 March from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiqué issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).
- A/34/129 (S/13189). Letter of 22 March from Iraq (transmitting message of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

- A/34/131 (S/13192). Letter of 25 March from Israel.
- A/34/133 (S/13194). Letter of 26 March from Syrian Arab Republic (transmitting message of same date from Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/138 (S/13201). Letter of 28 March from Jordan (transmitting communiqué issued on 26 March 1979 by Government).
- A/34/160 (S/13216) and Corr.1. Letter of 2 April from Iraq (transmitting resolutions of Council of League of Arab States at level of Arab Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Economy and Finance, issued at Baghdad on 31 March 1979).
- A/34/161 (S/13217). Letter of 3 April from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiqué issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).
- A/34/175 (S/13239). Letter of 10 April from Israel.
- A/34/182 (S/13248). Letter of 12 April from Iraq (transmitting letter from Minister for Foreign Affairs).
- A/34/203 (S/13260), A/34/277 (S/13346). Letters of 19 April and 23 May from Israel.
- A/34/284 (S/13354). Letter of 29 May from United Arab Emirates.
- A/34/333 (S/13412). Letter of 25 June from Israel.
- A/34/338 (S/13419). Note by Secretary-General (transmitting Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1 A and B (XXXV) of 21 February 1979).
- A/34/344 (S/13423). Letter of 28 June from France.
- A/34/353 (S/13437). Letter of 5 July from Israel.
- A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).
- A/34/387 (S/13474). Letter of 27 July from Israel.
- A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communiqué and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).
- A/34/403 (S/13490), A/34/435 (S/13511). Letters of 7 and 22 August from Israel.
- A/34/439 (S/13515). Letter of 24 August from Zambia (transmitting final communiqué issued by heads of Government of Commonwealth countries at meeting held at Lusaka, 1-7 August 1979).
- A/34/498 (S/13545). Letter of 19 September from Israel.
- A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979).
- A/34/552. Letter of 8 October from Lesotho (circulating resolutions of 33rd ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 6-20 July; and declarations, resolutions and decisions of 16th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, 17-20 July 1979, Monrovia, Liberia). A/34/565 (S/13571). Letter of 10 October from Lebanon.
- A/34/566. Letter of 10 October from Colombia, Fiji, Lebanon, Lesotho, Poland and Portugal (transmitting text of address delivered by Pope John Paul II to 34th session of General Assembly on 2 October 1979, meeting 17).
- A/34/576. Letter of 15 October from Israel to President of General Assembly.
- A/34/584 (S/13578). Report of Secretary-General, Chapter
- A/34/599. Letter of 16 October from Cuba (transmitting final communiqué adopted on 6 October 1979 by Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, New York, 4-6 October 1979).
- A/34/619. Letter of 16 October from Venezuela (transmitting resolutions adopted by Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 125th session and by 66th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Caracas, 13-21 September 1979).
- A/34/703. Letter of 20 November from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting joint letter of 14 November 1979 from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and League of Arab States).
- A/34/707. Letter of 21 November from Syrian Arab Republic. A/34/714. Letter of 22 November from Egypt.
- A/34/760. Note verbale of 30 November from Austria (trans-

mitting proposal relating to agenda item on situation in Middle East).

A/34/761. Letter of 1 December from Romania (transmitting excerpt from report of Central Committee presented by President to 12th Congress of Romanian Communist Party, Bucharest, 19-23 November 1979).

A/34/763. Letter of 3 December from Tunisia (transmitting Final Declaration of 10th Arab Summit Conference, Tunis, 20-22 November 1979).

A/34/L.53 and Add.1. Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

Resolution 34/70, as proposed by 13 powers, A/34/L.53 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 6 December 1979, meeting 92, by recorded vote of 102 to 17, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, ^a Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Barbados, Burma, Central African Republic, Chile, Democratic Yemen, Fiji, Finland, France, Honduras, Iraq, Japan, Malawi, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Samoa, Swaziland, Sweden.

^aSubsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East."

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions 3414(XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977 and 33/28 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978,

Recalling also its resolution 34/65 of 29 November 1979,
Taking into account the support extended to the just cause
of the Polosition people and the other Arch countries in their

Taking into account the support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and for a genuine, comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, both by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixteenth ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 17 to 20 July 1979.

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have continued, for more than twelve years, to be under illegal Israeli occupation and that the Palestinian people, after three decades, is still deprived of the exercise of its inalienable national rights,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied must be returned,

Reaffirming also the urgent necessity of the establishment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as for its resolutions concerning the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine,

Convinced that the early convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly resolution 3375(XXX) of 10 November 1975, is essential for the realization of a just and lasting settlement in the region,

- Condemns Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and relevant resolutions of the United Nations;
- 2. Declares once more that peace is indivisible and that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East question must be based on a comprehensive solution, under the auspices of the United Nations, which takes into account all aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in particular the attainment by the Palestinian people of all its inalienable rights and the Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem;
- Condemns all partial agreements and separate treaties which violate the recognized rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of just and comprehensive solutions to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;
- 4. Reaffirms that until Israel, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, withdraws from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, and until the Palestinian people attains and exercises its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by the General Assembly in resolution 3236(XXIX) of 22 November 1974, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in which all countries and peoples in the region live in peace and security within recognized and secure boundaries, will not be achieved:
- 5. Calls anew for the early convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations and the co-chairmanship of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, with the participation on an equal footing of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3375(XXX);
- 6. Urges the parties to the conflict and all other interested parties to work towards the achievement of a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the problem and worked out with the participation of all parties concerned within the framework of the United Nations;
- 7. Requests the Security Council, in the exercise of its responsibilities under the Charter, to take all necessary measures to ensure the implementation of relevant resolutions of both the Security Council and the General Assembly, including Assembly resolution 34/65 A and the present resolution, and to facilitate the achievement of such a comprehensive settlement aiming at the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region;
- 8. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution, to transmit the records of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East to the Security Council and to inform all concerned, including the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East;
- 9. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth

session a report covering, in all their aspects, the developments in the Middle East.

SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS

A/34/850. Letter of 19 December from Morocco (transmitting letter of 15 December from PLO).

S/13716. Note by Secretary-General.

S/13720. Letter of 31 December from Kuwait (transmitting letter of 26 December from PLO).

S/13723 (A/35/59), S/13738 (A/35/64). Letters of 31 December 1979 and 11 January 1980 from Israel.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978-15 June 1979, Chapter 1 F (paras. 199-209).

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 1 F (paras. 296-306).

Question of Palestine

COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT

S/13132. Letter of 2 March from Acting Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

S/13151 (A/34/111). Letter of 7 March from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiqué issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

S/13164, S/13210 (A/34/155). Letters of 13 and 30 March from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

S/13216 (A/34/160) and Corr.1. Letter of 2 April from Iraq (transmitting resolutions of Council of League of Arab States at level of Arab Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Economy and Finance, issued at Baghdad on 31 March 1979).

S/13217 (A/34/161). Letter of 3 April from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiqué issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

S/13291, S/13322 (A/34/238), S/13334 (A/34/258). Letters of 2 May from Chairman and of 11 and 17 May from Acting Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

S/13349. Letter of 24 May from President of Security Council to Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

S/13418. Letter of 27 June from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

S/13423 (A/34/344). Letter of 28 June from France.

S/13515 (A/34/439). Letter of 24 August from Zambia (transmitting final communiqué issued by heads of Government of Commonwealth countries at meeting held at Lusaka, 1-7 August 1979).

S/13544 (A/34/492). Letter of 19 September from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

S/13578 (A/34/584). Report of Secretary-General, Chapter V.

S/13656 (A/34/734). Letter of 27 November from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting Lisbon Declaration adopted at World Conference in Solidarity with Arab People and Their Central Issue: Palestine, held at Lisbon, Portugal, 2-6 November 1979).

A/34/83. Letter of 9 February from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

A/34/231. Letter of 9 May from Israel.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communiqué and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979). A/34/599. Letter of 16 October from Cuba (transmitting final communiqué adopted on 6 October 1979 by Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, New York, 4-6 October 1979).

A/34/619. Letter of 16 October from Venezuela (transmitting resolutions adopted by Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 125th session and by 66th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Caracas, 13-21 September 1979).

A/34/761. Letter of 1 December from Romania (transmitting excerpt from report of Central Committee presented by President to 12th Congress of Romanian Communist Party, Bucharest, 19-23 November 1979).

A/34/763. Letter of 3 December from Tunisia (transmitting Final Declaration of 10th Arab Summit Conference, Tunis, 20-22 November 1979).

CONSIDERATION BY THE

SECURITY COUNCIL (JUNE-AUGUST)

Security Council, meetings 2155, 2160-2163.

S/13164, S/13418. Letters of 13 March and 27 June from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People to President of Security Council.

S/13422. Letter of 29 June from Kuwait (request to extend invitation to participate in Council discussion).

S/13514. Senegal: draft resolution.

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, pp. 7-10.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

A/34/35 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY

WITH THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

A/34/35 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People, paras. 49-51. A/34/329. Note verbale of 22 June form Israel to Secretariat.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly—34th session Fifth Committee, meeting 74. Plenary meetings 77-81, 83, 100.

A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978-15 June 1979, Chapter 1 E and F.

A/34/35 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

A/34/111 (S/1151). Letter of 7 March from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiqué issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

A/34/124. Letter of 19 March from Egypt (transmitting letter of 16 March 1979 from Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs).

A/34/129 (S/13189). Letter of 22 March from Iraq (transmitting message of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

A/34/133 (S/13194). Letter of 26 March from Syrian Arab Republic (transmitting message of same date from Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs).

A/34/138 (S/13201). Letter of 28 March from Jordan (transmitting communiqué issued on 26 March 1979 by Government).

A/34/155 (S/13210). Letter of 30 March from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

A/34/160 (S/13216) and Corr.1. Letter of 2 April from Iraq (transmitting resolutions of Council of League of Arab States at level of Arab Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Economy and Finance, issued at Baghdad on 31 March 1979). A/34/161 (S/13217). Letter of 3 April from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiqué issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

A/34/182 (S/13248). Letter of 12 April from Iraq (transmitting letter from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

A/34/214. Letter of 27 April from Egypt.

A/34/238 (S/13322), A/34/258 (S/13334). Letters of 11 and 17 May from Acting Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

A/34/284 (S/13354). Letter of 29 May from United Arab Emirates.

A/34/344 (S/13423). Letter of 28 June from France.

A/34/395 (S/13482). Letter of 1 August from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

A/34/439 (S/13515). Letter of 24 August from Zambia (transmitting final communiqué issued by heads of Government of Commonwealth countries at meeting held at Lusaka, 1-7 August 1979).

A/34/492 (S/13544). Letter of 19 September from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

A/34/584 (S/13578). Report of Secretary-General, Chapter

A/34/703. Letter of 20 November from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting joint letter of 14 November from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and League of Arab States).

A/34/714. Letter of 22 November from Egypt.

A/34/734 (S/13656). Letter of 27 November from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting Lisbon Declaration adopted at World Conference in Solidarity with Arab People and Their Central Issue: Palestine, held at Lisbon, Portugal, 2-6 November 1979).

A/34/L.43 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Algeria, Benin, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, Pakistan, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

Resolution 34/65 A, as proposed by 23 powers, A/34/L.43 and Add.1/Rev.1, adopted by Assembly on 29 November 1979, meeting 83, by recorded vote of 117 to 14, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Kampuchea. Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against; Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic, of, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Fiji, Finland, France, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Paraguay, Portugal, Samoa, Sweden, United Republic of Cameroon.

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 3236(XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375(XXX) and 3376(XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 A and B of 2 December 1977 and 33/28 A to C of 7 December 1978.

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

Having heard the statement of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

- Expresses its grave concern that no just solution to the problem of Palestine has been achieved and that this problem therefore continues to aggravate the Middle East conflict, of which it is the core, and to endanger international peace and security;
- 2. Reaffirms that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be established without the achievement, inter alia, of a just solution of the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
- 3. Calls once more for the invitation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate, on the basis of General Assembly resolution 3237(XXIX), in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East which are held under the auspices of the United Nations, on an equal footing with other parties;
- 4. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People contained in paragraphs 52 to 55 of its report;
- 5. Expresses its regret and concern that the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A and 33/28 A have not been implemented;
- 6. Notes with regret that the Security Council has not taken the action it was urged to take by the General Assembly in paragraph 4 of its resolution 32/40 A;
- 7. Once again urges the Security Council to consider and take as soon as possible a decision on the recommendations endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A and 33/28 A and in the present resolution;
- 8. Authorizes and requests the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in the event of the Security Council failing to consider or to take a decision on those recommendations by 31 March 1980, to consider that situation and to make the suggestions it deems appropriate;
- 9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of Palestine."
- A/34/L.44 and Add.1. Algeria, Benin, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Madagascar, Mozambique, Pakistan, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

Resolution 34/65 B, as proposed by 19 powers, A/34/L.44 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 29 November 1979, meeting 83, by recorded vote of 75 to 33, with 37 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab

Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Samoa, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Zaire

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Greece, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming the declaration, contained in paragraph 4 of its resolution 33/28 A of 7 December 1978, that the validity of agreements purporting to solve the problem of Palestine requires that they be within the framework of the United Nations and its Charter and its resolutions on the basis of the full attainment and exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, and with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization,

Taking note of paragraphs 33 to 35 of the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

- 1. Notes with concern that the Camp David accords have been concluded outside the framework of the United Nations and without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;
- 2. Rejects those provisions of the accords which ignore, infringe, violate or deny the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return, the right of self-determination and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and which envisage and condone continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967;
- Strongly condemns all partial agreements and separate treaties which constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charter and the resolutions adopted in the various international forums on the Palestinian issue;
- 4. Declares that the Camp David accords and other agreements have no validity in so far as they purport to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967.
- A/34/L.41. Algeria, Benin, Colombia, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.
- A/34/L.41/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 20 powers and by Guyana, Malaysia, Mauritius and Romania.

Resolution 34/65 C, as proposed by 24 powers, A/34/L.41/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 118 to 10, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Fiji, Finland, France, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Sweden.

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 3376(XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 A and B of 2 December 1977 and 33/28 A to C of 7 December 1978,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

- Expresses its appreciation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;
- 2. Requests the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to keep the situation relating to the question of Palestine under review and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;
- 3. Authorizes the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, to send delegations or representatives to international conferences where such representation would be considered by it to be appropriate, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session and thereafter;
- 4. Requests the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948, as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to coperate fully with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and to make available to the Committee, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;
- 5. Decides to circulate the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to all the competent bodies of the United Nations and urges them to take necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the Committee's programme of implementation;
- Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.
- A/34/L.42 and Add.1. Algeria, Benin, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Pakistan,

Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/34/71, A/34/794. Administrative and financial implications of 22-power draft resolution, A/34/L.42 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/65 D, as proposed by 22 powers, A/34/L.42 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 117 to 15, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Chile, Finland, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Sweden.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

Noting, in particular, the information contained in paragraphs 45 to 51 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977 and 33/28 C of 7 December 1978,

- 1. Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the consultations held in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 33/28 C, to redesignate the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights as the Division for Palestinian Rights and to provide it with the resources necessary to discharge the increased responsibilities assigned to it by the Assembly;
- 2. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Division for Palestinian Rights, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance:
- (a) Shall continue to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 32/40 B;
- (b) Shall undertake an expanded programme of work, including, inter alia, the following:
 - Establishment of closer co-operation within the United Nations framework and with non-governmental organizations;
 - (ii) Organization of four seminars during the biennium 1980-1981, sponsoring of annual internship programmes and arrangements for lecture tours;
 - (iii) Monitoring of political and other relevant developments affecting the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;

- (iv) Assistance in the preparation of visual material, such as posters:
- (v) Expansion of the scope of the bulletin issued by the Division for Palestinian Rights to include all items relevant to the question of Palestinian rights;
- 3. Further requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full co-operation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division for Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks;
- 4. Invites all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalianable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks;
- 5. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the United Nations Postal Administration to issue a series of United Nations commemorative postage stamps to publicize as widely as possible the grave situation and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;

 Requests Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People and to issue special postage stamps for the occasion;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to set up, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, a photographic display in the public areas of United Nations Headquarters with a view to keeping visitors informed of the grave situation and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Other documents

S/13715. Note by Secretary-General. A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 1 A (paras. 5-23).

ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 1-3, 6, 8, 9. Plenary meeting 39.

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters V D and XXI D (resolution 79/18). E/1979/61 and Add.1,2. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/113. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination)
Committee (on implementation of Declaration on Granting
of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by specialized agencies and international institutions associated
with United Nations), draft decision, as orally proposed by
Third Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 18 July 1979, meeting 9.

Decision 1979/53, by which the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly at its 34th session, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/113, adopted without vote on 2 August 1979, meeting 39.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 42, 48. Plenary meeting 104.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXVIII (paras. 6, 7 and 8 (b)).

A/C.2/34/L.52. Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab

Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Second Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 48, by recorded vote of 96 to 3, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Canada, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Burma, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom.

A/34/635/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/133, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.2, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104, by recorded vote of 112 to 3, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-

Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritus, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia Against: Canada, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3236(XXIX) and 3237(XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 33/147 of 20 December 1978,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978(LIX) of 31 July 1975, 2026(LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100(LXIII) of 3 August 1977,

Taking into consideration the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people,

Taking note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-sixth session and the response of the Administrator of the Programme.

- 1. Notes with satisfaction the action taken by the Administrator and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme in response to General Assembly resolution 33/147;
- 2. Endorses decision 79/18 of 26 June 1979 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 33/147;
- 3. Urges the relevant agencies, organizations, organs and programmes of the United Nations system to take the necessary steps for the full implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2026(LXI) and 2100(LXIII);
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Situation in the occupied territories

During 1979, the question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied by Israel as a result of hostilities in the Middle East was again considered by the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council, and the General Assembly and its Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.

The occupied territories consisted of the Golan Heights, the West Bank of Jordan (including East Jerusalem), the Gaza Strip and the Sinai peninsula. The areas of Egyptian territory under Israeli military occupation were to be modified in accordance with an Egyptian-Israeli

peace treaty which came into force on 25 April 1979.

Also during the year, the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council received a number of communications concerning the treatment of the civilian population in the occupied territories.

Decisions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council

At its session in February/March 1979, the Commission on Human Rights adopted several resolutions on the question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East.

By the first resolution, the Commission expressed concern over the deteriorating situation in those territories, and called on Israel to take immediate steps for the return of the Palestinians. Reaffirming that Israel's settlement policies in the territories were a violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (the fourth Geneva Convention) of 12 August 1949 and United Nations resolutions, and declaring that Israel's breaches of that Convention were war the Commission condemned, demanded that Israel cease, a number of specific practices and policies regarding those territories and their inhabitants. It reaffirmed that all measures taken to change the physical character, demographic composition and institutional structure or status of those territories, including Jerusalem, were null and void, and asked the international community not to recognize them and avoid actions which might be used by Israel in pursuit of its policies. It called on Israel to accord prisoner-of-war status to Arabs detained as a result of their struggle for selfdetermination. The Commission also again condemned the destruction of the Syrian city of Quneitra.

By the second resolution, the Commission expressed concern at the consequences of Israel's refusal to apply the fourth Geneva Convention to the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, reaffirmed the applicability of that Convention, deplored Israel's failure to acknowledge its applicability, and called on Israel to abide by it and other obligations under international law. It urged States parties to exert all efforts to ensure compliance with the Convention's provisions in the occupied territories.

In a separate decision, the Commission decided to send a telegram to the Government of Israel to again express deep concern about reported systematic torture practised by Israel against Palestinian detainees and about the destruction of houses in the occupied territories, calling on Israel to cease those practices forthwith.

By a resolution on the right to self-determination, the Commission affirmed the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to selfdetermination without external interference and the establishment of a fully independent and sovereign State in Palestine, and their right to return to their homes and to regain their rights by all means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. It also urged support for the Palestinian people through the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO.)

All these decisions were taken on 21 February. (For further details, see p. 818).

By a resolution of 5 September, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, of the Human Rights Commission, called on United Nations Member States to assist peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation to exercise the right to self-determination. It also urged all States and United Nations and other international organizations to enable negotiations to begin immediately between Israel and the Palestinian people, through PLO.

On the same date, the Sub-Commission adopted a resolution deeply deploring Israel's violation of the fundamental rights of the Arab population in Palestine and the occupied territories, and demanding that Israel cease such violations. (For further details, see p. 819.)

On 10 May, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1979/40 commending the Commission on Human Rights for its vigilance and decisions for the protection of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine, and requested it to pursue its efforts. (For details, see p. 8 19; for page reference to text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Communications (January-March)

A number of communications were received from January to March by the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General concerning Israeli measures in the occupied territories and related subjects.

In a note verbale of 10 January, Morocco charged that the Israeli occupation authorities in Jerusalem, apparently in order to construct a suspension bridge leading to the Western ("Wailing") Wall, had been engaged since 29 December 1978 in destroying certain parts of the wall adjoining Bab El Maghariba (the Moor's Gate), which was part of the Moroccan Waqf (property used for charitable and religious purposes). Morocco requested the Secretary-General to approach the Israeli authorities as soon as possible with a view to halting that destruction.

Replying on 1 February, Israel said that nothing in the vicinity of Bab El Maghariba had been or was being destroyed and there were no plans to construct a suspension bridge there. Only maintenance work had been carried out to protect the Gate.

By a letter of 31 January, Jordan transmitted the text of a statement issued on 1 December 1978 by Bir Zeit University in the occupied West Bank of Jordan, north of Jerusalem, in which the Israeli military authorities were charged with subjecting the university community to continual harassment. The statement indicated that during the previous few weeks 18 students had been arrested or ordered to appear for questioning before Israeli military authorities. No charges had been levelled against them, although six were still under arrest and a substantial number had been subjected to beating and torture.

Replying on 28 February, Israel said its Government did not impose any academic or administrative restriction on Bir Zeit University, granted university status under the Israeli administration in 1973. It did not interfere in its programme of studies or its day-to-day affairs. However, in recent years, the University had been the scene of student unrest and agitation; terrorist organizations had tried to plant their agents among the students and recruit accomplices. The security authorities were dutybound to take appropriate steps. In Israel's view, the letter from Jordan was an act of political warfare against Israel and an effort to manipulate the United Nations for propaganda purposes.

By another letter of 31 January, Jordan requested the circulation of an article which appeared in The New York Times on 21 January. The subject was the plight of the villagers of Berem and Ikrit in Upper Galilee who had been ordered in 1948 by Israeli troops to evacuate their villages until the fighting ended, and had not been permitted to return since then.

On 12 February, Jordan transmitted, on behalf of the Arab group of Member States at the United Nations, an article that had appeared in The Washington Post on 7 February headlined "Allegations of Israeli torture contain grisly descriptions."

By a letter of 2 February, the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted two letters of 31 January to the Secretary-General from the Deputy Permanent Observer of PLO to the United Nations, by one of which he charged Israeli forces with demolishing on 30 January the homes of eight Palestinian families in Nablus and in a Jerusalem suburb, and with deporting a Palestinian student. (See also p. 325.)

In a letter of 9 February, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People conveyed his concern about the recurrence of systematic repressive measures by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. A similar letter of 2 March from the Acting Chairman of the Committee annexed a list of press reports of violations of Palestinian rights and of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories. (See also p. 362.)

By a letter of 13 February, Egypt transmitted the text of a message of the previous day from its Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, expressing his Government's concern over reports of deteriorating conditions in the occupied territories, over Israel's policy of settlement and colonization there, and in particular over reports of torture of Arab detainees in Israeli prisons.

On 23 February, Jordan requested the convening of a Security Council meeting to consider what it called the ominous and accelerating erosion of the status of Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Arab territories in consequence of the Israeli occupation authorities' systematic, relentless and deliberate policy and practice of settlement and colonization.

By a letter of 5 March, Senegal, in its capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Conference, transmitted the text of a Declaration issued on 2 March by the 42 Islamic Member States of the United Nations, strongly supporting the request for an urgent meeting of the Council. In the Declaration, the Islamic States expressed their profound concern at the current process of despoliation and colonization of the Holy City of Jerusalem. Calling for Israel's withdrawal, they considered all such measures taken by Israel to be illegal and in violation of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 as well as of international law and United Nations resolutions.

By a letter of 7 March, Jordan transmitted: (a) a map showing Israeli settlements on the West Bank as at 31 December 1978; (b) a list of 79 settlements constructed by Israel in the occupied Arab territories between 1967 and 1979; (c) a letter of 12 December 1978 from the Chairman of the Islamic Commission in Jerusalem to the Prime Minister of Jordan complaining of acts of desecration by the Jewish settlers of Qiryat Arba in Hebron, transforming the mosque of Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi Ash Sharif (the Mosque of Hebron) into a synagogue, and subjecting Arab worshippers to acts of aggression; and (d) a letter of 21 February to the President of the United States from a United States citizen complaining about the confiscation of a piece of land owned by his family in Beit Safafa, Jerusalem.

Consideration by the Security Council (March)

The Security Council considered the situation in territories occupied by Israel at eight meetings on 9, 12 to 16, 19 and 22 March in response to Jordan's request.

The representatives of Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the

Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

Kuwait, in a letter of 8 March, had requested the participation of the representative of PLO in the meetings. If the proposal was approved, the Council President stated, the invitation would confer on PLO the same rights as were conferred when a Member State was invited to participate under rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.58

The United States said that it could not agree that PLO should participate with the same rights as Member States. At its request, the Council voted on Kuwait's proposal, which was adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom).

The President, with the consent of the Council, also extended an invitation under rule 39⁵⁹ to a Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, at his request.

Opening the debate, Jordan said that by the end of 1978 Israel had established 80 settlements and some 69 residential areas on private land. The strategic objectives of Israel's policy of colonization consisted of three substantial belts of settlements: almost the whole of the Jordan Valley on the West Bank; nine agricultural and industrial complexes, with the objective of containing the Palestinian population by encircling them; and the establishment of a chain of colonies along the entire length of the western highlands of the northern, central and southern parts of the West Bank, to move the former Israeli armistice line inside the Palestinian-populated areas. To supplement the plan, several highways had been constructed or were under construction to connect 1948 Israel with the three belts.

The main objective of the high-rise residential fortresses ringing Jerusalem was to create a psychological feeling of living in a ghetto, in the hope of causing the Palestinians of Jerusalem to emigrate.

By digging below the foundations of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, Israel threatened it with eventual collapse. The holy sanctuary of Al-Haram Alibrahimi in Hebron had been converted in part to a Jewish synagogue.

Jordan urged the Council to resolve that an immediate moratorium be imposed on further colonization and expropriation of Palestinian and other occupied Arab lands, to send a commission to investigate the situation and report back by 1 May on the authenticity

of Jordan's complaint, and, if the commission's findings confirmed the substance of the complaint, to exercise its power under the Charter, including Chapter VII,60 to ensure Israel's compliance.

Support for Jordan's proposals was expressed by Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the USSR and Viet Nam.

During the debate, the Arab countries generally voiced concern and anger over Israel's colonization policies and its violation of the human rights of the Arab and Palestinian peoples. The German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Qatar, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yemen also expressed their readiness to support the application of sanctions against Israel if it continued to defy the Council.

Kuwait said that Israel was not only violating international law; it was trying to replace Charter principles in the occupied territories by a concept based on mystical affinity. The new Israeli language referred to the West Bank as Judaea and Samaria; Jerusalem was said to be unified, not annexed; and Arab lands were no longer confiscated, but closed off. This was Israel's way of describing the situation in the occupied territories; the Council must act in a manner that accorded with the Charter and its provisions.

Israel said that since the 1978 Camp David accords, remarkable progress had been made in the direction of peace, showing that the principles contained in that framework were constructive, sound and more fruitful than any peace efforts which the region had known in the past 30 years. Jordan had been invited to join the peace negotiations. It had rejected that invitation and continued to do so. The sudden urgency which Jordan had claimed for the current debate had been occasioned only by the momentous talks which it knew were soon to be held in the Middle East. It was no coincidence that the Council was pressed into meeting on the eve of the arrival in Jerusalem of the President of the United States. The Jordanian initiative was an obstructive step to the cause of international peace. it should be within the power of the Council to resist manipulation and to allow the current peace process, where all the issues would find their rightful place and appropriate solution, to succeed.

According to Israel, the real issue of the Middle East conflict was not Israeli presence in

⁵⁸ See footnote 9.

⁶⁰ For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

Judaea and Samaria but the refusal of many of Israel's neighbours to recognize its basic natural rights to statehood and independence in its homeland.

Israel asserted that it had carried out in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district an immense and constructive development programme marked by human concern and respect for the Arab identity of the inhabitants. It also maintained that the fourth Geneva Convention did not apply to those areas; the Convention referred to the seizure by one State of territory under the sovereignty of another, which was not the status of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, and to forcible transfers of the population of an occupied territory. Israel maintained that no Arab inhabitants had been displaced by the establishment of the villages in question.

The PLO representative noted that, by an article of that Convention, the occupying power was explicitly forbidden to deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory occupied. He said that Israel's policy of establishing settlements must be evaluated in the light of a number of reports by international and national organizations, and in the light of repeated assertions by Israeli leaders that the settlements were intended to establish new borders for Israel. Those settlements were not only in violation of the 1949 Geneva Convention; they represented a serious obstacle to peace.

In accordance with an Israeli plan which became part of the Camp David accords, he continued, the fate of the Palestinians would be separated from that of the land: the population would have some "self-rule," but the land would continue to be effectively controlled by Israel. False hopes had been entertained to the effect that through bilateral negotiations peace would be achieved.

The validity of the application of the fourth Geneva Convention to the occupied Arab territories was reaffirmed by a number of States in addition to the Arab countries, among them France, Indonesia, Iran, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Somalia, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia.

Egypt recalled that, by various resolutions adopted by overwhelming majorities, the Assembly had determined that Israeli measures and actions in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories had no validity and had called on Israel to comply strictly with its international obligations. Moreover, universally accepted international instruments prohibited the expropriation of properties, the demolition of homes and the transfer of population.

Egypt noted that conditions in the occupied territories were worsening, tension was rapidly

mounting and the whole area was fraught with far-reaching and ominous implications for world peace and security. The Council was called on to face its responsibilities and act decisively to bring an end to Israeli occupation. The attainment of a comprehensive, just peace in the Middle East would be achieved through the termination of Israeli occupation of all the Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem.

A majority of States indicated that Israel's settlement policy in occupied Arab territories was incompatible with a sincere desire for a just and lasting Middle East peace. In that respect, Somalia held that the policy violated international law and the human rights of the population against which it was directed, and deliberately placed serious obstacles in the way of a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem. It added that the concentration of new Israeli settlements in and around the Old City of Jerusalem was aimed at destroying its Arab and Islamic character and isolating its Arab citizens from other Arab communities.

The Syrian Arab Republic said that 27 settlements had been established in the Golan Heights. Sixteen of these had been installed in Syrian villages, after Israeli authorities had expelled their inhabitants, bulldozed their homes and usurped their land. The growth of settlements was part of a preconceived plan systematically pursued. Israel, with a crisis of overproduction, a lack of vital natural resources and a need for more workers, had been driven to acquire more territory in search of captive markets, natural resources such as water, and sources of cheap labour. By providing the Israelis with economic and military aid, the United States continued to isolate itself as an exception to the almost unanimous condemnation of Israel. The United Nations could not allow Israeli intransigence to continue.

The German Democratic Republic, Jordan and Viet Nam as well as the Vice-Chairman of the Palestinian Rights Committee and PLO also deprecated the role of the United States.

France said that it considered illegal and contrary to international law not only the creation of settlements in the occupied territories but also any unilateral measures that might change their physical and demographic status or the character of their people's beliefs. It was regrettable that such practices could have been continued and even developed, because they seemed to some to run counter to the desire for peace and created new obstacles in the difficult peace-making process. The Council had indicated clearly that peace would not be possible unless Israel withdrew from the territories. France called for respect for international law

and asked that an end be put to actions which could only perpetuate tension and violence and jeopardize the chances for a settlement.

The United Kingdom said it had always been opposed to Israel's settlement activity because it could make a negotiated solution to the over-all problem in the area more difficult. Any over-all settlement must be based, among other things, on the need for Israel to end the territorial occupation. The United Kingdom considered that the imminent signing of a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt was a first step in the struggle to achieve a genuine comprehensive settlement.

The peace agreement also received the support of Norway, Portugal and the United States but was opposed by the majority of States that spoke.

The USSR said that the Egyptian-Israeli agreement pursued the goal of preserving the current situation in the occupied territories. A great fuss had been made, it said., about the question of how close a link there should be between the separate agreement and the process of granting so-called autonomy to the people of Gaza and the West Bank. Thus an attempt was made to divert attention from the essence of that notorious autonomy. Such attempts, it held, could not mislead anyone, especially in the light of statements made by the Israeli leaders that the West Bank and Gaza were historically Israeli lands. It was the opinion of the USSR that there was a direct link between the separate Israel's treaty and policy of annexation.

Any attempt to bring about a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict in defiance and in spite of the legitimate interests of the people of Palestine was doomed to failure. The USSR supported the just proposals put forward by Arab and other States to the effect that the Council should condemn Israel's policy in the occupied Arab territories and demand a cessation and rescinding of the illegal actions carried out in those territories. To verify compliance with that decision, it would be useful to create a special organ of the Council.

China said that the question of the occupied Arab territories was inseparable from the whole Middle East question. The miseries of the Arab and Palestinian people in those territories were caused by Israel's policy of aggression and expansion and the super-powers' rivalry in the region. Therefore, to achieve a fundamental solution, it was imperative to do away firmly with those powers' interference and sabotage, restore the national rights of the Palestinian people and secure the complete *withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from all the occupied Arab ter-

ritories. The Council should strongly condemn the crimes committed by Israel, voice firm support for the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian people, and adopt effective measures to put an end to Israeli atrocities in those territories.

Concern at the serious encroachment by the occupying authorities on the inviolability of the status of Jerusalem was also expressed by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

On 22 March, the Council adopted, by 12 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions (Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States), twice-revised resolution sponsored by Bangladesh, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia. By resolution 446(1979), the Council determined that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East It strongly deplored Israel's failure to abide by previous United Nations decisions on this matter, and called on it to abide scrupulously by the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, rescind previous measures and desist from action that would result in changing the legal status or geographical nature or in materially affecting the demographic composition of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem.

The Council established a three-member commission to examine the situation relating to settlements in the territories, including Jerusalem, to be appointed by the Council President after consulting Council members. The Commission was to report by 1 July 1979, in which month the Council would reconvene to review the situation in the light of the Commission's findings.

Following the vote, the United States said that the content of the resolution generally accorded with its frequently stated position on settlements in the occupied territories: it was opposed to those settlements because they could be perceived as prejudging the outcome of negotiations and were inconsistent with the fourth Geneva Convention and with international law. However, the United States had grave doubts about the utility of a Council commission to examine the settlement situation; Egypt and Israel had made a first important move towards a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East, and it was incumbent on the Council not to inject irritants into that process.

The United Kingdom said that, although it

supported the concept of fact-finding missions in principle, on this occasion such a mission might serve only to complicate the peace efforts.

By a note of 3 April, the President of the Security Council said that agreement had been reached on the composition of the Commission: Bolivia, Portugal and Zambia.

In a note of 29 June, the President stated that the Commission had requested an extension of the time-limit for the submission of its report to 15 July; no Council members had objected to the request.

Communications (March-July)

Further communications were sent to the Council President and the Secretary-General concerning Israeli activities in the occupied Arab territories before the Council next met.

To a letter of 26 March Jordan annexed the text of a message of 21 December 1978 from an Arab Palestinian woman sentenced to life imprisonment in an Israeli prison. Jordan stated that the message gave an authentic sample of inhumane treatment of Palestinian detainees.

A Jordanian letter of 2 April enclosed a statement issued by the University of Bir Zeit on 12 March—a day of strike to protest what were termed Israeli acts of violence the day before, at a time when United States President Jimmy Carter was visiting Jerusalem. Jordan annexed a chronological list of events at the University, whose authorities charged Israeli forces with storming the campus, firing at unarmed students and imposing a curfew on the town.

Action taken against schools and universities on the West Bank was the subject of two other communications. By letters of 9 and 11 May, Kuwait transmitted complaints of 8 and 11 May from the Permanent Observer of PLO. He indicated that on 2 May Jewish settlers in the West Bank, while holding so-called "independence day" celebrations, committed acts of provocation against Palestinians. Palestinian students had responded by holding peaceful marches. As a result, the Israeli authorities closed the secondary school and university in Bethlehem and Bir Zeit University. One student was shot and wounded, and 70 were arrested.

Replying on 8 June, Israel said that terrorist organizations based in Arab countries had endeavoured to plant agents in the student body and to recruit accomplices. Since the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty on 26 March, student disturbances had increased, reaching a climax on 2 May. In the face of such violence, the Israeli authorities had closed Bir Zeit University until further notice.

By a letter of 3 July, Jordan charged Israel

with attempting to destroy Arab educational and cultural institutions in the West Bank. Jordan listed the most recent incidents—the closure of Bir Zeit University, the closure of secondary schools in the cities of Ramallah, Halhoul and Nablus since 7 May, and the closure of Bethlehem University for four days—and called attention to other restrictions on Arab universities instituted by Israel.

Replying on 6 July, Israel rejected Jordan's accusations and charged that, during 19 years of occupation of Judaea and Samaria, Jordan had curtailed educational development, refusing to grant university status to any institution. Israel said that Bir Zeit University had been reopened on 4 July. It charged that Jordan was attempting to manipulate the United Nations to serve its political warfare against Israel.

By a letter of 5 April, Jordan drew attention to what it termed the plight of the inhabitants of Halhoul, in the Hebron region of the West Bank of Jordan. For three weeks, Jordan said, they had been placed under total curfew and confinement in their town and subjected to collective punitive action, following a demonstration to protest attacks perpetrated against them by the Israeli colonizers of Qiryat Arba. That clash had resulted in the death of two citizens of Halhoul. The prolonged siege imposed on the town had resulted in the depletion of water reserves, medicines and foodstuffs, and Israeli prohibition of such supplies to the town had posed a serious threat to the lives of the inhabitants.

On 11 April, Jordan transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on 11 March by the Executive Office of the General Commission of the Islamic Conference for Jerusalem, which had met at Amman following an attack by Israeli elements on the headquarters of the Islamic Commission and the Department of Islamic Waqf in Jerusalem. The Office called on the Arab and Islamic States and peoples to unite in order to defend their sacred places and heritage in the Holy Land.

On 26 April, Kuwait transmitted to the Council President a letter of the previous day from the PLO Permanent Observer, referring to reports in The New York Times of 19, 24 and 25 April that Israel had recommenced the establishment of settlements in the West Bank, adding that such action was in total disregard of Council resolution 446(1979) and was another manifestation of Israel's determination to pursue its aggressive policy against the Palestinian people.

In a letter of 2 May, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed serious concern at a recent decision of the Government of Israel to authorize the establishment of two new settlements in the occupied Arab territories in defiance of Council resolution 446(1979) and clearly demonstrating Israel's intransigence and cynical attitude towards international opinion and the concept of fundamental human rights. He added that statements ascribed to Israeli officials confirmed Israel's intention of establishing further settlements, in complete disregard of world and international law. One such statement, attributed to the Minister of Agriculture, indicated that 27,000 settler families would be moved into the West Bank over the next three years.

On 21 May, Kuwait transmitted two letters of 17 May from the Permanent Observer of PLO, drawing attention to articles published in The Jerusalem Post (international edition) of 13-16 May and The New York Times of 17 May. The first article reported the movement of Israeli settlers to a new settlement, Kfar-Daron, in the Gaza Strip. The second reported that the Israeli President, visiting settlements around Bethlehem on 16 May, had told the settlers he was certain they could remain in their new homes permanently. In the same article, it was reported that a Co-Chairman of the Jewish Agency's Settlements Department had urged the building of new towns of at least 5,000 families each. These statements, the PLO Observer said, confirmed that Israel intended to pursue its illegal occupation and colonization of Palestine in contempt of United Nations resolutions and international opinion and at the expense of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

By letters of 6 and 28 June, Kuwait transmitted letters of the same dates from PLO, drawing attention to articles in The New York Times of 4 and 28 June and to another published by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency on 5 June, reporting that Israel had decided to permit the establishment of a new settlement adjacent to Nablus, by confiscating privately owned Arab land, and six paramilitary settlements in occupied Arab territories: three in the West Bank, two in the Gaza Strip, and one in the Golan Heights. It was further reported that the Israeli Prime Minister had stated that settlement was a right and a duty that would continue to be fulfilled.

By a letter of 9 July, Jordan charged that Israel had on 4 June demolished one house and sealed off a number of others in the town of Al-Jariah, near Ramallah, and that their owners had been arrested on the pretext that they had resisted Israeli occupation. Residents of Silwan near Jerusalem had the day before protested

the expropriation of their cultivated land near Jericho and in the Dead Sea area, and Israel's Cabinet had approved the establishment of a Jewish settlement, Elon Moreh (Qaddum), on privately owned Arab land 7 kilometres south of Nablus. Meanwhile, Jordan added, the Israeli newspaper Ma'ariv had reported on 7 June on efforts to expand 14 settlements in the West Bank.

By a letter of 16 July, Kuwait transmitted two letters of the same date from the Permanent Observer of PLO to the Council President, protesting in the first what he termed fictitious accusations by Israeli authorities against two West Bank mayors who opposed Israel's so-called plan for "self-rule," and referring in the second to articles in the United States press published on 5 June about the murder of four Palestinian civilians by an Israeli officer in southern Lebanon in 1978.

Report of the Security Council Commission (12 July)

The Security Council Commission Established under Resolution 446 (1979), having held a number of meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, since 10 April and after visiting Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon and Egypt from 20 May to 1 June, on 12 July submitted its report in which it included its conclusions and recommendations.

The Commission noted that before its departure it had received assurances of full cooperation from Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon, as well as from the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories and PLO. Israel had informed the Commission that its Government had nothing to hide concerning its action in the territories under its control, that the situation there had been freely examined by numerous impartial observers who had always confirmed its Government's statements, and that Israel was not prepared to have any contact with the Commission. The Commission considered such a lack of co-operation on the part of a United Nations Member State as an act of disregard for a decision of the Security Council. The Commission had in each country met with Government authorities, had received testimony from 42 witnesses, had met spokesmen from local associations and had received some written communications.

According to the Commission's sources, the settlements in the occupied territories numbered 133, including 17 in and around Jerusalem, 62 in the West Bank, 29 in the Golan

Heights and 25 in the Gaza Strip and the Sinai. The number of people in those settlements varied. In the area of Jerusalem and the heavily settled West Bank there were approximately 90,000 settlers; in the Sinai the number was under 5,000. The land seized by Israeli authorities covered 27 per cent of the occupied West Bank and nearly all the Golan Heights, and it was the Commission's conviction that number of settlements had been established on privately owned land. Many settlers were said to have military weapons in the midst of an unarmed Arab population, and the Commission had found evidence that the Israeli Government was engaged in a wilful, systematic and largescale process of establishing settlements in the occupied territories, for which it should bear full responsibility.

The report listed several consequences to the local population resulting from Israel's settlement policy. It stated that since 1967 the Arab population had been reduced by 32 per cent in Jerusalem and the West Bank. Syrian authorities had stated that 134,000 inhabitants had been expelled from the Golan Heights, leaving only 8,000 people, or 6 per cent of the local population.

In implementation of its settlement policy, Israel had resorted to methods—often coercive and sometimes more subtle—which included control of water resources, seizure of private property, destruction of houses and banishment of persons; it had shown disregard for basic human rights, in particular the right of the refugees to return to their homeland.

Arab inhabitants living in the occupied territories were pressured to emigrate, and the economic and social pattern of their daily life had undergone drastic and adverse changes. The policy was causing profound and irreversible geographical and demographic changes.

The report cited a genuine desire for peace in the capitals visited and among PLO leaders, and also a deep sense of despair and helplessness, primarily among Palestinian refugees. The settlement policy was widely regarded as a highly negative factor in the achievement of peace in the area.

The Commission recommended that the Council launch a pressing appeal to the Government and people of Israel, reemphasizing the disastrous consequences which the settlement policy was bound to have on any attempt to reach a peaceful solution in the Middle East.

As a first step, Israel should be called on to cease establishing and planning settlements in the occupied territories. The question of the existing settlements would then have to be re-

solved. The Council might further wish to consider measures to safeguard the impartial protection of property arbitrarily seized.

With respect to Jerusalem, the Commission recommended that the Council call on the Government of Israel to implement faithfully Council resolutions adopted on that question as from 1967. The Council might wish to consider steps to protect and preserve the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the City's Holy Places, taking into account the views of high-ranking representatives of the three monotheistic religions to which Jerusalem was sacred.

Consideration by the Security Council (18-20 July)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the situation in the occupied Arab territories at four meetings beginning on 18 July to consider the report of its Commission.

The representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic were invited, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

Kuwait, in a letter of 18 July, requested the participation of the PLO representative in the debate. By 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom), the Council approved Kuwait's proposal, conferring on PLO the rights of participation conferred on Member States when invited to participate under rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. The United States, which requested the vote, did not agree with the procedure for hearing PLO.

The President, with the consent of the Council, also extended an invitation under rule 39⁶² to the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, at his request.

Introducing the report of the Commission, its Chairman, the representative of Portugal, said that in the Commission's view the settlements were being used above all as a political weapon designed to impose Israeli presence on the occupied territories. The Commission was firmly convinced that such a policy violated the fourth Geneva Convention and international law relating to military occupation, and was a major obstacle to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Although the Commission's mandate included Jerusalem, the report could not reflect the emotion which the Commission felt that question aroused in so many of those interviewed. The Commission had referred to possible pro-

⁶¹ See footnote 9.

⁶² See footnote 10.

tective measures for the Holy Places in Jerusalem that the international community might take, and hoped that it might be possible to make the Holy City a unique meeting place and a place of peace—a point of departure for all to unite in a determination to give it a status that would guarantee and encourage fruitful and fraternal dialogue between men, peoples and religions.

Bolivia, a member of the Commission, said that the measures the Council might adopt concerning the status of Jerusalem, incorporating the opinions of highly qualified representatives of the three major monotheistic religions of the world, were fully in consonance with the statements of Pope John Paul II. In that sensitive matter, Bolivia drew attention to the opinions expressed to the Commission by Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan, who had suggested the establishment of an international body to examine that issue.

Zambia, the third member of the Commission, said that Israel's policy of establishing settlements in occupied Arab territories was a twentieth-century version of colonialism. By establishing colonies for Jews and expelling the indigenous peoples, Israel was seeking to legitimize its occupation of lands seized by force. More ominous, the resulting process had triggered a massive displacement of people. Zambia expressed its conviction that Israel had occupied Arab territories for purposes of exploitation rather than so-called security reasons.

With the exception of Israel, which found it tendentious, and the United States, which did not agree with all the points it contained, speakers generally praised the Commission's report and endorsed its recommendations.

Israel said that, like the Palestinian Rights Committee's reports, the Commission's report accepted the views of Israel's avowed enemies, as though they constituted hard and objective evidence. As Israel saw it, despite the Commission's stated intention to evaluate all information freely and critically, the report consisted largely of an uncritical regurgitation of extreme and unrestrained attacks on Israel's sovereign rights. The Jewish people and the State of Israel had the right in principle, as well as in law and in terms of national security, to permanent presence in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district. As for Jerusalem, it had known many foreign rulers in the course of its long history, but none of them regarded the City as his capital. The Jewish people alone had always maintained it as the centre and sole focus of its national and spiritual life. Israel's policy with to Jerusalem's Holy Places was governed by the Law on the Protection of Holy

Places of June 1967, under which unrestricted access to them was guaranteed to all members of all faiths.

Jordan noted the Commission's view that a correlation existed between the establishment of settlements and the displacement of the Palestinian and Arab populations. The economy of the occupied territories had been made hostage to Israel's purposes—expansion and further aggression. Jordan expressed indignation that the equivalent of \$200 million was being poured into Israel, mostly from outside sources. It appealed to the Council to request all those who were contributing vast sums to stop doing so if they were in earnest about safeguarding and promoting the peace and survival of the Palestinian people in their homeland. Jordan felt it was useless to utter brave statements about a determination to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace, and then to act in a manner whose only consequence was to subvert prospects for that peace. Jordan added that Jerusalem had been founded 4,500 years ago by the Jebusite Semitic Arabs, who had called it Uru-Salem, a fact verified by excavations at Ebla in the northern Syrian Arab Republic a few years ago; the founders of Jerusalem were the Palestinians, descendants of those Arabs, and not the Hebrew intruders. Jerusalem did not belong to any race; it was not a monopoly for political Zionism. Even if the whole of the country was returned, without Jerusalem, Jordan would object, not only on its own behalf but on behalf of the entire Arab and Islamic world and peace-loving people all over the world.

The representative of PLO noted that the Commission's mandate dealt only with one manifestation of illegal occupation and its impact, namely, the establishment of colonial settlements in the Arab territories. The Commission, with its recommendation to cease establishing and planning such settlements, was merely reiterating past resolutions; PLO had hoped and expected its members to recommend something more action-oriented. The United Nations Charter contained provisions on how to deal with the contemptuous and the arrogant by imposing sanctions—economic, military and others. As PLO saw it, the establishment of settlements was nothing but military aggression, expansion and annexation.

It appealed to the United States and the other Western powers that financed Israel and its plans to withhold their support. It also expressed surprise that the Commission had failed to make any recommendation concerning the seizure of water resources by the forces of illegal occupation.

In regard to Jerusalem and the other Holy Places, PLO pointed out that the quality of holiness was not in buildings or structures, but in the worshippers and what they worshipped. It was sure that the Commission was concerned not exclusively with the protection and preservation of the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the Holy Places, but also with the fate and rights of the people in the Holy Land.

France said that the situation in the occupied Arab territories was a constant source of concern to the French Government. It was regrettable that the Commission's efforts to solicit the assistance and co-operation of all Governments concerned should have met with Israel's rejection. However, the information the Commission had been able to assemble from other sources justified the growing concern felt by many countries. The facts reported ran directly counter to the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention. In France's view, cause for concern derived not only from the illegality of the settlement policy but also from the fact that it constituted a serious obstacle to the search for a comprehensive settlement to the Middle East question.

Egypt expressed similar views, also regretting that Israel had chosen not to allow the Commission to visit the occupied territories. Reiterating its condemnation of the settlement policy, Egypt voiced particular concern that a number of settlements had been established on privately owned land, despite assurances to the contrary by Israel. The locations of the settlements gave Egypt further cause for concern, based as they were not only on so-called security purposes but also on agricultural designs.

The Acting Chairman of the Palestinian Rights Committee also expressed regret that because of Israeli intransigence the Commission had been unable to visit the occupied territories. He felt that its findings fully justified his Committee's concern and its own recommendations on the various violations of human rights in those territories. It was his Committee's view that the Council should take immediate and decisive action to prevent the disastrous consequences which the settlement policy, if continued, was bound to exert on the situation in the Middle East.

China said that it had always held that the question of Israeli-occupied territories was an inseparable part of the whole Middle East question. To resolve that question required both firm opposition to Israel's policies of expansion and to super-power intervention, and recovery of the occupied Arab territories with realization of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homeland

and establish their own State. China expressed the hope that the Arab world would strengthen its unity against the common enemy. In its opinion, the Council should adopt a resolution strongly condemning the Israeli authorities for their crimes of aggression and expansion, supporting the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples, and containing more practical measures than those embodied in resolution 446(1979) to stop Israel's atrocities in the occupied territories.

The Syrian Arab Republic said the report supported the contention that Israel's desire for more Arab territory was intrinsically linked to its economic needs as a colonial settler régime. Many of the charges that Arab representatives had brought before the Council had thus been borne out. The Commission's findings would be relegated to the archives as just another United Nations document unless the Council took appropriate measures that could deliver real justice. Such measures, the Syrian Arab Republic believed, should include sanctions as envisaged in Chapter VII of the Charter, although it said it was improbable that Israel's patron would allow the Council to impose such sanctions against its protégé.

The USSR also found that the Commission's report and conclusions substantiated charges by representatives of Arab and other countries and denied by Israel: that Israel did not intend to withdraw from the Arab lands and was instead doing everything possible to keep them. According to the USSR, Israel's colonization of the territories had become particularly provocative since the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The treaty was, in the USSR's view, nothing more than a deal designed to prevent implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to establish their own State, and had led to a further exacerbation of tension in the region. The USSR remained a consistent supporter of a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East. It stressed that the Council must deal very seriously with the content of the Commission's report.

On 20 July, by 14 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (the United States), the Council adopted as resolution 452(1979) a draft which had evolved in the course of informal consultations.

By the preamble, the Council: strongly deplored Israel's lack of co-operation; considered that Israel's settlement policy was illegal and a violation of the fourth Geneva Convention; expressed concern about the practices of the Israeli authorities in carrying out that policy in the occupied territories, including Jerusalem; emphasized the need to confront the issue of

the existing settlements and to safeguard the impartial protection of property seized; and drew attention to the grave consequences of the settlements policy on any attempt to reach a peaceful solution in the Middle East.

By the operative paragraphs, the Council: commended the work done by the Commission in preparing its report and accepted its recommendations; called on the Government and people of Israel to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; and requested the Commission, in view of the magnitude of the problem of settlements, to keep the implementation of this resolution under close survey and report back to the Council before 1 November.

Czechoslovakia and the USSR felt that the resolution was weak and unduly marked by compromise, and that the Council should have adopted measures to ensure the dismantling of existing settlements.

The United Kingdom said that, once the decision to send the Commission had been taken, all United Nations Members should have sought to co-operate with it. The United Kingdom was disappointed that Israel had declared itself unable to do so. An important source of information had thus been denied to the Commission. Inevitably, there were areas where there was room for doubt, but the United Kingdom was in broad agreement with the statistics, conclusions and recommendations in the report.

Following the vote, the United States reiterated its opposition to Israel's policy of settlements in the occupied territories and repeated its request to Israel to cease establishing such settlements. However, since the resolution, like the Commission's recommendations accepted therein, went beyond the question of settlements to deal with such matters as Jerusalem, the United States had abstained. Those questions, as well as such issues as the future of the occupied territories, could be dealt with effectively during negotiations between the parties. Those negotiations were now under way, and the United States hoped they would be extended to incorporate all parties with an interest in them.

On 1 August, the Palestinian Rights Committee Chairman expressed to the Secretary-General deep concern at the fact that the United States, in explaining its abstention in the vote on Council resolution 452(1979), had stated that the resolution, like the recommendations of the Commission which the resolution accepted and incorporated, went beyond the question of settlements to deal with such mat-

ters as Jerusalem. Noting that the mandate of the Commission did in fact extend to Jerusalem, the Chairman expressed the Committee's concern that the statement could carry implications of Jerusalem and its environs' being treated as distinct from Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, which would appear to constitute a divergence from the long-standing position of the United States. The Chairman stated that such a development would have farreaching repercussions and would be a matter of serious concern to the Committee.

By a note of 24 October, the President of the Security Council drew attention to a request from the Chairman of the Commission that the time-limit for its report be extended to 10 December. Following informal consultations among Council members, the President reported no objections to the request.

Communications and report (July-December)

From July to December, the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council received a number of additional communications from various sources dealing with measures affecting the Palestinian people, particularly with regard to Israel's policy of establishing settlements in the occupied territories and the expropriation of Arab lands.

Kuwait, on 23 July, transmitted a letter of 18 July from the Permanent Observer of PLO, concerning efforts made by 13 Palestinian inhabitants of the village of Salfit in the West Bank to seek an injunction in the Israeli Supreme Court against the expropriation of their land by Israeli authorities.

The Jordanian representative,, in letters of 5 July and 19 September, gave accounts of recent Israeli practices of expropriating Arab agricultural areas in the West Bank, including Jerusalem, on the pretext of security, airport construction or setting up new settlements. He said that the Supreme Court of Israel on 12 July had ordered the Israeli military authorities to stop fencing-in operations and other measures in the Salfit area. He noted other cases before the Supreme Court which involved the expropriation of land in Ramallah and Bethlehem. He cited Israeli press reports that land might also be confiscated in several districts for the construction of dwellings for Israeli army officers. On 19 September, he called on the Secretary-General to use his good offices to put an end to the inhumane practices of the Israeli authorities in the West Bank, including Jerusalem.

By a letter of 9 August, Kuwait transmitted a letter of 6 August from the PLO Permanent Observer, denouncing the seizure and confiscation of Bedouin lands by Israel, reported in press

articles. On the same subject, the representative of Jordan transmitted on 5 September an article published in a Haifa newspaper on 24 August in which the author charged that, because of Israeli legislation permitting seizure of Arab lands, the Bedouin of the Negev had become refugees in their own homeland.

By a letter of 19 September, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's concern over an Israeli Cabinet decision of 16 September to abrogate provisions prohibiting Israeli nationals from purchasing land in the occupied territories. Similar concern was expressed by Egypt and Jordan in letters of 19 and 20 September.

To a letter of 18 October the Chairman of the Palestinian Rights Committee annexed the text of a master plan for the development of settlements in Judaea and Samaria for 1979 to 1983, attributed to the World Zionist Organization, and charged that a reported recent Israeli Government decision to expand seven of its settlements in the occupied Arab territories appeared to have been taken within that framework.

By a letter of 8 November, Jordan complained that the Israeli authorities had recently expropriated agricultural land belonging to villagers in the Jenin area of the West Bank, and had begun preparations and earmarked funds for the establishment during 1980 in Galilee of 10 new Israeli settlements.

On 30 July, Jordan charged that Israel had refused to permit a Palestinian surgeon to enter Hebron in the West Bank to visit his dying mother.

To a letter of 13 November Kuwait annexed a letter of the previous day from the Permanent Observer of PLO, protesting the arrest and threat to expel the Mayor of Nablus, Bassam Al-Shaka, by Israeli authorities. Concern over his arrest and threatened deportation was the subject of several other communications: a letter and statement of 12 November from Egypt; a letter of 13 November from the Chairman of the Palestinian Rights Committee; a letter of 14 November, in which the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, current Chairman of the Arab group of Member States at the United Nations, requested immediate measures to ensure that the Mayor was not deported; and a letter of 28 November from Jordan enclosing an Israeli newspaper article of 12 November, which contained the text of a recorded conversation between the Mayor of Nablus and the Israeli Military Governor on 6 November covering West Bank issues.

On 14 November, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement:

Following consultations among the members of the Security Council, I am authorized as President of the Council to express, on behalf of the Council, the Council's concern at the imprisonment and threatened deportation of Mayor Bassam Al-Shaka of Nablus. As President of the Council, I can only regret this development which might contribute to an increase of tension in the Middle East region. Meanwhile, the Council will follow developments very closely.

To a letter of 31 December Kuwait annexed the text of a letter of 26 December from PLO to the Council President, charging that the night before Israeli troops had stormed Bir Zeit University in the occupied West Bank and had raided the Jerusalem home of the mother of the PLO Permanent Observer. Replying on 11 January 1980, Israel said that Israeli authorities had entered Bir Zeit University to restore order following student clashes with police on 22 December 1979. In the second case, entry into the private house had been for the purpose of enforcing a civil judgement and impounding items in lieu of municipal debts. An account of the case was annexed to the letter.

On 24 October 1979, the Secretary-General submitted a comprehensive report on all aspects of the situation in the Middle East, as requested by the General Assembly on 7 December 1978.⁶³ With regard to the situation in the occupied territories, he outlined efforts and decisions of the United Nations since the submission of his previous report on 17 October 1978.⁶⁴

Report of the Security

Council Commission (4 December)

On 4 December, the Security Council Commission established on 22 March unanimously adopted its second report to the Council.

The Commission had requested its Chairman to establish informal contacts with the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations to ascertain its reaction to the Commission's new mandate. The Chairman had been informed that there had been no change in Israel's policy with regard to the Commission, and therefore the Commission could not count on Israel's co-operation.

The Commission had also sought the views of high-ranking representatives of the three monotheistic faiths with regard to Jerusalem. It appended to its report replies received from the World Council of Churches and from the Holy See.

The Commission stated that since its first report in July it had held five meetings in New

⁶³ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 340, resolution 33/29.

York, between 5 September and 4 December. It had detected no evidence of any basic positive change in Israel's policy with regard to the construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories under occupation, particularly in the West Bank. The Commission viewed that policy as having contributed to a deterioration of the situation and as being incompatible with the pursuit of peace in the region.

Israel was still pursuing its systematic process of colonization of the territories, constructing and expanding settlements in the West Bank and planning others. The Commission viewed with particular concern Israel's recent decision to allow its citizens and organizations to buy land in the West Bank and Gaza.

The Commission reiterated its recommendation that the Council should again draw the attention of the Government and people of Israel to the disastrous consequences which the settlement policy was bound to have on any attempt to reach a peaceful solution in the Middle East. It recommended that the Council adopt effective measures to prevail on Israel to cease the establishment of settlements in occupied territories and to dismantle existing ones.

In view of the reported serious depletion of water resources in the territories resulting from Israeli exploitation, mainly for the settlements, the Commission felt the Council might wish to investigate the matter further, with a view to ensuring their protection.

The Commission again strongly recommended that the Council urge Israel to implement fully Council resolutions on Jerusalem adopted since 1967 and desist from taking any measures that would change the City's status, including its pluralistic and religious dimensions.

Consideration by the General Assembly

Report of the Special Committee

The three-member Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories presented its eleventh report to the Secretary-General on 9 November 1979 covering the period from 11 November 1978 to that date.

The report contained a representative crosssection of the information received by the Committee since the adoption of its previous report on 10 November 1978.⁶⁵ The Committee stated that this information had been obtained without the co-operation of the Government of Israel, a continuing obstacle in its work. It had been possible to follow closely the situation of the civilians in the occupied territories by relying on a number of sources, including oral and written testimony, press reports of statements by responsible persons in the Government' of Israel, information submitted by Governments and non-governmental bodies, and unedited films.

The Committee analysed the information in its report into two main categories—the first concerned the Israeli Government's policy of annexation and settlement, and the second concerned the situation of civilians as a consequence of the occupation. As in previous reports, it paid considerable attention to the situation of detainees in the occupied territories, classifying it as a third source of evidence. A special chapter on judicial remedies for the protection of the human rights of the local population was included. The Committee wished to determine whether the judicial system in Israel afforded any protection to the civilian population of the occupied territories.

The report gave samples of the pattern of incidents occurring in the occupied territories and their consequences in the form of arrests, trials and releases.

The Committee held meetings in February, June, September and November. In June it heard the testimony of a number of former detainees released in March. It also decided to extend invitations to municipal leaders from the occupied territories to testify, in an effort to obtain first-hand information on the situation of the population in those territories. In September it heard the testimony of Fahd Qawasma, the Mayor of Al-Khalil (Hebron). In an assessment of all available information, the Committee reiterated its view that the situation of civilians in the occupied territories in general, and of those who were held in detention in particular, continued to give cause for serious concern.

The report noted that Israel continued to carry out a deliberate policy of annexation by expropriation of property and establishment of settlements of Israeli Jewish civilians. Unequivocal statements by Israeli governmental officials concerning this policy supported the Committee's basic assumption that that policy was being implemented in the context of the so-called homeland doctrine, that is, that part of the territories occupied in June 1967 formed part of the Jewish homeland.

The Committee noted that the High Court of Justice of Israel had endorsed arguments according to which reasons of security might be invoked to justify the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories and the transfer of Israeli citizens to those settlements.

The Committee, after an examination of the effectiveness of the available judicial remedies, felt that such decisions warranted the conclusion that the civilians in the occupied territories did not benefit in any degree by recourse to the Israeli judicial authorities.

The Committee considered that the policy pursued by the Israeli Government denied the local population any opportunity to express its desire for self-determination. It observed that resistance to the occupation was met with individual and collective punishment, contrary to the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

The Committee concluded that Israel was in fact consciously following a policy which was in violation of that Convention; in that connexion, it referred to articles of the Convention prohibiting annexation of territories under military occupation by the occupying power and prohibiting the transfer of its citizens into those territories. The Committee observed that this policy was implemented largely through the financial support of parastatal or quasigovernmental societies. A new aspect of Israeli policy, the creation of "regional councils" in the territories to co-ordinate services and organizations of Israeli settlement in various regions, was looked upon by the Committee as further evidence of Israel's intention to consolidate annexation.

The Committee recalled that the very fact of occupation constituted a fundamental violation of human rights, a conclusion it had reached from its first report. Daily life in the occupied territories was marked with violence and a large number of arrests. The report quoted figures of the number of arrests, incidents, trials and releases.

The report stated that the policies followed by the Israeli Government with regard to the civilian population complemented those followed with regard to the establishment of settlements in the territories. Measures taken by the Israeli authorities with regard to civilians, purportedly to maintain order, fitted more logically into the general context of the Israeli homeland policy, their main purpose being to demoralize the civilian population by facing it with the constant reality of being a people under military subjugation.

Moreover, the behaviour of Jewish settlers towards the local population contributed to its demoralization and strengthened the Israeli Government in the ultimate realization of its aim.

Referring to several instances where property was expropriated and civilian settlements were then established, the Committee observed that Israel's policy provoked a pattern of resistance by the civilian population. It referred to the frequency and type of incidents as an illustration of this pattern of behaviour.

The Committee noted that prison conditions in general continued to deteriorate and that there was no evidence of efforts to improve them. Although Israeli officials had occasionally made statements acknowledging adverse prison conditions, no remedial measures were taken; the Committee continued to receive reports of serious overcrowding, physical abuse and lack of adequate medical attention in prisons.

The Committee reiterated the proposal that it had made in previous years for the adoption of an arrangement⁶⁶ based on the protecting-power formula envisaged under the fourth Geneva Convention in an effort to ensure protection of the civilian persons in the occupied territories.

The report of the Special Committee was considered by the General Assembly's Special Political Committee, which also had before it a number of communications (see sections above). One of these annexed, to a letter of 29 November from Iraq to the Secretary-General, three summaries of cables filed by the United States Consulate General in Jerusalem in 1978 and early 1979, based on interviews with visa applicants who had charged that Israeli torture of Palestinian political prisoners was a systematic practice. The Secretary-General also reported to the Assembly, describing measures he had taken to carry out an Assembly request of 18 December 1978 that he provide the Special Committee with the necessary resources and ensure the widest possible dissemination of information on its activities.67 He outlined measures taken by the Department of Public Information to ensure the widest circulation of the Committee's reports and findings.

The Special Political Committee discussed the Special Committee's report at six meetings between 26 November and 7 December, following which it recommended three resolutions for adoption by the Assembly.

On 12 December, the Assembly adopted a three: the first resolution—34/90 A—concerned the work of the Special Committee. By its operative provisions, the Assembly commended the Committee for its efforts, thoroughness and impartiality, deplored Israel's continued refusal to allow the Committee access to the occupied territories and called on it to do so.

The Assembly deplored Israel's continued and persistent violation of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and condemned in particu-

66 See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 432. 67 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 356, resolution 33/113 C.

lar those violations termed "grave breaches" in the Convention. Condemning a number of specific Israeli policies and practices, the Assembly demanded that Israel desist forthwith from: annexing parts of the occupied territories; establishing and expanding Israeli settlements on Arab lands, and transferring an alien population there; evacuating, deporting, expelling, displacing or transferring Arab inhabitants and denying their right to return; confiscating and expropriating Arab property and other transactions for acquiring land in the territories; destroying Arab houses; mass arrests, administrative detention, mistreatment of the Arab population and detainees, pillaging of archaeological and cultural property, or interfering with religious freedom, family rights or customs; and exploiting the resources and population of the occupied territories.

The Assembly reaffirmed that all Israeli measures to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the occupied territories or any part of them, including Jerusalem, were null and void. Israel's policy of settling its population and new immigrants in the territories constituted a flagrant violation of the fourth Geneva Convention and United Nations resolutions, and the Assembly demanded that Israel desist immediately.

The Assembly reiterated its call on all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including aid, that might be used by Israel to pursue its policies.

The Committee was requested to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories, including the treatment of civilians in detention, to consult with the International Committee of the Red Cross as appropriate to safeguard human rights, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose. The Secretary-General was requested to render all necessary facilities to the Committee, including additional staff, to ensure the widest circulation of its reports, activities and findings, and to report to the Assembly in 1980.

The Assembly adopted this resolution by a recorded vote of 111 to 2, with 31 abstentions. The Special Political Committee had approved the text on 7 December by a recorded vote of 87 to 3, with 25 abstentions, as sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nigeria and Pakistan.

By the second resolution—34/90 B—the Assembly reaffirmed that the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 was applicable to Palestinian

and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem. Deploring Israel's failure to acknowledge that, it called on Israel to comply with that Convention's provisions in those territories. The Assembly urged the States parties to that Convention to exert all efforts to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions.

This resolution was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 140 to 1, with 4 abstentions. The Special Political Committee had approved the text on 7 December by a recorded vote of 113 to 1, with 2 abstentions. The text was sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

By the third resolution—34/90 C—the Assembly expressed grave anxiety and concern over the serious situation resulting in the occupied territories from Israel's continued occupation and the measures taken by its Government, as the occupying power, to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of these territories. The Assembly called on Israel to comply strictly with its international obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention and to desist forthwith from taking any such measures in the territories, including Jerusalem. It determined that all such measures and actions had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to efforts aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace. The Assembly strongly deplored Israel's persistence in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements. It urged all States parties to the fourth Geneva Convention to exert all efforts to ensure compliance with its provisions in all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 140 to 1, with 4 abstentions. The Special Political Committee had approved the text on 7 December by a recorded vote of 113 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions. The sponsors were Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan and Turkey.

Speaking in explanation of vote, Austria and Ireland (on behalf of the member States of the European Economic Community (EEC)) said they had voted in favour of resolution 34/90 B and fully shared the view that the fourth Geneva Convention was applicable. Ireland said that EEC had supported resolutions 34/90 B and C. Their position on Israel's settlement policy was unchanged. They had abstained on resolution 34/90 A, objecting to the references to torture since there was no conclusive proof. Finland also said it had abstained on resolution

34/90 A because of reservations in that regard, but had voted in favour of 34/90 B on the understanding that nothing in the text contradicted Security Council resolution 242(1967).⁶⁸

Australia said that it understood, in voting in favour of resolution 34/90 C, that the term "Palestinian and other Arab territories" referred only to the territories occupied in 1967. Austria, Norway and Sweden said their votes in favour were based on the understanding that that term meant the territories referred to in resolution 242(1967).

Guatemala said that, although it recognized that violations of human rights must be condemned in every case and agreed with the principles set forth in the three resolutions, it could not accept some of their provisions.

The United States said resolution 34/90 A contained accusations with little or no basis and would be prejudicial to the peace process. The United States was in favour of resolutions 34/90 B and C, however, and hoped that they would prompt Israel to reconsider the policies it was applying in the occupied territories.

Israel objected to the terminology of all three resolutions and rejected them as obstructing the ongoing peace process and aggravating the existing situation.

Introducing the Special Committee's report in the Special Political Committee, the Committee Chairman said that, given Israel's refusal to co-operate, his Committee had been obliged to collect its information from other sources. However, the fact that Israel had continued its policy of annexation and settlement was often demonstrated by admissions from Israeli sources.

Challenging the accuracy of the Committee's factual reporting, Israel said the Committee had studiously ignored any information from authoritative Israeli sources that shed a different light on the subject. The Committee's conclusions, it said, were formulated for the purpose of discrediting Israel. Israel claimed that earlier annexations, such as Jordan's in 1950, had been illegal, and consequently the fourth Geneva Convention did not apply to the Israel-administered areas. The article on which the Committee based its claim that Israeli settlements were not allowed in those areas banned forcible transfers, not voluntary acts of individuals taking up residence. Israel wished once again to record its emphatic rejection of the Special Committee's report.

Nigeria and Pakistan said that the international community could not accept Israel's contention that the fourth Geneva Convention could not be applied to the situation in the occupied territories. Israel had ratified that Convention without reservation; it must be applied by all parties and in all circumstances.

The representative of PLO said the Special Committee's report reflected increasing Israeli repression of the population of the occupied territories. The so-called legal process in the territories was a travesty of justice, he said. The autonomy talks proposed in the Camp David agreements had been rejected by Palestinians everywhere as a violation of their inalienable rights and their right determination. Concerning Israel's refutation of allegations of torture, those practices had been verified by recognized international human rights organizations.

Arab countries, together with Afghanistan, the Byelorussian SSR, China, the German Democratic Republic, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Tunisia, expressed appreciation to the Special Committee for its report They considered it to be factual and objective, in spite of the many obstacles created by the Israeli authorities.

Ireland, speaking for the EEC members, said the Special Committee had not had access to sufficient first-hand material to give its report adequate authority. Ireland felt that in spite of this the report cast light on disquieting aspects, especially concerning conditions of detention and treatment of prisoners.

Kuwait identified the major trends of Israel's policy as shown in the Committee's report: intensification of the settlements policy and, linked to that, extension of the area of public and private lands being claimed by the Israeli Government for that purpose; increasing control by Israel of the territories' water resources; removal of the ban on acquisition of land in the occupied territories by Israeli individuals or companies; establishment of regional and local councils to administer Israeli settlements; a rise of organized Israeli terrorism in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; and a concerted attempt to wipe out feelings of Palestinian identity in the young people of the territories.

Arab countries generally considered that the intensification of expropriation and expulsion measures and the increase in the number of settlements had an obvious purpose—to enable Israel to establish itself more firmly in the territories in order to effect a permanent annexation. They also considered that: the situation continued to deteriorate as Israel continued to display total disregard for the decisions of the international community; Israel was altering

⁶⁸ See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 257, resolution 242(1967) of 22 November 1967.

the geographical and demographic character of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, in violation of the fourth Geneva Convention; Israel's attitude in refusing admission to the Special Committee confirmed suspicions that it was seeking to cover up serious human rights violations committed against the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories; and the United Nations must face up to its responsibility and redouble its efforts to protect the human rights of the Palestinian people, bring about compliance by Israel with its decisions concerning those territories, and in particular end Israel's occupation.

General concern was expressed for the civilian population. Its reaction to occupation produced a pattern of incidents: army intervention to stop hostile demonstrations, ensuing mass arrests and unsatisfactory legal remedies to protect persons arrested by the Israeli authorities on the pretext of security offences. It was the opinion of most States that the basic human rights of civilians were constantly and violently set aside in the occupied territories.

Deportation of the Mayor of Nablus

On 13 November, the Secretary-General received a letter from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; it forwarded, under cover of a letter from the Permanent Observer of PLO, a letter of the same date from the Chairman of PLO's Executive Committee. The Secretary-General was urged to intervene with the Israeli occupation authorities to prevent the deportation of Bassam Al-Shaka, Mayor of Nablus. The Chairman also warned that the authorities planned to deport the Mayors of Ramallah and Al Bireh, who were to be brought to trial on 22 November on what he called a trumped-up charge of preventing a policeman from performing his duties, and were threatening to prosecute the Mayor of Halhoul on charges of committing administrative contraventions. Secretary-General also reported that he had received complaints on the matter from Egypt on 12 November, from Jordan and from several non-governmental organizations.

The President of the Security Council was informed of the decision of the Israeli authorities by Kuwait, which on 13 November transmitted a message from PLO's Permanent Observer, and on 14 November by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, current Chairman of the Arab group. On that day, the Council President made a statement expressing the Council's concern. (Seep. 392.)

The Secretary-General brought the matter to the attention of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices and also informed the Palestinian Rights Committee.

On 15 November, prior to the Special Political Committee's discussion of the Special Committee's report, the United Arab Emirates requested the Special Political Committee to consider as a matter of urgency the situation in the occupied territories arising from Israel's decision to expel the Mayor of Nablus and at the same time introduced a draft resolution on the subject sponsored by 26 States (see DOCUMENTA-RY REFERENCES below). The Committee decided that it was competent to deal with the matter, by a recorded vote, requested by Israel, of 89 to 2, with 13 abstentions. After further discussion, in which France and Israel contended that in accordance with the rules of procedure the draft resolution should not be voted on the day it was introduced, the Committee decided, by a recorded vote, also requested by Israel, of 77 to 17, with 8 abstentions, to proceed to an immediate vote on the text.

At the request of the United Arab Emirates, a recorded vote was taken on the resolution, which was approved by 85 votes to 1, with 21 abstentions.

On 16 November, the Assembly, by a recorded vote of 132 to 1, with 1 abstention, adopted the text as resolution 34/29. Noting with concern the decision of the Israeli authorities to deport the Mayor of Nablus and gravely concerned at the resignation of other mayors in the occupied Palestinian territory as result of that decision, the Assembly called on Israel to rescind the deportation order and asked the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly as soon as possible on the implementation of this resolution.

The United Arab Emirates said that Israel had decided to deport the Mayor on the pretext that he had been supporting certain activities of freedom fighters. The Mayor had then asked other mayors in the occupied areas to explain on Israeli television the reasons for his conduct. The Israeli authorities had refused to permit the telecast, and 25 mayors had then resigned. Strikes and demonstrations had followed, and casualties had resulted.

Israel said that the decision to deport the Mayor had been taken in conformity with the laws of Judaea and Samaria, otherwise known as the West Bank. The Supreme Court of Israel would shortly issue a ruling in response to an appeal. In Israel's view, it was pointless to pursue the matter. Moreover, Israel said the resolution's sponsors had been hypocritical in expressing concern at the resignation of 25 West Bank mayors, since they were aware that those mayors had been forced to resign as a result of threats from PLO.

In explanation of vote, Austria, Ireland (on

behalf of the EEC), Sweden (on behalf of the five Nordic countries) and the United States affirmed their positions on the phrase "occupied Palestinian territories" to mean the territory occupied. by Israeli armed forces in the 1967 war and within the meaning of that referred to in Security Council resolution 242 (1967).⁶⁹ The United States reserved its position on that point.

On 24 November, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Assembly in pursuance of resolution 34/29. He outlined the developments that had led up to adoption of that resolution, including communications and meetings with representatives of interested States. He noted that the Permanent Mission of Israel had been informed at the same time as the Special Committee and the Palestinian Rights Committee of the Secretary-General's concern regarding the arrest and impending deportation of the Mayor of Nablus.

Immediately following adoption of resolution 34/29, the Secretary-General had requested the Prime Minister of Israel to provide all relevant information concerning its implementation. On 20 November, he had received a reply from the Prime Minister, stating that the decision to expel the Mayor of Nablus would shortly be reviewed by the Supreme Court of Israel, and drawing attention to the phrase "occupied Palestinian territory" in the Assembly's resolution, which Israel considered to be false and misleading.

Living conditions of the Palestinian people

The Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly's regular 1979 session on the social and economic impact of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, as the Assembly had requested on 18 December 1978.70 In preparing the report, the Secretary-General had been asked to consult with PLO and to collaborate particularly with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) and the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices.

The Secretary-General reported that, in response to his requests that three consultant 'experts be given free access to the occupied territories, the position of the Government of Israel was that a mission was unnecessary because a number of visitors' reports were available recording an improvement in the living conditions of Palestinians in those territories. Similar attempts by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to dispatch the mission had met with the same response.

The Secretary-General would continue his efforts as soon as circumstances permitted.

A report of PLO, made by a member of the Jordanian Parliament for the occupied West Bank, was appended to the Secretary-General's report.

Also in implementation of the Assembly's 1978 resolution, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), by a decision of 3 May, requested the UNEP Executive Director to ensure an adequate assessment of the environmental conditions of the Palestinian people. After consulting. with the Secretary-General, the Executive Director requested Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as PLO, to provide him with information on the subject. His report, covering major aspects of the impact of the Israeli occupation and based on the information provided by Egypt, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and PLO, as well as information available to ECWA, UNRWA and offices of the United Nations Development Programme in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, was annexed to the Secretary-General's report. The subjects assessed in the report were population and shelter, health, natural resources, the working environment, and the conditions of school buildings.

On 14 December, the Assembly adopted, by a recorded vote of 120 to 2, with 21 abstentions, resolution 34/113 on living conditions of the Palestinian people. The text, sponsored by 38 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), had been approved in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 23 November by a recorded vote, requested by Democratic Yemen, of 102 to 2, with 21 abstentions.

By the resolution, the Assembly noted that the report of the Secretary-General was insufficiently analytical and accordingly requested him to prepare for its regular 1980 session, after consulting PLO and in collaboration with United Nations organs and specialized agencies, particularly UNRWA, ECWA and the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices, a comprehensive and analytical report on the social and economic impact of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories. All States were urged to co-operate in the preparation of the report.

Israel objected to the one-sidedness of the resolution, which it said could not improve living conditions or be conducive to peace; it could not be expected to co-operate on a resolution which sought to impose the will of one party on the other.

⁶⁹ Ibid

⁷⁰ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 3.58, resolution 33/110.

The United States said it had voted against the resolution because it injected extraneous political questions into a body concerned with economic and social matters.

Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories

On 14 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/136, on permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories, by a recorded vote of 118 to 2, with 21 abstentions. The text, sponsored by 35 powers (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), had been approved in the Second Committee on 28 November by a recorded vote, requested by Israel, of 104 to 2, with 23 abstentions.

By the resolution, the Assembly called on all States to support and assist the Arab States and peoples whose territories were under Israeli occupation in the exercise of their rights to full and effective permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities and to the restitution of and full compensation for the exploitation, depletion and loss of and damages to their natural, human and other resources, wealth and economic activities. It reaffirmed that all Israeli measures taken in this connexion were illegal, and called on it to desist forthwith from all such measures and to meet the just claims of the Arab States and peoples. It also asked all States, international organizations, investment corporations and other institutions not to recogize or co-operate with any measures taken by Israel to exploit the resources of the occupied effect territories or to changes in demographic composition, geographic character or institutional structure.

The Secretary-General was requested to prepare a report in 1980 taking into account specific areas of loss noted by the Assembly in 1977,71 such as adverse economic effects since

1975, human and military losses, loss of and damage to items of national, religious and cultural heritage, losses in the retail trading, small industry and farming sectors, and the full impact of occupation on Arab development.

In explanation of its negative vote, Israel said international law and specific United Nations resolutions had entrusted it with responsibility for the security of the territories and the safety of their population; the military administration had been in accordance with those requirements and had even surpassed them in promoting the socio-economic development of the population.

Ireland (on behalf of the nine EEC members) and the United States said that the subject was not within the competence of the Second Committee. The United States added that its negative vote was in accordance with its longstanding position on the issue of permanent sovereignty.

Portugal expressed some doubts on the wording of the Assembly's reaffirmation of the Arab States' and peoples' rights to the restitution of and full compensation for the loss of and damage to their resources.

Related General Assembly decisions

On 17 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/160, by which it decided to include in the provisional agenda for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace an item on the effects of Israeli occupation on Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied territories. (For details see p. 881; for page reference to text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

71 See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 327, resolution 32/161 of 19 December 1977.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Communications (January-March)

S/13034 (A/34/63). Note verbale of 10 January from

S/13065 (A/34/75). Note verbale of 1 February from Israel. S/13068 (A/34/76). Letter of 2 February from Syrian Arab Republic (transmitting 2 letters of 31 January 1979 from PLO).

S/13080 (A/34/82). Letter of 12 February from Jordan (transmitting article entitled "Allegations of Israeli torture contain grisly descriptions," published in The Washington Post of 7 February 1979).

S/13115. Letter of 23 February from Jordan.

S/13126 (A/34/101). Letter of 28 February from Israel. S/13132. Letter of 2 March from Acting Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People. S/13145 (A/34/108). Letter of 5 March from Senegal (trans-

mitting Declaration issued by Islamic Member States fol-

lowing meeting at Headquarters, New York, on 2 March

S/13149 (A/34/110). Letter of 7 March from Jordan (transmitting map of Israeli settlements on West Bank as at 31 December 1978; list of settlements established between 1967 and 1979; letter of 12 December 1978 from Chairman of Islamic Commission in Jerusalem to Prime Minister of Jordan concerning Mosque of Hebron; and letter from United States citizen of Palestinian origin to President of United States).

A/34/72. Letter of 31 January from Jordan (enclosing statement of 1 December 1978 by Bir Zeit University).

A/34/73. Letter of 31 January from Jordan (enclosing article entitled "Israel Bars Return to Two Arab Villages of Residents Evacuated 'Temporarily' in 1948 War; Security Cited in Rebuff of Many Pleas," published in The New York Times of 21 January 1979).

A/34/83. Letter of 9 February from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

A/34/95. Letter of 13 February from Egypt (transmitting letter of 12 February 1979 from Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs to Chairman of Commission on Human Rights).

Consideration by the Security Council (March)

Security Council, meetings 2123-2128, 2131, 2134.

S/13115. Letter of 23 February from Jordan (request to convene Council).

S/13150. Letter of 8 March from Kuwait (request to extend invitation to participate in Council discussion).

S/13171 and Rev.1,2. Bangladesh, Kuwait, Nigeria, Zambia: draft resolution and revisions.

Resolution 446(1979), as proposed by 4 powers, S/13171/Rev.2, adopted by Council on 22 March 1979, meeting 2134, by 12 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions (Norway, United Kingdom, United States).

The Security Council,

Hawing heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Jordan and other statements made before the Council,

Stressing the urgent need to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

Affirming once more that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

- 1. Determines that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;
- 2. Strongly deplores the failure of Israel to abide by Security Council resolutions 237(1967) of 14 June 1967, 252(1968) of 21 May 1968 and 298(1971) of 25 September 1971, by the consensus statement made by the President of the Council on 11 November 1976 and by General Assembly resolutions 2253(ES-V) and 2254(ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967, 32/5 of 28 October 1977 and 33/1 13 of 18 December 1978:
- 3. Calls once more upon Israel, as the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to rescind its previous measures and to desist from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status and geographical nature and materially affecting the demographic composition of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, not to transfer parts of its own civilian population into the occupied Arab territories;
- 4. Establishes a commission consisting of three members of the Security Council, to be appointed by the President of the Council after consultation with the members of the Council, to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;
- 5. Requests the Commission to submit its report to the Security Council by 1 July 1979;
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary facilities to enable it to carry out its mission;
- 7. Decides to keep the situation in the occupied territories under constant and close scrutiny and to reconvene in July 1979 to review the situation in the light of the findings of the Commission.

S/13218. Note by President of Security Council. S/13426. Note by President of Security Council. S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, pp. 3 and 4. Communications (March-July)

S/13207 (A/34/152). Letter of 26 March from Jordan (transmitting message of 21 December 1978 from Palestinian woman detainee).

S/13215 (A/34/159). Letter of 2 April from Jordan (transmitting statement issued on 12 March 1979 by Bir Zeit University and chronological account of events at University on same date).

S/13229 (A/34/166). Letter of 5 April from Jordan.

S/13243 (A/34/178). Letter of 11 April from Jordan (transmitting communiqué issued on 11 March 1979 at Amman by General Commission of Islamic Conference for Jerusalem).

S/13273. Letter of 26 April from Kuwait (transmitting letter of 25 April 1979 from PLO).

S/13291. Letter of 2 May from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

S/13313, S/13316, S/13341, S/13378. Letters of 9, 11 and 21 May and 6 June from Kuwait (transmitting letters of 8, 11 and 17 May and 6 June 1979 from PLO).

S/13385 (A/34/304). Letter of 8 June from Israel.

S/13419 (A/34/338). Note by Secretary-General (transmitting Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1 A and B (XXXV) of 21 February 1979).

S/13425. Letter of 28 June from Kuwait (transmitting letter of same date from PLO).

S/13432 (A/34/349). Letter of 3 July from Jordan.

S/13441 (A/34/356). Letter of 6 July from Israel.

S/13445 (A/34/360). Letter of 9 July from Jordan.

S/13455. Letter of 16 July from Kuwait (transmitting 2 letters of same date from PLO).

Report of the Security

Council Commission (12 July)

S/13450 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report of Security Council Commission Established under Resolution 446(1979) of 22 March 1979.

Consideration by the Security Council (18-20 July)

Security Council, meetings 2156-2159.

S/13456. Letter of 18 July from Kuwait (request to extend invitation to participate in Council discussion).

S/13461. Draft resolution prepared as result of informal consultations among Council members.

Resolution 452(1979), as proposed in S/13461, adopted by Council on 20 July 1979, meeting 2159, by 14 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (United States).

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report and recommendations of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446(1979) of 22 March 1979 to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, contained in document S/13450 and Corr.1 and Add.1,

Strongly deploring the lack of co-operation of Israel with the Commission,

Considering that the policy of Israel in establishing settlements in the occupied Arab territories has no legal validity and constitutes a violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Deeply concerned by the practices of the Israeli authorities in implementing that settlements policy in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and its consequences for the local Arab and Palestinian population,

Emphasizing the need for confronting the issue of the existing settlements and the need to consider measures to safeguard the impartial protection of property seized,

Bearing in mind the specific status of Jerusalem and reconfirming pertinent Security Council resolutions concerning Jerusalem, and in particular the need to protect and preserve the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the Holy Places in that city,

Drawing attention to the grave consequences which the settlements policy is bound to have on any attempt to reach a peaceful solution in the Middle East,

- 1. Commends the work done by the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446(1979) in preparing the report on the establishment of Israeli settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem:
- 2. Accepts the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission;
- 3. Calls upon the Government and people of Israel to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;
- 4. Requests the Commission, in view of the magnitude of the problem of settlements, to keep under close survey the implementation of the present resolution and to report back to the Security Council before 1 November 1979.
- S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, p. 8.
- S/13482 (A/34/395). Letter of 1 August from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian
- S/13586. Note by President of Security Council.

Communications and report (July-December)

S/13465. Letter of 23 July from Kuwait (transmitting letter of 18 July 1979 from PLO).

S/13471 (A/34/384). Letter of 25 July from Jordan (transmitting recent account of Israeli practices in establishing settlements in West Bank, including Jerusalem).

S/13476 (A/34/388). Letter of 30 July from Jordan.

S/13491. Letter of 9 August from Kuwait (transmitting letter of 6 August 1979 from PLO).

S/13528 (A/34/453). Letter of 5 September from Jordan (transmitting article entitled "The Full Story of the Tragedy of the Bedouin of the Negev: How They Became Refugees in Their Own Homeland," published in newspaper Al-Ittehad of 24 August 1979).

S/13544 (A/34/492). Letter of 19 September from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

S/13546 (A/34/505), S/13547 (A/34/506). Letters of 19 and 20 September from Jordan.

S/13578 (A/34/584). Report of Secretary-General, Chapter

S/13582 (A/34/605). Letter of 18 October from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian

S/13622. Letter of 13 November from Kuwait (transmitting letter of 12 November 1979 from PLO).

S/13613 (A/34/666). Letter of 8 November from Jordan.

S/13624 (A/34/680). Letter of 13 November from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

S/13629. Statement issued on 14 November by President of Security Council. S/13630. Letter of 14 November from Libyan Arab

S/13674 (A/34/764) and Corr.1. Letter of 28 November from Jordan (transmitting text of conversation between Mayor of Nablus and Israeli Military Governor, as published in Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz of 12 November 1979).

S/13720. Letter of 31 December from Kuwait (transmitting letter of 26 December 1979 from PLO).

S/13738 (A/34/64). Letter of 11 January 1980 from Israel.

A/34/501, A/34/677. Letters of 19 September and 12 November from Egypt (transmitting statement by Prime

Minister and statement issued on 12 November 1979 by Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

Report of the Security

Council Commission (4 December)

S/13679. Report of Security Council Commission Established under Resolution 446(1979).

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—34th session

Special Political Committee, meetings 33, 36, 42-46.

Fifth Committee, meeting 77.

Plenary meetings 71, 99.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978-15 June 1979, Chapter 1 D.

A/34/63 (S/13034). Note verbale of 10 January from Morocco.

A/34/75 (S/13065). Note verbale of 1 February from Israel. A/34/76 (S/13068). Letter of 2 February from Syrian Arab

Republic (transmitting 2 letters of 31 January 1979 from PLO)

A/34/82 (S/13080). Letter of 12 February from Jordan (transmitting article entitled "Allegations of Israeli torture contain grisly descriptions," published in The Washington Post of 7 February 1979).

A/34/191 (S/13126). Letter of 28 February from Israel.

A/34/108 (S/13145). Letter of 5 March from Senegal (transmitting Declaration issued by Islamic Member States following meeting at Headquarters, New York, on 2 March

A/34/110 (S/13149). Letter of 7 March from Jordan (transmitting map of Israeli settlements on West Bank as at 31 December 1978; list of settlements established between 1967 and 1979; letter of 12 December 1978 from Chairman of Islamic Commission in Jerusalem to Prime Minister of Jordan concerning Mosque of Hebron; and letter from United States citizen of Palestinian origin to President of United States)

A/34/152 (S/13207). Letter of 26 March from Jordan (transmitting message of 21 December 1978 from Palestinian woman detainee)

A/34/159 (S/13215). Letter of 2 April from Jordan (transmitting statement issued on 12 March 1979 by Bir Zeit University and chronological account of events at University on same date).

A/34/166 (S/13229). Letter of 5 April from Jordan.

A/34/178 (S/13243). Letter of 11 April from Jordan (transmitting communique issued on 11 March 1979 at Amman by General Commission of Islamic Conference for Jerusalem).

A/34/304 (S/13385). Letter of 8 June from Israel.

A/34/338 (S/13419). Note by Secretary-General (transmitting Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1 A and B (XXXV) of 21 February 1979).

A/34/349 (S/13432). Letter of 3 July from Jordan.

A/34/356 (S/13441). Letter of 6 July from Israel.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/360 (S/13445). Letter of 9 July from Jordan.

A/34/384 (S/13471). Letter of 25 July from Jordan (transmitting recent account of Israeli practices in establishing settlements in West Bank, including Jerusalem).

A/34/388 (S/13476). Letter of 30 July from Jordan.

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/395 (S/13482). Letter of 1 August from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

A/34/453 (S/13528). Letter of 5 September from Jordan (transmitting article entitled "The Full Story of the Tragedy of the Bedouin of the Negev: How They Became Refugees in Their Own Homeland," published in newspaper Allttehad of 24 August 1979).

A/34/492 (S/13544). Letter of 19 September from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

A/34/505 (S/13546), A/34/506 (S/13547). Letters of 19 and 20 September from Jordan.

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979).

A/34/584 (S/13578). Report of Secretary-General, Chapter III.

A/34/605 (S/13582). Letter of 18 October from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

A/34/631. Report of Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

A/34/666 (S/13613). Letter of 8 November from Jordan.
A/34/680 (S/13624). Letter of 13 November from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

A/34/694. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/764 (S/13674) and Corr.1. Letter of 28 November from Jordan (transmitting text of conversation between Mayor of Nablus and Israeli Military Governor, as published in Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz of 12 November 1979).

A/SPC/34/7. Letter of 29 November from Iraq (transmitting document entitled "Israeli Torture of Palestinian Political Prisoners in Jerusalem and West Bank: Three State Department Reports").

A/SPC/34/L.19. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 7 December 1979, meeting 46, by recorded vote of 87 to 3, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Guatemala, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Suriname, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

A/SPC/34/L.20, A/C.5/34/85, A/34/795. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A recommended by Special Political Committee in A/34/691/Add. 1. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/691/Add.1. Report of Special Political Committee (part II), draft resolution A.

Resolution 34/90 A, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/691/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 99, by recorded vote of 1 1 1 to 2, with 31 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, ^a Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Suriname, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

^a subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Recalling all its resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions 32/91 B and C of 13 December 1977 and 33/113 C of 18 December 1978, as well as those adopted by the Security Council, the Commission on Human Rights and other United Nations organs concerned and by the specialized agencies

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, which contains inter alia, public statements made by leaders of the Government of Israel,

- Commends the Special Committee to Investigate Israel Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its thoroughness and impartiality;
- 2. Deplores the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;
- Calls again upon Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;
- 4. Deplores the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which that Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

- 5. Condemns the following Israeli policies and practices:
- (a) Annexation of parts of the occupied territories;
- (b) Establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing settlements on private and public Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto;
- (c) Evacuation, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories and denial of their right to return;
- (d) Confiscation and expropriation of private and public Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land involving the Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals on the one hand, and the inhabitants or institutions of the occupied territories on the other:
 - (e) Destruction and demolition of Arab houses;
- (f) Mass arrests, administrative detention and illtreatment of the Arab population;
 - (g) Ill-treatment and torture of persons under detention;
- (h) Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;
- (i) Interference with religious freedoms and practices as well as family rights and customs;
- (j) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories;
- 6. Reaffirms that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations:
- 7. Demands that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 above;
- 8. Reiterates its call upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War in accordance with article 1 of that Convention, and upon international organizations and the specialized agencies not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;
- 9. Requests the Special Committee, pending the early termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;
- 10. Requests the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;
- 11. Requests the Secretary-General:(a) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, with a view to investigating the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;
- (b) To continue to make available additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;
- (c) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee, and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee which are no longer available:
- (d) To report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present
- 12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Special

Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories."

A/SPC/34/L.23. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 7 December 1979, meeting 46, by recorded vote of 113 to 1, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Dominican Republic, Malawi.

A/34/691/Add.1. Report of Special Political Committee (part II), draft resolution B.

Resolution 34/90B, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/691/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 99, by recorded vote of 140 to 1, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Central African Republic, Dominican Republic, ^a Guatemala, Malawi.

^a Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977 and 33/113 A of 18 December 1978,

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.

Noting that Israel and those Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to that Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to that Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances.

- 1. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;
- 2. Strongly deplores the failure of Israel to acknowledge the applicability of that Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967;
- Calls again upon Israel to acknowledge and to comply with the provisions of that Convention in Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;
- 4. Urges once more all States parties to that Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

A/SPC/34/L.24. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Turkey: draft resolution, as orally corrected by sponsors, approved by Special Political Committee on 7 December 1979, meeting 46, by recorded vote of 1 1 3 to 1, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Malawi.

A/34/691/Add.1. Report of Special Political Committee (part II), draft resolution C.

Resolution 34/90 C, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/691/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 99, by recorded vote of 140 to 1, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Central African Republic, Dominican Republic, ^a Guatemala, Malawi.

^a Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/5 of 28 October 1977 and 33/113 B of 18 December 1978,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern at the present serious situation in the occupied Arab territories as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, and designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Considering that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to all the Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967,

- 1. Determines that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstruction of efforts aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;
- 2. Strongly deplores the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;
- Calls again upon Israel to comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;
- 4. Calls once more upon the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, to desist forthwith from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. Urges all States parties to the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

DEPORTATION OF THE MAYOR OF NABLUS

- A/34/677. Letter of 12 November from Egypt (transmitting statement issued on same date by Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- A/SPC/34/5. Letter of 13 November from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting letter of same date from PLO enclosing letter, also of same date, from Chairman of PLO Executive Committee).
- A/SPC/34/L.17. Afghanistan, Bahrain, Benin, Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 15 November 1979, meeting 33, by recorded vote of 85 to 1, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: a Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia Against: Israel

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom, United States.

^a Subsequently the United Arab Emirates informed the Secretariat that its vote in favour had not been recorded.

A/34/691. Report of Special Political Committee (part I).

Resolution 34/29, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/691, adopted by Assembly on 16 November 1979, meeting 71, by recorded vote of 132 to 1, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia,

Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Papua New Guinea.

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern the decision of the Israeli authorities to deport the Mayor of Nablus outside the occupied Palestinian territory.

Gravely concerned at the resignation of the mayors of cities and towns in the occupied Palestinian territory as a result of the deportation decision,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern about the present serious situation in the occupied Palestinian territory as a result of the deportation decision,

- 1. Calls upon the Israeli authorities to rescind the deportation order;
- Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible on the implementation of the present resolution.

A/34/720. Report of Secretary-General.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 20, 23, 24, 29, 30, 42, 48, 53. Fifth Committee, meetings 71, 74. Plenary meeting 104.

LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

A/34/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 7th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 18 April—4 May 1979, Chapter II (paras. 128-139) and Annex I (decision 7/2).

- A/34/536 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex I: Report of Executive Director of UNEP; Annex II: Report by member of Jordanian Parliament and senior official of PLO Political Department).
- A/C.2/34/L.53. Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 48, by recorded vote of 102 to 2, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago,

Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, United Kingdom.

A/C.2/34/L.56, A/C.5/34/68, A/34/803. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution I recommended by Second Committee in A/34/793. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/793. Report of Second Committee (on human settlements), draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/113, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/793, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104, by recorded vote of 120 to 2, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uru-guay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Samoa, Sweden, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976, and the relevant recommendations for national action adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,

Recalling also resolution 3, entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinians in occupied territories," contained in the recommendations for international co-operation adopted by the Conference, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2026(LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100(LXII) of 3 August 1977

Recalling its resolutions 31/110 of 16 December 1976, 32/171 of 19 December 1977 and 33/110 of 18 December 1978.

1978,
1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories and notes that, although it contains many relevant facts, it has not been sufficiently analytical;

- 2. Requests, therefore, the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the relevant United Nations organs and specialized agencies, particularly the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the Economic Commission for Western Asia and the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a comprehensive and analytical report on the social and economic impact of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories;
- 3. Also requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the above-mentioned report, to consult and co-operate with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;
- 4. Urges all States to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report.

PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

with 23 abstentions, as follows:

A/C.2/34/L.51. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 28 November 1979, meeting 53, by recorded vote of 104 to 2,

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, United Kingdom.

A/C.2/34/L.78, A/C.5/34/55, A/34/788. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution IV recommended by Second Committee in A/34/635/Add.2. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/635/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 34/136, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.2, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104, by recorded vote of 118 to 2, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia. Democratic Kampuchea. Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the relevant principles of international law and the provisions of the international conventions and regulations, in particular Convention IV of The Hague of 1907 and the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, concerning the obligations and responsibilities of the occupying Power,

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

Bearing in mind the pertinent provisions of its resolutions

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

Recalling further its resolutions 3175(XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3336(XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3516(XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/186 of 21 December 1976 and 32/161 of 19 December 1977 on permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories,

- Emphasizes the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories are under Israeli occupation to full and effective permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities;
- Reaffirms that all measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the human, natural and other resources, wealth and economic activities in the occupied Arab territories are illegal and calls upon Israel immediately to desist forthwith from all such measures;
- 3. Further reaffirms the right of the Arab States and peoples subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation to the restitution of, and full compensation for the exploitation, depletion and loss of and damages to, their natural, human and all other resources, wealth and economic activities, and calls upon Israel to meet their just claims;
- Calls upon all States to support and assist the Arab States and peoples in the exercise of their above-mentioned rights;
- 5. Calls upon all States, international organizations, specialized agencies, investment corporations and all other institutions not to recognize, or co-operate with or assist in any manner in, any measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the resources of the occupied territories or to effect any changes in the demographic composition, geographic character or institutional structure of those territories;
- Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report which takes into consideration the provisions of paragraph 2 of resolution 32/161.

Other documents

E/I 979/69/Rev.1. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 6th session, Istanbul, Turkey, 5-15 June 1979, Chapter V.

Questions pertaining to refugees in the Near East

In 1979, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) maintained its education, health and relief programmes for Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Israeli-occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip through its own schools, clinics and health centres and its system to procure and distribute rations.

In spite of the continuing insecure situation in Lebanon, programmes were almost fully maintained. In May, UNRWA launched an emergency assistance programme in southern Lebanon to provide some 50,000 displaced refugees with food. From May to July there was a one-time issue of rations to 48,452 persons, and from August to December there were six issues of ration; to an average of 25,185 persons per issue. The refugees who were displaced as a

result of military action also continued to receive essential health services.

The Agency did not receive enough voluntary contributions during the year to meet all budgeted expenditures. Income for 1979 was slightly more than \$152 million against budget expenditures of nearly \$159 million. To overcome this deficit, the basic food ration was kept at the reduced 1978 level, a number of badly needed capital improvements were deferred, and improvements in staff remuneration to keep pace with inflation were not implemented.

On 20 June, the Secretary-General announced the appointment of Olof Rydbeck (Sweden) as Commissioner-General of UNRWA, following the retirement in April of Thomas W. McElhiney.

In November, the General Assembly, by resolutions 34/52 A-F, called on all Governments

urgently to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of UNRWA, particularly in the light of a projected budgetary deficit. It also requested that UNRWA'S headquarters be relocated within the area of operations as soon as practicable, and endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to continue humanitarian assistance.

Activities in 1979

During the year, the number of refugees registered with UNRWA rose through natural increase from 1,778,815 (at 31 December 1978) to 1821,933 at 31 December 1979, of whom about 832,000 were eligible to receive monthly rations and approximately 1.6 million were eligible for health and educational programmes.

The Agency also distributed monthly rations to about 230,000 displaced persons and displaced refugee children (registered with UNRWA for services only) in Jordan at the expense of the Jordanian Government. However, more than 570,000 eligible children did not receive any rations because of ceilings put on the number of ration recipients.

Only about 35 per cent of the registered population lived in camps. At 31 December, there was a total of 645,783 refugees in 61 camps, including 119,535 refugees living in 10 emergency camps established after the 1967 hostilities — six in Jordan and four in the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Agency continued its efforts, in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO), to improve the health of refugees through health education and integrated family health care, with emphasis on preventive medicine, including supplementary feeding for nutritionally vulnerable groups. Despite money shortages, specialized medicine programmes and laboratory facilities were improved, and the Agency extended its hot meal programme to all children under the age of eight, instead of six as before. Expenditure on health services totalled \$26 million in 1979.

Spending on education increased during the year to \$83.4 million, about 52.5 per cent of the Agency's total actual expenditure. The programme, operated with the technical assistance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), included the first nine years of general education (10 years in Lebanon), some assistance for refugee pupils in government and private secondary schools, vocational and teacher training in eight centres, and 351 university scholarships (for the 1978/79 academic year). Of UNRWA'S 16,500 employees, almost all Palestine refugees

themselves, nearly 11,200 were working in the educational field, and most of them were teachers (9,227).

In the 1978/79 school year, 311,000 refugee children were enrolled in the 623 UNRWA elementary and preparatory schools, an increase of approximately 4,000 over 1977/78. There were also 84,579 pupils enrolled in government and private schools. Double shifts were necessary in 73.4 per cent of UNRWA schools despite the fact that 33 prefabricated class and administration rooms and 14 standard classrooms were completed during the year.

The eight UNRWA/UNESCO training centres had places for 4,641 young persons. By the end of 1979, more than 30,000 trainees had been graduated from these centres. With most of the Agency's teachers professionally qualified, the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education continued to emphasize refresher courses for qualified teachers and courses in educational techniques to meet special needs and new developments in curricula.

Consideration by the General Assembly

As in previous years, the Assembly considered the question of refugees in the Near East both in its Special Political Committee and in plenary meetings.

The Committee, which discussed the matter' between 17 and 26 October, had before it several reports, including the annual report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, three reports by the Secretary-General, a report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine and a report by the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA.

Report of the Commissioner-General

In his report covering the period from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979, the Commissioner-General, after detailing the various activities of UNRWA, indicated that the year under review had been a very difficult one for the Agency, primarily because of the insufficiency of income in the face of ever-rising costs. The precariousness of UNRWA'S finances was likely to affect not only the future level of its services but also its very existence.

The Commissioner-General said that he intended to follow the previous policy of reducing the Agency's rate of expenditure from 1 January 1980 to a level that could be supported by foreseeable income until the end of 1980, even though that would probably mean further reduction of essential refugee services. Increased income would obviate the necessity of reducing services, and he appealed to all Member States to contribute generously to UNRWA.

Referring to the political factors affecting UNRWA'S work, the Commissioner-General indicated that Israeli military operations against Palestinian targets in southern Lebanon had caused massive and repeated displacement of refugees which had led to serious interruptions of Agency operations and necessitated emergency assistance to some 50,000 displaced refugees. In the occupied West Bank, measures of collective punishment imposed by the Israeli authorities, particularly on students in UNRWA educational establishments, had gravely affected the Agency's services.

In a letter of 29 August included in the Commissioner-General's report, the Chairman of the Advisory Commission of UNRWA, having examined the report, recommended that the Assembly call on the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA to study the deficit and make specific recommendations for measures to increase contributions to the Agency.

Reports of the Secretary-General

In October 1979, the Secretary-General submitted three reports to the General Assembly pursuant to three Assembly resolutions of 18 December 1978.⁷²

The first report concerned offers of scholarships and grants for higher education for Palestine refugees and included the substance of responses by Member States and United Nations agencies to appeals by the Assembly for allocations, scholarships and grants to refugee students. Responding to a 1977 appeal,⁷³ had indicated that it was providing Palestinians with numerous fellowships for higher studies through the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and Israel stated that opportunities were provided for refugees to attend higher educational institutions in Israel in addition to the direct assistance it provided to them for educational services. Further responses had come from Malta (two scholarships in electrical engineering) and Egypt (currently 13,209 scholarship holders at Egyptian universities).

Several United Nations specialized agencies had also informed the UNRWA Commissioner-General of the assistance they were providing through PLO to Palestinians, including training facilities and fellowships for higher studies.

The Secretary-General's second report concerned Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and the provision of shelters for them. The Assembly, by a 1978 resolution,⁷⁴ had called on Israel to take steps for the immediate return of those refugees to the camps from which they had been removed, and to stop removing them and destroying their shelters. The Secretary-General reported that he had requested Israel to forward

to him information on the implementation of the resolution. Israel replied that, thanks to measures it had taken in Gaza, refugees in that district for the first time since 1948 had been given the possibility of moving out of the squalid conditions of the camps into decent, modern housing. Israel would not evict refugees living in new homes, would not adopt the course advocated, by the Assembly resolution, and rejected the suggestions reflected in that resolution.

The report stated that in general the Israeli occupying authorities required refugees who purchased new housing to demolish their camp shelters.

At the same time, the Secretary-General reported that information received from the Commissioner-General indicated that, while there had been no new cases of punitive demolition of refugee shelters, UNRWA had not secured any settlement in respect of its claims for compensation for refugee shelters demolished on punitive grounds in former years. With regard to continuing references by Israel to "squalid conditions" in the refugee camps, the Commissioner-General had again noted that such references were more generalized than was warranted by the facts.

The Secretary-General submitted his third report, concerning the return of displaced inhabitants of the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, in response to an Assembly request for a report on Israel's compliance with its directive that Israel take immediate steps for their return and desist from measures obstructing that return.⁷⁵

The Secretary-General reported that, replying to his request for information, the' Israeli Government maintained that its policy vis-à-vis those who had left the area as a result of the 1967 hostilities remained unchanged; it allowed freedom of movement of people and goods in both directions across the cease-fire line. In 1978, Israel claimed, about 1 million incoming and outgoing residents of the areas, as well as visitors from Arab countries, had taken advantage of that policy. Special arrangements made for the reunification of families had remained in force. However, in implementing that policy, the Israeli Government emphasized that it had to be guided by certain security considerations.

The Secretary-General reported that information obtained from the Commissioner-General

⁷² See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 368, resolution 33/112 C; and p. 369, resolutions 33/112 E and F.

⁷³ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 340, resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977.

⁷⁴ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 369, resolution 33/112 E of 18 December 1978.

⁷⁵ Ibid., resolution 33/112 F of 18 December 1978.

of UNRWA indicated that the number of displaced registered refugees who were known by the Agency to have returned to the occupied territories since June 1967 was about 9,400. The Agency was unable to estimate the total number of displaced inhabitants who had returned, since its records accounted only for UNRWA-registered refugees.

Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Pales tine

In accordance with an Assembly resolution of 18 December 1978, 76 the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine submitted to the Assembly a report covering the period from 1 October 1978 to 30 September 1979. Under the terms of the resolution, the Commission had been requested to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948 77 and to report to the Assembly by 1 October 1979.

The Commission noted that circumstances limiting its possibilities of action had remained essentially unchanged. It expressed the hope, however, that the situation in the region would improve, enabling it to carry forward its work.

Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA

In its report, submitted to the Assembly on 12 October, the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA reiterated its conviction that, as long as a just and lasting settlement of the problem of the Palestine refugees had not been achieved, the Agency's humanitarian services remained indispensable.

It emphasized the gravity of the continuing critical financial situation facing UNRWA in spite of the improvement in the financial management of the Agency's activities as a result of administrative measures introduced by the Commissioner-General in the past few years. Only the continued generous support of a relatively few donors had made it possible to avoid further reductions in UNRWA services during 1979, and the outlook for 1980 gave rise to serious concern.

The Working Group continued to believe that there should be a firm basis for financing UNRWA, as the Agency's services were an obligation of the entire international community acting through the United Nations.

Communications

In a letter to the Secretary-General of 23 May, Jordan, on behalf of the League of Arab States, after referring to UNRWA financial crisis and particularly to a proposed elimination of

educational services which would involve 80,000 young refugee children, warned that the cutbacks would lead to very serious repercussions among the refugee population and would impinge on public security and political stability, as well as accentuate the human tragedy of the refugees.

In a letter of 31 May, the United Arab Emirates, current Chairman of the Arab group of Member States at the United Nations, stated that the group endorsed Jordan's letter of 23 May and warned against attempts being made to reduce the responsibility of the world community towards the refugees and to transfer it to the Arab States, especially the oil-producing States. Those attempts were part of a calculated scheme to liquidate the refugee problem in complete disregard of all relevant United Nations resolutions. The United Nations must refuse to be a party to any such scheme.

In another letter to the Secretary-General, of 4 June, Jordan expressed regret that its earlier communication might have given rise to confusion as to where responsibility lay in the failure of the United Nations to shoulder its full responsibility towards the refugees and the overburdened host Governments. That failure was attributable to United Nations Member States.

On 28 June, the Secretary-General addressed to the Permanent Representatives of Jordan and the United Arab Emirates identical letters in which he stated that UNRWA depended almost entirely on voluntary contributions, mostly from Governments. He said he would continue his efforts to collect additional contributions and expressed the hope that more contributions would be pledged, so that the Agency could meet its budgeted expenditure in 1979. In this connexion, the Secretary-General mentioned that UNRWA had been able to postpone the decision to close its preparatory schools, but for four months only.

In a comprehensive report to the Assembly of 24 October covering all aspects of the situation in the Middle East, the Secretary-General reiterated, in connexion with the Palestine refugee problem, that UNRWA was continuing to experience difficulty in securing the financial support needed for its services, in spite of successful efforts by its Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions.

In a letter of 27 June, Israel maintained that the cause of UNRWA could not be helped by mis-

⁷⁶ Ibid., p. 367, resolution 33/112 A.

⁷⁷ Operative paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III) states, in part, that "the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property ..." See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 174, for full text of resolution.

representing the origins of the refugee problem and by the continued manipulation of the refugees for purposes of political propaganda. Responsibility for the refugee problem in the Middle East lay entirely with the Arabs, according to Israel.

General Assembly discussion

The Commissioner-General of UNRWA, in presenting his report to the Special Political Committee on 17 October, noted that the Agency's financial situation for 1979 had improved since the submission of his annual report on 3 September. Estimated income for 1979 stood at \$143.1 million for projected expenditures of \$166.8 million, leaving a deficit of \$23.7 million. Improvements in staff salaries and the cost of restoring basic rations to former levels would have to be dropped. Prospects for 1980 were even grimmer than they were at the beginning of 1979.

Three factors contributing to UNRWA'S financial crisis were the increase in the school population by about 10,000 children a year, inflation, and the depreciation of the United States dollar. The proposed budget deficit was so considerable that it might become impossible for the Agency to fulfil its mandate, under which it had to continue its operations until June 1981. He could not risk the Agency's total collapse by continuing services at their current level. He had already cut rations for refugees. If the deficit were not met, it would become necessary to effect substantial reductions in the education programme. That meant closing schools, dismissing thousands of teachers and putting tens of thousands of children out of the classroom. Such curtailment of services would have very serious political consequences.

The representative of Norway, speaking as Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA, presented the Group's report to the Committee. He pointed out that with a budgetary deficit of \$23.7 million, unless further substantial contributions were received by the end of 1979, the Commissioner-General would be unable to approve certain committed items of expenditure, including the financing of a new \$11 million camp in Lebanon, for which \$4.75 million had already been pledged. Expenditure in 1980 was, moreover, expected to increase to \$185.3 million, and it was feared that the Agency would consequently have to reduce expenditure on education.

In the course of the discussion of this question in the Special Political Committee, general concern was expressed at the Agency's continued financial crisis and the possibility that it

might have to curtail essential services because of insufficient funds. Jordan, among others, expressed deep apprehension that UNRWA'S continuing cutback of services might result in host countries' bearing the entire burden of the plight of the refugees.

While recognizing the importance and urgency of providing immediate assistance to the Pales tine refugees, many States emphasized other aspects of the problem. A number of speakers, including those from Arab countries, expressed the view that the refugee problem should be dealt with in all its dimensions.

Romania, the USSR and Yugoslavia, among others, pointed out that the Palestine refugee problem was not merely a humanitarian issue, but rather a major political problem whose solution resided in a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East. Speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community, Ireland expressed their belief that the humanitarian aspects of the Palestinian problem were inseparable from its political aspects and should be considered within the framework of a comprehensive settlement.

The United States concurred that there was wide recognition that the plight of the Palestinians called for a political solution which could enable them to live in dignity and self-reliance. Peace in the Middle East was the best means of improving their lot, and the Camp David agreements provided a viable framework for peace.

India and Senegal, in addition to several Arab States and socialist countries of Eastern Europe, expressed the view that a lasting solution of the Palestine refugee problem could only be found on the basis of the realization of the national rights of the Palestinian people and the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories. In the mean time, the international community had a morally binding obligation to assist' UNRWA. Egypt appealed to the world community to stand firm behind all sincere efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East. As the USSR saw it, there was convincing evidence that the problem of the refugees could not be considered in isolation from the larger Palestinian problem. The only way of achieving a stable peace in the Middle East was through the establishment of an independent Palestinian State, not by granting the so-called "autonomy" proposed by the participants in the Camp David agreements.

The PLO representative reiterated the view that the Palestinian problem could only be solved when the Palestinians were able to exercise their right to self-determination. In the mean time, the Arab countries should not be asked to underwrite the costs of the international

decision which had led to the expulsion of the Palestinians from their homeland.

The United Arab Emirates said it was a matter of grave concern that the Conciliation Commission had been unable to discharge its duty. Reorganization of the Commission or a wider membership should be considered.

With regard to the financial situation of UNRWA, European Community countries in particular felt that too small a group of nations supported UNRWA. They expressed the hope that all States, including those most active in supporting the Palestinian cause, would respond to appeals for contributions.

Certain Arab States suggested ways of putting UNRWA'S finances on a firmer basis. The United Arab Emirates proposed that the Agency's budget become part of the regular budget of the United Nations. In Kuwait's view, there should be a role for the private sector and nongovernmental organizations as potential donors to UNRWA. The USSR, however, reiterated its position favouring retention of the voluntary system of financing the work of the Agency.

Some States pointed to difficulties other than financial that UNRWA faced. Lebanon stated that the repeated acts of Israeli aggression against it were increasing the burden of UNRWA because of the resulting displacement of refugees. Egypt expressed a similar view.

A number of Members referred to complaints in the Commissioner-General's report that certain policies of Israel vis-a-vis UNRWA'S Staff seriously interfered with the Agency's work. In this connexion, Austria expressed concern that UNRWA officials continued to be arrested without charges or trial and that there were restrictions on their movements.

Israel maintained that plans for resettling the refugees had been prepared, but were rejected by the Arab States as part of their propaganda war against Israel. Israel said it was regrettable that UNRWA should be supporting a refugee population of some 500,000 Arabs at the expense of the world community.

Decisions of the General Assembly

On 26 October, the Special Political Committee approved six draft resolutions and forwarded them to the Assembly, together with a report detailing its consideration of the item. On 23 November, the Assembly approved all six resolutions without modification.

By the first (resolution 34/52 A), on assistance to Palestine refugees, the Assembly noted with regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees had not been effected in accordance with its resolution 194(III), that the Conciliation Commission had been unable to find a

means to implement that resolution and that no substantial progress had been made by either repatriation or resettlement. The Assembly reiterated its request that UNRWA relocate its head-quarters-currently in Vienna, Austria, and Amman, Jordan-within the area of operations as soon as practicable. Directing attention to UNRWA'S financial position, it called on all Governments urgently to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of its budgetary deficit.

Resolution 34/52 A, sponsored by the United States, was approved by the Special Political Committee by a recorded vote, requested by Israel, of 116 to 0, with 1 abstention; the Assembly adopted it by a recorded vote of 140 to 0, with 1 abstention.

Israel, explaining its abstention, said it did not agree with the Assembly's interpretation of resolution 194(III). Many developments had taken place since the adoption of that resolution in 1948, and subsequent Security Council resolutions 242(1967) 78 and 338 (1973) 79 provided for a negotiated solution to the problem without reference to resolution 194(III).

The Syrian Arab Republic said it voted in favour of resolution 34/52 A, but understood its terms to mean that steps should be taken to repatriate rather than reintegrate the refugees and to implement Assembly resolutions upholding the right to self-determination.

Mexico said it voted in favour, even though it considered that the question of relocating UNRWA headquarters fell within the competence of the Secretary-General, not the Assembly.

By the second resolution (34/52 B), on assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities, the Assembly endorsed the Commissioner-General's efforts to provide humanitarian assistance on an emergency and temporary basis to other displaced persons in the area in need of it, adding an appeal for generous contributions to UNRWA and other organizations involved in that work.

Resolution 34/52 B, sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines and Sweden, was approved by the Special Political Committee by consensus; the Assembly adopted it without vote.

The third resolution (34/52 C) concerned education for Palestinian refugees. The Assem-

⁷⁸ See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 257, resolution 242(1967) of 22 November 1967.

⁷⁹ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 213, resolution 338(1973) of 22 October 973.

bly, noting that fewer than one per thousand could continue higher education, including vocational training, appealed to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for scholarships and grants to Palestinian refugees, in addition to their contributions to UNRWA'S regular budget. It appealed to States, agencies and the United Nations University to contribute to the Palestinian universities in the occupied territories and to those States, agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres. It also requested UNRWA to act as recipient and trustee for such allocations and scholarships and to award them to qualified candidates.

Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar and Yugoslavia sponsored resolution 34/52 C in the Special Political Committee, which approved it by a recorded vote, requested by Israel, of 117 to 0, with 2 abstentions; the Assembly adopted it by a recorded vote of 138 to 0, with 2 abstentions.

In explanation of vote, the United States said it had abstained because of the way the resolution was worded, although it would continue to support, through UNRWA and voluntary agencies, its objective.

Israel said that the Arab attitude was directly responsible for the Palestinians' education problem. Israel charged that, during the 19 years of Jordanian rule, West Bank Palestinians had been refused higher education, which Israel permitted. That position was reflected in its abstention.

By the fourth resolution (34/52 D), the Assembly noted with approval the report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA, commended its work and requested it to continue its efforts for the financing of UNRWA for a further one-year period.

Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia and Zaire sponsored the resolution, which was approved without vote by the Special Political Committee and similarly adopted by the Assembly.

By the fifth resolution (34/52 E), on displaced population, and refugees, the Assembly reaffirmed the right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied since 1967, declared that any restriction on the free exercise of that right was inadmissible, and considered any agreement embodying any restriction on their return as null and void. Deploring Israel's refusal to take steps for the return of the dis-

placed inhabitants, the Assembly called on Israel to do so immediately and to desist from measures obstructing their return, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories. It asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with UNRWA, to report in 1980 on Israel's compliance.

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Comoros, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia sponsored the text, which the Special Political Committee approved by a recorded vote, requested by the United States, of 101 to 4, with 18 abstentions. At the request of Mexico, a separate vote was first taken on the operative paragraph by which the Assembly considered any agreement restricting or placing conditions on the return of displaced inhabitants to be null and void. That paragraph was approved by 91 votes to 6, with 23 abstentions. The Assembly adopted resolution 34/52 E by a recorded vote of 121 to 3, with 16 abstentions.

Explaining its negative vote, the United States said the resolution was needlessly polemical and its terms distracted from the task of improving UNRWA aid to the refugees. Israel said the text was unrealistic and constituted Arab propaganda, as evidenced by the paragraph referring to agreements restricting the return of displaced inhabitants.

Portugal and Spain felt the wording of that paragraph, as well as the one declaring inadmissible attempts to restrict or attach conditions to the right of return, could prejudge the outcome of or hamper current negotiations. Ireland (speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community), Norway and Sweden expressed similar views.

Mexico said it had abstained and had asked for a separate vote on the paragraph concerning agreements because, although it supported the principle on which the resolution was based, it thought it was dangerous to extend the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Conventions to other situations.

By the sixth resolution (34/52 F), the Assembly, recalling the provisions of resolution 194(III) and considering that measures taken to resettle Palestinian refugees resident in the Gaza Strip were a violation of their inalienable right of return, called again on Israel to desist from removing and resettling those refugees and from destroying their shelters.

The resolution, sponsored by Afghanistan, India, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, was approved by the Special Political Committee by a recorded vote, requested by the United States, of 117 to 1, with 5 abstentions; the Assembly adopted it by a recorded vote of 136 to 1, with 5 abstentions.

Ireland, on behalf of the nine European Community States, said that, although they had voted in favour, they felt that the preambular reference to resettlement measures as a violation of the Palestinian refugees' right of return should in no way imply an objection to their freedom to choose new housing, nor should it conflict with their right of return within the framework of a comprehensive negotiated settlement. The nine States, as well as Sweden, also noted that references to the removal of refugees and destruction of their shelters were not entirely consistent with observations in the Secretary-General's report.

The United States, explaining its abstention, also pointed out that the Secretary-General's report had clearly stated that there had been no punitive demolition of shelters in the past year. In addition, it expressed objections to an unclear attempt to link resolution 194(111) to the efforts to resettle refugees in the Gaza Strip. Israel, explaining its negative vote, said that the reference to resolution 194(111) was irrelevant and designed to distort the facts. According to Israel, the Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip were eager to move to decent, less-crowded housing, and nobody should demand that Israel stop providing such housing.

Norway and Sweden, voting in favour, commented on the ambiguity of the text. Norway said the draft should not be construed as opposing the right to choose a place of residence. Sweden also felt that voluntary settlement outside the camps should not prejudice right of return.

The Ivory Coast said that resolution 34/52 F, in particular, had been drafted in such a tendentious manner as to impede its implementation and delay positive results, and the Ivory Coast had therefore abstained.

Health needs of Palestinian refugee children

In accordance with a 1978 Assembly resolution, 80 the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly in September 1979 on the health needs of Palestinian refugee children.

He reported on a nutrition survey carried out in 1978 as in previous years by UNRWA with technical support from WHO. The survey showed a very low prevalence of acute malnutrition, corresponding closely to that in the United

States, the comparator country. A comparison with the results of previous surveys (1974 and 1975) showed a definite improvement since 1974. A breakdown of heights by age groups revealed a normal height development up to 9 months of age; thereafter, heights lagged behind those of the reference population.

Two reasons for growth retardation were suggested: infections and weaning. The incidence of diarrhoeal disease in the population remained high. Information on breast feeding and growth indicated a correlation between the two.

A considerable proportion of children also showed low haemoglobin levels and a certain degree of anaemia, as in previous surveys. The large differences between operational fields had cast some doubt on the reliability of current haemoglobinometric methods.

In response to the survey results, a number of modifications were introduced in UNRWA services to improve the health of refugee children.

The Assembly, in adopting decision 34/429 without a vote on 14 December, took note of the Secretary-General's report. The text had been approved without vote on 1 December by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, on an oral proposal of its Chairman.

Pledges and contributions

For the calendar year 1979, governmental and intergovernmental contributors provided the equivalent of \$121,251,985 towards the budget of UNRWA. In addition, contributions were received from the United Nations and its organizations, non-governmental organizations, private individuals and business corporations. Total income from all sources in 1979 was \$133,477,272.

On 4 December, the Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, where 47 States pledged contributions for 1980 in cash or kind. Pledges announced, plus those projected, were estimated at \$132 million.

 80 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 370, resolution 33/81 of 15 December 1978.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNRWA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1979

(in US dollar equivalents)

	1979		1979		1979
Contributor	Payment	Contributor	Payment	Contributor	Payment
Argentina	5,200	Belgium	1,773,919	European Economic	
Australia	473,625	Canada	4,306,724	Community	13,371,905
Austria	131,862	Chile	3,000	Finland	313,330
Bahrain	15,000	Denmark	2,094,460	France	1,727,965
Barbados	500	Ethiopia	3,000	Gaza authorities	100,834

	1979		1979		1979
Contributor	Payment	Contributor	Payment	Contributor	Payment
Germany, Federal Republic of	5,623,822	Mauritius	3,000	Thailand	17,628
Ghana	5,200	Monaco	699	Trinidad and Tobago	2,488
Greece	19,000	Netherlands	2,460,000	Tunisia	15,984
Holy See	2,500	New Zealand	83,598	United Kingdom	9,350,000
Iceland	17,500	Nigeria	20,000	United States	49,521,600
Indonesia	6,000	Norway	3,349,992	Yugoslavia	25,000
Iraq	121,600	Oman	25,000		
Ireland	226,550	Pakistan	20,909	United Nations and	
Israel	776,372	Panama	1,000	specialized agencies	
Jamaica	3,000	Philippines	2,250	United Nations	4,500,001
Japan	4,000,000	Qatar	100,000	UNESCO	1,354,601
Jordan	268,473	Republic of Korea	5,000	WHO	288,464
Kuwait	2,100,000	San Marino	500		
Lebanon	65,239	Saudi Arabia	3,500,000	Non-governmental sources	1,769,365
Liberia	5,000	Singapore	1,500		
Luxembourg	173,508	Sri Lanka	1,000	Miscellaneous income	4,312,856
Madagascar	4,742	Sweden	9,932,130		
Malaysia	1,500	Switzerland	4,930,367	Total	133,477,272
Malta	1,100	Syrian Arab Republic	139,910		

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly - 34th session

Ad Hoc Committee of General Assembly for Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to UNRWA, meeting 1 (A/AC.201/SR.1) of 4 December 1979.

Special Political Committee, meetings 6-14. Plenary meeting 76.

A/34/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commissioner-General of UNRWA, 1 July 1978-30 June 1979.

A/34/281. Letter of 25 May from Jordan (transmitting letter of 23 May 1979).

A/34/293. Letter of 31 May from United Arab Emirates.

A/34/295. Letter of 4 June from Jordan.

A/34/337. Letter of 27 June from Israel.

A/34/339. Letter of 28 June from Secretary-General to Jordan.

A/34/340. Letter of 28 June from Secretary-General to United Arab Emirates.

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/480. Offers of scholarships and grants for higher education for Palestine refugees.

A/34/517. Palestine refugees in Gaza Strip. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/518. Population and refugees displaced since 1967. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/549. Report of United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report for period 1 October 1978-30 September 1979).

A/34/567. Report of Working Group on Financing of UNRWA A/34/584. Report of Secretary-General, Chapter IV.

A/SPC/34/L.3. United States: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 26 October 1979, meeting 14, by recorded vote of 116 to 0, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco,

Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None Abstaining: Israel.

A/34/656. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 34/52A, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/656, adopted by Assembly on 23 November 1979, meeting 76, by recorded vote of 140 to 0, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Jamaica, Japan, Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None Abstaining: Israel.

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/112 A of 18 December 1978 and all previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948.

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979.

- 1. Notes with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 1 1 of General Assembly resolution 194(III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513(VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern:
- 2. Expresses its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;
- 3. Expresses its deep appreciation to the former Commissioner-General, Mr. Thomas W. McElhiney, for his many years of effective service to the Agency and his dedication to the welfare of the refugees;
- 4. Reiterates its request that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated within the area of its operations as soon as practicable;
- 5. Notes with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 1 1 of General Assembly resolution 194(III) and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 October 1980;
- Directs attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;
- 7. /Votes with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;
- 8. Calls upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contribution.
- A/SPC/34/L.4. Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Sweden: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Special Political Committee on 26 October 1979, meeting 14.
- A/34/656. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 34/52 B, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/656, adopted without vote by Assembly on 23 November 1979, meeting 76.

Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/112 B of 18 December 1978 and all previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979,

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the June 1967 hostilities in the Middle East,

- 1. Reaffirms its resolution $33/112\ B$ and all previous resolutions on the question;
- 2. Endorses, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities;
- 3. Strongly appeals to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.
- A/SPC/34/L.5. Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 26 October 1979, meeting 14, by recorded vote of 1 1 7 to 0, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Israel, United States.

A/34/656. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution C

Resolution 34/52 C, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/656, adopted by Assembly on 23 November 1979, meeting 76, by recorded vote of 138 to 0, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros,

Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire,

Against: None Abstaining: Israel, United States.

Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for the Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212(III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestinian refugees,

Recalling also its resolution 33/112 C of 18 December 1978.

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestinian refugees have, for the last three decades, lost their lands and means of livelihood.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 32/90 F.

Having examined with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on offers of scholarships and grants for higher education for Palestinian refugees and the scope of the implementation of resolution 32/90 F,

Having also examined with appreciation the parts of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979, dealing with this subject,

Noting that fewer than one per thousand of the Palestinian refugee students have the chance to continue higher education, including vocational training,

Noting also that over the past several years the number of scholarships offered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East has dwindled to half of what it was because of the Agency's recurring budgetary difficulties,

- Expresses ifs appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations which responded favourably to General Assembly resolution 33/112 C:
- 2. Appeals to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for scholarships and grants to Palestinian refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
- Invites the relevant United Nations agencies to continue to expand the inclusion within their respective spheres of competence of assistance for higher education for the Palestinian refugee students;
- 4. Appeals to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the

Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

- Also appeals to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestinian refugees;
- 6. Requests the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to act as recipient and trustee for such special allocations and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestinian refugee c a n d i d a t e s:
- 7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.
- A/SPC/34/L.6. Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, approved without vote by Special Political Committee on 26 October 1979, meeting 14.
- A/SPC/34/L.9. Administrative and financial implications of 15-power draft resolution, A/SPC/34/L.6. Statement by Secretary-General.
- A/34/656. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution D.

Resolution 34/52 D, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/656, adopted without vote by Assembly on 23 November 1979, meeting 76.

Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656(XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728(XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2964(XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3090(XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3330(XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 D (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 C of 23 November 1976, 32/90 D of 13 December 1977 and 33/112 D of 18 December 1978.

Having considered the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979,

Grave/y concerned at the critical financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, which has already reduced the essential minimum services being provided to the Palestinian refugees and which threatens even greater reductions in the future.

Emphasizing the urgent need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at their present minimum level, the activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

- 1. Commends the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the Agency's financial security;
- Takes note with approval of the report of the Working Group;
- 3. Requests the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for a further period of one year;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

A/SPC/34/L.7. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 26 October 1979, meeting 14, by recorded vote of 101 to 4, with 18 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Canada, Israel, United States Abstaining: Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom.

A/34/656. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution E.

Resolution 34/52 E, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/656, adopted by Assembly on 23 November 1979, meeting 76, by recorded vote of 121 to 3, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Population and refugees displaced since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237(1967) of 14 June 1967.

Recalling also its resolutions 2252(ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977 and 33/112 F of 18 December 1978,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979, and the report of the Secretary-General of 16 October 1979.

- 1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of all the displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and declares once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right of return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible:
- Considers any and all agreements embodying any restriction on or condition for the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;
- 3. Deplores the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;
 - 4. Calls once more upon Israel:
- (a) To take immediate steps for the return of all the displaced in habitants;
- (b) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;
- 5. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly by the opening of the thirtyfifth session on Israel's compliance with paragraph 4 above.

A/SPC/34/L.8. Afghanistan, India, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 26 October 1979, meeting 14, by recorded vote of 1 1 7 to 1, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Barbados, Canada, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, United States.

A/34/656. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution F.

Resolution 34/52 F, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/656, adopted by Assembly on 23 November 1979, meeting 76, by recorded vote of 136 to 1, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Malawi, United States.

Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237(1967) of 14 une 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977 and 33/112 E of 18 December 1978,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979, and the report of the Secretary-General of 16 October 1979,

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948 and considering that measures to resettle Palestinian refugees in the Gaza Strip away from the homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

- 1. Calls once more upon Israel to desist from removal and resettlement of Palestinian refugees in the Gaza Strip and from destruction of their shelters;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly by the opening of its thirty-fifth session on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 above.

HEALTH NEEDS OF PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN

General Assembly — 34th session Second Committee, meetings 36, 54. Plenary meeting 104.

A/34/463. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/787. Report of Second Committee (on operational activities for development), draft decision II (para. (b)), as orally proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Committee on 1 December 1979, meeting 54.

Decision 34/429 (para. (b), by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the health needs of Palestinian refugee children), as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/787, adopted (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to other paragraphs of decision 34/429.]

Other documents

A/34/5/Add.3. UNRWA. Accounts for years ended 31 December 1977 and 31 December 1978 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/35/5/Add.3. UNRWA. Accounts for year ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/35/13. Report of Commissioner-General of UNRWA, 1 July 1979-30 June 1980.

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

In March, the Secretary-General reported to the 1979 first regular session of the Economic and Social Council, pursuant to a 1978 General Assembly resolution 81 requesting him to establish at Beirut a joint co-ordinating committee of specialized agencies and other United Nations-related organizations to help and advise the Government of Lebanon in all matters relating to reconstruction and development. The Secretary-General was also asked to appoint a co-ordinator to head the committee. The Secretary-General informed the Council that in the process of selection he had consulted with the Lebanese Government to define more

precisely the co-ordinator's functions, and that consultations were still in progress.

Pending appointment of a co-ordinator, the functions of the Committee on Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon were being carried out through the original co-ordination mechanism (United Nations agencies, Lebanese Government officials and bilateral donors) under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General's Special Representative and Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Beirut.

81 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 373, resolution 33/146 of 20 December 1978.

On 4 May, by decision 1979/15, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's report. The decision, as orally proposed by the Council President, was adopted without vote.

The Secretary-General reported to the Assembly on 26 September that Iqbal A. Akhund (Pakistan) had been appointed co-ordinator and would take up his duties in Beirut on 15 October.

By a letter to the Secretary-General of 24 July, Lebanon transmitted an appeal for international assistance for southern Lebanon from the High Relief Committee of Lebanon, issued the previous day in Beirut. The Committee asked for food and vital materials for emergency

cases, temporary shelters and funds for reconstruction to help the inhabitants of the region stay in their villages.

On 14 December, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/135, sponsored by 39 powers (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). The text was recommended by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved it, also without vote, on 23 November.

By the resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts to implement fully its 1978 resolution, noted with satisfaction the appointment of the co-ordinator and asked for progress reports to the Council and the Assembly in 1980.

Documentary references and text of resolution

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 10, 11.

E/1979/29. Report of Secretary-General.

Decision 1979/15, by which the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 4 May 1979, meeting 11.

General Assembly — 34th session Second Committee, meetings 44, 48. Plenary meeting 104.

A/34/385. Letter of 24 July from Lebanon (transmitting appeal made on 23 July 1979 by High Relief Committee of Lebanon)

A/34/504. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/L.55. Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uruguay, Yemen:

draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 48.

A/34/635/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution Ill.

Resolution 34/135, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly.

Reaffirming its resolution 33/146 of 20 December 1978 on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 26 September 1979,

- 1. Votes with satisfaction the appointment by the Secretary-General of a co-ordinator to assist the Government of Lebanon in the assessment, formulation and phasing of aid and to ensure its implementation within the framework of the needs of Lebanon;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts to implement fully General Assembly resolution 33/146;
- Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1980 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Chapter XIV

Situation in Cyprus

In 1979, the situation in Cyprus continued to be calm, owing in good part to the activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), with the co-operation of the parties. The major political development of the year was a high-level meeting held in Nicosia on 18 and 19 May under the personal auspices of the Secretary-General. The meeting resulted in a 10-point agreement which outlined the basis,

content and priorities for the resumption of intercommunal talks between representatives of the two Cypriot communities. The talks were resumed on 15 June, but the persistent political differences between the two sides caused the talks to be recessed on 22 June.

The Security Council twice extended the mandate of UNFICYP, on 15 June and 14 December. The Force continued to perform its peaceSituation in Cyprus 421

keeping and humanitarian tasks. Its personnel strength remained unchanged at about 2,500. The Secretary-General, in reports to the Council of 31 May and 1 December, drew attention to the critical financial condition of the Force.

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/30 of 20 November, authorized its President to appoint an ad hoc committee should the Secretary-

General by 31 March 1980 report lack of progress in the intercommunal talks. The committee's task would be, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to recommend steps for and promote the implementation of Assembly resolutions on Cyprus.

Details of these and other related matters are to be found in the following subchapters.

Political and related developments

Communications (January-May)

Between January and May 1979, a number of communications concerning the situation in Cyprus were received from Cyprus and Turkey. Most of those from Turkey transmitted letters from representatives of the Turkish. Cypriot community.

In a letter dated 17 January to the Secretary-General, Turkey transmitted a letter of the same date from Nail Atalay, identified as the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. He forwarded a letter of 2 January from Kenan Atakol, who signed as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Tourism of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. The letter criticized the dispatch to Cyprus of two experts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to advise on the setting up of a university which, the letter said, would not benefit the Turkish Cypriot community.

By letters dated 22 January, 14 February, 30 April and 4 May, Turkey transmitted to the Secretary-General communications from Mr. Atalay and from Rauf R. Denktash, identified as President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. They protested, in letters of 22 and 29 January and 15 and 19 April, what they called provocative, chauvinistic and insulting statements made by high Greek Cypriot and Greek officials at local meetings and in television broadcasts. In letters dated 6 February and 11 May, Cyprus referred to these accusations as unfounded allegations for purposes of propaganda.

In a letter dated 13 March, Cyprus criticized a statement made in 1977 by Raif Denktash, son of the Turkish Cypriot leader, which Cyprus said revealed Turkey's expansionist and annexationist policy. This interpretation of the statement was denied by Mr. Atalay in a letter dated 19 March, transmitted to the Secretary-General by Turkey.

By letters dated 25 January and 2 February, Turkey transmitted communications from Mr. Atalay, the last one forwarding a letter of 24 January from Mr. Denktash. They objected to the appointment of Andreas V. Mavrommatis and Andreas C. Pouyouros as Permanent Repre-

sentatives of Cyprus to the United Nations in New York and Geneva respectively, on the ground that there was no central authority in the island entitled to represent both communities either at home or abroad.

Cyprus, in letters dated 31 January, 27 February and 15 March, charged that Turkish military aircraft had violated its airspace and that Turkey had escalated its military manoeuvres in the air over northern Cyprus in order to terrorize civilians and put pressure on the Government of Cyprus. The charges were denied by Turkey in a letter dated 7 February and by Mr. Atalay in letters of 5 February and 2 and 19 March, transmitted by Turkey, the last on 21 March.

In a letter dated 9 February, Cyprus said that a statement published in the Turkish Cypriot Special News Bulletin of 7 February revealed the Turkish side's intention to undermine the prospects for a resumption of intercommunal talks. The charges were denied by Mr. Atalay in a communication of 16 February transmitted by Turkey.

Report and letter of the Secretary-General (31 May)

On 31 May, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covering the period from 1 December 1978 to 31 May 1979. In addition to outlining the work of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), he described his own efforts, within the framework of the good offices mission entrusted to him by the Council, to initiate effective negotiations towards a just and lasting settlement. Those efforts had culminated in a high-level meeting held at UNFICYP headquarters in Nicosia on 18 and 19 May under his personal auspices. At that meeting, agreement had been reached on the basis for a resumption of the intercommunal talks. This was recorded in a 10-point communiqué of 19 May as follows:

- 1. It was agreed to resume the intercommunal talks on 15 June 1979.
- 2. The basis for the talks will be the Makarios/

Denktash guidelines of 12 February 1977¹ and the United Nations resolutions relevant to the Cyprus question.

- 3. There should be respect for human rights and fundamental freedom of all citizens of the
- 4. The talks will deal with all territorial and constitutional aspects.
- 5. Priority will be given to reaching agreement on the resettlement of Varosha under United Nations auspices simultaneously with the beginning of the consideration by the interlocutors of the constitutional and territorial aspects of a comprehensive settlement. After agreement on Varosha has been reached, it will be implemented without awaiting the outcome of the discussion on other aspects of the Cyprus problem.
- 6. It was agreed to abstain from any action which might jeopardize the outcome of the talks, and special importance will be given to initial practical measures by both sides to promote goodwill, mutual confidence and the return to normal
- 7. The demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus is envisaged, and matters relating thereto will be discussed.
- 8. The independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-alignment of the Republic should be adequately guaranteed against union in whole or in part with any other country and against any form of partition or secession.
- The intercommunal talks will be carried out in a continuing and sustained manner, avoiding any delay.
- 10. The intercommunal talks will take place in Nicosia.

While the Secretary-General viewed this agreement as a heartening outcome which delineated the basis and priorities for the forthcoming talks, he emphasized that it did not resolve the substantive differences confronting the parties. He urged them to demonstrate political will and statesmanship during the delicate negotiations and to exercise restraint in their public

In the light of the situation on the ground and of political developments, the Secretary-General concluded once again that the continued presence of UNFICYP remained indispensable in helping to maintain calm in the island and facilitating the search for a peaceful settlement. He recommended a further six-month extension of the UNFICYP mandate and again appealed for voluntary financial contributions.

The Secretary-General also informed the Council of progress towards setting up a committee on missing persons (see p. 433).

In an addendum to the report, issued on 15 June, the Secretary-General stated that, following consultations, the parties had signified their concurrence in the extension of the UNFICYP mandate for a further six months.

In a letter dated 31 May addressed to the Governments of all Member States of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, the Secretary-General issued a further appeal for voluntary financial contributions for UNFICYP. He stated that, because voluntary contributions consistently fell short of needs, the accumulated deficit for the period ended 15 December 1978 was more than \$53 million and that an estimated \$11.8 million was required to meet the cost of the Force for the six months ending 15 June 1979. He added that the troopcontributing countries had expressed concern over the disproportionate financial burden they were carrying. He appealed to past contributors and others to help rectify the serious financial situation confronting the Force.

Consideration by the Security Council (15 June)

The Security Council met on 15 June to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus. The representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. At the request of Turkey, the Council also extended an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure,2 to Nail Atalay to participate.

Before hearing the parties, the Council adopted by 14 votes to 0, with China not participating, resolution 451(1979), by which it extended the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period, ending on 15 December. It requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices and to submit a report by 30 November. The parties were urged to proceed with the intercommunal talks within the framework of the lo-point agreement of 19 May. The draft resolution had been prepared in consultations among Council members.

In a statement after the vote, the Secretary-General informed the Council that, as agreed at the high-level meeting in Nicosia on 18 and 19 May, the intercommunal talks had been resumed earlier that day. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, had read out a statement on the Secretary-General's behalf pointing out that it was up to the representatives of the two communities to build on the consensus reached at the high-level meeting and to make progress towards agreed solutions. The Secretary-General expressed to the Council his hope that the

¹ SeeY.U.N., 1977, p. 344. 2 Rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure reads: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence.'

Situation in Cyprus 423

parties would take advantage of the impetus created by the 19 May accord; his representatives would make every effort to sustain that momentum.

The representative of Cyprus said the President of Cyprus, Spyros Kyprianou, had stated that the May agreement contained all the essential elements and principles for a just solution and constituted the proper basis for negotiation. The agreement was a further demonstration of his Government's determination to negotiate meaningfully. However, nothing had happened to resolve such important issues as the withdrawal of the Turkish army from Cyprus, the safe return of the refugees to their homes and the restoration of human rights. Moreover, despite the agreement, the Cyprus Government had no information on the position of the Turkish Cypriot authorities on the issue of missing persons. Political will was needed, especially on the part of the Turkish side, to resolve the Cyprus problem in accordance with the four guidelines agreed on in 1977 and the relevant United Nations resolutions.

The representative of Greece was gratified at the prospect of a new round of negotiations. The lo-point agreement constituted a good framework for a viable settlement. Such a settlement should be based, as agreed on 19 May, on United Nations resolutions. Another encouraging sign was the agreement by the Turkish Cypriots to collaborate in the search for missing persons.

Mr. Atalay said the Turkish Cypriot community was pleased with the summit meeting between Mr. Denktash and Mr. Kyprianou which had resulted in the 10-point agreement. His community now expected the economic boycott and other measures imposed against the Turkish Cypriots by the Greek side since 1963 to be lifted. Mr. Denktash was attending to the question of missing persons and, on completion of the constitutional process, the Secretary-General would be informed. Mr. Atalay observed that the reference to "the Government of Cyprus" in Council resolution 451(1979) — by a preambular paragraph of which the Council noted that the Government of Cyprus had agreed on the need to extend UNFICYP — was unacceptable to the Turkish community. Furthermore, the UNFICYP mandate was out of date and should be amended to conform to existing realities.

The representative of Turkey welcomed the convening of the Nicosia meeting and the 10-point agreement that had resulted from it. The Denktash/Kyprianou agreement was not a solution in itself, but it was a major step in the right direction. Turkey and Greece should assist and encourage the two national communities in Cyprus to find a viable and equitable solution to

their problem through intercommunal talks. Turkey would continue with determination to support and encourage this negotiating process, and expected it to lead to progress towards a just and lasting settlement within the framework of the Denktash/Makarios agreement of 12 February 1977.³

Other members of the Council who participated in the discussion also welcomed the lo-point agreement. Most of them commended the Secretary-General for his efforts to facilitate substantive negotiations.

Portugal and France stressed that the condition most indispensable to the success of those negotiations was the political will of all sides to achieve a settlement. Those countries and the United States urged the parties to be flexible. A number of countries, including China, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, the USSR and Zambia, called for the preservation of the independence of Cyprus, its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and its status as a non-aligned country. Czechoslovakia, the USSR and Zambia further called for the cessation of all foreign interference in the country's internal affairs, the removal of all foreign troops and the demilitarization of Cyprus.

China strongly condemned super-power interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus. In conformity with its policy concerning United Nations peace-keeping operations, it had not participated in the vote on resolution 45 1(1979).

In the view of Czechoslovakia and the USSR, attempts were being made to turn Cyprus into a stronghold of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The USSR reiterated its call for an international conference within the United Nations context to examine the Cyprus question.

Kuwait said that UNFICYP, while providing a sense of quiet, had not played the role initially envisaged for it as an interim force to encourage the parties towards a meaningful solution. Instead, it had provided a good shelter behind which the parties had entrenched their positions and consolidated their policies.

Communications (August-December)

Between August and December 1979, Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriots sent a series of communications to the Secretary-General on various aspects of the problem.

In a letter dated 20 August, Cyprus protested the violation of its airspace by two Turkish military aircraft on 17 August. This accusation was rejected by Mr. Atalay in a letter of 4 September, transmitted by Turkey.

By a letter dated 1 September, transmitted by Mr. Atalay and circulated as a document at the request of Turkey, Fazil Kuçuk, former Vice-President of Cyprus (1960-1973), accused the Greek Cypriot leaders of continuing one-sided propaganda at international forums and of attempting to deceive the world at the expense of the rights and freedoms of the Turkish Cypriot community.

On 13 September, Mr. Atalay transmitted, through Turkey, a message dated 6 September from Mr. Atakol characterizing as malicious the Greek Cypriots' assertion that a proclamation of independence by the Turkish Cypriot community was imminent. He reiterated that community's readiness to enter into serious dialogue with the Greek Cypriots on the basis of equality.

By a letter dated 26 September, Cyprus transmitted the text of a resolution passed by the Cyprus House of Representatives on 20 September, rejecting, any solution that would result in the abolition of the Republic of Cyprus and the territorial integrity of Cyprus, in the annexation of the whole or part of its territory by any other State, in the partition of the Republic or in the declaration of any part of its territory as a separate State. Commenting on that resolution, Mr. Denktash, in a statement cited — by Mr. Atalay in a letter of 18 October transmitted by Turkey, described it as propaganda aimed at usurping the rights of the Turkish Cypriot community.

In a letter dated 16 October, Cyprus accused Turkey of partitionist and annexationist designs against Cyprus and its people, as evidenced by a decree allowing usurpers to sell the properties of expelled Greek Cypriot refugees, a decision by Turkish Cypriot authorities to annul passports issued by the Cyprus Government to Turkish Cypriots, and a decision to stop distributing mail in Greek Cypriot enclaves in the occupied part of Cyprus unless it bore Turkish Cypriot stamps. These allegations were countered in a letter of 19 October by Mr. Atalay, who said the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus was not redistributing Greek property, that the Greek Cypriots had denied passports to most Turkish Cvpriots and that the Turkish Cypriots had merely suspended the privilege of the Greek Cypriots in the north to receive mail from the south without stamps.

In a letter dated 18 October, Cyprus charged that Turkish attacks on Maronite Cypriots in the Turkish-controlled area of Cyprus on 13 and 14 October had resulted in the usurpation of their land by Turkish settlers. The letter annexed a memorandum on the incident which had been submitted by the Representative of the Maronite community in the Cyprus House of Representatives. Mr. Atalay refuted these

charges in a letter of 13 November, stating that the land problem had been resolved and that Maronites were treated as equal citizens.

In a letter dated 2 November, Cyprus accused Turkey of preventing the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) from facilitating the exchange of messages and letters between Greek Cypriots residing in the north and their relatives in the south. This allegation was denied in a letter of 6 November by Mr. Atalay, who said that the exchange of messages free of charge, arranged by ICRC four years earlier during the state of emergency, was unwarranted now that normality prevailed.

In a letter dated 30 November, Cyprus drew attention to a succession of statements by Turkish Cypriot and Turkish leaders threatening to declare an independent State in the northern part of the island. A response made by the Foreign Minister of Cyprus to a statement on this, subject by the Foreign Minister of Turkey was contained in a letter of 28 December from Cyprus.

Report of the Secretary — General to the General Assembly

In pursuance of a General Assembly resolution of 9 November 1978, 4 the Secretary-General, on 8 November 1979, submitted to the Assembly a report giving an account of developments relating to the implementation of United Nations resolutions on Cyprus.

The Secretary-General reported that, since the adoption of the Assembly's 1978 resolution on Cyprus, there had been intense diplomatic activity aimed at achieving United Nations objectives. He had endeavoured to promote a freely negotiated, just and lasting settlement based on the legitimate interests of the two communities. Distinct progress had been achieved at one stage through the agreement reached on 19 May at the high-level meeting in Nicosia, but the opportunity had not been fully seized and great difficulties had been encountered in sustaining the momentum.

When the intercommunal talks resumed in Nicosia on 15 June under the auspices of Under-Secretary-General Pérez de Cuéllar, the interlocutors had not addressed the substance of the Cyprus problem. The Greek Cypriot interlocutor had taken the position that, in accordance with point 5 of the 19 May accord (see p. 422), the talks should give priority to reaching agreement on the resettlement under United Nations auspices of Varosha — outside the old walled city of Famagusta, in the vicinity of the buffer zone. The Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, on the other

Situation in Cyprus 425

hand, had considered that before taking up point 5 the two representatives should engage in a comprehensive discussion of point 2, with a view to reaching agreement on the principles of the Makarios/Denktash guidelines of 12 February 1977 and of the United Nations resolutions relevant to the Cyprus question. The Turkish Cypriot interlocutor had asked the Greek Cypriot interlocutor to acknowledge that the agreement on the 1977 guidelines comprised also the concepts of "bi-zonality" and the "security of the Turkish Cypriot community." On 22 June, after consulting the two interlocutors, the Under-Secretary-General had recessed the talks.

During the following months, the Secretary-General and his representatives, both at United Nations Headquarters and in Nicosia, had held extensive consultations with the parties with a view to resolving the difficulties that had arisen in the talks. In August and September, the Secretary-General had sounded out the parties on some ideas designed to dispose of those difficulties. Both sides had initially rejected the approach, but on 1 October the Turkish Cypriot side had accepted the suggestions. The Greek Cypriots had offered counter-suggestions which were not accepted by the other side.

The Secretary-General's approach was that four items be dealt with concurrently, namely:

- (a) reaching agreement on the resettlement of Varosha under United Nations auspices, in accordance with the provisions of point 5 of the 19 May agreement;
- (b) initial practical measures by both sides to promote goodwill, mutual confidence and the return to normal conditions, in accordance with the provisions of point 6, which stated that special importance was to be given to this matter;
 - (c) constitutional aspects; and
 - (d) territorial aspects.

Stating that the approach he had outlined had lost none of its validity, the Secretary-General said he had told the parties he was ready to reconvene the intercommunal talks on the basis of the 10-point agreement, if possible no later than January 1980.

The Secretary-General also reviewed developments on other matters referred to in Assembly resolutions, such as the withdrawal of foreign troops, supervision of the cease-fire and changes in the demographic structure of Cyprus. The situation with regard to foreign armed forces had not changed during the year. Humanitarian assistance continued to be provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in his capacity as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus (see p. 433). Efforts to establish a committee on missing persons had not succeeded (see p. 433).

Annexed to the report were notes verbales from the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey in early October and a letter of 24 September from Mr. Denktash, setting out their respective positions.

Consideration by the General Assembly

On 21 September 1979, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of its General Committee, to consider the question of Cyprus directly in plenary meetings on the understanding that the Assembly, when considering the item, would invite its Special Political Committee to meet for the purpose of affording representatives of the two Cypriot communities an opportunity to express their views. The decision was taken by a recorded vote, requested by Turkey, of 74 to 8, with 30 abstentions.

Before making its recommendation, the General Committee rejected, by 4 votes in favour to 13 against, with 8 abstentions, an oral proposal by Turkey to allocate the item to the Special Political Committee. Turkey, supported by Pakistan, contended that such an allocation to the Committee rather than to the plenary Assembly would allow the two parties to participate in the debate on an equal footing. Cyprus stated that the Turkish proposal was designed to gain indirect recognition of the so-called Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. The USSR, in voting against the Turkish proposal, said the international implications of the Cyprus issue must be considered at the highest level.

Following the Assembly's action of 21 September, Mr. Atalay informed the President, in a letter of 14 November forwarded by Turkey, that the decision was unacceptable to the Turkish Cypriots. In those circumstances, his community had no alternative but to dissociate itself from the Assembly's proceedings on the question of Cyprus, and any resolution thereon would not be binding on that community.

When it began consideration of the Cyprus question on 15 November, the Assembly decided that the Special Political Committee should meet on the same day in order to hear the views of the representatives of the two Cypriot communities.

Speaking in the Committee on behalf of the Greek Cypriot community, George Ioannides said that, apart from its positive attitude towards the holding of negotiations, the Greek Cypriot side had always given much practical proof of its political will to negotiate meaningfully for a solution of the Cyprus problem. The 19 May agreement provided the framework for a solution and he pledged the willingness of the Greek Cypriot side to negotiate on the basis of that agreement. He accused the Turkish side of frustrating every

effort at constructive negotiations while moving to legalize the faits accomplis created by the Turkish invasion of 1974. The Cyprus problem could be solved only if unilateral Turkish actions ceased, if United Nations resolutions were implemented and if the principles of the Charter of the United Nations were applied.

The Turkish Cypriot community did not take part in the proceedings in accordance with its stated position.

By decision 34/408, adopted without vote on 16 November, the General Assembly, on an oral proposal of its President, took note of the report of the Special Political Committee on its hearing.

Speaking in the plenary debate, Cyprus said it was rightfully entitled to ask for sanctions as a result of Turkey's flagrant violation of its obligations under the Charter. Cyprus reserved the right to request the convening of an international conference on Cyprus, but it would not press the matter at present. The establishment of a committee on Cyprus to help break the deadlock would afford a new plateau of action in efforts to implement United Nations resolutions.

Greece said that no progress could be achieved as long as one of the parties, which also happened to be the aggressor, was not willing to negotiate in good faith. But the United Nations should not give up, because by so doing it would condone aggression and the violation of the most sacred principles of the Charter. What should be avoided at all costs was to rest content with the status quo, which with every passing day was in increasing danger of becoming permanent.

Turkey said it was only through intercommunal negotiations on an equal footing that a comprehensive settlement could be achieved. Turkey therefore gave unqualified support to the Secretary-General's good offices mission. It was also determined to encourage efforts designed to achieve a viable solution within the framework of the Denktash/Makarios four-point guidelines and the Denktash/Kyprianou 10point agreement which, in its view, had laid the foundations for a solution based on the fundamental and legitimate rights of the two communities within an independent, non-aligned, bicommunal and bi-zonal federal republic. Proposals to internationalize the issue would have devastating effects on the intercommunal negotiations.

The importance of dialogue between the parties was stressed by most Members, and hope was expressed for an early resumption of the intercommunal talks. Thus, speaking on behalf of the European Community, Ireland said that, while the United Nations could encourage and support the efforts of both sides to reconcile their differences, direct negotiations between

the parties, within the established framework, still offered the best hope. The Community members called on both sides to resume the negotiations on the basis of the guidelines to which they had already agreed, in accordance with the proposals made by the Secretary-General. The United Kingdom expressed support for these views, adding that there was no alternative to intercommunal talks.

The USSR renewed its call for the convening within the United Nations framework of a representative international conference to consider the question of Cyprus. Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Poland supported this suggestion. Canada, on the other hand, said a conference would be more likely to distract the talks than aid the dialogue between the communities.

The United States feared that the formation of a committee on Cyprus, as favoured by the Cyprus Government, could interfere with the Secretary-General's efforts to resume negotiations. Canada and Sweden also indicated that they did not favour such a committee. On the other hand, Ecuador supported the creation of an Assembly committee to help find a solution to the problem of implementing United Nations resolutions on Cyprus.

Some representatives attributed the lack of progress in achieving a solution mainly to outside interference in the country's internal affairs. The Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, for instance, maintained that because of strategic considerations, certain external forces close to NATO were working towards eliminating the independence of Cyprus through perpetuating the tensions between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. Albania and China, on the other hand, blamed super-power interference for the continuing stalemate.

India said that no community in any country had the right to invite armed intervention from outside and attempt to force a solution through the use of arms; by the same token, no country could legitimately intervene in the internal affairs of a sovereign State on behalf of one or the other community. In the view of the Syrian Arab Republic, any classification of national or international entities on the basis of creed or community would lead only to chauvinism and discrimination.

Malta said that attempts to bring about a permanent, artificial division under the shadow of bayonets and through forced demographic change would create tension. Kenya appealed to Turkey to desist from occupation policies which had created a dangerous situation in the area.

Situation in Cyprus 427

The Assembly adopted on 20 November a resolution sponsored by 34 countries (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and introduced by Algeria on behalf of a contact group of countries belonging to the non-aligned movement.

Under its terms, the Assembly called on all States to support and help the Government of Cyprus to exercise the rights of the Republic and its people to full and effective sovereignty and control over the entire territory of Cyprus and its resources. Further, it called for the urgent resumption of negotiations between the representatives of the two Cypriot communities. They were to be held under the auspices of the Secretary-General and conducted freely on an equal footing on the basis of the 19 May agreement, with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable agreement based on fundamental and legitimate rights.

The text included a call on the parties to refrain from any unilateral action which might adversely affect the prospects of a just and lasting solution by peaceful means. The Secretary-General was requested to continue to provide his good offices for the negotiations and to report by 31 March 1980 on progress made.

The Assembly authorized its President, in the event that the Secretary-General reported lack of progress, to appoint an ad hoc committee of up to seven Member States. The committee would maintain contact with the Secretary-General in his task of facilitating the successful conclusion of the negotiations between the two communities and would, in consultation with him, recommend steps for and promote the implementation of all Assembly resolutions on Cyprus.

The Assembly adopted this text as resolution 34/30 by a recorded vote of 99 to 5, with 35 abstentions. Prior to the adoption of the resolution as a whole, a separate vote was taken on several operative paragraphs.

One of these contained a recommendation that the Security Council examine the implementation, within a specified time-frame, of its resolutions and, if necessary, consider and adopt appropriate measures under the Charter for ensuring the speedy and effective implementation of United Nations resolutions on Cyprus. It was adopted by a recorded vote of 87 to 10, with 40 abstentions. The vote was requested by Turkey.

The paragraph by which the Secretary-General was asked to report by 31 March 1980 was adopted by a recorded vote of 94 to 8, with 34 abstentions. The three paragraphs which concerned the formation and work of an ad hoc committee on the Cyprus question were adopted together by a recorded vote, requested by Turkey, of 83 to 23, with 30 abstentions.

Explaining its vote against the resolution, Turkey stated that the committee mentioned in the text was destined to be stillborn, as the Turkish community could not be expected to deal with it. Moreover, the reference in the text to the "Government of Cyprus" denied the Turkish community the right to negotiate on an equal footing. Turkey added that the resolution was based on a draft by the Greek Cypriot delegation.

Pakistan said that, bearing in mind that the resumption of the intercommunal talks was the key to a settlement, the resolution did not serve the primary goal of achieving peace and harmony. It did not take into account the views of the Turkish Cypriots, and the proposal to create an ad hoc committee prejudged the outcome of direct negotiations by presupposing lack of progress in them.

Bangladesh, which also voted against the resolution, said the proposal to broaden the scope of negotiations beyond the intercommunal talks would compound the effect of other elements that complicated the aim to move the talks forward. Oman, Portugal, Spain and the United Arab Emirates, which abstained, felt that some paragraphs could prevent or would not contribute to a negotiated solution. Zaire, which also abstained, saw contradictions between the proposal for Security Council action and the provision for creating a committee. Albania said it had not participated in the vote because the resolution implied an internationalization of the problem. Australia, Austria, Finland, France, New Zealand and Sweden, as well as Ireland, which spoke on behalf of the nine members of the European Community, said they had abstained in the vote, in part because they could not support the creation of an ad hoc committee.

Communications to the

General Assembly (September-November)

Between September and November 1979, Turkey forwarded to the President of the General Assembly a number of communications from the Turkish Cypriots relating to the Assembly's consideration of the question of Cyprus.

In a letter dated 18 September, Mr. Atalay said that the representation of Cyprus in the Assembly by Spyros Kyprianou and/or any of his aides would amount to allowing the Greek Cypriot Administration to consolidate its unconstitutional status as the so-called Government of Cyprus, affording it the opportunity to continue its policy of discrimination against the Turkish Cypriot community.

On 19 October, Mr. Atalay transmitted a message of the same date by the Chairman of the Cypriot-Turkish Association in London,

protesting against certain references to Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership made by Mr. Kyprianou in a speech on 1 October to the Assembly, during its general debate.

In a letter dated 19 November, Mr. Atakol declared that the resolution on Cyprus before the Assembly was not acceptable to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. Its adoption would destroy the platform of negotiations reached at the summit meeting in May, and the possibility of a swift reconvening of intercommunal talks by the Secretary-General would be seriously impaired.

Letters from Cyprus and Turkey relating to the consideration of human rights issues in the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee were also circulated (see p. 434).

Letter and report of the

Secretary-General (November-December)

In a letter dated 28 November 1979, the Secretary-General appealed to all Member States of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies for additional voluntary financial contributions for UNFICYP.

Before the mandate of UNFICYP was due to expire (on 15 December), the Secretary-General on 1 December submitted to the Security Council a report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covering the period from 1 June to 30 November.

He reported that the situation had remained quiet, owing in good part to the efforts of UNFICYP, in co-operation with the parties.

With regard to his mission of good offices, the Secretary-General reported that he had continued his efforts to translate into reality the negotiating process delineated in the lo-point agreement of 19 May. Unfortunately, the momentum generated at the time of that agreement had not been sustained, and the substantive aspects of the problem had not been taken up at the renewed intercommunal talks in June. The observations he had outlined in his 1979 report to the General Assembly (see section above) remained valid. He had indicated to the parties that he was prepared to reconvene the talks, if possible early in 1980, with the intention of pursuing them in a continuing and sustained manner, avoiding any delay.

In the light of political developments and the situation on the ground, the Secretary-General concluded once again that the continued presence of UNFICYP remained indispensable for helping to maintain calm in the island and facilitating the search for a peaceful settlement. He therefore recommended that its mandate should be extended for another six months. The Secretary-

General also drew attention to the worrisome financial situation of UNFICYP, whose deficit had risen to \$73.6 million.

In an addendum issued on 13 December, the Secretary-General stated that, following consultations, the parties concerned had signified their concurrence in the extension of the UNFICYP mandate for a further six months.

Consideration by the

Security Council (14 December)

The Security Council met on 14 December to consider the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus. The representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. At the request of Turkey, the Council also extended an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Atalay, representative of the Turkish Cypriot community.

Before hearing statements, the Council adopted resolution 458(1979), the text of which had been prepared in consultations among its members. By that resolution, adopted by 14 votes to 0, with China not participating, the Council extended the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period, ending on 15 June 1980, and requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices and to submit a report by 31 May 1980.

Speaking after the adoption of the resolution, the Secretary-General assured the Council that he would make every effort to resume the intercommunal talks early in 1980, on the basis of the 10-point agreement of 19 May 1979.

The representative of Cyprus said that the intercommunal dialogue had had to be recessed, almost ad infinitum, because the Turkish side demanded, by way of pre-conditions, unconditional acceptance of bi-zonality and security for the Turkish Cypriot community. When, by way of compromise, it was suggested that those terms could be discussed at an appropriate later stage, the Turkish Cypriots had insisted on immediate and unconditional acceptance. He expressed the readiness of Cyprus to resume the dialogue immediately on the basis of the 19 May agreement, but without pre-conditions.

The representative of Greece welcomed the Council's decision to extend the mandate of UNFICYP, but said that should not induce the parties to perpetuate the status quo, which was detrimental to the people of Cyprus as a whole.

Mr. Atalay stated that the Turkish community in Cyprus hoped the Greek Cypriot leadership would come to the negotiating table without further delay, and with the resolute intention of developing the bi-zonal federal system in Cyprus Situation in Cyprus 429

in a spirit of partnership and in keeping with the principles arrived at during the 1977 and 1979 summit meetings. The independence and sovereignty of Cyprus could only be the outcome of an equal partnership between the two communities. Each time the Greek community rejected that partnership and violated the inalienable rights and status of the Turkish community, his community would, as a last resort, be dutybound to do everything possible to defend its rights of partnership.

The representative of Turkey, observing that there were two distinct administrations in Cyprus, said that any compliance or co-operation on its part with the United Nations peace-keeping effort in Cyprus would be conditional on exclusion of the concept of a Government of Cyprus. Turkey would encourage all efforts to achieve a viable solution within the framework of the Denktash/Makarios four-point guidelines of 1977 and the Denktash/Kyprianou 10-point agreement of May 1979.

In the further discussion, the United States urged the parties to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General and to agree forthwith to resume sustained and serious talks. The United Kingdom hoped that the talks would be resumed shortly on the basis of the approach set out by the Secretary-General.

The USSR said that the possible positive results of the intercommunal talks should be embodied either in decisions of the Council or in the convening of an international conference within the United Nations framework. The USSR opposed all attempts to foist on the

people of Cyprus plans which had been prepared without their participation.

France declared that any settlement must be consistent with justice and must conform with international law; it could not be obtained unless the parties made an attempt to compromise.

Other statements favouring the resumption of negotiations were made by Bangladesh; Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal and Zambia. Czechoslovakia and Nigeria also called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops. In the view of Kuwait, the Turkish Cypriots had the right to participate fully in decision-making on the island and, at the same time, they should seek the coexistence that could be obtained from cooperation rather than from a fait accompli.

CONTINGENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

(by country of origin, as at 30 November 1979)

Military personnel	
Austria	315
Canada	515
Denmark	365
Finland	11
Ireland	7
Sweden	427
United Kingdom	817
Total	2,457
Civilian police	
Australia	20
Sweden	14
Total	34
Grand total	2,491

PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN 1979 FOR FINANCING THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

(in US dollar equivalents)

Country	Amount	Country	Amount	Country	Amount
Australia	98,608	India	20,000	Philippines	750
Austria	125,000	Italy	400,000	Switzerland	512,048
Belgium	288,723	Jamaica	1,896	United Kingdom	3,256,655
Cyprus	300,000	Japan	300,000	United States	4,350,000
Germany, Federal		Kuwait	50,000	Venezuela	10,000
Republic of	1,000,000	Luxembourg	10,572		
Greece	800,000	Norway	610,000	Total	12,143,252
Iceland	6,000	Pakistan	3,000		

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Communications (January-May)

- S/13040 (A/34/64). Letter of 17 January from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 2 January from "Minister for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Tourism of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- S/13050 (A/34/67), S/13055 (A/34/70). Letters of 22 and 25 January from Turkey (transmitting letters of same dates from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- S/13062 (A/34/71). Letter of 31 January from Cyprus.
- S/13064 (A/34/74). Letter of 2 February from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 24 January from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- S/13069 (A/34/77). Letter of 6 February from Cyprus.
- S/13070 (A/34/78). Letter of 5 February from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- S/13073 (A/34/79). Letter of 7 February from Turkey.

S/13076 (A/34/80). Letter of 9 February from Cyprus.

S/13082 (A/34/87). Letter of 14 February from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 29 January from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/13107 (A/34/97). Letter of 16 February from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/13122 (A/34/99). Letter of 27 February from Cyprus.

S/13123. Note by Secretary-General.

S/13135 (A/34/105). Letter of 2 March from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/13163 (A/34/119) and Corr.1, S/13170 (A/34/120). Letters of 13 and 15 March from Cyprus.

S/13184 (A/34/125), S/13190 (A/34/130). Letters of 21 and 19 March from Turkey (transmitting letters of 19 March from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/I 3288 (A/34/216). Letter of 30 April from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 19 April from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/13297 (A/34/221). Letter of 4 May from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 15 April from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/I 3317 (A/34/234). Letter of 11 May from Cyprus.

Report and letter of the

Secretary-General (31 May)

S/13369 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General on United Nations operation in Cyprus (for period 1 December 1978-31 May 1979).

S/13388 and Corr.1. Letter of 31 May from Secretary-General to Governments of all Member States of United Nations and members of specialized agencies containing further appeal for voluntary contributions for financing of UNFICYP.

Consideration by the Security Council (15 June)

Security Council, meeting 2150.

S/13369 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General. S/13396. Draft resolution prepared as result of consultations among Council members.

Resolution 451(1979), as proposed in S/I 3396, adopted by Council on 15 June 1979, meeting 2150, by 14 votes to 0 (China did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation. in Cyprus of 31 May 1979,

Noting the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council should extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months.

Noting also that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1979,

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 186(1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

We/coming the ten-point agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which was worked out at the highlevel meeting on 18 and 19 May 1979 at Nicosia, under the auspices of the Secretary-General,

1. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186(1964) for a further period, ending on 15 December 1979:

- Urges the parties to proceed with the intercommunal talks within the framework of the ten-point agreement in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1979.

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, p. 20.

Communications (August-December)

S/13505 (A/34/428). Letter of 20 August from Cyprus.

S/13526 (A/34/449). Letter of 4 September from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/13534 (A/34/462). Letter of 11 September from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 1 September from former Vice-President of Cyprus).

S/13540 (A/34/470). Letter of 13 September from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing message of 6 September from "Minister for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Tourism of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/13566 (A/34/543). Letter of 26 September from Cyprus (transmitting resolution adopted on 20 September by House of Representatives of Cyprus).

S/13572 (A/34/594), S/13574 (A/34/578). Letters of 18 and 16 October from Cyprus.

S/13577 (A/34/598), S/13580 (A/34/603). Letters of 18 and 19 October from Turkey (transmitting letters of same dates from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/13605 (A/34/647). Letter of 2 November from Cyprus.

S/13609 (A/34/659), S/13623 (A/34/679). Letters of 6 and 13 November from Turkey (transmitting letters of same dates from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/13661 (A/34/739), A/13719 (A/35/57). Letters of 30 November and 28 December from Cyprus.

Report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly

A/34/620 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex V: Communique issued at conclusion of high-level meeting held at Nicosia, Cyprus, under auspices of Secretary-General on 18 and 19 May 1979).

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly — 34th session General Committee, meetings 1, 2. Special Political Committee, meeting 33. Plenary meetings 4, 68, 70-74.

A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978-15 June 1979, Chapter 2 E-G.

A/34/64 (S/13040). Letter of 17 January from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from 'representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus' enclosing letter of 2 January from 'Minister for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Tourism of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus').

A/34/67 (S/13050), A/34/70 (S/13055). Letters of 22 and 25 January from Turkey (transmitting letters of same dates from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/34/71 (S/13062). Letter of 31 January from Cyprus.

A/34/74 (S/13064). Letter of 2 February from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 24 January from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/34/77 (S/13069). Letter of 6 February from Cyprus.

- A/34/78 (S/13070). letter of 5 February from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus"). A/34/79 (S/13073). Letter of 7 February from Turkey.
- A/34/80 (S/13076). Letter of 9 February from Cyprus.
- A/34/87 (S/13082). Letter of 14 February from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 29 January from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- A/34/97 (S/13107). Letter of 16 February from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- A/34/99 (S/13122). Letter of 27 February from Cyprus.
- A/34/105 (S/13135). Letter of 2 March from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- A/34/119 (S/13162) and Corr.1, A/34/120 (S/13170). Letters of 13 and 15 March from Cyprus.
- A/34/125 (S/13184), A/34/130 (S/13190). Letters of 21 and 19 March from Turkey (transmitting letters of 19 March from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- A/34/216 (S/13288). Letter of 30 April from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 19 April from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- A/34/221 (S/13297). Letter of 4 May from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 15 April from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- A/34/234 (S/13317). Letter of 11 May from Cyprus.
- A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).
- A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).
- A/34/428 (S/13505). Letter of 20 August from Cyprus.
- A/34/449 (S/13526). Letter of 4 September from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- A/34/462 (S/13534). Letter of 11 September from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 1 September from former Vice-President of Cyprus).
- A/34/470 (S/13540). Letter of 13 September from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing message of 6 September from "Minister for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Tourism of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- A/34/478, A/34/490. Letters of 18 September from Turkey to President of General Assembly (transmitting letters of 13 and 18 September from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September
- A/34/543 (S/13566). Letter of 26 September from Cyprus (transmitting resolution adopted on 20 September by House of Representatives of Cyprus).
- A/34/578 (S/13574), A/34/594 (S/13572). Letters of 16 and 18 October from Cyprus.
- A/34/598 (S/13577). Letter of 18 October from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- A/34/599. Letter of 16 October from Cuba (transmitting final communique adopted on 6 October by Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, New York, 4-6 October 1979).
- A/34/603 (S/13580). Letter of 19 October from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/34/604. Letter of 19 October from Turkey to President of General Assembly (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing message, also of same date, from Chairman of Cypriot-Turkish Association in London).

431

- A/34/647 (S/13605). Letter of 2 November from Cyprus. A/34/659 (S/136091, A/34/679 (S/1 3623). Letters of 6 and 13 November from Turkey (transmitting letters of same dates from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- A/34/620 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.
- A/34/683. Letter of 14 November from Turkey to President of General Assembly (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- A/34/700. Letter of 19 November from Turkey to President of General Assembly (transmitting letter of same date from "Minister for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Tourism of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- A/34/739 (S/13661). Letter of 30 November from Cyprus.
- A/SPC/34/6. Letter of 15 November from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Special Political Committee. A/34/690. Report of Special Political Committee.
- Decision 34/408, by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee, as orally proposed by Assembly President, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 November 1979, meeting 71.
- A/34/L.40 and Add.1. Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.
- Resolution 34/30, as proposed by 34 powers, A/34/L.40 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 20 November 1979, meeting 74, by recorded vote of 99 to 5, with 35 abstentions, as follows:
 - In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia
- Against: Bangladesh, Djibouti, a Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey
- Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Portugal, Qatar, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen, Zaire.
- a Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Cyprus,

Recalling its resolution 3212(XXIX) of 1 November 1974 and its subsequent resolutions on the question,

Mindful of the principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force,

Recalling the idea of holding an international conference on Cyprus,

Greatly concerned at the prolongation of the Cyprus crisis, which poses a serious threat to international peace and security,

Deeply regretting that the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus have not yet been implemented,

Welcoming the ten-point agreement of 19 May 1979,

Expressing deep concern at the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks.

Deploring the continued presence of foreign armed forces and foreign military personnel on the territory of the Republic of Cyprus and the fact that part of its territory is still occupied by foreign forces,

Deploring also all unilateral actions that change the demographic structure of Cyprus,

Mindful of the need to settle the question of Cyprus without further delay by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

- Reiterates its full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and calls once again for the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs;
- 2. Expresses its support for the ten-point agreement of 19 May 1979, concluded under the auspices of the Secretary-General;
- 3. Affirms the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to full and effective sovereignty and control over the entire territory of Cyprus and its natural and other resources and calls upon all States to support and help the Government of Cyprus to exercise the above-mentioned rights;
- 4. Demands the immediate and effective implementation of resolution 3212(XX1X), unanimously adopted by the General Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 365(1974) of 13 December 1974, and of the subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Council on Cyprus, which provide the valid basis for the solution of the problem of Cyprus;
- 5. Demands the immediate withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and foreign military presence from the Republic of Cyprus;
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices for the negotiations between the representatives of the two communities;
- 7. Calls for respect of the human rights of all Cypriots and the instituting of urgent measures for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety;
- 8. Calls for the urgent resumption in a meaningful, resultoriented and constructive manner of the negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General between the representatives of the two communities, to be conducted freely on an equal footing on the basis of the agreement of 19 May 1979, with a view to reaching, as early as possible, a mutually acceptable agreement based on their fundamental and legitimate rights;
- 9. Calls upon the parties concerned to refrain from any unilateral action which might adversely affect the prospects of a just and lasting solution of the problem of Cyprus by peaceful means and to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the performance of his task under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council as well as with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus;
- Welcomes the proposal for the total demilitarization of Cyprus;
- 11. Reiterates its recommendation that the Security Council should examine the question of the implementation,

within a specified time-frame, of its relevant resolutions and consider and adopt thereafter, if necessary, all appropriate and practical measures under the Charter of the United Nations for ensuring the speedy and effective implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus;

- 12. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly by 31 March 1980 on the progress achieved in the negotiations between the two communities on the basis of the agreement of 19 May 1979:
- 13. Authorizes the President of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in the event of the Secretary-General reporting lack of progress in the above-mentioned negotiations, to appoint an ad hoc committee composed of no more than seven Member States;
- 14. Requests the ad hoc committee to maintain contact with the Secretary-General in his task of facilitating the successful conclusion. of the negotiations between the two communities:
- 15. Further requests the ad hoc committee, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to recommend steps for and promote the implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on Cyprus;
- 16. Decides to include the item entitled "Question of Cyprus" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session and requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report on all its aspects to the General Assembly at that session.

Letter and report of the Secretary-General (November-December)

S/13672 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General on United Nations operation in Cyprus (for period 1 June — 30 November 1979).

S/13692. Letter of 28 November from Secretary-General to Governments of all Member States of United Nations and members of specialized agencies containing further appeal for voluntary contributions for financing of UNFICYP. S/13713. Note by Secretary-General.

Consideration by the Security Council (14 December)

Security Council, meeting 2179.

S/113690. Draft resolution prepared during consultations among Council members.

Resolution 458(1979), as proposed in S/13690, adopted by Council on 14 December 1979, meeting 2179, by 14 votes to 0 (China did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 1 December 1979,

Noting the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council should extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting also that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1979,

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 186(1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

Reiterating its support of the ten-point agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which was worked out at the high-level meeting on 18 and 19 May 1979 at Nicosia, under the auspices of the Secretary-General,

 Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186(1964) for a further period, ending on 15 June 1980: Situation in Cyprus 433

2. Urges the parties to resume the intercommunal talks within the framework of the ten-point agreement in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 31 May 1980.

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, p. 20.

Other documents

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 2 A and B.

Humanitarian matters

Humanitarian assistance

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees continued during 1979 to act as Coordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus, as he had been doing since 1974. The High Commissioner, in consultation with the Government of Cyprus and with the support of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), assured the provision of aid to some 200,000 Cypriots displaced by the military operations of August 1974.

The High Commissioner continued to receive support from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Food Programme. Particular emphasis was given in 1979 to developing and improving medical facilities and supplies in co-operation with WHO. Assistance was continued to agriculture, small businesses and handicrafts with the aim of re-establishing the self-sufficiency of the population in their traditional occupations. Special attention was given to the elderly and handicapped, and to improving educational facilities. Low-cost housing was built to replace temporary shelters.

Reporting to the Security Council in May and December on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (see preceding subchapter), the Secretary-General said that the revised 1979 humanitarian assistance programme, co-ordinated through the Cyprus Red Cross Society, provided \$16,020,408 to finance 25 projects. Total contributions to the United Nations aid programme since 1974 amounted to \$106,588,545 in cash and kind from 38 Governments, \$382,417 from non-governmental organizations and other donors, and \$8,942,055 in kind from the European Communities. The Secretary-General reported that UNFICYP continued to support the programme by delivering 1,938 tons of food and other relief supplies in northern Cyprus during the year ended 30 November 1979, about evenly divided between Greek Cypriots and Maronites on the one hand and Turkish Cypriots on the other.

The civilian police element of UNFICYP-UNCIVPOL- continued to perform functions handed over to it when the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) delegation left Cyprus in 1977. Among its activities was the distribution of social welfare payments to Greek Cypriots in the north. It continued to maintain a missing persons bureau at UNFICYP headquarters in Nicosia.

Missing persons in Cyprus

The Secretary-General continued his efforts during 1979 to find a solution- to the problem of setting up an investigatory body to trace and account for missing persons of both communities in Cyprus. He was acting pursuant to a 1978 resolution by which the General Assembly had urged the establishment of an investigatory body to include representatives of the parties, chaired by a representative of the Secretary-General with the co-operation of ICRC.⁵

By a letter to the Secretary-General dated 7 May, Turkey forwarded a letter of the same date from Nail Atalay, identified as the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. Mr. Atalay drew attention to what he referred to as a statement by the Greek Cypriot representative in the Second (Social) Committee of the Economic and Social Council on 4 May that his administration had been trying to establish the investigatory body envisaged in the 1978 resolution. Mr. Atalay alluded- to the objection expressed by the Turkish Cypriots to a provision in the resolution empowering the Secretary-General's representative, in case of disagreement among members of the investigatory body, to reach a binding opinion which was to be implemented. He added that the Turkish Cypriots, while not bound by the 1978 resolution, were ready to implement the Assembly's 1977 resolution on missing persons in Cyprus,6 which also provided for an investigatory body but without the clause on the powers of the Secretary-General's representative.

In his 31 May report to the Security Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (see p. 421), the Secretary-General noted that implementation of the 1978 resolution would depend in the first instance on the readiness of both parties to appoint their representatives. One of the parties was not prepared to. do so. However, at a high-level meeting presided over by the

⁵ See See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 394, resolution 33/172 of 20 December 1978. 6 Y.U.N., 1977, p. 367, resolution 32/128 of 16 December 1977.

Secretary-General in Nicosia on 18 and 19 May, an agreement had been reached in principle on a proposal by the Secretary-General to resolve the procedural problem relating to the committee. The Turkish Cypriot side had undertaken to submit that agreement to the appropriate authorities.

In his 8 November report to the Assembly on implementation of United Nations resolutions on the Cyprus situation (see p. 424), the Secretary-General described the difficulties encountered, as reported to the Security Council, in his efforts to set up a committee on missing persons.

The human rights situation in Cyprus, with special reference to the question of missing persons, was the subject of three letters to the Secretary-General in November and December.

In letters dated 1 November and 4 December, transmitted by Turkey, Mr. Atalay stated that the Greek Cypriots continued to exploit the issues of human rights and missing persons for political and propaganda purposes, with a view to misleading world opinion and obtaining support for the Greek Cypriot position. He noted in the 4 December letter that the Turkish Cypriots remained ready for a committee to investigate the issue of missing persons, with the participation of ICRC.

By a communication dated 30 November, Cyprus transmitted a letter from a Pancyprian Committee of Relatives of 2,190 Greek Cypriot undeclared prisoners and missing persons, urging the Secretary-General to take steps so that they could learn the fate of their missing relatives.

Speaking in the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on 3 December during consideration of the 1979 report of the Economic and Social Council, Cyprus said it had appointed a representative to the investigatory body to be established under the Assembly's 1978 resolution, but the Turkish Cypriots had not fulfilled their obligations under that resolution. The resolution should be implemented; if not, Cyprus would seek more pragmatic ways of dealing with the problem.

Turkey said in reply that the formation of the committee had been blocked by the Greek Cypriots. It quoted from the 4 December letter by Mr. Atalay to the effect that all decisions of the committee must be taken by consensus; there was no precedent for conferring the role of a compulsory arbitrator on the Secretary-General or his representative without the consent of both parties.

Other matters

The question of human rights in Cyprus was on the 1979 agendas of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Both bodies decided to defer consideration of the item until 1980. (See p. 829.)

Documentary references

Humanitarian assistance

A/34/12. Report of UNHCR, Chapter V B.

A/34/12/Add.1. Addendum to report of UNHCR, Chapters II B (paras. 34-36) and IV (paras. 116-119).

S/13369 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General on United Nations operation in Cyprus (for period 1 December 1978-31 May 1979), Chapters III and IV.

S/13672 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General on United Nations operation in Cyprus (for period 1 June-30 November 1979), Chapters III and IV.

Missing persons in Cyprus

E/1979/68. Letter of 7 May from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/13369 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General on United Nations operation in Cyprus (for period 1 December 1978-31 May 1979), paras. 39 and 64.

S/13672 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General on United Nations operation in Cyprus (for period 1 June-30 November 1979), para. 36.

General Assembly — 34th session Third Committee, meetings 56, 65-67.

A/34/620 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General, para. 26. A/C.3/34/9. Letter of 1 November from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/C.3/34/13. Letter of 30 November from Cyprus (transmitting letter of same date from Pancyprian Committee of Relatives of 2,190 Greek Cypriot Undeclared Prisoners and Missing Persons).

A/C.3/34/15. Letter of 4 December from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

Chapter XV

Questions relating to the membership and organs of the United Nations

Admission of new Members

During 1979, the number of Member States of the United Nations rose to 152 with the admission of Saint Lucia, which attained independence on 22 February. Its admission was unanimously recommended by the Security Council on 12 September by resolution 453 (1979). The General Assembly adopted resolution 34/1 admitting Saint Lucia by acclamation on 18 September. The text was sponsored by 37 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Security Council, meetings 2166, 2167.

S/13530 (A/34/455). Note by Secretary-General (circulating letter of 28 August 1979 from Prime Minister of Saint Lucia).

S/13535. Report of Committee on Admission of New Members concerning application of Saint Lucia for membership in United Nations,

S/13535, para. 4. Draft resolution recommended by Committee on Admission of New Members for adoption by Security Council.

Resolution 453(1979), by which the Security Council, having examined the application of Saint Lucia for admission to the United Nations, recommended to the General Assembly that Saint Lucia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations, as recommended by Committee on Admission of New Members, S/13535, adopted unanimously (15-0) by Council on 12 September 1979, meeting 2167.

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, p. 26.

General Assembly — 34th session Plenary meeting 1.

A/34/455 (S/13530). Note by Secretary-General.

A/34/464. Letter of 12 September from President of Security Council to Secretary-General (transmitting Security Council resolution 453(1979) of 12 September 1979).

A/34/L.l and Add.l. Algeria, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Canada, Cyprus, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 34/1, as proposed by 37 powers, A/34/L.1 and Add.1, adopted by acclamation by Assembly on 18 September 1979, meeting 1.

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 12 September 1979 that Saint Lucia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

Having considered the application for membership of Saint Lucia

Decides to admit Saint Lucia to membership in the United Nations.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 1 1 A.

Equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

By a letter dated 14 November 1979, the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka requested the inclusion in the agenda of the current session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council."

An explanatory, memorandum stated that, since the 1963 amendment to the Charter of the United Nations enlarging the Council's mem-

bership from 11 to 15 members, ¹ the membership of the United Nations had increased from 113 to 152 States, due mainly to the emergence and admission of a large number of States from Africa, Asia and Latin America. This increase had not been reflected in the membership of the Security Council.

The global average of the number of countries represented by one non-permanent seat in the

1 See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 87, resolution 1991 A (XVIII) of 17 December 1963.

Council was 14.7: the number of Asian countries represented by one non-permanent seat was 18.5; the corresponding figure for African States was 16.3, for Latin American States, 14, for Western European and other States, 11, and for Eastern European States, 10. This state of affairs constituted an under-representation of non-aligned and developing countries on one of the principal organs of the United Nations.

The General Assembly, according to the memorandum, should be called upon to take measures to amend the Charter with a view to providing for a more equitable and balanced representation reflecting these changes.

When the General Committee was considering the request, the United States submitted an amendment which sought to inscribe the question as part of an agenda item on the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (see Chapter IX above). The General Committee rejected the amendment on 27 November by 7 votes in favour to 13 against, with 3 abstentions; it then recommended inclusion of the item in the Assembly's current agenda by 19 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions. The Assembly adopted the Committee's recommendation on 28 November by a recorded vote of 83 to 14, with 9 abstentions.

The Assembly considered the question at two plenary meetings on 14 December, during which Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan; Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, India, Iraq, Japan, Maldives, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Sri Lanka and the Syrian Arab Republic presented a draft resolution on the subject.

By the operative provisions of this text, the Assembly would adopt and submit to Member States for ratification several amendments to the Charter. These would, in amending Article 23, ² increase the membership of the Security Council to 19, 14 of which (rather than the current 10) would be elected non-permanent members. Fur-

ther changes to other Charter provisions would provide for the terms of office of the new members and increase from 9 to 11 the number of affirmative votes needed to effect Council decisions. A pattern of geographical distribution for election of the 14 non-permanent members was also included, as follows: four from African States, three from Asian States, one from Eastern European States, three from Latin American States, and two from Western European and other States; one seat was to alternate between African and Asian States. The Assembly would, by the text, call on all Member States to ratify the Charter amendments by 1 September 1981.

Amendments to this draft were submitted by Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru and Venezuela. These would have the effect of increasing the Council's membership to 21, 16 of which would be elected non-permanent members; 13 affirmative votes would be needed for adoption of decisions, and the pattern of geographical distribution for election differed from that in the 15-power draft resolution by allotting five seats to African States instead of four, and one non-permanent seat was to alternate between Latin American and Asian States and another was to alternate between Eastern European and Western European and other States.

Following discussion of these changes, India, on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution, announced that they would not press it to the vote; India orally proposed instead that consideration of the question be postponed until the Assembly's regular 1980 session.

The Assembly adopted the Indian proposal without vote on 14 December as decision 34/431, by which it also decided to transmit to that session the draft resolution and related documents.

2 For text of Article 23 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

Documentary references

General Assembly — 34th session General Committee, meeting 6. Plenary meetings 80, 103, 104.

A/BUR/34/L.l. United States: amendment to request in A/34/246.

A/34/246. Letter of 14 November from Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka (request for inclusion in agenda of additional item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council").

A/34/250/Add.4. Fifth report of General Committee.

A/34/252/Add.3. Allocation of agenda items for 34th regular session of General Assembly: item 128.

A/34/L.57 and Add.1. Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cuba,

Grenada, Guyana, India, Iraq, Japan, Maldives, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic: draft resolution.

A/34/L.63 and Add.1. Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Venezuela: amendments to 15-power draft resolution, A/34/L.57 and Add.1.

Decision 34/431, by which the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council" and to transmit to that session the draft resolution submitted at the thirty-fourth session and related documents, as orally proposed by India, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

On 26 October 1979, the General Assembly proceeded to the election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council to fill the vacancies which were to occur on 31 December. On the first ballot, having obtained the required two-thirds majority of Members voting, four Member States (the German Democratic Republic, the Niger, the Philippines and Tunisia) were elected members of the Council for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1980.

With regard to the fifth vacancy, to be filled by a Member from the Latin American group of States at the United Nations, Cuba obtained 77 votes and Colombia 68, i.e. less than the required two-thirds majority. The Assembly held 12 more ballots on that day but with no positive result. More attempts to fill the remaining seat were made on 30 October (six ballots), 2 November (nine), 29 November (12), 5 December (18), 11 December (12), 13 December (nine), 17 December (15), 18 December (18), 19 December (12) and 27 December (15).

On 28 December, in view of the persisting deadlock and of the fact that the term of office of the member to be elected was to begin on 1 January 1980, Austria submitted a draft resolution, by which the Assembly would have: called on the Member States concerned to enter immediately into consultations with a view to arriving at an appropriate solution which would enable the Assembly to fulfil in time its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations concerning the election of non-permanent members of the Security Council; and urged those Member States to inform the Assembly President of the outcome of their consultations no later than 31 December 1979. Amendments to the Austrian draft were submitted by Algeria and jointly by Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Venezuela and Zaire.

Algeria would have inserted a preambular paragraph recalling the practice followed after the adoption in 1963 of the Assembly's resolution to expand the Council's membership;3 the Council had continued to function under the previous regime until the election of the additional members. By a further Algerian amendment, Member States, in particular the two States directly concerned, would have been called on to enter immediately into consultations to arrive at a solution enabling the Assembly to fulfil in time its election responsibility under Article 23 of the Charter. ⁴

The eight-power amendments would have had the Assembly call on the two Member States concerned and the regional group to enter immediately into consultations with a view to proposing an appropriate solution to enable the Assembly to fulfil its election responsibility in time, and urge them to inform the Assembly President of the outcome by 31 December. Austria, however, did not press its draft resolution to a vote.

As the numerous consultations held by the Assembly President to resolve the deadlock, including two meetings of the General Committee, had remained without effect, the Assembly continued its balloting on 31 December 1979 (nine ballots) and on 4 January 1980 (six).

Although there had been considerable fluctuations in the results of the voting (in the penultimate vote on 4 January, Colombia obtained 72 votes and Cuba 71), the last ballot that day gave Cuba 74 votes and Colombia 69, the required majority being 96. By then, 154 ballots, an unprecedented number in the history of the United Nations (the largest number of ballots previously taken was 51 in 1959), had proved inconclusive.

On 7 January, after extensive consultations by all the parties concerned under the leadership of the Assembly President, the President announced that Colombia and Cuba had decided to withdraw their candidacies and that the Latin American group had officially endorsed the candidature of Mexico.

In the final ballot, held on 7 January, Mexico obtained 133 votes and was thus elected a member of the Security Council.

The Assembly's election of the five nonpermanent members of the Council was embodied in decision 34/328.

3 See footnote 1.

4 For text of Article 23 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

Documentary references

General Assembly — 34th session General Committee, meetings 9, 10. Plenary meetings 47, 48, 50, 53, 83, 89, 90, 98, 102, 106, 108-110, 1 12-120.

A/34/599. Letter of 16 October from Cuba (transmitting final communiqué adopted on 6 October 1979 by Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, New York, 4-6 October 1979).

A/34/L.66. Austria: draft resolution.

A/34/L.67. Algeria: amendments to Austrian draft resolution, A/34/L.66..

A/34/L.68. Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Venezuela, Zaire: amendments to Austrian draft resolution, A/34/L.66.

A/34/46. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 34th session, 18 September 1979-7 January 1980 (decision 34/328).

[For results of the election to the Security Council, embodied in Assembly decision 34/328, see APPENDIX III, SECURITY COUNCIL.]

Composition of relevant organs

The question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations was again considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth (1979) session.

As at previous sessions, the item was allocated to the Special Political Committee. As there was no consensus among regional groups regarding the item, the Committee Chairman orally proposed on 21 November that substantive discussion of the question should be postponed to the thirty-fifth (1980) session. Accordingly, the Committee, without objection, recommended that the Assembly include the item in the provisional agenda of that session. On 5 December, the Assembly adopted the Committee's recommendation without vote as decision 34/420.

Documentary references

General Assembly — 34th session General Committee, meeting 1. Special Political Committee, meeting 35. Plenary meeting 89.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979). A/34/726. Report of Special Political Committee, para. 4: recommendation, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 35.

Decision 34/420, by which the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations," as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/726, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1979, meeting 89.

Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly

The General Assembly, in approving the conclusions of its Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly on 17 December 1971,⁵ had decided to review from time to time the progress achieved in rationalizing its work and requested the Secretary-General to report as appropriate on the extent to which the Special Committee's conclusions -annexed to the Assembly's 1971 resolution -had been reflected in the practice of the Assembly.

The first report called for under that resolution was submitted to the Assembly in June 1979. It reviewed the Special Committee's recommendations which had not been or had been only partly implemented. These pertained to the work of the General Committee, the agenda, the organization of the work of the Main Committees, maximum use of available time, documentation, subsidiary organs, planning of meetings, and budgetary and financial questions. The report also contained additional recommendations of the Secretary-General aimed at further rationalizing the Assembly's procedures.

By a letter of 9 July, Mexico, as current Chairman of the Latin American group of Member

States at the United Nations, transmitted to the Secretary-General an aide-memoire endorsed that day by the group. The group found the Secretary-General's report acceptable on the whole as a starting-point for more detailed discussion in the General Committee. It submitted suggestions on the organization of work of the Main Committees, documentation, planning of meetings, and budgetary and financial questions.

The attention of the Economic and Social Council was drawn to the Secretary-General's report by a Secretariat note of 12 July circulating to the Council, to facilitate consideration, a preliminary list of Assembly agenda items presumably to be dealt with at its forthcoming session by the Second (Economic and Financial) and Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committees, two of the three Main Committees- the other being the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Commit tee-noted in the Secretary-General's report as having the heaviest workload.

On 3 August 1979, on an oral proposal by its President, the Council adopted, without vote, decision 1979/88, by which it took note with

5 See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 610, resolution 2837(XXVI).

appreciation of the Secretary-General's report and confirmed that, in accordance with his wishes, the report had been duly taken into account; the Council would be guided by the action that the Assembly might take on the matter. (See also p. 518.)

The Secretary-General's report was considered in depth by the General Committee at the Assembly's 1979 regular session. On the basis of that Committee's recommendations, the Assembly adopted without vote decision 34/401, comprising six sections which incorporated the Committee's proposals to rationalize the Assembly's procedures and the organization of its work.

Section I, on the organization of the session, was approved by the General Committee on 19 September and adopted by the Assembly on 21 September. It dealt with improving the work of the General Committee, a time schedule for meetings, allocating most agenda items to Main Committees for discussion, refraining from congratulatory expressions for speeches in the general debate, limitations on explanations of vote, rights of reply, use of the rostrum, timely submission and consideration of budgetary and financial documents-including a mandatory deadline of 1 December for submission to the Fifth Committee of draft resolutions with financial implications —conciseness of Main Committees' reports, restricting secret ballots and dispensing with representatives' concluding statements.

Sections II, III, IV and V, on the work of the Main Committees, documentation, resolutions and planning of meetings, respectively, were approved by the General Committee on 24 October and 28 November and adopted by the Assembly on 25 October and 29 November, containing the following guidelines.

Main Committee work could be improved if regional groups agreed at each session on chairmanship distribution for the following session, officers more often conducted informal negotiations to reach agreement on issues, speaking time was limited, and more meetings were held earlier in the session.

Subsidiary organs should be required to complete their work by 1 September and their reports should be available by the opening of the Assembly session, reports should not contain previously distributed documents or annex summary records, those not requiring a decision should not be debated nor resolutions adopted on them unless requested by the Secretary-General or organ concerned, publication priority should be given to reports of the Assembly's principal and subsidiary organs and to draft resolutions and amendments, and States should refrain from requesting circulation of communications as Assembly documents.

Subsidiary organs should submit draft resolutions, and resolutions should not call for separate agenda items under which to discuss them.

The Committee on Conferences should be authorized to play a more effective role in planning meetings and using facilities, and Assembly organs should not meet at United Nations Headquarters, New York, during regular Assembly sessions.

By section VI, approved by the General Committee on 11 December and adopted by the Assembly the following day, the Assembly appointed the members of an Ad Hoc Committee on Subsidiary Organs, under the chairmanship of the current President of the Assembly, to review the question of the continuation of subsidiary organs and to make recommendations thereon, by consensus, to the 1980 regular session. The Assembly should also consider a moratorium for a fixed period on the establishment of new subsidiaries.

Several of these decisions were implemented in the course of the 1979 regular session; the extent of implementation of the others was to be assessed at the 1980 regular session.

(See also pp. 1213 and 1216.)

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meeting 40.

A/34/320. Report of Secretary-General.
E/I 979/L.43. Assistance by Economic and Social Council to organization of work of General Assembly. Note by Secretariat.

Decision 1979/88, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 3 August 1979, the Council took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly" and confirmed that, in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary-General, that report had been duly taken into account by the Council at its

second regular session of 1979; the Council would be guided by the action that the General Assembly might take on the matter

General Assembly — 34th session General Committee, meetings 1, 4, 7, 8. Plenary meetings 4, 46, 82, 99.

A/BUR/34/1 (Part I). Organization of 34th regular session 01 General Assembly, adoption of agenda and allocation 01 items. Memorandum by Secretary-General, paras. 4-20: recommendations, approved without vote by General Committee on 19 September 1979, meeting 1, as follows: paras. 4-7; para. 8, as orally amended by Singapore; paras. 9-19; and para. 20, as orally amended by General Committee Chairman.

A/BUR/34/2. Note by Secretary-General, paras. 5 (a)-(f), 6 (a)-(d) and 7-11: recommendations, approved without vote by General Committee on 24 October 1979, meeting 4, as follows: para. 5 (a), as orally amended by General Committee Chairman; paras. 5 (b), (c) and (e); paras. 6 (c)and (d); para. 7, as orally amended by Byelorussian SSR and by General Committee Chairman; and paras. 10 and 11.

A/BUR/34/3. Note by Secretary-General, paras. 5 (d) and (f), 6 (a) and (b), 8 and 9: recommendations, approved by General Committee on 28 November 1979, meeting 7, as follows: paras. 5 (d) and (f), as orally revised by General Committee Chairman, by consensus; paras. 6 (a) and (b), endorsed without objection; and paras. 8 and 9, as orally amended by General Committee Chairman, endorsed without objection; and paras. 13 (a) and (b), as orally revised by General Committee Chairman, approved without vote by General Committee on 11 December 1979, meeting 8.

A/34/250. First report of General Committee, Chapter II, paras. 2-16: recommendations.

A/34/250/Add.2. Third report of General Committee, Chapter II, para. 3: recommendations.

A/34/250/Add.5. Sixth report of General Committee, para. 2: recommendations.

A/34/250/Add.6. Seventh report of General Committee, Chapter II, para. 4: recommendations.

A/34/365. Letter of 9 July from Mexico. (Annex: Aidemémoire, endorsed by Latin American group at United Nations, on report of Secretary-General, A/34/320.)

Decision 34/401, as recommended by General Committee, A/34/250 and Add.2, 5, 6, adopted without vote by Assembly, as follows: recommendations (paras. 2-6, 8 and 10-16) in A/34/250, on 21 September, meeting 4; recommendations in A/34/250/Add.2, on 25 October, meeting 46; recommendations in A/34/250/Add.5, on 29 November, meeting 82; and recommendations in A/34/250/Add.6, on 12 December 1979, meeting 99.

At its 4th, 46th, 82nd and 99th plenary meetings, on 21 September, 25 October, 29 November and 12 December 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first, third, sixth and seventh reports, adopted the following provisions concerning the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the Assembly:

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

A. General Committee

- The General Committee should, at the outset of each session, consider how the work of the session can best be rationalized.
- 2. The General Committee should also meet periodically throughout the session to review the progress of work and to make recommendations to the General Assembly on the general programme of the session and on measures aimed at improving its work.

B. Schedule of meetings

3. Both plenary and committee meetings should begin at 10:30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and, in order to expedite the work of the General Assembly, all meetings should begin promptly at the scheduled time.

C. Allocation of items

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

D. General debate

5. Out of consideration for the other speakers and in order to preserve the dignity of the general debate, delega-

tions should refrain from expressing their congratulations in the General Assembly Hall after a speech has been delivered.

E. Explanations of vote

6. Explanations of vote should be limited to 10 minutes.

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

F. Right of reply

- 8. Delegations should exercise their right of reply at the end of the day whenever two meetings have been scheduled for that day and whenever such meetings are devoted to the consideration of the same item.
- 9. The number of interventions in the exercise of the right of reply for any delegation at a given meeting should be limited to two per item.
- 10. The first intervention in the exercise of the right of reply for any delegation on any item at a given meeting should be limited to 10 minutes and the second intervention should be limited to five minutes.

G. Non-utilization of the rostrum

11. Explanations of vote, interventions in the exercise of the right of reply and procedural motions should be made by delegations from their seats.

H. Budgetary and financial questions

12. It is imperative that Main Committees should allow sufficient time for the preparation of the estimate of expenditures by the Secretariat and for its consideration by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee and that they should take this requirement into account when they adopt their programme of work.

13. Furthermore:

- (a) A mandatory deadline, not later than 1 December, should be established for the submission to the Fifth Committee of all draft resolutions with financial implications;
- (b) The Fifth Committee should, as a general practice, consider accepting without debate the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the financial implications of draft resolutions up to a prescribed limit, namely, \$25,000 on any one item;
- (c) Firm deadlines should be set for the early submission of the reports of subsidiary bodies which require consideration by the Fifth Committee;
- (d) A minimum period of 48 hours should be allowed between the submission and the voting of a proposal involving expenditure in order to allow the Secretary-General to prepare and present the related statement of administrative and financial implications.

I. Reports of the Main Committees

- 14. Reports of the Main Committees should be as concise as possible and, save in exceptional cases, should not contain a summary of the debates.
- 15. The practice of dealing in plenary meeting with reports of the Second Committee whereby it is stated that the positions of delegations regarding draft resolutions recommended by the Second Committee have been made clear in the Committee and are reflected in the relevant official records should be extended to reports of other committees.

J. Balloting procedure

16. The practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponds to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the President and Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requests a vote on a given election.

K. Concluding statements

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

II. WORK OF THE MAIN COMMITTEES

- 18. Before the conclusion of a session. of the General Assembly, regional groups should agree on the distribution of chairmanships among them for the following session.
- 19. Candidates for the chairmanships of the Main Committees should be nominated as soon as possible.
- 20. It is strongly recommended that nominees for the chairmanships of the Main Committees should have experience in the work of the General Assembly.
- 21. During sessions, the Chairmen or other officers of the Main Committees should be entrusted by their Committees, whenever appropriate, with the conduct of informal negotiations aimed at reaching agreement on specific issues.
- 22. Chairmen of Main Committees should fully exercise their authority under rule 106 of the rules of procedure and, in particular, propose more frequently the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers or of the number of times each representative may speak on any given item.
- 23. The Main Committees which require the largest number of meetings should be encouraged to hold more meetings early in the session in order to ensure a better distribution of meetings over the whole session.

III. DOCUMENTATION

- 24. Subsidiary organs should be required to complete their work at the latest by 1 September, so that their reports may be available in all the working languages in time for consideration by the opening of the session of the General Assembly, and the Committee on Conferences should take this provision fully into account.
- 25. No reports should contain a compilation of other previous documents.
- 26. Subsidiary organs should not annex to their reports summary records of their meetings or other material which were already distributed to all Member States.
- 27. The General Assembly should review periodically the need for summary records of its subsidiary organs.
- 28. The General Assembly, including its Main Committees, should merely take note of those reports of the Secretary-General or subsidiary organs which do not require a decision by the Assembly and should neither debate nor adopt resolutions on them, unless specifically requested to do so by the Secretary-General or the organ concerned.
- 29. The publication of reports of the principal organs and of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly and of draft resolutions and amendments should be given priority over that of any individual communications received from Member States.
- 30. Member States should refrain, to the extent possible, from requesting the circulation of any individual communica-

tions as documents of the General Assembly and in lieu thereof, where circulation of such documents is desired should, as far as possible, request such circulation under the cover of a note verbale in the official languages in which they submit them.

IV. RESOLUTIONS

- 31. Subsidiary organs reporting to the General Assembly should make every effort to submit draft resolutions in order to facilitate the consideration of the items.
- 32. Whenever possible, resolutions requesting the discussion of a question at a subsequent session should not call for the inclusion of a separate new item and such discussion should be held under the item under which the resolution was adopted.

V. PLANNING OF MEETINGS

- 33. The Committee on Conferences should be authorized to play a more effective role in the planning of meetings are in the use of conference facilities.
- 34. No subsidiary organ of the General Assembly should be permitted to meet at United Nations Headquarters during regular session of the Assembly, unless explicitly authorized by the Assembly.

VI. SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- 35. The General Assembly appoints the following States as members of an Ad Hoc Committee on Subsidiary Organ under the chairmanship of the President of the thirty-four session of the Assembly, to review the question of the continuation of subsidiary organs with a view to making recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, on the understanding that the Committee will work on the basis of consensus:
- (a) Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Guyana, Iceland, Lesotho, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Yemen;
 - (b) India (as Chairman of the Group of 77);
- (c) Cuba (as Chairman of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries);
- (d) States holding the chairmanship of the region groups.
- 36. The General Assembly requests the Secretary General to extend the full co-operation of the Secretariat the Ad Hoc Committee in the performance of its task.
- 37. A moratorium for a fixed period on the establishment of additional subsidiary organs should be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Observer status in the General Assembly for the Council of Arab Economic Unity

By a letter dated 12 October 1979, the representatives of Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen requested the inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly's current session of an item

entitled "Observer status for the Council of Arab Economic Unity in the General Assembly."

An explanatory memorandum annexed to the letter noted that the 12-member Council ha been established under the terms of an agreement between members of the League of Arab States which had entered into force in 1964.

was an autonomous legal entity with a secretariat at Amman, Jordan, established to facilitate freedom of movement of persons, capital and goods, liberalize trade through an Arab Common Market, and co-ordinate Arab policies in fields such as agriculture, industry, trade, labour and social legislation, and Arab monetary and fiscal policies. It had obtained ob-

server status with the Economic and Social Council in 1975.6

On 24 October, the General Committee decided to defer temporarily consideration of the request. No further action was taken on the matter during 1979.

6 See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 742, decision 109(LIX) of 23 July 1975.

Documentary references

General Assembly — 34th session General Committee, meeting 4.

A/34/244. Letter of 12 October from Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania,

Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates and Yemen (request for inclusion in agenda of additional item entitled "Observer status for the Council of Arab Economic Unity in the General Assembly").

A/34/250/Add.2. Third report of General Committee, para. 5.

Chapter XVI

Address by Pope John Paul II to the General Assembly

On 2 October 1979, His Holiness Pope John Paul II addressed a plenary meeting of the thirty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly. Pope John Paul spoke at the invitation of the Secretary-General; he was welcomed to the meeting by the President of the Assembly and the Secretary-General.

The following is the full text of his address.

I desire to express my gratitude to the General Assembly of the United Nations, which I am permitted today to participate in and to address. My thanks go in the first place to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Kurt Waldheim. Last autumn, soon after my election to the Chair of Saint Peter, he invited me to make this visit, and he renewed his invitation in the course of our meeting in Rome last May. From the first moment, I felt greatly honoured and deeply obliged. And today, before this distinguished Assembly, I also thank you, Mr. President, who have so kindly welcomed me and invited me to speak.

The formal reason for my intervention today is, without any question, the special bond of cooperation that links the Apostolic See with the United Nations, as is shown by the presence of the Holy See's Permanent Observer to this Organization. The existence of this bond, which is held in high esteem by the Holy See, rests on the sovereignty with which the Apostolic See has been endowed for many centuries. The territorial extent of that sovereignty is limited to the small State of Vatican City, but the sovereignty itself

is warranted by the need of the papacy to exercise its mission in full freedom, and to be able to deal with any interlocutor, whether a Government or an international organization, without dependence on other sovereignties. Of course, the nature and aims of the spiritual mission of the Apostolic See and the Church make their participation in the tasks and activities of the United Nations very different from that of the States, which are communities in the political and temporal sense.

Besides attaching great importance to its collaboration with the United Nations, the Apostolic See has always, since the foundation of your Organization, expressed its esteem and its agreement with the historic significance of this supreme forum for the international life of humanity today. It also never ceases to support your Organization's functions and initiatives, which are aimed at peaceful coexistence and collaboration between nations. There are many proofs of this. In the more than 30 years of the existence of the United Nations, it has received much attention in papal messages and encyclicals, in documents of the Catholic episcopate, and likewise in the Second Vatican Council. Pope John XXIII and Pope Paul VI looked with confidence on your important institution as an eloquent and promising sign of our times. He who is now addressing you has, since the first months of his pontificate, several times expressed the same confidence and conviction as his predecessors.

This confidence and conviction on the part of the Apostolic See is the result, as I have said, not of merely political reasons but of the religious and moral character of the mission of the Roman Catholic Church. As a universal community embracing faithful belonging to almost all countries and continents, nations, peoples, races, languages and cultures, the Church is deeply interested in the existence and activity of the Organization whose very name tells us that it unites and associates nations and States. It unites and associates: it does not divide and oppose. It seeks out the ways for understanding and peaceful collaboration, and endeavours with the means at its disposal and the methods in its power to exclude war, division and mutual destruction within the great family of humanity today.

This is the real reason, the essential reason, for my presence among you, and I wish to thank this distinguished Assembly for giving consideration to this reason, which can make my presence among you in some way useful. It is certainly a highly significant fact that among the representatives of the States, whose raison d'être is the sovereignty of powers linked with territory and people, there is also today the representative of the Apostolic See and the Catholic Church. This Church is the Church of Jesus Christ, who declared before the tribunal of the Roman judge Pilate that he was a king, but with a kingdom not of this world (cf. John 18:36-37). When he was then asked about the reason for the existence of his kingdom among men, he explained: "For this I was born, and for this I have come into the world, to bear witness to the truth" (John 18:37). Here, before the representatives of the States, I wish not only to thank you but also to offer my special congratulations, since the invitation extended to the Pope to speak in your Assembly shows that the United Nations accepts and respects the religious and moral dimension of those human problems that the Church attends to, in view of the message of truth and love that it is her duty to bring to the world. The questions that concern your functions and receive your attention-as is indicated by the vast organic complex of institutions and activities that are part of or collaborate with the United Nations, especially in the fields of culture, health, food, labour, and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy-certainly make it essential for us to meet in the name of man in his wholeness, in all the fullness and manifold riches of his spiritual and material existence, as I have stated in my encyclical Redemptor Hominis, the first of my pontificate.

Now, availing myself of the solemn occasion of my meeting with the representatives of the nations of the earth, I wish above all to send my greetings to all the men and women living on this planet. To every man and every woman, without any exception whatever. Every human

being living on earth is a member of a civil society, of a nation, many of them represented here. Each one of you, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, represents a particular State, system and political structure, but what you represent above all are individual human beings; you are also representatives of men and women, of practically all the people of the world, individual men and women, communities and peoples who are living the present phase of their own history and who are also part of the history of humanity as whole, each of them a subject endowed with dignity as a human person, with his or her own culture, experiences and aspirations, tensions and sufferings, and legitimate expectations. That relationship is what provides the reason for all political activity, whether national or international, for in the final analysis this activity comes from man, is exercised by man and is for man. And if political activity is cut off from this fundamental relationship and finality, if it becomes in a way its own end, it loses much of its reason to exist. Even more, it can also give rise to a specific alienation; it can become extraneous to man; can come to contradict humanity itself. In reality, what justifies the existence of any political activity is service to man, concerned and responsible attention to the essential problems and duties of his earthly existence in its social dimension and significance, on which also the good of each person depends.

I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to excuse me for speaking of questions that are certainly self evident for you. But it does not seem pointless to speak of them, since the most frequent pitfall for human activities is the possibility of losing sight while performing them, of the clearest truths, the most elementary principles.

I would like to express the wish that, in vie of its universal character, the United Nations will never cease to be the forum, the high tribute from which all man's problems are appraised in truth and justice. It was in the name of this inspiration it was through this historic stimulus, that on 2 June 1945, towards the end of the terrible Second World War, the Charter of the United Nations was signed and on the following 2 October your Organization began its life. Soon after, on 10 December 1948, came its fundamental document, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the rights of the human being as a concrete individual and of the human being in his universal value. This document is a milestone of the long and difficult path of the human race. The progress of humanity must be measured not only by the progress of science and technology, which shows man's uniqueness with regard to nature but also and chiefly by the primacy given to spiritual values and by the progress of moral life. In this field

is manifested the full dominion of reason, through truth, in the behaviour of the individual and society, and also the control of reason over nature; and thus human conscience quietly triumphs, as was expressed in the ancient saying: "Genus humanum arte et ratione vivit."

It was when technology was being directed in its one-sided progress towards goals of war, hegemony and conquest, so that man might kill man and nation destroy nation by depriving it of its liberty and the right to exist—and I still have before my mind the image of the Second World War in Europe, which began forty years ago on 1 September 1939 with the invasion of Poland and ended on 9 May 1945—it was precisely then that the United Nations arose. And three years later the document appeared which, as I have said, must be considered a real milestone on the path of the moral progress of humanity-the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Governments and States of the world have understood that, if they are not to attack and destroy each other, they must unite. The real way, the fundamental way to this is through each human being, through the definition and recognition of and respect for the inalienable rights of individuals and of the communities of peoples.

Today, forty years after the outbreak of the Second World War, I wish to recall the whole of the experiences by the individuals and nations that were sustained by a generation that is largely still alive. I had occasion not long ago to reflect again on some of those experiences, in one of the places that are most distressing and overflowing with contempt for man and his fundarights—the extermination camp Oswiecim (Auschwitz), which I visited during my pilgrimage to Poland last June. This infamous place is unfortunately only one of the many scattered over the continent of Europe. But the memory of even one should be a warning sign on the path of humanity today, in order that every kind of concentration camp anywhere on earth may once and for all be done away with. And everything that recalls those horrible experiences should also disappear for ever from the lives of nations and States, everything that is a continuation of those experiences under different forms, namely the various kinds of torture and oppression, either physical or moral, carried out under any system, in any land; this phenomenon is all the more distressing if it occurs under the pretext of internal "security" or the need to preserve an apparent peace.

You will forgive me, ladies and gentlemen, for evoking this memory. But I would be untrue to the history of this century, I would be dishonest with regard to the great cause of man, which we all wish to serve, if I should keep silent, I who

come from the country on whose living body Oswiecim was at one time constructed. But my purpose in evoking this memory is above all to show what painful experiences and sufferings by millions of people gave rise to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which has been placed as the basic inspiration and cornerstone of the United Nations. This Declaration was paid for by millions of our brothers and sisters at the cost of their suffering and sacrifice, brought about by the brutalization that darkened and made insensitive the human consciences of their oppressors and of those who carried out a real genocide. This price cannot have been paid in vain! The Universal Declaration of Human Rights-with its train of many declarations and conventions on highly important aspects of human rights, in favour of children, of women, of equality between races, and especially the two international covenants on economic, social and cultural rights and on civil and political rightsmust remain the basic value in the United Nations with which the consciences of its members must be confronted and from which they must draw continual inspiration. If the truths and principles contained in this document were to be forgotten or ignored and were thus to lose the genuine self-evidence that distinguished them at the time they were brought painfully to birth, then the noble purpose of the United Nations could be faced with the threat of a new destruction. This is what would happen if the simple yet powerful eloquence of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were decisively subjugated by what is wrongly called political interest, but often really means no more than one-sided gain and advantage to the detriment of others, or a thirst for power regardless of the needs of others-everything which by its nature is opposed to the spirit of the Declaration. "Political interest" understood in this sense, if you will pardon me, ladies and gentlemen, dishonours the noble and difficult mission of your service for the good of your countries and of all humanity.

Fourteen years ago my great predecessor Pope Paul VI spoke from this podium. He spoke memorable words, which I desire to repeat today: "No more war, war never again! Never one against the other," or even "one above the other," but always, on every occasion, "with each other."

Paul VI was a tireless servant of the cause of peace. I wish to follow him with all my strength and continue his service. The Catholic Church in every place on earth proclaims a message of peace, prays for peace, educates for peace. This purpose is also shared by the representatives and followers of other Churches and Communities and

of other religions of the world, and they have pledged themselves to it. In union with efforts by all people of good will, this work is certainly bearing fruit. Nevertheless, we are continually troubled by the armed conflicts that break out from time to time. How grateful we are to the Lord when a direct intervention succeeds in avoiding such a conflict, as in the case of the tension that last year threatened Argentina and Chile.

It is my fervent hope that a solution also to the Middle East crises may draw nearer. While being prepared to recognize the value of any concrete step or attempt made to settle the conflict, I want to recall that it would have no value if it did not truly represent the "first stone" of a general over-all peace in the area, a peace that, being necessarily based on equitable recognition of the rights of all, cannot fail to include the consideration and just settlement of the Palestinian question. Connected with this question is that of the tranquillity, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon within the formula that has made it an example of peaceful and mutually fruitful coexistence between distinct communities, a formula that I hope will, in the common interest, be maintained, with the adjustments required by the developments of the situation. I also hope for a special statute that, under international guarantees— as my predecessor Paul VI indicated-would respect the particular nature of Jerusalem, a heritage sacred to the veneration of millions of believers of the three great monotheistic religions, Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

We are troubled also by reports of the development of weaponry exceeding in quality and size the means of war and destruction ever known before. In this field also we applaud the decisions and agreements aimed at reducing the arms race. Nevertheless, the life of humanity today is seriously endangered by the threat of destruction and by the risk arising even from accepting certain "tranquillizing" reports. And the resistance to actual concrete proposals of real disarmament, such as those called for by this Assembly in a special session last year, shows that together with the will for peace that all profess and that most desire there is also in existence-perhaps in latent or conditional form but none the less real—the contrary and the negation of this will. The continual preparations for war demonstrated by the production of ever more numerous, powerful and sophisticated weapons in various countries show that there is a desire to be ready for war, and being ready means being able to start it; it also means taking the risk that sometime, somewhere, somehow, someone can set in motion the terrible mechanism of general destruction.

It is therefore necessary to make a continuing and even more energetic effort to do away with the very possibility of provoking war, and to make such catastrophes impossible by influencing the attitudes and convictions, the very intentions and aspirations of Governments and peoples. This duty, kept constantly in mind by the United Nations and each of its institutions, must also be a duty for every society, every regime, every Government. This task is certainly served by initiatives aimed at international co-operation for the fostering of development. As Paul VI said at the end of his encyclical Populorum Progressio, "If the new name for peace is development, who would not wish to labour for it with all his powers?" However, this task must also be served by constant reflection and activity aimed at discovering the very roots of hatred, destructiveness and contempt—the roots of everything that produces the temptation to war, not so much in the hearts of nations as in the inner determination of the systems that decide the history of whole societies. In this titanic labour of building up the peaceful future of our planet, the United Nations has undoubtedly a key function and guiding role, for which it must refer to the just ideals contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. For this Declaration has struck a real blow against the many deep roots of war, since the spirit of war, in its basic primordial meaning, springs up and grows to maturity where the inalienable rights of man are violated.

This is a new and deeply relevant vision of the cause of peace, one that goes deeper and is more radical. It is a vision that sees the genesis, and in a sense the substance, of war in the more complex forms emanating from injustice viewed in all its various aspects: this injustice first attacks human rights and thereby destroys the organic unity of the social order and it then affects the whole system of international relations. Within the Church's doctrine, the encyclical Pacem in Terris by John XXIII provides in synthetic form a view of this matter that is very close to the ideological foundation of the United Nations. This must therefore form the basis to which one must loyally and perseveringly adhere in order to establish true "peace on earth."

By applying this criterion we must diligently examine which principal tensions in connexion with the inalienable rights of man can weaken the construction of this peace which we all desire so ardently and which is the essential goal of the efforts of the United Nations. It is not easy, but it must be done. Anyone who undertakes it must take up a totally objective position and be guided by sincerity, readiness to acknowledge one's prejudices and mistakes and readiness even to renounce one's own particular interests!

including political interests. Peace is something greater and more important than any of these interests. It is by sacrificing these interests for the sake of peace that we serve them best. After all, in whose "political interest" can it ever be to have another war?

Every analysis must necessarily start from the premise that—although each person lives in a particular concrete social and historical context—every human being is endowed with a dignity that must never be lessened, impaired or destroyed but must instead be respected and safeguarded, if peace is really to be built up.

In a movement that one hopes will be progressive and continuous, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the other international and national juridical instruments are endeavouring to create general awareness of the dignity of the human being, and to define at least some of the inalienable rights of man. Permit me to enumerate some of the most important human rights that are universally recognized: the right to life, liberty and security of person; the right to food, clothing, housing, sufficient health care, rest and leisure; the right to freedom of expression, education and culture; the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and the right to manifest one's religion either individually or in community, in public or in private; the right to choose a state of life, to found a family and to enjoy all conditions necessary for family life; the right to property and work, to adequate working conditions and a just wage; the right of assembly and association; the right to freedom of movement, to internal and external migration; the right to nationality and residence; the right to political participation and the right to participate in the free choice of the political system of the people to which one belongs. All these human rights taken together are in keeping with the substance of the dignity of the human being, understood in his entirety, not as reduced to one dimension only. These rights concern the satisfaction of man's essential needs, the exercise of his freedoms, and his relationships with others; but always and everywhere they concern man, they concern man's full human dimension.

Man lives at the same time both in the world of material values and in that of spiritual values. For the individual living and hoping man, his needs, freedoms and relationships with others never concern one sphere of values alone, but belong to both. Material and spiritual realities may be viewed separately in order to understand better that in the concrete human being they are inseparable, and to see that any threat to human rights, whether in the field of material realities or in that of spiritual realities, is equally dangerous for peace, since in every instance it concerns man in his entirety. Permit me, distinguished

ladies and gentlemen, to recall a constant rule of the history of humanity, a rule that is implicitly contained in all that I have already stated with regard to integral development and human rights. The rule is based on the relationship between spiritual values and material or economic values. In this relationship, it is the spiritual values that are pre-eminent, both on account of the nature of these values and also for reasons concerning the good of man. The pre-eminence of the values of the spirit defines the proper sense of earthly material goods and the way to use them. This pre-eminence is therefore at the basis of a just peace. It is also a contributing factor to ensuring that material development, technical development and the development of civilization are at the service of what constitutes man. This means enabling man to have full access to truth, to moral development, and to the complete possibility of enjoying the goods of culture which he has inherited, and of increasing them by his own creativity. It is easy to see that material goods do not have unlimited capacity for satisfying the needs of man: they are not in themselves easily distributed and, in the relationship between those who possess and enjoy them and those who are without them, they give rise to tension, dissension and division that will often even turn into open conflict. Spiritual goods, on the other hand, are open to unlimited enjoyment by many at the same time, without diminution of the goods themselves. Indeed, the more people share in such goods, the more they are enjoyed and drawn upon, the more then do those goods show their indestructible and immortal worth. This truth is confirmed, for example, by the works of creativity-I mean by the works of thought, poetry, music, and the figurative arts, fruits of man's spirit.

A critical analysis of our modern civilization shows that in the last hundred years it has contributed as never before to the development of material goods, but that it has also given rise, both in theory and still more in practice, to a series of attitudes in which sensitivity to the spiritual dimension of human existence is diminished to a greater or less extent, as a result of certain premises which reduce the meaning of human life chiefly to the many different material and economic factors—I mean to the demands of production, the market, consumption, the accumulation of riches or of the growing bureaucracy with which an attempt is made to regulate these very processes. Is this not the result of having subordinated man to one single conception and sphere of values?

What is the link between these reflections and the cause of peace and war? Since, as I have already stated, material goods by their very nature provoke conditionings and divisions, the struggle to obtain these goods becomes inevitable in the history of humanity. If we cultivate this one-sided subordination of man to material goods alone, we shall be incapable of overcoming this state of need. We shall be able to attenuate it and avoid it in particular cases, but we shall not succeed in eliminating it systematically and radically, unless we emphasize more and pay greater honour, before everyone's eyes, in the sight of every society, to the second dimension of the goods of man: the dimension that does not divide people but puts them into communication with each other, associates them and unites them.

I consider that the famous opening words of the Charter of the United Nations, in which "the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" solemnly reaffirmed "faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small," are meant to stress this dimension.

Indeed, the fight against incipient wars cannot be carried out on a merely superficial level, by treating the symptoms. It must be done in a radical way, by attacking the causes. The reason I have called attention to the dimension constituted by spiritual realities is my concern for the cause of peace, peace which is built up by men and women uniting around what is most fully and profoundly human, around what raises them above the world about them and determines their indestructible grandeur-indestructible in spite of the death to which everyone on earth is subject. I would like to add that the Catholic Church and, I think I can say, the whole of Christianity sees in this very domain its own particular task. The Second Vatican Council helped to establish what the Christian faith has in common with the various non-Christian religions in this aspiration. The Church is therefore grateful to all who show respect and good will with regard to this mission of hers and do not impede it or make it difficult. An analysis of the history of mankind, especially at its present stage, shows how important is the duty of revealing more fully the range of the goods that are linked with the spiritual dimension of human existence. It shows how important this task is for building peace and how serious is any threat to human rights. Any violation of them, even in a "peace situation," is a form of warfare against humanity.

It seems that in the modern world there are two main threats. Both concern human rights in the field of international relations and human rights within the individual States or societies.

The first of these systematic threats against human rights is linked in an over-all sense with the distribution of material goods. This distribution is

frequently unjust both within individual societies and on the planet as a whole. Everyone knows that these goods are given to man not only as nature's bounty: they are enjoyed by him chiefly as the fruit of his many activities, ranging from the simplest manual and physical labour to the most complicated forms of industrial production, and to the highly qualified and specialized research and study. Various forms of inequality in the possession of material goods, and in the enjoyment of them, can often be explained by different historical and cultural causes and circumstances. But, while these circumstances can diminish the moral responsibility of people today, they do not prevent the situations of inequality from being marked by injustice and social injury.

People must become aware that economic tensions within countries and in the relationship between States and even between entire continents contain within themselves substantial elements that restrict or violate human rights. Such elements are the exploitation of labour and many other abuses that affect the dignity of the human person. It follows that the fundamental criterion for comparing social, economic and political systems is not, and cannot be, the criterion of hegemony and imperialism: it can be, and indeed it must be, the humanistic criterion, namely the measure in which each system is really capable of reducing, restraining and eliminating as far as possible the various forms of exploitations of man and of ensuring for him, through work, not only the just distribution of the indispensable material goods, but also a participation, in keeping with his dignity, in the whole process of production and in the social life that grows up around that process. Let us not forget that, although man depends on the resources of the mterial world for his life, he cannot be their slave but he must be the master. The words of the book of Genesis, "Fill the earth and subdue it (Gen. 1:28), are in a sense a primary and essential directive in the field of economy and of labour policy.

Humanity as a whole, and the individual nations, have certainly made remarkable progress in this field during the last hundred years. But it is a field in which there is never any lack of systematic threats and violations of human rights. Disturbing factors are frequently present in the form of the frightful disparities between excessively rich individuals and groups on the one hand, and on the other hand the majority made up of the poor or indeed of the destitute, who lack food and opportunities for work and education, and are in great numbers condemned to hunger and disease. And concern is also caused at times by the radical separation of work from property by man's indifference to the production enter-

prise to which he is linked only by a work obligation, without feeling that he is working for a good that will be his or for himself.

It is no secret that the abyss separating the minority of the excessively rich from the multitude of the destitute is a very grave symptom in the life of any society. This must also be said with even greater insistence with regard to the abyss separating countries and regions of the earth. Surely the only way to overcome this serious disparity between areas of satiety and areas of hunger and depression is through co-ordinated co-operation by all countries. This requires above all else a unity inspired by an authentic perspective of peace. Everything will depend on whether these differences and contrasts in the sphere of the "possession" of goods will be systematically reduced through truly effective means, on whether the belts of hunger, malnutrition, destitution, underdevelopment, disease and illiteracy will disappear from the economic map of the earth, and on whether peaceful cooperation will avoid imposing conditions of exploitation and economic or political dependence, which would only be a form of neocolonialism.

I would now like to draw attention to a second systematic threat to man in his alienable rights in the modern world, a threat which constitutes no less a danger than the first to the cause of peace. I refer to the various forms of injustice in the field of the spirit.

Man can indeed be wounded in his inner relationship with truth, in his conscience, in his most personal belief, in his view of the world, in his religious faith, and in the sphere of what are known as civil liberties. Decisive for these last is equality of rights without discrimination on grounds of origin, race, sex, nationality, religion, political convictions and the like. Equality of rights means the exclusion of the various forms of privilege for some and discrimination against others, whether they are people born in the same country or people from different backgrounds of history, nationality, race and ideology. For centuries the thrust of civilization has been in one direction: that of giving the life of individual political societies a form in which there can be fully safeguarded the objective rights of the spirit, of human conscience and of human creativity, including man's relationship with God. Yet in spite of this we still see in this field recurring threats and violations, often with no possibility of appealing to a higher authority or of obtaining an effective remedy.

Besides the acceptance of legal formulas safeguarding the principle of the freedom of the human spirit, such as freedom of thought and expression, religious freedom, and freedom of conscience, structures of social life often exist in which the practical exercise of these freedoms condemns man, in fact if not formally, to become a second-class or third-class citizen, to see compromised his chances of social advancement, his professional career or his access to certain posts of responsibility, and to lose even the possibility of educating his children freely. It is a question of the highest importance that in internal social life, as well as in international life, all human beings in every nation and country should be able to enjoy effectively their full rights under any political regime or system.

Only the safeguarding of this real completeness of rights for every human being without discrimination can ensure peace at its very roots.

With regard to religious freedom, which I, as Pope, am bound to have particularly at heart, precisely with a view to safeguarding peace, I would like to repeat here, as a contribution to respect for man's spiritual dimension, some principles contained in the Second Vatican Council's Declaration Dignitatis Humanae: "In accordance with their dignity, all human beings, because they are persons, that is, beings endowed with reason and free will and therefore bearing personal responsibility, are both impelled by their nature and bound by a moral obligation to seek the truth, especially religious truth. They are also bound to adhere to the truth once they come to know it and to direct their whole lives in accordance with its demands" (Dignitatis Humanae, 2).

"The practice of religion of its very nature consists primarily of those voluntary and free internal acts by which a human being directly sets his course towards God. No merely human power can either command or prohibit acts of this kind. But man's social nature itself requires that he give external expression to his internal acts of religion, that he communicate with others in religious matters and that he profess his religion in community" (Dignitatis Humanae, 3).

These words touch the very substance of the question. They also show how even the confrontation between the religious view of the world and the agnostic or even atheistic view, which is one of the "signs of the times" of the present age, could preserve honest and respectful human dimensions without violating the essential rights of conscience of any man or woman living on earth.

Respect for the dignity of the human person would seem to demand that, when the exact tenor of the exercise of religious freedom is being discussed or determined with a view to national laws or international conventions, the institutions that are by their nature at the service of religion should also be brought in. If this participation is omitted, there is a danger of imposing, in so intimate a field of man's life, rules or

restrictions that are opposed to his true religious needs.

The United Nations has proclaimed 1979 the Year of the Child. In the presence of the representatives of so many nations of the world gathered here, I wish to express the joy that we all find in children, the springtime of life, the anticipation of the future history of each of our present earthly homelands. No country on earth, no political system can think of its own future otherwise than through the image of these new generations that will receive from their parents the manifold heritage of values, duties and aspirations of the nation to which they belong and of the whole human family. Concern for the child, even before birth, from the first moment of conception and then throughout the years of infancy and youth, is the primary and fundamental test of the relationship of one human being to another.

And so, what better wish can I express for every nation and the whole of mankind, and for all the children of the world than a better future in which respect for human rights will become a complete reality throughout the third millennium, which is drawing near.

But in this perspective we must ask ourselves whether there will continue to accumulate over the heads of this new generation of children the threat of common extermination for which the means are in the hands of the modern States, especially the major world powers. Are the children to receive the arms race from us as a necessary inheritance? How are we to explain this unbridled race?

The ancients said: Si vis pacem, para bellum. But can our age still really believe that the breathtaking spiral of armaments is at the service of world peace? In alleging the threat of a potential enemy, is it really not rather the intention to keep for oneself a means of threat, in order to get the upper hand with the aid of one's own arsenal of destruction? Here too it is the human dimension of peace that tends to vanish in favour of ever new possible forms of imperialism.

It must be our solemn wish here for our children, for the children of all the nations on earth, that this point will never be reached. And for that reason I do not cease to pray to God each day so that in His mercy He may save us from so terrible a day.

At the close of this address, I wish to express once more before all the high representatives of the States who are present a word of esteem and deep love for all the peoples, all the nations of the earth, for all human communities. Each one has its own history and culture. I hope that they will live and grow in the freedom and truth of their own history. For that is the measure of the common good of each one of them. I hope that each person will live and grow strong with the moral force of the community that forms its members as citizens. I hope that the State authorities, while respecting the just rights of each citizen, will enjoy the confidence of all for the common good. I hope that all the nations, even the smallest, even those that do not yet enjoy full sovereignty, and those that have been forcibly robbed of it, will meet in full equality with the others in the United Nations. I hope that the United Nations will ever remain the supreme forum of peace and justice, the authentic seat of freedom of peoples and individuals in their longing for a better

Documentary references

General Assembly—34th session Plenary meeting 17.

Pope John Paul II at the United Nations. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.I.8

A/34/566. Letter of 10 October from Colombia, Fiji, Lebanon, Lesotho, Poland and Portugal (transmitting text of address delivered by Pope John Paul II to 34th session of General Assembly on 2 October 1979, meeting 17).

Chapter XVII

Other political questions

Questions relating to information

On 18 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on questions relating to public information. By resolution 34/182, it

requested the implementation of recommendations made by the Ad Hoc Working Group of its Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, calling for several additions to the activities of the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI); it enlarged the Committee from 41 to 66 members and changed its name to the Committee on Information. By resolution 34/181, it requested continued efforts by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to prepare a plan for co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communications systems for social progress and development.

As it had done for the first time in 1978, the Assembly in 1979 examined questions relating to information mainly in the Special Political Committee, which approved the two resolutions on 4 December. The Committee examined four subitems under its agenda item on information. In addition to the two on which it approved resolutions, the subitems concerned international relations in the sphere of information and mass communications, on which the UNESCO Director-General submitted a report, and freedom of information, on which the Secretary-General submitted a background note.

The Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) submitted a report on the network of United Nations information centres, which the Assembly sent to the Committee on Information for its recommendations in 1980.

United Nations public information policies and activities

Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities

The Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities held three sessions in 1979 at United Nations Headquarters, New York: an organizational session on 19 April, its first session from 29 May to 1 June and its second session on 17 and 20 September. It also met on 6 July to establish a 20member ad hoc working group to evaluate the policies and activities of DPI and other information units of the Secretariat in the light of the evolution of international relations in the past two decades, and make proposals to improve the public information activities and programmes of the United Nations system, particularly in the economic and social sphere. The members of the Ad Hoc Working Group were Argentina, Benin, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, India, Japan, Lebanon, Nigeria, Romania, Tunisia, Turkey, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. Following an organizational session on 12 July, the Working

Group held 15 meetings in New York from 30 July to 14 August, and produced a report with 50 recommendations. At the closing meeting of its second session on 20 September, the Committee noted this report with satisfaction and decided to attach it to its own report to the General Assembly.

The Working Group concluded that the United Nations, through its information system, should play a key role in support of the establishment of a new information order through the free circulation and wider and better-balanced dissemination of information. The services of DPI should be strengthened, taking into account technical developments and the growing universality of the United Nations.

The Group recommended that DPI should continue to orient its work in regard to both general information about the United Nations and the key issues of the main United Nations bodies, with particular reference to such issues as international peace and security, disarmament, peaceoperations, decolonization, human rights, apartheid and the establishment of the new international economic order. It should make special efforts to explain through various media the aims and principles of the new international economic order and the new information order as well as United Nations work for peace and disarmament. The Department should strive for a balance between economic and social information and information on political matters. It and other United Nations information services should explore new avenues and technologies, especially electronic ones, for wider and costeffective impact. The programme budget of DPI should meet the additional requirements related to new priorities and activities.

The Group made a number of specific recommendations, calling for DPI and other United Nations information units to: evaluate feedback on their activities and assess public opinion with a view to readjusting policies and programmes; balance coverage of United Nations activities with the provision of information in depth, in accordance with the cardinal principles of economy and effectiveness; make balance in the use of official languages and in the geographical composition of DPI staff a prerequisite of information activities; strive for better co-operation and coordination among United Nations information units, with DPI playing a central role within the structure of the interagency Joint United Nations Information Committee; strengthen the sections dealing with non-governmental organizations in New York and Geneva; resume monthly publication of the UN Chronicle, allocate funds to produce more language versions of information publications, seek adequate resources for the periodical Development Forum (see also p. 968) and publish the Yearbook of the United Nations within 18 months of the year covered; provide language versions of United Nations films to non-governmental organizations and education. systems, study the question of establishing a United Nations FM (frequency modulation) radio station, and increase and update radio, television and film equipment; improve facilities for the working media at all United Nations offices and continue extensive press release coverage of conferences and meetings; review the network of United Nations information centres with a view to providing adequate resources and tailoring their functions to new trends, with due consideration for the needs of centres in developing countries; and institute at Headquarters a practice-oriented training programme for radio and television producers from developing countries.

Report of the Secretary-General

In accordance with a 1978 request by the General Assembly, ¹ the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Assembly, dated 23 October 1979, on United Nations public information policies and activities. He observed that United Nations Members were showing renewed interest in the role of public information and its ability to respond to a rapidly changing and complex world where maximum flexibility and shifting of resources must be accomplished on short notice.

Sensitive to that major challenge, DPI was engaged, in conjunction with the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, in a critical analysis of its responsibilities for accurate and objective coverage of United Nations events, more meaningful and persuasive in-depth information, better systemwide co-ordination and adequate response to the growing information needs of the developing world. A limited process of evaluating the impact of public information activities had begun and consideration had been given to the organizational implications of a better system of planning, though much DPI work was not susceptible of long-range planning. Progress towards better geographical balance among DPI staff, particularly at the policy-making level, was slow due to the low attrition rate, but it was hoped to achieve a better balance in time, in conformity with the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. As to improved linguistic balance in information material, the Department's proposals to that end had had to be set aside for reasons of budgetary stringency. The Department planned to assist in a training programme for young journalists from developing countries.

On another aspect of public information activities, the Committee for Programme and Coordination, at its 1979 session held at Unite Nations Headquarters, considered a report by the Secretary-General on the costs of public in formation programmes in the United Nation system. The Committee asked that the report to revised and resubmitted to it in 1980.

Consideration by the General Assembly

In the debate on information questions held by the General Assembly's Special Political Committee at eight meetings between 9 and 15 November, the Under-Secretary-General for Public Information noted that the percentage of the regular United Nations budget devoted to information activities had declined from over 10 per cent in 1946 to less than 4 per cent in 1979. Yet new requests for extra information activitities were constantly received from various United Nations organs. As a substantial increase in funds could not be expected, his primary concern was to establish clearer priorities.

The German Democratic Republic said the United Nations must do all it could to prevent the mass media from fomenting tension and engaging in propaganda against other countries and races. The Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia and the Ukrainian SSR stated that the work of DPI should centre on major problems such as strengthening international peace and security, the inadmissibility of hegemonism in international relations, ending the arms race, prohibiting the production and testing of nuclear weapons, eliminating the causes of armed conflicts, and the struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid and for international co-operation and understanding.

The Netherlands stressed the need for objecttivity in the output of Dpi. Greece said it should direct its efforts mainly to the developing countries, adapting information techniques to different cultures and languages and providing technical assistance.

Israel objected that, during the past 12 months, a series of United Nations publications had been issued which used the Organization's means and machinery for partisan purposes against a Member State. Bulgaria stated that DPI materials sometimes lacked objectivity and political balance, and some were inaccurate.

Iran criticized the output of DPI as ineffective in failing to emphasize the undertakings to which a majority of States attached importance, and said its share of the United Nations budget would increase if its performance improved.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 1043, resolution 33/115 C of 18 December 1978

Mali considered that DPI had failed to adapt itself to the modern world by not introducing essential structural reforms.

In France's view, the Secretariat should seek outlets in national and international media to disseminate the vast stores of information it possessed. Poland said a thriftier use of funds and the elimination of duplication could amplify DPI output. In Mongolia's opinion, United Nations information activities could be improved within the existing budget by rearranging priorities and rationalizing work. The United Kingdom thought it would be helpful if the Committee on Information could reach agreement on broad priorities for DPI, since for budgetary reasons the allocation of extra resources for some subjects would mean less expenditure on others. The Federal Republic of Germany felt that efficiency could be improved only if clear priorities were established.

The Syrian Arab Republic and several other Arabic-speaking countries, along with Mauritania, called for the strengthening of United Nations Arabic-language radio services. Barbados, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago requested expanded radio transmissions to the Caribbean. Turkey, Venezuela and others urged that thought be given to establishing a United Nations FM station in New York and increasing short-wave broadcasts. Benin, also favouring more short-wave transmissions, said United Nations Radio should broadcast to western Europe from Geneva in English and French. Guinea suggested that States with short-wave facilities might consider allocating time for United Nations broadcasts.

India, the Philippines, Uganda and the United Republic of Cameroon called for the strengthening of United Nations information centres, while Iraq called on them to play a more active role. Finland, speaking for the five Nordic countries, advocated more resources to meet the growing demand for printed materials and audiovisual programmes in various languages. The Nordic countries, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Turkey urged that part of the costs of the periodical Development Forum be met from the United Nations regular budget. Chile favoured measures in the area of press relations to ensure that lack of information did not lead to misconceptions or misinformation about United Nations work. Afghanistan suggested that DPI devote more attention to the activities of transnational corporations.

The Sudan said the United Nations should not limit itself to improving its own information machinery; it must also help improve the media of Member States. Similarly, Romania said that DPI should consider assisting States with informa-

tion problems to establish their own information systems, and should adapt its materials to their needs.

In the view of Sri Lanka, the resources of DPI were inadequate in the light of its increasingly heavy workload. The United Republic of Cameroon considered that none of the Assembly's resolutions had gone far enough in reducing the budgetary limitations of DPI or its dependence on the services of public and private press agencies.

Czechoslovakia, Iran, Poland, Sri Lanka, the Sudan and Uganda called for measures to improve the geographical distribution of DPI staff, particularly at the higher levels. Also making this point, Democratic Yemen said that, as only a few staff members of the Department were from developing countries, DPI could not truly describe the tragedies those countries were experiencing as a result of exploitation and racism.

The Chairman of the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities noted that the members of the "Group of 77" developing countries in his Committee had proposed the creation of two working groups in that body, one to evaluate the work of DPI and the other to review and evaluate the progress made in establishing a new world information order. Consensus, however, had proved impossible because certain Western countries categorically refused to acknowledge that the Committee had any role in the establishment of such an order.

Support for the suggestion to give the Committee a role with regard to the establishment of a new information order was voiced by Argentina, Ecuador, Mali, Pakistan, the USSR, Yemen and Yugoslavia. Turkey said it had an open mind on changing the Committee's mandate but felt that it should continue' to give emphasis to United Nations information policies. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, saw no reason to expand the Committee's mandate. Italy argued that the question of enlarging the Committee's mandate should be approached with the greatest caution, since it still had much to do under its original mandate. Morocco, too, doubted the value of changing the mandate.

Following this debate, the Special Political Committee recommended and the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/182.

By this resolution, the Assembly decided to maintain the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, but to rename it the Committee on Information and increase its membership from 41 to 66. The Committee was requested to continue to examine United Nations public information policies and activities, to evaluate and follow up the efforts and progress of the United Nations

system in information and communications, and to promote and make recommendations on the establishment of a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order intended to strengthen peace and international understanding and based on the free circulation and wider and better-balanced dissemination of information.

The Assembly requested the Director-General of UNESCO to submit a progress report in 1980 on the establishment of a new world information and communication order. He was also asked to provide for consultations with the Secretary-General on implementation of the recommendations to be made by the Intergovernmental Planning Conference on Communication Development, scheduled by UNESCO for April 1980.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations of the Information Committee's Ad Hoc Working Group and to report in 1980 on the progress achieved. It mentioned in particular the establishment of a small adaptation unit to permit a better linguistic balance in United Nations publications, equitable participation of nationals of developing countries on the DPI staff, the resumption of monthly publication of the UN Chronicle and participation of the United Nations in the production of Development Forum. It called on the Secretary-General to reconsider, in consultation with the Committee on Information, the priorities and programmes of DPI and to report to the Assembly. It also asked him for a report in 1980 on developments in the public information activities of the Secretariat, including those relating to interagency co-operation and coordination. It requested him, in consultation with the Committee, to make proposals in 1980 on the intensification and expansion of United Nations short-wave broadcasts, and to report on the feasibility, legal implications and cost of United Nations FM broadcasts in the Headquarters area. It asked for a training programme for journalists and broadcasters from developing countries, facilities to enable the least developed countries to transmit information material twice without charge during Assembly sessions or other important conferences, and a study on modern communications techniques.

This resolution was based on a text which India introduced in the Special Political Committee on behalf of the Member States of the United Nations which were members of the Group of 77. It was drawn up in a working group in which representatives of various regional groups took part and was subsequently revised by the sponsors.

Following the Committee's approval of the draft resolution by consensus, Ireland, express-

ing reservations on behalf of the nine member States of the European Economic Community (EEC), said some of the proposals might duplicate the work of unesco, while others either had potentially serious financial implications or had not been adequately considered; moreover, the primary function of the Committee on Information should be to review and make recommendations on the work of DPI. Canada said it would have abstained on the resolution if there had been a vote, because information questions fell within the mandate of UNESCO and the resolution could only confuse the primary responsibilities of the Assembly and unesco. Greece, endorsing the EEC position, hoped the Committee would not encroach on unesco activities and stressed the primary role of the Assembly in improving United Nations information activities. It was the understanding of Turkey that the Committee would not encroach on the competence of unesco; both Turkey and the Federal Republic of Germany considered that unesco had the primary role in information and mass communications.

Finland, speaking also for Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, said they supported the resolution because of the importance of effective information and communications, but they regretted that it did not mention the role of the International Telecommunication Union in improving physical infrastructure and they reserved their position on any additional funding. The Nordic countries, Australia and the Netherlands, referring to the request in the resolution that States let United Nations Radio share in their short-wave broadcast timetable, said they had no control over their national broadcasting organizations. The United Kingdom could not support the open-ended call for expenditure on broadcasting.

Chile said it would have preferred an explicit reference to the principles of freedom of expression and opinion, freedom of information, freedom of access to sources of information, the free flow of information and the exclusion of the possibility of State control of communications media, as prerequisites to the creation of a more just world information order.

The Federal Republic of Germany questioned the resolution's tendency to focus United Nations information policies on implementation of the new international economic order. The United Kingdom said that neither the Committee on Information nor DPI should become involved in detailed consideration of a new world information order. In a similar vein, the United States expressed reservations about a role for DPI and other United Nations bodies in promoting a new international economic order or a new infor-

mation order; it was also concerned about financial implications.

Japan supported increased co-operation by States in improving United Nations public information policies and activities, but did not fully agree with some words and ideas in the resolution. Spain emphasized that the review and revamping of United Nations information policy in the light of the new world information order should not result in overly broad objectives.

The USSR said the cost of DPI activities should be met from funds already allocated to it; also, Russian should be included among the languages of the proposed adaptation unit for publications.

In Guinea's view, a reference in the preamble of the resolution to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 2 and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights³ should not be used as a pretext for imposing specific conduct on any State which applied those instruments in accordance with its national characteristics, commitments and interests.

Albania dissociated itself from a reference in the resolution to the Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, which it regarded as serving the interests of the imperialist super-powers.

Additional requests by the Assembly for United Nations public information activities on specific topics were contained in resolutions 34/93 J. on dissemination of information on apartheid (see p. 183), 34/95, on dissemination of information on decolonization (see p. 1016), and 34/45, on human rights (see p. 853).

Other information questions

Reports by UNESCO

The Director-General of unesco prepared. two reports for the General Assembly on information questions, in accordance with requests made by the Assembly in 1978.⁴ One described unesco's activities in the sphere of information and mass communication, and the other was a progress report on action taken to draw up a model plan for co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development.

The first of these reports summarized resolution as a licence to impugn a whole people tions adopted at the twentieth session of the unesco General Conference (Paris, 24 October to 28 November 1978) and other intergovernmental conferences. The resolutions of the General Conference included the UNESCO Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding,

to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racialism, Apartheid and Incitement to War,⁵ as well as two resolutions on the new world information and communication order. Appended to the report was the text of a Declaration adopted by the Intergovernmental Conference on Communication Policies in Asia and Oceania (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 5 to 14 February 1979). The report also outlined the work of the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems at the seven sessions it had held from its establishment in 1977 through September 1979.

The report also summarized UNESCO activities on communication policies and research, programmes on flow of information, development of communication systems, communication planning, transfer and adaptation of technology, training, communication and community media in rural areas, and technical co-operation among developing countries.

The second unesco report stated that an expert meeting was to be held at Washington, D. C., in November 1979 to prepare for an Intergovernmental Planning Conference on Communication Development scheduled to take place at unesco headquarters in Paris in April 1980. The aim of the Conference was to develop a proposal for institutional arrangements to systematize collaborative consultation on communication development activities, needs and plans. This was in response to resolutions adopted in 1978 by the General Assembly⁶ and the UNESCO General Conference.

Consideration by the General Assembly

In the debate on information questions in the General Assembly's Special Political Committee, many speakers referred to the role of the the United Nations and UNESCO in the establishment of a new world information and communication order, the need for which was affirmed by the Assembly in 1978.

Many speakers from developing countries made the point that they were no more than consumers of information over which the developed countries had a virtual monopoly. Pakistan and the Philippines said developing countries had suffered at the hands of mass media monopolies, which often regarded freedom of informa-

² See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 535, text of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

³ See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 418, resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, annexing text of Covenant.
4 See Y.U.N., 1978, pp. 423 and 424, resolutions 33/115 A and B of

¹⁸ December 1978.

⁵ Ibid., p. 1101.

⁶ Ibid., p. 423, resolution 33/115 A of 18 December 1978. 7 Ibid., p. 424, resolution 33/115 B of 18 December 1978.

or to incite them against their Government and their leaders. Peru also criticized the existing order, saying that technological advances had transformed the information media into a political instrument that served the interests of oligarchies and national and international pressure groups. Nigeria stated that the developing countries were tired of the propaganda and distortion to which they had been subjected by the press of the rich nations; they insisted on a more balanced dissemination of information and a better input into international information channels. Sri Lanka said that the call for a new order was not a disguised attempt to gag the press; the goal was to democratize and diversify national and international information flows so as to reflect the state of the world more accurately.

Several countries spoke of the link between a new world information order and the establishment of a new international economic order. Jamaica, for example, said that one of the reasons for the lack of understanding about the legitimate demands of developing countries was the way in which those demands were presented, or not presented, by the media of developed countries.

Venezuela emphasized the need to establish information machinery that would give an objective view of third world countries, their cultural identity and their interests. Chile said that freedom of information must be harmonized with the need to protect the identity and cultural heritage of nations, but such protection could not be achieved by government control of information; each country must create the incentives for a free information system. Uruguay stressed the need to diversify sources and media of information, on the assumption that absolute objectivity was impossible. Burundi said it endorsed all measures to promote the free and balanced flow of information, but would never tolerate the dissemination of false news which fostered hatred and division. In Turkey's view, universal acceptance of the concept of freedom of information should form the basis for the new information order. Algeria and Mauritania stated that the international community should decolonize information.

Several speakers from industrialized nations, while acknowledging the criticism that the flow of information between developed and developing countries was imbalanced, stressed that the situation could not be redressed by stronger government control of information media or any other measure that infringed freedom of information. This view was expressed by Austria, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Belgium expressed concern that some might wish to

use the new information order to disseminate government communiques presenting a selective version of events. Spain said that the new order must serve as a basis for the free flow of information in all aspects.

In the view of Poland, the Western countries' concept of freedom of information served a policy of hegemony and was a tool of communications imperialism; in reality, it meant only freedom for the well-to-do. The USSR said that information in Western capitalist countries was a commodity to be marketed and sold; it was used by media monopolies to create an ideological bias against socialist countries. Bulgaria rejected a concept of the free flow of information that permitted the dissemination of distorted and malicious information and the spread of questionable and generally unacceptable ideas and values. Cuba said that the imperialists, through their publicity consortia, were striving to impose their own ideological and cultural models, including violence, corruption, superficiality, hysteria, incitement to excess consumption and warmongering.

The Byelorussian SSR said that the struggle for a new world information order must emphasize the need for international regulation of the dissemination of information. In the view of Afghanistan, it was logical for States to exercise control over communications in order to protect their identity, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On' the other hand, Morocco said that it was not only the Western media that were at fault; the defects of information media in other developed countries should have been mentioned, while mass media in certain developing countries suffered from either excessive control or anarchy.

A number of representatives spoke of the need to help developing countries improve their national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development. Thus, Egypt said the international community had a responsibility to provide the developing countries with the means of creating a better information infrastructure so that they could participate more effectively in international information exchanges without impeding the free flow of information. Yemen hoped that UNESCO would concentrate on this problem so that the international monopoly on information could be ended. Indonesia suggested that the United Nations system, industrialized countries and professional organizations should expand their transfer of communication technology to developing countries.

Along similar lines, Ireland, speaking for the nine members of EEC, said that practical measures were needed to close the gap between the highly developed information systems of the industrialized world and those of the developing countries.

A similar point was made by the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan. The United States, stating that communications development did not have a high enough priority among development activities, favoured the creation of a body to co-ordinate the application of available resources to needs in this area. These countries and others, including Australia, offered practical assistance to developing countries for communications development.

A number of specific suggestions were advanced. Jordan favoured the preparation of a convention on journalistic ethics, which would make establishments and individuals accountable for abuses of media power. Colombia called for a lowering of international tariffs for the transmission of news, remarking that they were out of reach of the average press agency in a developing country. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya advocated the drafting of an international convention on direct television broadcasting designed to safeguard the cultural heritage of countries, and the establishment of a United Nations fund to help developing countries put satellites into orbit. The United Arab Emirates suggested that consideration be given to establishing an international news agency that would offer a balanced and equitable presentation of world news, with special coverage of developing countries. Yugoslavia said the Press Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries was an important achievement in improving the flow of information and developing national information media. Uganda and others cited with satisfaction the creation at Dakar, Senegal, of the Pan-African News Agency.

A number of speakers cited information objectives set out in the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana, Cuba, in September 1979. These included the build-up of national information media and mass communication systems, the training of national personnel with United Nations assistance, and the development of a technological base.

During this debate, Malaysia introduced a seven-nation resolution on co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development; it was sponsored also by Indonesia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. The Committee approved by consensus, and the Assembly adopted without vote as resolution 34/181, a sponsor-revised version of this text. Malaysia said its aim was to remove the inequalities between countries' mass communication systems and to enable them to benefit from technological progress.

By this resolution, the Assembly requested the Director-General of UNESCO to study the possibility of establishing an international fund for the development of communications, under UNESCO auspices. He was also requested to continue efforts to prepare the integrated model plan requested in 1978 and to report to the Assembly in 1980.

Sweden and the United States said their support of the consensus on this resolution did not imply support for a voluntary fund.

United Nations information centres

During its debate on questions relating to information, the Special Political Committee also had before it a report of JIU on the network of the United Nations information centres outside Headquarters and the comments of the Secretary-General on the question.

Among its 37 recommendations, JIU proposed that the centres, which numbered 59 in 1979, should eventually receive at least half of the DPI budget, compared to their 34 per cent share in 1978-1979. It felt that more funds should be provided for operating expenses such as travel, communications and equipment, and that posts should be transferred to the centres from Head-quarters. It called for urgent action to place more nationals of developing countries among centre staffs, advocated a more active role for host Governments to make the work of the centres more effective, and recommended that United Nations information services be regionalized and regional centres established.

In his comments on these recommendations, the Secretary-General said that, while he agreed with JIU on the need to strengthen the resources of the centres, increasing their share of the DPI budget without raising that budget as a whole would have serious implications for the Department at Headquarters. He agreed with the recommendation on the allocation of funds for operating expenses but, with regard to the suggested transfer of posts from Headquarters, he remarked that the managers of the system felt there was already insufficient staff at Headquarters to serve the current number of centres. As to geographical balance, he said that about half of the centres' Professional staff were from developing countries, well above the offically established desirable range. He agreed that host Governments should play a more active role. He expressed serious doubts about the proposed regionalization of the service.

The General Assembly, in resolution 34/182 on United Nations public information policies and activities (see section above), requested the Committee on Information to prepare recommendations in 1980 on the JIU report and the Secretary-General's comments.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

General Assembly- 34th session Special Political Committee, meetings 25, 27-35, 40, 41. Fifth Committee, meeting 83. Plenary meetings 107, 111.

United Nations public

information policies and activities

A/34/21 and Corr.1. Report of Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities. (Annex III: Report of Ad Hoc Working Group; Annex IV: Documents before organizational and first sessions.)

A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 7 May-1 June and 24 September-4 October 1979, Chapter VI.

A/34/148. Report of Director-General of UNESCO on cooperation and assistance in application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

A/34/149. Report of Director-General of UNESCO on UNESCO activities in field of information and mass communications. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

A/34/195. Freedom of information. Note by Secretary-General.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/379 and Add.1. Report of JIU on United Nations information centres. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report); comments by Secretary-General.

A/34/389 and Corr.l. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/533. Note verbale of 29 September from Tunisia (transmitting Declaration adopted at 3rd meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States Members belonging to "Group of 77," New York, 27-29 September 1979).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979), Annex, section I (paras. 280-299).

A/34/574. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/599. Letter of 16 October from Cuba (transmitting final communique adopted on 6 October by Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, New York, 4-6 October 1979).

A/34/619. Letter of 16 October from Venezuela (transmitting resolutions adopted by Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 125th session and by 66th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Caracas, 13-21 September 1979).

A/SPC/34/L.18 and Rev.1. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision, approved by consensus by Special Political Committee on 4 December 1979, meeting 41.

A/SPC/34/L.22, A/C.5/34/81, A/34/7/Add.23, A/34/841. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II recommended by Special Political Committee in A/34/808. Statements by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/34/808. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/182, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/808, adopted without vote by Assembly on 18 December 1979, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3535(XXX) of 17 December 1975 and 31/139 of 16 December 1976 and other relevant resolu-

tions of the General Assembly on the question of information, in particular resolutions 33/115 A to C of 18 December 1978,

Recalling article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation.

Recalling the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racialism, Apartheid and Incitement to War, adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as the relevant resolutions on information and mass communications adopted by the General Conference at its nineteenth and twentieth sessions,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Taking note of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975.

Recalling also the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,

Recalling further its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, in which the General Assembly is recognized as the principal forum for policy-making and the harmonization of international action in respect of international economic, social and related problems,

Taking note of the recommendations on the question of information of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979.

Mindful of the need for the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to continue their coperation with developing countries by assisting them in identifying and eliminating the obstacles to the establishment of greater reciprocity in the circulation of information and in defining the needs and objectives in the communications sector by the elaboration of action programmes and the mobilization of the necessary resources with a view to increasing their ability to produce and disseminate information,

Taking into account with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations public information policies and activities,

Taking note with satisfaction of the reports of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Also taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities and of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Committee.

Mindful of the fundamental contribution that the information media and mass communications can make to the establishment of the new international economic order, the strengthening of peace and international understanding, the realization of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, the promotion of universal respect for human rights and the struggle against racism, apartheid and colonialism,

Reaffirming the manifest need to change the dependent status of the developing countries in the field of information and communications and to guarantee the diversity of the sources of information and the free access to information, Reaffirming the need to maintain a linguistic balance in the dissemination of information by the United Nations and an equitable geographical distribution of personnel, particularly with regard to the senior and decision-making posts of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in accordance with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations.

- 1. Decides to maintain the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, which will henceforth be known as the United Nations "Committee on Information" and whose membership will be increased from forty-one to sixty-six, the additional twenty-five members to be appointed on the basis of equitable geographical distribution by the President of the General Assembly, after consultation with the regional groups;
 - 2. Requests the Committee on Information:
- (a) To continue to examine United Nations public information policies and activities, in the light of the evolution of international relations, particularly during the past two decades, and of the imperatives of the establishment of the new international economic order and of a new world information and communication order;
- (b) To evaluate and follow up the efforts made and the progress achieved by the United Nations system in the field of information and communications;
- (c) To promote the establishment of a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order intended to strengthen peace and international understanding and based on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information and to make recommendations thereon to the General Assembly;
- 3. Requests all organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to continue to participate actively in the work of the Committee on Information and to facilitate its task in fulfilling its mandate;
- 4. Affirming the primary role which the General Assembly is to play in elaborating, co-ordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information towards the establishment of a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order, recognizes the central and important role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and mass communications and in the implementation of the relevant decisions on information and mass communications adopted by the General Conference of that organization at its twentieth session and of the relevant parts of Assembly resolutions 33/115 A to C;
- 5. Requests the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in the light of the conclusions of the General Conference of that organization at its twenty-first session, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a progress report on the establishment of a new world information and communication order:
- 6. Reaffirms the need, at the operational level, for cooperation and co-ordination between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the other organizations of the United Nations system that are concerned with the question of information and mass communications;
- 7. Expresses its satisfaction to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at the development of the preparations for the Intergovernmental Planning Conference on Communication Development, to be held in Paris from 14 to 21 April 1980, and recommends the undertaking of the necessary consultations concerning the participation of the Committee on Information in the work of that Conference;
- 8. Requests the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in the light of the foregoing, to make provision for appropriate consulta-

- tions with the Secretary-General in connexion with the implementation of the pertinent recommendations emanating from the Intergovernmental Planning Conference on Communication Development;
- 9. Requests the organizations concerned within the United Nations system to make an active contribution to the work of that Conference;
- 10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure the close collaboration of organizations within the United Nations system in promoting United Nations policies and programmes in the field of information and mass communications towards the establishment of a new world information and communication order;

II

- 1. Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the views expressed by Member States during the debates on questions relating to information at the thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions of the General Assembly and during the debates in the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, to implement the recommendations made by the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Committee in its report and to report on the progress achieved to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session and, in particular, to take the necessary measures immediately to ensure:
- (a) A balance in the use of official languages through the establishment of a small adaptation unit;
- (b) Equitable participation of personnel from the developing countries in the staff of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, particularly in posts at the higher and decision-making levels, in accordance with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the general feeling among Member States regarding the value of the wide and effective circulation of the UN Chronicle, to take the necessary measures to issue the UN Chronicle again on a monthly basis, to ensure its simultaneous publication in English, French and Spanish and to issue it also in Arabic:
- 3. Affirms the importance of the role played by the periodical Development Forum in disseminating the objectives of the new international economic order and decides that the continued publication of Development Forum as an interagency project is essential and that United Nations participation in its production should be ensured;
- 4. Calls upon the Secretary-General to reconsider, in consultation with the Committee on Information, the priorities and programmes of the Department of Public Information in the context of the need to establish a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order and ensure the participation of the developing countries in the process of information and communication and to submit a report on the matter to the General Assembly;
- 5. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information shall remain the focal point for co-ordination and implementation of the information activities of the United Nations:
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on developments in the public information activities of the Secretariat, including those relating to interagency co-operation and co-ordination in the field of information, in the light of the views, recommendations and decisions of the Assembly at its thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions, in particular those concerning the need to establish a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order;
- 7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee on Information, to review the distribution of regional units within the Radio Service of the Department of Public Information so as better to meet the particular needs of the various regions and to ensure their greater efficiency;
- 8. Also requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee on Information, to undertake a study, including appropriate evaluation, regarding the intensification and expansion of United Nations short-wave broadcasts,

and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session his proposals for more effective utilization of this important medium:

- 9. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information on the feasibility, legal implications and cost of undertaking United Nations frequency modulation broadcasts in the Headquarters area;
- 10. Requests the Committee on Information to examine the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on United Nations information centres and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon and to prepare specific recommendations to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 11. Reaffirms the need to intensify the struggle against apartheid through the information media available to the United Nations and to Member States;
- 12. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation, as appropriate, with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization or other organizations of the United Nations, to take the necessary measures:
- (a) To submit recommendations concerning the establishment of a programme of fellowships and scholarships for the training of journalists and broadcasting personnel from the developing countries in the Radio and Visual Services of the United Nations:
- (b) To grant to the least developed of the developing countries the facilities, within existing resources, for transmission of information material without charge twice during the sessions of the General Assembly or other important conferences:
- (c) To ensure that the United Nations broadcasting stations shall transmit their programmes in a manner which would enable public opinion in all regions of the world to be directly and properly informed about the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations:
- (d) To invite Member States whose broadcasting stations are best able to serve the region of southern Africa to retransmit the programmes beamed to South Africa;
- (e) To undertake studies on the increased use of modern techniques-satellites, radio circuits, telephone circuits, monitoring and telex services-in order to enable the Department of Public Information to disseminate its information rapidly;
- (f) To invite Member States whose national broadcasting stations operate short-wave transmissions to grant to the United Nations Radio a share of their scheduled broadcasting timetable;
- 13. Requests the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 14. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Questions relating to information."

Other information questions

A/34/148, A/34/149. Reports of Director-General of UNESCO. Notes by Secretary-General (transmitting reports).

A/SPC/34/L.16 and Rev.1. Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand: draft resolution and revision, approved by consensus by Special Political Committee on 4 December 1979, meeting 41.

A/34/808. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/181, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/808, adopted without vote by Assembly on 18 December 1979, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1778(XVII) of 7 December 1962, 3148(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/139 of 16 December 1976 and 33/115 A of 18 December 1978,

Desirous that the benefits of co-operation and assistance in the application and the establishment and/or improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development should be considered with a view to disseminating those benefits to all countries regardless of their stages of economic and social development,

Recognizing that the potential of the field of communications should be applicable to all developing countries so that it may be used appropriately to enhance further the economic and social progress of developing countries and to allow all developing countries to have equal access to communication technology in order to develop and operate their own communication systems and policies.

Noting with appreciation the relevant decisions in the field of mass communications adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twentieth session.

Convinced that consideration of ways and means of achieving the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development will pave the way for improved international cooperation in the field of mass communications,

- 1. Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development, and notes in particular the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Conference on Communication Policies in Asia and Oceania, held at Kuala Lumpur from 5 to 14 February 1979;
- 2. Requests the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in the light of recommendation 51 of the Kuala Lumpur Conference and of the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Planning Conference on Communication Development to be convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris from 14 to 21 April 1980, to study, among other alternatives, the possibility of the establishment of an international fund for the development of communications under the auspices of that organization;
- 3. Requests the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue to pursue his efforts to prepare an integrated model plan for co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development, in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 33/115A, and to submit his report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, in the light of the Intergovernmental Planning Conference on Communication Development to be held in April 1980 and of the decisions adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-first session;
- 4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development" and to consider it at that session as a matter of priority.

United Nations information centres

A/34/379 and Add.1. Report of JIU. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report); comments by Secretary-General.

Economic and social questions

Chapter I

Questions concerning development and international economic co-operation and the establishment of a new international economic order

Questions concerning development and international economic co-operation and the establishment of a new international economic order continued to be considered extensively by United Nations organs in 1979.

The General Assembly took several decisions on preparations for a 1980 special session, to be convened to assess progress towards establishment of the new international economic order and to take the necessary action, including adoption of a new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade (the 1980s). It decided to hold the session at a high political level from 25 August to 5 September and urged the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to submit a draft of the strategy for adoption and proclamation at the session. The Assembly further decided that the intersessional Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174- a decision which mandated the Committee to act as a focal point for United Nations action taken towards establishment of a new international economic order- should also act as the preparatory committee for a round of global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development, which would also be launched at the session, and submit its final report and recommendations at that time.

The preparations for the new strategy and progress towards a new international economic order were also a main topic of debate in the Economic and Social Council, which considered reports of the Preparatory Committee on its four 1979 sessions, and in the Council's expert Committee for Development Planning. Action on the preparations was also taken by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and a United Nations symposium on the topic

was held in the Netherlands in July. The Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly also considered other aspects of implementation of decisions on a new development strategy and the establishment of a new international economic order. Both bodies adopted resolutions on preparations for a United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, which the Assembly decided to hold in August 1981.

The Assembly, by other resolutions: sought to improve national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development and to assist developing countries in the field of information; asked for Member States' views on consolidating the development of international economic law; appealed to the international community to support health as an integral part of development; and asked States for information in order to complete studies on the relationship between disarmament and development, and on the application of a unified approach to development analysis and planning. The Council asked for a report containing proposals for standards and measures on consumer protection which States could adopt.

The implementation of decisions relating to the Second United Nations Development Decade (the 1970s) continued to be discussed in detail. Decisions emanating from these discussions were aimed at: accelerating the transfer of real resources to developing countries; increasing finance for development; reforming the current international monetary system; improving economic co-operation among developing countries; implementing new programmes of action for the least developed and for developing island countries, and taking immediate measures in favour of countries most seriously affected by the current economic crisis; convening a United

Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981; overcoming the particular problems of land-locked developing countries, including an appeal for contributions to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries; alleviating the debt problems of developing countries; controlling world inflation and mitigating its effects on the development process; and continuing examination of ways to strengthen the role of the public sector in promoting economic development and to support national efforts to improve public accounting and auditing systems. In connexion with United Nations efforts to co-ordinate action for agrarian reform and rural development, the Assembly in 1979 endorsed a Declaration of Principles and a Programme of Action adopted by a World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in July.

Details of these and other decisions relating to international economic co-operation and development are given in the following subchapters. For further information, see the following chapters in this section: Chapter IV, united nations operational activities for development; Chapter V, trade and development; Chapter VII, INTERNATIONAL FINANCING FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; Chapter XII, use and development of natural (non-agricultural) resources; Chapter XVII, social questions; Chapter XVIII, population questions; and Chapter XXVI, co-ORDINATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS.

Implementation of General Assembly decisions on the establishment of a new international economic order

Global negotiations

Report of the intersessional Committee

The intersessional Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174, created in 1977 to act as a focal point in negotiations towards the establishment of a new international economic order and for an exchange of views on global economic problems, held three sessions during 1979, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

The first, a resumed first session of the Committee held from 18 to 31 January, was devoted mainly to consideration of the transfer of resources in real terms to developing countries. In adopting agreed conclusions on this subject, the Committee called for a global approach to the transfer of resources encompassing the interrelated issues of official development assistance (ODA), trade, the flow of private capital and investment, and other international payments. The Committee also reconfirmed the desirability of continuous, predictable and increasingly assured flows of bilateral and multilateral financial resources from developed to developing countries. It expressed concern that the performance of the developed countries with respect to the 0.7 per. cent target for ODA, established by the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,² had declined further, and recommended that those countries embrace measures to increase this assistance by: including quantitative multiyear ODA targets in their economic plans or programmes; increasing aid budgets in real terms by a yearly percentage; setting aside at least 1 per cent of the increase in their annual gross

national product; establishing interest subsidy mechanisms to generate a large expansion of concessional flows; and reducing substantially the time lag between commitments and disbursements.

The Committee further decided that the quality of flows should be improved and that the developed countries should modify their concept of ODA. It also called for increases in flows from multilateral development institutions, improved lending practices and expanded facilities, and for further examination of international monetary issues. (See also p. 483.)

At its second session, from 19 to 29 March, the Committee devoted most of its time to consideration of food and agricultural issues in developing countries and again formulated a set of agreed conclusions. The Committee stressed, among other things, the need for: further measures to aid growth of agricultural production in developing countries; ensuring food security; enlarging food aid; solving problems of international trade in agricultural products; supporting the development of rural industry and rural integration in development programmes; and developing nutrition policies.

At the same session, the Committee reaffirmed the urgent need to convert the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) into a specialized agency and emphasized that this should not be further delayed. The Commit-

See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 393, resolution 32/174, of 19 December 1977, esp. paras. 3 and 4.
 See Y.U.N., 1970, p, 319, resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October

See Y.U.N., 1970, p, 319, resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

tee also decided that the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency, to be convened at Vienna on 19 March 1979, should base its work on the progress already achieved by that Conference at its session in February/March 1978. These agreed conclusions were transmitted to the President of the Conference. (See also p. 618.)

The Committee, at its third session from 10 to 15 September, considered a draft resolution submitted by Tunisia on behalf of the Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries concerning global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development, and adopted a decision by which it recommended that the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth (1979) session, consider the proposal as a matter of priority. The Committee established two negotiating groups to consider draft proposals, also submitted on behalf of the Group of 77, on industrial development and on special measures to resolve the pressing problems of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and the countries most seriously affected by economic crises. While agreement was reached on a text on island developing countries, no consensus was reached on the other informal texts.

The fourth report in a series of biennial reviews prepared by the Secretariat to facilitate the review of progress made in the implementation of the International Development Strategy was submitted to the Committee for Development Planning at its March/April 1979 session. The results achieved by the developing countries during the Second Development Decade were examined in such areas as over-all growth, manufacturing output, agricultural production, population, employment in manufacturing, education, health, international trade, investment and savings. The report also described inadequacies of past and current oda, the constraining impact of the developing countries' growing external debt on their development policies, and some of the limited changes achieved in international monetary co-operation.

The report pointed out that there was a great diversity of experience among countries, and growth had been especially unsatisfactory in the least developed and other low-income countries. Al though total and manufacturing output growth of the developing countries during 1970-1977 approximated the targets (6 per cent and 8 per cent per annum, respectively of the Strategy, expansion in agriculture lagged behind the 4 per cent target substantially, and food production barely kept pace with population growth.

In the field of social development, although some progress was evident in primary education, national goals were not met and disparities in the level and distribution of social services both within and among countries remained considerable. The rate of growth in the manufacturing sector was not adequate to generate as much employment as was expected.

Exports of the non-oil-exporting developing countries fell short of the targets of the Strategy (an average annual increase of more than 7 per cent in exports and less than 7 per cent in imports) while imports exceeded them, and the terms of trade of these countries deteriorated substantially.

Progress in trade policies had been limited in comparison to the measures set forth in the Strategy. While some improvements had been made in the generalized system of preferences and in the multilateral trade negotiations, the discussions on the Integrated Programme for Commodities and its Common Fund had still not been concluded, and non-tariff barriers to trade in developed countries were on the rise.

Although the ratio of investment to gross domestic product in all developing countries had increased markedly (20.1 per cent in 1970 to 24.1 per cent in 1976), it had remained practically unchanged in the least developed countries. The savings rate in the non-oil-exporting developing countries had not reached the target set in the Strategy (a rise in the ratio of gross domestic saving to gross product to about 20 per cent by 1980), and in the least developed countries continued to be extremely low (7.1 per cent).

The report noted that the net flow of resources to the developing countries during the period fell short of the target ratio of 1 per cent of gross national product in developed countries. The relative importance of official flows even declined and amounted to less than half the 0.7 per cent target for ODA. However, the terms of transfer for official flows had been softened, and some countries had made transfers to the least developed countries entirely in the form of grants. A sharp rise had taken place in net disbursements by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, particularly in the form of concessional assistance (2 per cent of their combined 1977 gross national product) and some developed countries had retroactively softened the terms of past official debt owed to them by the least developed and most seriously affected countries.

The report further noted that while there were many causes for the failures in the implementation of the Strategy, the review and appraisal process did not function as efficiently as had been envisaged, owing largely to the fact that the current process assumed that the objectives and targets were buttressed by agreed policy measures. In future, the report suggested, a more dynamic view needed to be taken of the Strategy and the review and appraisal process.

By decision 1979/51, adopted, without vote, on 1 August, on an oral proposal by the Council President, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report prepared by the Secretariat, among others, and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly at its regular 1979 session.

At that session, for its consideration of the item on development and international economic co-operation, the Assembly had before it the report of the Committee of the Whole, together with the following documents:

- documents, transmitted in July by Sri Lanka, of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at Colombo in June, and the final communique and resolutions of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Fez in May, transmitted in July by Morocco;
- a note of 17 August by the Secretary-General containing observations made by the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in a letter of 1 June by which he had transmitted a report on the Tokyo Round of multilateral trade negotiations, concluded in December 1979;
- addresses, jointly transmitted in October by Mexico and Panama, by the Chairman of the Latin American group of States at the United Nations and by the President of Mexico, delivered at United Nations Headquarters in September;
- an address delivered on 2 October by Pope John Paul II to the General Assembly, transmitted jointly by Colombia, Fiji, Lebanon, Lesotho, Poland and Portugal;
- the final communique adopted by the Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York in October to consider action on issues before the current session of the Assembly, transmitted by Cuba; and
- an extract transmitted by Romania from the report of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party presented by the President of Romania to the Party's Twelfth Congress, held at Bucharest in November.

Introducing the report of the Committee of the Whole in the Assembly, the Chairman detailed the major areas of disagreement it had encountered. In the field of trade, he said, the developing countries wished to eliminate protectionist measures and reduce and eliminate tariff and non-tariff barriers, measures which were too far-reaching for the developed countries. Most developed countries felt that restructuring was an ongoing process, whereas the developing countries felt that much more vigorous action was needed.

The developing countries, the Chairman continued, also felt it essential that, by the year 2000, their share of world industrial production be stipulated as being at least 25 per cent, without the qualifications contained in the 1975 Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation;³ this was not accepted by the industrialized countries. With regard to the UNIDO system of consultations, there were differences as to whether they should be on a permanent basis, whether Government representatives should be included in all delegations and whether the system should allow for actual negotiations.

However, the Chairman added, the basis for a definition of the concept of redeployment of industry had been worked out.

Democratic Yemen, the Gambia, the Ivory Coast, the Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania were among those which accused the developed countries of a lack of political will, thereby preventing progress in the goals and objectives of the new international economic order. Tunisia added that repeated appeals had been made to bring about a fundamental restructuring of international economic relations, but the developed countries had remained deaf to these appeals. Ecuador, speaking also on behalf of Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela, called for the elimination of protectionist measures as a demonstration of this political will.

India observed that the Group of 77 had formulated an important new proposal for a fresh round of global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation and development, which would enlarge the issues under discussion and should be debated in the Assembly's plenary meetings.

The Ukrainian SSR, speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR, supported these proposals, adding that they shared the dissatisfaction of the developing countries with regard to the absence of real progress in the restructuring of international economic relations, which could be achieved only if all Members were to put into effect the provisions of the 1974 Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order⁴ and the

See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 473.
 See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 324, resolution 3201(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing text of Declaration.

1974 Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.⁵

On behalf of the European Community, Ireland said that any discussions on global negotiations must avoid duplicating the ongoing work in other United Nations bodies, a view shared by, among others, Australia, Japan, Pakistan and Sweden. The United States said its intention was to reinforce and draw upon those ongoing processes.

On 6 November, India on behalf of the Group of 77 submitted to the Assembly the draft resolution on global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development which it had previously proposed to the Committee of the Whole. Following informal consultations, this draft was withdrawn and an agreed text, submitted by an Assembly Vice-President, was adopted without vote by the Assembly on 14 December as resolution 34/138.

By the preambular part of the resolution, the Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee of the Whole, noted with deep concern the limited progress in the establishment of the new international economic order. The Assembly emphasized the imperative need to establish a new system of international economic relations based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit and also to promote the common interest of all countries. It also stressed that bold initiatives were required in order to establish such a new system and urged all countries to commit themselves to the achievement of a restructuring of those relations through international negotiations which must take place within the United Nations system. The Assembly reaffirmed its central role in this context.

By the resolution's operative part, the Assembly decided to launch at its 1980 special session global, sustained, action-oriented negotiations on international economic co-operation for development. Such negotiations were to take place within the United Nations system, proceeding in a simultaneous manner in order to ensure a coherent and integrated approach to the issues under negotiation, including the major issues in raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance, in order to contribute to the implementation. of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and to the solution of international economic problems, as well as to steady global economic development, in particular of the developing countries, reflecting the mutual benefit, common interest and responsibilities of the parties concerned, taking into account each country's general economic capability. The Assembly agreed that the special session should be carefully prepared, including efficient procedures for the negotiations which would not interrupt or adversely affect negotiations in other United Nations forums. The Assembly further decided that the Committee of the Whole was to be the preparatory committee for the global negotiations and that it should prepare recommendations for the special session on procedures, time-frame and detailed agenda for those negotiations.

The Group of 77's draft resolution had differed in several respects from that adopted by the Assembly. For example, by the preambular part, this text would have had the Assembly ascribe a lack of real progress in the establishment of the new international economic order to an absence of genuine political will to negotiate on the part of a large majority of developed countries. The new system of world economic relations, for which a need was emphasized, was, in the Group's draft, to be based on the equality and common interest of all countries and the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

In the operative part of the Group's text, a statement that negotiations should allow for an integrated approach to the main issues involved and proceed simultaneously on the various issues was modified by referring only to the issues under negotiation. Agreement that the negotiations should contribute to the solution of international economic problems and to other development objectives was added. In addition to submitting a report with recommendations on procedures, time-frame and agenda, asked for in the Group's draft, the Committee of the Whole, acting as the preparatory committee for the global negotiations, was also asked to propose arrangements to enable the Assembly at its special session to decide on a prompt, effective beginning to the negotiations. Finally, a paragraph which stated that the success of the negotiations depended on a clear commitment by all countries, especially the developed countries, to engage in genuine negotiations in the context of the establishment of the new international economic order was replaced by a statement that the full commitment of all participants to careful and thorough preparations was required, including efficient procedures for the negotiations.

Also on 14 December, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/139, by which it recalled and took note with appreciation of several recent major proposals made by heads of State or Government regarding a global approach in relation to issues of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance. Being convinced

 $^{^{5}}$ Ibid., p. 402, resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing text of Charter.

of the urgent need for establishment of the new international economic order and recalling the relevant resolutions, the Assembly decided that the Committee of the Whole, in its capacity as preparatory committee for the global negotiations, should include, in its report to the Assembly's 1980 special session, suggestions and recommendations which might result from consideration of these and other proposals.

Resolution 34/139, introduced by India on behalf of the Group of 77, had been orally amended by an Assembly Vice-President on behalf of the sponsors to recall the relevant resolutions, rather than calling for their urgent implementation.

By resolution 34/207 of 19 December 1979, on preparations for the Assembly's 1980 special session, the Assembly also assigned a number of tasks to the Committee of the Whole in its capacity as preparatory committee for the global negotiations (see section immediately following).

Preparations for the 1980 special session of the General Assembly

At its thirty-fourth (1979) session, the General Assembly had before it a preliminary version of an analytical report on developments in the field of international economic co-operation towards the establishment of the new international economic order since the sixth special session in April/May 1974. The report had been prepared by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with an Assembly resolution of 29 January 1979.

The report provided a synoptic view of the possible scope and content of its final version.

After analysing the principal components of the new international economic order, the report outlined the main areas to be addressed in the final version: primary commodities; international monetary and financial issues; industrialization and trade in manufactured products; transnational corporations and other business enterprises; science and technology; transport and insurance; co-operation among developing countries; aid to particularly disadvantaged countries; and co-operation among countries with different social and economic systems. The final report would review progress in each area and make suggestions for implementing the new international economic order. The final chapters of the preliminary report covered issues of domestic resource mobilization and social restructuring at the national level related to the new international economic order, and obstacles that continued to impede the United Nations system in dealing international economic and social development.

On 1 August 1979, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1979/51, without vote, as orally proposed by its President. By one of the provisions of the decision, the Council authorized the Secretary-General to transmit the report on preparations for the Assembly's 1980 special session to the Assembly's thirty-fourth session.

On 8 December, India, on behalf of the Group of 77, introduced in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee a draft resolution on preparations for the Assembly's 1980 special session. Informal consultations on this text took place, following which another draft resolution was submitted to the Committee by a Vice-Chairman and approved without vote on the same day. The Group's draft was then withdrawn. On 19 December, the text was adopted by the Assembly without vote as resolution 34/207.

By this resolution, the Assembly recognized the need for the special session to produce results commensurate with the gravity of the current international economic situation and the magnitude of economic problems. Emphasizing that it had been asked at that session to assess progress in establishing the new international economic order, to consider obstacles impeding its establishment, as indicated by various United Nations forums, and to promote the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, including adopting a new strategy for the 1980s, the Assembly reaffirmed these objectives, to be based on an assessment of progress made in the establishment of the new international economic order, as well as the objective of launching global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development. The Assembly, deciding to hold the special session at a high political level for two weeks between mid-August and mid-September 1980, urged the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a draft of the new international development strategy for adoption and proclamation at the special session. It also invited the Committee of the Whole, as the preparatory committee for the global negotiations, to organize its work so as to be able to submit its final report to the special session. The Assembly took note of the preliminary version of the analytical report and requested the Secretary-General to make the final report available to Governments six weeks before the special session. Member States were invited to re-examine their position on important

⁶ Ibid., p. 305.

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 409, resolution 33/198.

international economic problems so that the session might achieve positive results.

Resolution 34/207 differed in several respects from that submitted on behalf of the Group of 77. A preambular paragraph was omitted from the final negotiated text recognizing that the establishment of the new economic order called for bold initiatives and global solutions rather than piecemeal reforms; a similar provision, however, had been contained in resolution 34/138 on global negotiations (see section above). A preambular paragraph to recognize the need for results commensurate with current problems, and another identical to one in resolution 34/138 to urge commitment to achieving the restructuring of international economic relations, were included in the approved text. A preambular reference to identifying at the special session obstacles impeding establishment of the new international economic order was revised to emphasize a request that the Assembly identify obstacles impeding that establishment as indicated by the

various forums of the United Nations system. All Governments, instead of only the developed countries, as in the Group's draft, were invited to re-examine their position on important international economic problems. The Secretary-General was asked to accord the necessary high priority, rather than the highest priority, to and to provide facilities and resources for all preparatory arrangements for the special session, instead of all activities relating to the session. Also deleted was a request that the Secretary-General extend all possible assistance to meetings, especially at ministerial level, of the Group of 77 held in the context of preparations for the special session.

By further action on 19 December, the Assembly adopted, without vote, decision 34/448 on an oral proposal by India on behalf of the Group of 77. By this, the Assembly decided that the dates for the special session would be from 25 August to 5 September 1980, with the possibility of a few days' extension if necessary.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Report of the intersessional Committee

A/34/34. Report of Committee of Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 on its resumed first session (18-31 January 1979 (Part One)), 2nd (19-29 March 1979 (Part Two)) and 3rd (10-15 September 1979 (Part Three)) sessions, Headquarters, New York.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 20-34, 38.

E/AC.54/22 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Review of progress made in implementation of international development strategy and in relation to General Assembly resolutions 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975. Report prepared by Secretariat. Add.1: Technical tables.

Decision 1979/51 (para. (b) (i)), as orally proposed by Council President, adopted (draft decision as a whole) without vote by Council.

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 1 August 1979, the Council:

- (a) Took note of the following documents:
- (i) World Economic Survey, 1978, chaps. I-IV;
- (ii) Summary of the economic survey of Europe in 1978;
- (iii) Summary of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1977-1978;
- (iv) Summary of the economic and social survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1978;
- (v) Report entitled "Economic trends in Latin America in 1978;"
- (vi) Summary of the survey of economic and social development in the region of the Economic Commission for Western Asia, 1970-1978;
- (vii) Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its fifteenth session;
- (b) Took note of and decided to transmit the following documents to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session:
 - (i) Review of progress made in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and in relation

- to General Assembly resolutions 3202(S-VI), 3281(XXIX) and 3362(S-VII): report prepared by the Secretariat;
- (ii) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy;
- (iii) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;
- (iv) Note by the Secretariat on specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries:
- (v) Note by the Secretariat on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries;
- (c) Decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit the following documents to the General Assembly at its thirtyfourth session:
 - (i) Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1980, to be issued pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/198 of 29 January 1979;
 - (ii) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy on its work during the remainder of 1979.

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 4, 17. Fifth Committee, meeting 79. Plenary meetings 17, 40-45, 61, 104.

- A/34/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapter II A and B.
- A/34/34. Report of Committee of Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174. (Part Three: Chapter II A and Annexes I and II.)
- A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).
- A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

- A/34/418 and Corr.1. Note by Secretary-General concerning report entitled The Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations: Report by the Director-General of GATT (Sales No.: GATT/1979-3).
- A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979), Annex, section VI B.
- A/34/561. Letter of 8 October from Mexico and Panama (transmitting address by Chairman of Latin American group of States at United Nations and address by President of Mexico, both delivered at Headquarters, New York, 27 September 1979).
- A/34/566. Letter of 10 October from Colombia, Fiji, Lebanon, Lesotho, Poland and Portugal (transmitting text of address delivered by Pope John Paul II to 34th session of General Assembly on 2 October 1979, meeting 17).
- A/34/599. Letter of 16 October from Cuba (transmitting final communique adopted on 6 October 1979 by Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, New York, 4-6 October 1979).
- A/34/761. Letter of 1 December from Romania (transmitting excerpt from report of Central Committee presented by President to 12th Congress of Romanian Communist Party, Bucharest, 19-23 November 1979).
- A/C.2/34/4. Statement by Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in Second Committee on 1 October 1979, meeting 4.
- A/34/L.14. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.
- A/34/L.55. Draft resolution submitted by Assembly Vice-President as result of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India, A/34/L.14.
- A/C.5/34/89, A/34/833. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution submitted by Assembly Vice-President, A/34/L.55. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/138, as proposed by Assembly Vice-President, A/34/L.55, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, which laid the foundations for the establishment of the new international economic order.

Noting with deep concern that, despite the great efforts made by many countries, especially the developing countries, at a large number of meetings and international conferences aimed at the establishment of the new international economic order, only limited progress has been achieved,

Considering the report of the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174,

Taking note of the important resolution adopted at the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, on global negotiations relating to international economic cooperation for development,

Emphasizing the imperative need to establish a new system of international economic relations based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit and also to promote the common interest of all countries,

Stressing that the establishment of such a new system calls for bold initiatives and demands new, concrete, comprehensive and global solutions going beyond limited efforts and measures intended to resolve only the present economic difficulties,

Urging all countries to commit themselves effectively to achieving, through international negotiations and other concerted action, the restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of the principles of justice and equality in order to provide for steady economic development, with due regard to the development potential of developing countries,

Emphasizing that such global negotiations must take place within the United Nations system,

Reaffirming in this context the central role of the General Assembly,

- 1. Decides to launch at its special session in 1980 a round of global and sustained negotiations on international economic co-operation for development, such negotiations being action-oriented and proceeding in a simultaneous manner in order to ensure a coherent and integrated approach to the issues under negotiation;
 - 2. Agrees that such negotiations should:
- (a) Take place within the United Nations system with the participation, in accordance with the procedures of relevant bodies, of all States and within a specified time-frame, without prejudice to the central role of the General Assembly;
- (b) Include major issues in the field of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance;
- (c) Contribute to the implementation of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade:
- (d) Contribute to the solution of international economic problems, within the framework of the restructuring of international economic relations, and to steady global economic development, in particular the development of developing countries, and, to this end, reflect the mutual benefit, the common interest and the responsibilities of the parties concerned, taking into account the general economic capability of each country;
- Also agrees that these negotiations should not involve any interruption of, or have any adverse effect upon, the negotiations in other United Nations forums but should reinforce and draw upon them;
- 4. Further agrees that the successful launching and ultimate success of the global negotiations require the full commitment of all participants to careful and thorough preparations, including efficient procedures for the negotiations;
- 5. Decides that the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 should act as the preparatory committee for the global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development and propose all necessary arrangements worked out in accordance with its established procedures to enable the Assembly at its special session in 1980 to decide on an effective and prompt beginning of the global negotiations, and further decides that the Committee should submit to the Assembly at its special session its final report containing its recommendations on the procedures, time-frame and detailed agenda for the global negotiations, taking into account paragraphs 1 to 4 above

A/34/L.15. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

Resolution 34/139, as introduced by India, A/34/L.15, and as orally amended by Assembly Vice-President on behalf of sponsors, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the decision to launch a round of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development,

Recalling the important proposals made in relation to raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance,

Taking note with appreciation of the recent major proposals made by heads of State or Government which constitute an interrelated, action-oriented and global approach to the above-mentioned issues. Convinced of the urgent need for the establishment of the new international economic order and, in this context, recalling the relevant resolutions,

Decides that the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174, acting as the preparatory committee for the global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development, should include in its final report to the Assembly at its special session in 1980 suggestions and recommendations, relevant to the preparatory work assigned to it in Assembly resolution 34/138, which may result from the consideration of the above-mentioned proposals and from others which may be presented to it, taking into account the interrelationship of the issues

Preparations for the 1980 special session of the General Assembly

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 38.

A/34/596. Note by Secretary-General (submitting preliminary version of analytical report prepared by Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/198 of 29 January 1979).

Decision 1979/51 (para. (c) (i), by which the Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session his report on the preparations for the special session of the Assembly in 1980, to be issued pursuant to Assembly resolution 33/198 of 29 January 1979), as orally proposed by Council President, adopted (draft decision as a whole) without vote by Council on 1 August 1979, meeting 38.

[For full text of Council decision 1979/51, see above under REPORT OF THE INTERSESSIONAL COMMITTEE.]

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meeting 56. Fifth Committee, meetings 82, 83. Plenary meetings 107, 109.

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979), Annex, section IV.

A/C.2/34/L.102. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.1 18. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.102. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/L.120. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.102), approved without vote by Second Committee on 8 December 1979, meeting 56.

A/C.5/34/92, A/34/839. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution II recommended by Second Committee in A/34/676/Add.2. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/676/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III), draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/207, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International

Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling its resolution 32/174 of 19 December 1977, in which it decided, inter alia, to convene a special session of the General Assembly in 1980, and its resolution 33/198 of 29 January 1979 on the preparations for that special session,

Recalling also its resolution 33/193 of 29 January 1979 on the preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade,

Recognizing the need for the special session to produce results commensurate with both the gravity of the current international economic situation and the magnitude of the current economic problems,

Noting the Economic Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Recalling further its resolutions 34/138 of 14 December 1979 on the global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development and 34/139 of the same date on the proposals for global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development,

Emphasizing that the General Assembly is requested, at its special session, to assess the progress made in the establishment of the new international economic order and to consider obstacles as indicated by the various forums of the United Nations system that impede its establishment and, in this context, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s

Urging all countries to commit themselves effectively to achieving, through international negotiations and other concerted action, the restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of the principles of justice and equality in order to provide for steady economic development, with due regard to the development potential of developing countries,

Stressing the need for thorough preparation for the special session in order to achieve positive and concrete results,

- 1. Reaffirms its decision that the special session in 1980 will, on the basis of an assessment of the progress made in the establishment of the new international economic order, take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic cooperation, including inter alia for the adoption of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and for the launching of global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development:
- 2. Decides to hold the special session at a high political level for two weeks at a suitable time between mid-August and mid-September 1980;
- 3. Urges the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to accelerate its work so as to be able to submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a draft of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade for adoption and proclamation at the special session;
- 4. Invites the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174, in its capacity as the preparatory committee for the global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development, to organize its work in such a manner as to be able to submit its final report to the Assembly at the special session;
- 5. Decides that the Committee of the Whole, in addition to making preparations for the global negotiations, should consider matters relating to the adequate preparation of the special session:
- 6. Invites the Governments of Member States to reexamine, bearing in mind the need to establish the new international economic order, their position on the important international economic problems, so as to enable the General Assembly to achieve positive results at the special session;

- 7. Requests the Secretary-General to accord the necessary high priority to and to provide the necessary facilities and resources for all preparatory arrangements for the special session:
- 8. Takes note of the preliminary version of the analytical report called for in General Assembly resolution 33/198 and requests the Secretary-General to submit and make available to Governments six weeks before the special session the final report in accordance with the outline, taking into account the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Assembly during its thirty-fourth session, as well as the ongoing

work of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy and the Committee of the Whole.

Decision 34/448, by which the General Assembly decided that the dates for the special session of the General Assembly on development should be from 25 August to 5 September 1980, with the possibility of extending the session for a few days if that should be necessary, as orally proposed by India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"), adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

Preparations for a new development strategy for the third United Nations development decade

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 29 January 1979, the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy for the third United Nations development decade (the 1980s) held four sessions at United Nations Headquarters, New York, during 1979.

After an organizational session (1-5 February), the Committee held three substantive sessions (2-13 April, 11-22 June and 17-21 September). Represented at one or more of the sessions were: 131 States, 15 United Nations organizations and bodies, 10 specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the five regional commissions, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and three intergovernmental organizations.

During the course of the year, the Preparatory Committee submitted a three-volume report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly. After reporting on the Committee's organizational session, volume I detailed its first (April) session, at which the Committee was informed of the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives and the work of the March/April 1979 session of the Committee for Development Planning (see below). The Committee also heard statements by executive heads of agencies, organizations and regional commissions of the United Nations system, as well as by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation and the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs. Informal working papers were submitted in conjunction with these statements.

Also at its first session, the Committee heard 'statements by 43 countries and convened an informal working group to consider suggestions made in connexion with the draft preamble of the new international development strategy, including informal papers submitted by: the Byelorussian SSR-on behalf also of Bulgaria, 'Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR; Japan, Sweden

and the United States; States members of the European Economic Community (EEC); and the Member States of the United Nations belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries. The working group requested the Committee Chairman to submit a working paper on the basic elements for inclusion in the draft preamble, based on the informal papers and suggestions made.

At the second (June) session, outlined in volume II of its report, the Committee heard statements and considered informal working papers from 29 agencies, organizations and regional commissions of the United Nations system. Seven countries or regional groupings also made statements. The Committee considered a draft outline of the new international development strategy, including documents submitted by: Hungary, on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR; Sweden; the United States; France, on behalf of EEC; and the Group of 77. The Committee also considered the objectives of the new strategy. Its report also summarized statements on preparations of the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions at their March meetings (see p. 744).

Volume III of the Committee's report informed that the Committee had decided at its third (September) session to concentrate on the draft preamble of the new strategy and, on the basis of discussions held on a paper submitted by the Chairman, a text of the draft preamble had emerged. On the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to concentrate at its fourth (1980) session on consideration of the goals and objectives of the strategy and to begin consideration of policy measures and the strategy's review and appraisal mechanism. The Committee also decided to invite the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to make its contribution to the strategy's prepara-

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 417, resolution 33/193, section II.

tions available to the Preparatory Committee's fourth session.

On 13 July, in a statement to the Economic and Social Council at its 1979 second regular session, the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee said that the Committee had failed to agree at its June session on the issue of whether the goals and objectives of the strategy should be addressed to developed or to developing countries, or whether they should be formulated as goals of the entire international community.

He informed the Council of the text of the draft preamble which was to emerge during the Preparatory Committee's September session and said that the Committee had decided to concentrate on this subject, as well as on policy measures and the review and appraisal mechanism, at its 1980 sessions in order that the draft might be adopted by the General Assembly's 1980 special session on the establishment of the new international economic order.

On 1 August 1979, the Council took note of and decided to transmit to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth (1979) session the report of the Preparatory Committee (volumes I and II) and a number of other documents. The Council also authorized the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly the report of the Preparatory Committee on its work during the remainder of 1979 (volume III). These actions were incorporated in Council decision 1979/51, adopted, without vote, as orally proposed by the Council President.

At its March/April 1979 session, the Committee for Development Planning reviewed the development performance of the developing countries during the 1970s and examined the causes underlying the inability of a large number of them to achieve the results envisaged in the International Development Strategy for, the Second United Nations Development Decade.⁹

With regard to the new international development strategy for the 1980s, the Committee, in its report to the Economic and Social Council, stressed the need for the creation of favourable external conditions through the removal of the asymmetries and distortions which had characterized the international economic system in the 1970s, in order to enable developing countries to pursue successfully their objectives of self-sustained development. Six major areas were elaborated by the Committee as priorities for action: trade and adjustment; flows of financial resources and development assistance; international liquidity; technology and transnational corporations; disarmament and world development; and accelerated growth and other development objectives for the 1980s.

The Committee also deliberated the international implications of sectoral, intersectoral and regional patterns of development relating to: agriculture; energy and raw materials; industry; environment; technology; social aims, particularly health and education; and the low-income countries

With a view to enhancing implementation of the new strategy, the Committee emphasized the need for: strengthening the links between international, regional, subregional and national strategies; adoption of some global or subregional and regional projects; and monitoring progress towards needed change in the international division of labour through sectoral and regional reviews and appraisals.

On 1 August 1979, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee for Development Planning in adopting decision 1979/51 (see above).

Earlier in the year, in its consideration of social questions, the Council had adopted two resolutions related to development activities.

By resolution 1979/25 of 9 May, the Council recommended that the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy take full account of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development¹⁰ as well as deliberations on this issue in the Commission for Social Development. (For further details, see p. 752.)

By resolution 1979/45 of 11 May, the Council decided to establish an ad hoc working group on the social aspects of the development activities of the United Nations. The working group's mandate included examination of the implementation of several United Nations resolutions, among which was a General Assembly resolution of 29 January 1979 on preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade. ¹¹ (For further details, see p. 756.)

On 20 October 1979, in accordance with that Assembly resolution and a request from the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, the Trade and Development Board of unctad adopted a resolution on the contribution of unctad to the preparation of the new international development strategy, by which it requested the unctad Secretary-General to convene a high-level intergovernmental group, open to participation by all States members of unctad, to prepare a draft for unctad's contribution to the formulation of the strategy. The Board decided that unctad's contribution should be formulated within its mandate and the conceptual framework and guidelines of the As-

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 319, resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 433, resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, containing text of Declaration.

sembly's resolution. In addition, it agreed that the intergovernmental group could take into consideration inter alia the objectives and principles proposed by the Group of 77 developing countries annexed to the Board's resolution.

The Board decided, on the same date, that the Group of Governmental Experts on the Concepts of the Present Aid and Flow Targets could meet as required, to receive reports on the work of data-collecting centres, analyse the information and advise on their implications for the international development strategy.

By a letter of 12 September 1979, the United Republic of Tanzania transmitted a report on a symposium on a new international development strategy held at Scheveningen, Netherlands, from 25 to 28 July.

Convened by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, hosted by the Netherlands Government, organized by the International Foundation for Development Alternatives and attended by more than 40 participants, the symposium stressed that the search for a new development strategy had to be pursued against the background of a drastically altered world situation and new global human problems.

It was therefore necessary to redefine the concept of development and to reassess development problems as a whole. The primary objective of the new strategy should reflect a firm commitment on the part of all members of the international community to promote the genuine development of third world countries and to arrest the maldevelopment of third world and industrialized countries.

According to the report, the new strategy should provide for: achievement of national self-reliance in the third world; the concept of development with new and different cultural roots by drawing upon alternative modes of civilization; incorporating demilitarization as a development objective; full third world participation in the management of all global commons; greater attention to waste and maldistribution of development resources; and the promotion of negotiations establishing a restructured international framework for trade, monetary and financial co-operation.

In its consideration of the item on development and international economic co-operation, at plenary meetings held on 18 and 19 December, the General Assembly had before it several other documents, including:

- a letter of 20 June from Austria transmitting the text of a communique issued by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development on 14 June, dealing with overcoming obstacles to sustained economic growth, world

interdependence and relations with developing countries, and international investment and multinational enterprises;

- a letter of 2 August from the USSR transmitting a declaration of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) concerning the thirtieth anniversary of CMEA, together with a communique of the thirty-third meeting of the session of CMEA, held at Moscow from 26 to 28 June; and
- a note verbale of 29 September from Tunisia transmitting the text of a declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 adopted on the same day, dealing with the launching of a round of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development.

Preparations for a new development strategy for the third United Nations development decade were discussed in detail by the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee during the year.

Introducing the subject, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation stressed the fundamental interdependence of the world economy and the fact that economic growth of the third world was indispensable to global prosperity and stability.

Concern was expressed at the limited results achieved in negotiations towards a new strategy, and it was hoped that the 1980 meetings of the Preparatory Committee would lead to more substantial and conclusive progress. The preparatory work for the Assembly's 1980 special session should also help the North-South dialogue, particularly the ongoing discussions on the strategy. Yugoslavia pointed out that the global negotiations relating to international economic cooperation for development, far from having a negative impact, would complement the strategy and therefore would be an appropriate framework for agreement on policy measures.

There was broad consensus that the strategy should contribute to accelerated development of the developing countries while providing a guiding framework for international economic cooperation throughout the forthcoming decade. The observer for the EEC stated that this framework should ensure economic growth and a better distribution of its benefits. Resolve was needed to combine the new international economic order with social development and the realities of interdependence with the demands of the developing countries for collective self-sufficiency.

Costa Rica, Guyana, Nepal and Senegal were among the developing countries which stressed the necessity of including international measures to create an external environment economically favourable to the third world. Guinea, however, felt that the developing countries would have to rely on their own strength and agree mutually on the new strategy.

Kenya, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, among others, said that the strategy should provide a framework for fundamental and far-reaching structural and institutional changes. Mexico agreed, adding that special efforts in the fields of trade, agricultural development and financial assistance would have to be made in favour of developing countries.

In addition to highlighting the need to democratize international institutions and structures, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the Ukrainian SSR were among those which said that the new strategy should implement the decisions adopted at the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly¹² and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States¹³-as called for by the Assembly on 29 January 1979. 14 The USSR added that, if the progressive principles embodied in these documents were overlooked, the value of the new international economic order would be diminished. The Byelorussian SSR said preference should not be given to agricultural growth over industrialization as that would intensify strong/weak relationships and would not speedily overcome backwardness in developing countries.

In stressing that account must be taken of lessons derived from implementation of the Strategy for the Second Development Decade, Australia said that the Preparatory Committee should concentrate on realistic proposals capable of winning over world-wide public opinion and governmental commitment. The Philippines hoped the new strategy would be actionoriented, while Pakistan said it should include time-limits together with a comprehensive set of policies to be adopted by the developed and developing States. Norway and Sweden called for clear governmental commitments with regard to goals and targets. France and Uruguay were among those which said that greater account should be taken of the least developed countries'

With regard to other aspects of the new strategy, the Netherlands and Norway held the view that the role of women should be integrated into the development process. Canada stated that, in order to eliminate destitution by the year 2000, attention should be focused on the 250 million unemployed adults throughout the world.

Argentina pointed out that the Group of 77 had reiterated opposition to attempts by developed countries to introduce into discussions on the new international economic order the con-

cepts of basic needs, access to supplies, differentiation, gradualism and selectivity, which drew attention away from the real problems of the developing countries.

On 19 December 1979, in adopting resolution 34/207, the General Assembly reaffirmed its 1977 decision 15 that the 1980 special session would, on the basis of an assessment of the progress made in the establishment of the new international economic order, take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, including inter alia for the adoption of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and for the launching of global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development. The Assembly decided to hold the special session at a high political level for two weeks between mid-August and mid-September 1980 and urged the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to accelerate its work so as to be able to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a draft of the strategy for adoption and proclamation at the special session. (For details, see section on PREPARATIONS FOR THE 1980 SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY in the preceding subchapter.)

On 29 November, by resolution 34/58, the Assembly had welcomed a decision of the World Health Assembly to ensure that the global strategy contained in the Declaration of Alma-Ata, adopted by the International Conference on Primary Health Care held in the USSR in September 1978, would be reflected in the contribution of the World Health Organization (WHO) to the preparation of the new strategy, and called on the Preparatory Committee to give careful attention to the contribution of who. (For details, see p. 479.)

(For page references to texts of resolutions 34/207 and 34/58, refer to index of resolutions AND DECISIONS.)

Also on 19 December, in adopting, without vote, decision 34/452, the Assembly took note of the report of the Preparatory Committee on its first, second and third sessions. The Second Committee had approved this action, without vote, on 14 December, as orally proposed by its Chairman.

 $^{^{12}}$ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 326, resolution 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974; and Y.U.N., 1975, p. 348, resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

^{1975.}See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 402, resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing text of Charter.

See footnote 11.
 See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 393, resolution 32/174 of 19 December

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council-2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 20-34, 38.

A/34/44, Vols. I-III. Report of Preparatory Committee for New International Development Strategy (on its 1979 sessions, Headquarters, New York). Vol. I, Part One: Organizational session, 1-5 February; Part Two: First session, 2-13 April; Vol. II, Part Three: 2nd session, 11-22 June; Vol. III, Part Four: 3rd session, 17-21 September.

E/1979/110. Statement by Chairman of Preparatory Committee for New International Development Strategy before Economic and Social Council on 13 July 1979, meeting 33.

E/1979/L.42. Note by Secretariat (reproducing text of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/25 of 9 May 1979).

E/1979/NGO/11, 12, 14. Statements submitted by NGOs in category II consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/1979/NGO/15 and Add.1, E/1979/NGO/16. Statements submitted by NGOs in categories I and II consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

Decision 1979/51 (para. (b) (ii), by which the Council took note of and decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session the report of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy (A/34/44, Vols. I and II); and para. (c) (ii), by which it decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session the report of the Preparatory Committee on its work during the remainder of 1979 (A/34/44, Vol. III)), as orally proposed by Council President, adopted (draft decision as a whole) without vote by Council on 1 August 1979, meeting 38.

E/1979/37. Report of Committee for Development Planning on its 15th session, Headquarters, New York, 26 March-5 April 1979. (Chapter II A: Framework for third United Nations development decade; Chapter IV: Towards better implementation; Annex: List of documents.)

Decision 1979/51 (para. (a) (vii), by which the Council took note of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its fifteenth session), as orally proposed by Council President, adopted (draft decision as a whole) without vote by Council on 1 August 1979, meeting 38.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1979/51.]

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 4-18, 60. Plenary meetings 107, 109.

A/34/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapter II C and Annex I (resolution 189(XIX)).

A/34/44, Vols. I-III. Report of Preparatory Committee for New International Development Strategy (on its 1979 sessions, Headquarters, New York).

A/34/330. Letter of 20 June from Austria (transmitting communique issued on 14 June 1979 by Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development).

A/34/397. Letter of 2 August from USSR (transmitting Declaration and communique adopted by 33rd meeting of CMEA, Moscow, 26-28 June 1979).

A/34/467. Letter of 12 September from United Republic of Tanzania (transmitting report on symposium entitled "Towards a New International Development Strategy," Scheveningen, Netherlands, 25-28 July 1979).

A/34/533 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 29 September from Tunisia (transmitting Declaration adopted on same date by Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Member States belonging to "Group of 77").

A/34/676/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III), draft decision III (para. (a)), as orally proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved (paras. (a) and (b) together) without vote by Committee on 14 December 1979, meeting 60

Decision 34/452 (para. (a)), as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.2, adopted (paras. (a) and (b) together) without vote by Assembly.

At its 109th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy on its first, second and third sessions;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on a network for the exchange of technological information.

Other documents

Launching a Third Decade of Development: Comments and Recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.A.7.

Reports and discussion of international economic and social policy

At its July/August 1979 session, the Economic and Social Council, in its discussion of international economic and social policy, assessed progress towards the establishment of a new international economic order and the formulation of a new international development strategy for the 1980s.

During the debate, most speakers expressed deep concern about the current economic situation and the uncertainty for world-wide recovery during the remainder of the decade, noting that existing economic difficulties differed from the cyclical recessions since the Second World War.

Developing countries observed that, in spite of the critical importance of the North-South dialogue and even though the developing countries had taken advantage of every opportunity to make progress, little had been achieved. Senegal was among those calling for a new dimension to be given to the dialogue.

Ireland, speaking on behalf of the member States of the European Economic Community, said that the Council remained the central body of the United Nations system concerned with international economic co-operation, and the current session provided an opportunity to strengthen co-operation between developed and developing countries, which would benefit the North-South dialogue.

There was broad agreement that interdependence was extremely important. Australia said the new development strategy should reflect the increasing degree of interdependence in the world economy of the past 10 years, not only between developed and developing countries, but also between developing countries themselves. The United States added that it was increasingly aware that the well-being of its people depended heavily on the prosperity of all countries. However, the economic problems of the industrial world were real and would limit its ability to respond to the problems of developing countries. This view was shared by France, which added that the possibilities of balanced growth by the industrialized countries were limited and efforts to exceed these limits might accentuate inflation and monetary instability, thus jeopardizing the development of the developing countries.

India said that it was in the interest of industrial States to promote economic growth in the developing countries. The developed countries could solve their economic problems in the long term by adopting policies designed to utilize the productive capacity of developing economies. In addition, the developing countries should acquire a larger role in international economic decisionmaking. Algeria, Barbados, Indonesia, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia were among those calling for radical changes in international structures; the speedy implementation of the provisions of the 1974 Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order¹⁶ and the 1974 Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States 17 was therefore essential.

Mongolia and the USSR reiterated that the socialist countries of Eastern Europe strongly supported a restructuring of the whole system of international economic relations, an objective that could be achieved only under peaceful conditions. Détente and development were therefore organically related and the cessation of the arms race and genuine disarmament were of particular importance. Poland, along with Pakistan, the Philippines and Romania, pointed out that one of the consequences of disarmament might be to release real resources to further the development of developing countries.

While there was general agreement that rapid economic expansion of the developing countries was of prime importance, Pakistan and Indonesia argued that the strategy should define the role and agreed commitments of all countries in quantitative terms, contain an agreed time-frame and establish an average growth rate for developing countries. Therefore, a higher target for the

over-all growth of the developing countries than that adopted for the Second United Nations Development Decade was needed.

The Federal Republic of Germany and New Zealand stressed that, with regard to the sectoral balance of the new strategy, the highest priority should be accorded to improving agricultural productivity of developing countries in order to ensure their food security, stimulate production of raw materials for their industries, improve income distribution, reduce unemployment and under-employment, curb excessive, unbridled urbanization and improve external balanceof-payments positions. According to the United Kingdom, development depended upon a judicious blend of social and economic objectives. In this connexion, Pakistan said that, although the fulfilment of basic human needs was an essential element in national development policies, when such a strategy was advocated in the form of internationally determined priorities implying redistribution of scarce resources, the developing countries doubted the sincerity of the commitment to eradicate mass poverty and realize quantitative social objectives.

With regard to energy, Algeria, Iraq and Venezuela said the recent increase in the price of oil was merely an effort by oil-exporting countries to maintain the real purchasing power of their export earnings. France and New Zealand were among those which said that the price increase applied additional inflationary pressures and restrained growth in countries facing large oil-import bills. It was therefore vital to avoid further destabilization of the world economy by finding solutions to the energy problem.

The World Economic Survey, 1978 provided an overview of salient developments in the world economy in 1978 and the outlook for 1979, drew attention in particular to changes in international policies needed to improve the pace of development in the developing countries, and exammed developing, developed market and centrally planned economies.

The Survey stressed the weak pace of world economic growth during 1978, confirming that the world economy had made only a partial recovery from the 1974-1975 recession. The annual growth rate of the developing countries (6.2 per cent during 1971-1975, slightly above the 6 per cent target set by the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade¹⁸) was only 4 per

¹⁶ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 324, resolution 3201(S-VI) of | May 1974, containing text of Declaration.

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 402, resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, contaming text of Charter.

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 319, resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

cent in 1978, despite increased food production. The developed market economies continued to suffer from insufficient productive investment, high inflation and a slow growth rate (3.6 per cent in 1978). In the centrally planned economies of Eastern Europe and the USSR, growth of net material product fell short of planned magnitudes, largely because of external imbalances and internal bottle-necks, especially in the energy and transport sectors.

The Survey pointed out that the outlook for 1979 was for a continuance of these unsatisfactory trends and, as a result, most developing countries would experience a slackening of export growth. The growth of earned import capacity (the volume of imports which could be financed by export earnings) of the non-oil-exporting developing countries was also expected to decelerate further. As measures allowing the developing countries to sustain and increase their imports were of benefit also to the global economy, the Survey said, what was required was a larger flow of official development assistance, better access to long-term non-concessional financing, and the channelling of private funds into long-term investment in these countries.

The Survey concluded that, in the existing inflationary environment, it was important that expansionary policies be combined with appropriate anti-inflationary action, including income policies designed to promote more rapid growth of productivity. Such measures should include a firm resistance to protection of inefficient industries, in order to permit a movement towards an international structure of production in which the potential of the developing countries in particular might be more fully realized.

Five other reports summarizing major economic trends in the main regions of the world were submitted by the various regional commissions to the Economic and Social Council during 1979. These reports reviewed the most recent information on economic and social conditions of the regions of Africa (during 1977-1978), Asia and the Pacific (1978), Europe (1978), Latin America (1978) and Western Asia (1970-1978).

On 1 August 1979, the Council adopted decision 1979/51 without vote, on an oral proposal by its President. By this decision, the Council inter alia took note of the World Economic Survey, 1978 and the five regional economic and social surveys.

The fourth report in a series of biennial reviews prepared by the Secretariat to facilitate

the Economic and Social Council's review of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade was submitted to the Committee for Development Planning at its March/ April 1979 session. The results achieved by the developing countries during the Decade were examined in such areas as over-all growth, manufacturing output, agricultural production, population, employment in manufacturing, education, health, international trade, investment and savings. The report also described inadequacies of past and current official development assistance, the constraining impact of the developing countries' growing external debt on their development policies, and some of the limited changes achieved in international monetary co-operation. (See also p. 463.)

On 1 August 1979, by decision 1979/51 (see above), the Council took note of and decided to transmit this report, among others, to the General Assembly at its regular 1979 session.

During 1979, in response to an Assembly invitation of 29 January 1979, ¹⁹ the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) submitted reports on progress they had made towards the establishment of the new international economic order. Each body considered the question from its own standpoint and outlined the policies and activities initiated in support of its objectives.

Three issues previously considered by the 1974 World Food Conference²⁰ were reported by CFA: continuity of adequate food and supplies; an improved policy framework for food aid; and improved arrangements for emergency food aid. The ILO report focused on industrialization and adjustment, agricultural and rural development, and science and technology. The Administrator of UNDP referred to his report on the subject which had been submitted to the UNDP Governing Council in June. This report provided examples of the types of technical co-operation being financed by UNDP. The UNESCO report detailed its role in the fields of science and technology, communication, culture, social sciences and education.

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 20-34.

World Economic Survey, 1978: Current Trends in the World

Economy (E/1979/62/Rev.l). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.C.l. E/1979/42. Summary of economic survey of Europe in 1978. E/1979/70. Summary of survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1977-1978.

See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 409, resolution 33/198.
 See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 486.

E/1979/71. Summary of economic and social survey of Asia and Pacific, 1978.

E/1979/72. Economic trends in Latin America in 1978.

E/1979/73. Summary of survey of economic and social development in region of ECWA, 1970-1978.

Decision 1979/51 (para.(a)), by which the Council took note of the following documents: (i) World Economic Survey, 1978, chaps. I-IV; (ii) Summary of the economic survey of Europe in 1978; (iii) Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1977-1978; (iv) Summary of the economic and social survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1978; (v) Report entitled "Economic trends in Latin America in 1978"; and (vi) Summary of the survey of economic and social development in the region of the Economic Commission for Western Asia, 1970-1978), as orally proposed by Council President, adopted (draft decision as a whole) without vote by Council on 1 August 1979, meeting 38.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1979/51.]

E/AC.54/22 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Review of progress made in implementation of international development strategy and in relation to General Assembly resolutions 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975. Report prepared by Secretariat. Add.1: Technical tables.

E/1979/40. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters III (paras. 52-58) and XXI B (decision 79/10, section VII).

A/34/484 and Add.1-3. Reports of governing bodies of organs and organizations concerned within United Nations system on progress made towards establishment of new international economic order. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting reports by ILO, UNDP (Add.1), UNESCO (Add.2) and Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (Add.3), prepared in response to General Assembly resolutions 33/198 of 29 January 1979.

Other aspects of the implementation of decisions on a new development strategy and the establishment of a new international economic order

International energy questions

United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy

During 1979, both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly adopted resolutions on preparations for and co-ordination of

the activities of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, to be convened in 1981.

On 3 August, the Council adopted resolution 1979/66 by which it recommended a number of preparatory measures and, on 18 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/190 by which it decided on the date and venue of the Conference, designated a preparatory committee and adopted other preparatory arrangements.

(For details, see p. 674; for page references to texts of resolutions 1979/66 and 34/190, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Information and mass communication

Two resolutions on information and mass communication were adopted by the General Assembly during 1979, both on 18 December. Resolution 34/181 dealt principally with co-operation and assistance activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development. Resolution 34/182, on information questions, concerned the mandate of the Committee on Information and strengthening of a number of United Nations public information activities.

(For details, see pp. 452 and 456; for page references to texts of the above resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Consumer protection

In accordance with an Economic and Social Council resolution of 1 August 1978, ²¹ the Secretary-General submitted an interim report on consumer protection to the Council at its July/August 1979 session.

The report outlined some basic concepts and issues in consumer protection for developing countries, including: institutional and infrastructural limitations; consumer/product information availability and understandability; product quality; effect of inflation on consumer living standards; unfair commercial practices; and special problems of such vulnerable groups as the elderly, the illiterate, the handicapped and rural populations. It also highlighted the main factors influencing consumer policy and governing the nature of regulatory activities that would best fulfil consumer protection needs in developing countries. Areas suggested for future study in classifying measures and activities for consumer protection were: protection of foodstuffs and drugs; other consumer products and services, including health and safety concerns as well as performance; protection of economic interests of consumers; provision of information on products and services; and creation of adequate infrastructure.

The report stated that, as most developing countries had limited resources to devote to consumer protection, the establishment of priorities assumed particular importance. As consumers of essential goods and services, the minimum requirements for these low-income groups were: access to food, clothing, shelter, health services

 $^{^{21}}$ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 425, resolution 1978/42.

and education; protection from malpractices such as adulteration, restrictive trade practices and misrepresentation; reliability of information; and possibility of redress.

The report-also contained a preliminary list of options for action at the international and national levels and tentative options relating to food and drugs. The list of options used as its starting-point the list of eight broad areas of technical assistance listed in the Secretary-General's 1978 report to the Council.²

The current report listed the international consumer protection options as international conventions, model laws for developing countries, models for amending existing legislation, a guide or handbook, technical co-operation, seminars and workshops, training and fellowships, international exchange of experience, and studies of particular problems.

Options at the national level were: governmental machinery; distribution of goods and services; testing safety, quality and performance of goods and services; adoption of standards for goods and services; business practices; accurate description of goods; regulation of sales; measures for consumer redress; and education and information programmes.

Options related to food were: assessing country needs for the development of integrated control systems in production, processing, storage and distribution; establishing or updating national laws and development of regulations and codes of practice; strengthening national control administrations, including provision of technical and managerial personnel and inspection analysis facilities for quality control and safety; contamination monitoring and control programmes; manpower development in inspection, management and laboratory research through national, regional or international training programmes based on national institutions in developing countries and promotion of technical cooperation; and a code of ethics for international trade through the Joint Food Standards Programme and the Codex Alimentarius Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Drug-related options comprised: model provisions for regulations on marketing practices for pharmaceutical products and consumer protection; national action in the health sector; and information on alternative sources of supply of drugs, vaccines and other medicinal supplies.

On 3 August 1979, the Council adopted, without vote, resolution 1979/74, as recommended by its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee. By this resolution, the Council requested. all organizations of the United

Nations system to take into account the preliminary list of options contained in the Secretary-General's interim report and to report to him on their action in this connexion. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare a comprehensive report on consumer protection to be submitted to the Council's second regular 1981 session. It would include, inter alia, proposals for adequate standards and other measures on consumer protection which States could consider adopting, taking into account in particular the concern of developing countries with consumer protection issues related to trade and development, and proposals on organizational arrangements envisaged for carrying out work on consumer protection within the United Nations system. The Secretary-General was further requested to submit a progress report to the Council's second regular 1980 session.

On 2 August, the Third Committee had approved the text by consensus, as submitted by Ghana, Kenya, Mexico, Uganda, Venezuela and Zambia.

Speaking in the Committee, several States, including Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, said that primary obligation for consumer protection fell on the State in which the product was used. The United States added that international agencies might advise on, but could have no direct role in, consumer protection regulation. States exporting consumer products should provide access to all information on their product standards; the United States could not, however, commit itself to collating and providing that information. The United States felt the Secretary-General should make one agency responsible for the progress report on action undertaken in order to avoid duplication of work.

The USSR said it was not satisfied with the text, as it was most important for developing countries to protect their citizens from the harmful activities of transnational corporations - a view shared by India. The USSR also did not agree that the Secretary-General could propose establishing new machinery for consumer protection, since that was the task of the Council. However, Ireland, speaking on behalf of the members of the European Economic Community, said that the Secretary-General was free to make such proposals and the contents of the report requested of him were not prejudiced in any respect.

Finland said it did not interpret the reference to trade and development as prejudging orientation of organizational arrangements within the United Nations system. Mexico and Venezuela found the Secretary-General's report acceptable, though it should have concentrated more on the particular needs of developing countries. The Netherlands, however, said it was disappointing and the preliminary list of options too vague.

Development of international economic law

At its 1979 regular session, the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the General Assembly considered the question of the consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order. The Philippines submitted to the Committee both a working paper, providing an analysis and an outline of a work programme on the topic, and a draft resolution.

On 17 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/150, based on the Philippine text, by which it requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and in co-ordination with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, to study the question of the consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order, with a view to embodying them in one or more instruments, as appropriate. Member States were invited to submit their views on this question not later than 31 July 1980 and the Secretary-General was further requested to submit to the Assembly's thirty-fifth (1980) session a preliminary report on his study and the views of Governments received.

Resolution 34/150, as recommended by the Sixth Committee, was adopted by a recorded vote of 112 to 6, with 26 abstentions. On 6 December, the Sixth Committee had approved the draft by a roll-call vote, requested by the sponsor, of 79 to 7, with 26 abstentions. Accepting the gist of an oral proposal by Mexico, the Philippines amended the text to request that the principles and norms in question be studied with a view to embodying them in one or more instruments as appropriate, rather than in an appropriate instrument.

Speaking in explanation of its vote in favour, Jamaica said that economic relations between developed and developing countries must be restructured on a more equitable basis if there was to be peace in the world. Since many of the features of such relations had attained the status of customary international law, they could be codified into the norms and principles of the subject.

Austria, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and the USSR, which abstained, were among those which said that it would be premature to take a decision on the subject, because it required more thorough consideration. The United Kingdom-which opposed the text-Canada and the USSR pointed out that the question was currently being studied in numerous other international forums and codification of these rules might prejudice those consultations.

While the USSR said it was essential to implement fully the 1974 Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States²³ in dealing with the subject, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States were among those which reiterated their reservations with regard to that Charter which, in their opinion, did not contain norms and principles of international law.

Israel said its positive vote should not be taken to imply any change in its position on resolutions on the new international economic order, recalled in the preamble, regarding any commitment to supply the Secretary-General with written observations.

Health as an integral part of development

At the General Assembly's 1979 regular session, in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, Botswana, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Sweden, the USSR, the United Republic of Cameroon, and the United States sponsored a resolution on health as an integral part of development. On 27 November, the Committee approved this text without vote, and the Assembly adopted it, also without vote, on 29 November as resolution 34/58.

By the resolution, the Assembly endorsed the Declaration of Alma-Ata, adopted by the International Conference on Primary Health Care, jointly sponsored by who and the United Nations Children's Fund and held in the USSR in September 1978. 24 It endorsed in particular the Conference's view that a combination of promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative measures constituted the key to achievement of a healthful society, especially when primary health care was incorporated into the development process. The Assembly noted with approval a World Health Assembly resolution of 25 May 1979, by which that body had decided that the development of who programmes and allocation of its resources at the global, regional and country levels should reflect who's commitment to achievement of health for all by the year 2000.

 $^{^{23}}$ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 402, resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing text of Charter. 24 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 1107.

The General Assembly called for support for and co-operation with WHO'S efforts by bodies of the United Nations system and appealed to Member States to carry out the actions called for in the Declaration of Alma-Ata.

The Assembly welcomed a World Health Assembly decision to ensure that the global strategy for achieving an acceptable level of health for all would be reflected in WHO'S contribution to preparation of the international development strategy for the 1980s, and called on the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to give full attention to WHO'S contribution.

The General Assembly also requested the WHO Director-General to report to the Economic and Social Council during 1981 on progress achieved in formulating a global health strategy; the Council was then to submit recommendations for Assembly action.

Relationship between disarmament and development

On 11 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/83 K on a study on the relationship between disarmament and development. By this resolution, the Assembly took note of an interim report of the Secretary-General on the study and requested him to provide the resources-and appealed to Governments to make available information-needed to complete the study.

(For details, see p. 93; for page reference to text of resolution 34/83 K, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Unified approach to development analysis and planning

On 29 November 1979, by decision 34/419, the General Assembly took note of a report of the Secretary-General, submitted to the Commission for Social Development, on a unified approach to development analysis and planning, and requested him, on the basis of replies to a 1976 aide-memoire, to prepare a new report on a unified approach to socio-economic development for the Assembly's 1981 session.

(For details, see p. 753; for page reference to text of decision 34/419, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Relationship between population, resources, environment and development

On 1 August 1979, in adopting resolution 1979/49, the Economic and Social Council took note with appreciation of a report of the Secretary-General on the study of interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development. It urged Member States and United Nations bodies to make full use of the available knowledge relating to such interrelationships in all their development activities, and requested that organizations of the United Nations system undertake multidisciplinary studies of the subject. (For details, see p. 787.)

By a letter of 4 October, Sweden transmitted to the Secretary-General a statement issued by the participants in the United Nations symposium on interrelations among resources, environment, population and development, held at Stockholm from 6 to 10 August. Hosted by the Government of Sweden and co-chaired by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the symposium brought together 27 United Nations and Government officials involved in economic and social development issues facing the developing countries. The statement reflected a consensus of the participants in their personal capacities on the general trends and policy implications concerning the interrelated issues discussed, with emphasis on interactions under four headings: carrying capacity (the ability to support growing populations at increasing standards of living), human development, disparities in life-styles, and resource use.

On 19 December, the General Assembly adopted decision 34/450, by which it took note of the participants' statement (for details, see p. 787).

(For page references to texts of resolution 1979/49 and decision 34/450, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Consumer protection

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 13, 16, 17, 21-23. Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/65 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.
E/1979/NGO/17 and Corr.1. Statement submitted by NGO in category I consultative status with Economic and Social

E/1979/C.3/L.11 and Rev.l, 2. Kenya, Mexico, Uganda, Venezuela: draft resolution and revisions.

E/1979/C.3/L.11/Rev.3. Ghana, Kenya, Mexico, Uganda, Venezuela, Zambia: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 2 August 1979, meeting 23.

E/1979/116/Add.2. Report of Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee (part III) (on co-operation and coordination within United Nations system), draft resolution.

Resolution 1979/74, as recommended by Third Committee,

E/1979/116/Add.2, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2111 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977 and 1978/42 of 1 August 1978,

Recognizing that consumer protection has an important bearing on economic and social development, as well as on the health, safety and welfare of the people of all countries,

Recognizing further that international co-operation in this area is important in promoting the economic and social development of developing countries,

Taking into account the importance of having available all public information on prohibitions and restrictions applying to consumer goods exported to other countries,

Convinced that in their efforts to prevent the promotion of products dangerous to human health, safety and welfare, States should consider the importance of regulating advertising to that end.

Recognizing that in view of the importance of preventing damage which may be caused to human health, safety and welfare by consumer products, States should consider the appropriate regulation of, inter alia, those commercial practices of enterprises, including those of transnational corporations, which are harmful to the interests of consumers,

- 1. Takes note of the interim report of the Secretary-General on consumer protection;
- 2. Requests all organizations of the United Nations system to take into account, in the elaboration of programmes in their respective areas of specialization, the preliminary list of options contained in the interim report of the Secretary-General on consumer protection and based on the "eight broad areas of technical assistance" listed in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Consumer protection: institutional arrangements and legal measures" and to report to the Secretary-General on their action in this connexion;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General, drawing upon all United Nations organs, agencies and programmes concerned, and on the regional commissions, to prepare, within the existing financial resources, a comprehensive report on consumer protection which would include, inter alia, proposals for adequate standards and other measures on consumer protection which States could consider adopting, taking into account in particular the concern of developing countries with the issues of consumer protection related to trade and development, to include in the report his proposals on the organizational arrangements envisaged for carrying out work on consumer protection within the United Nations system, and to submit the report to the Council at its second regular session of 1981;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the action undertaken in pursuance of paragraph 3 above to the Council at its second regular session of 1980.

Development of international economic law

General Assembly- 34th session Sixth Committee, meetings 55-61. Plenary meeting 105.

A/31/172. Consolidation and progressive development of principles and norms of international economic law. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.6/34/L.7. Working paper submitted by Philippines.

A/C.6/34/L.17 and Rev.1. Philippines: draft resolution and revision, as further orally amended by Mexico and by sponsor, approved by Sixth Committee on 6 December 1979, meeting 61, by roll-call vote of 79 to 7, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colom-

bia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

A/34/81 5. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 34/150, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/34/815, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 112 to 6, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind Article 13, paragraph 1 a, of the Charter of the United Nations, in which the General Assembly is called upon to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Noting the relevant provisions of the Charter relating to international economic relations, in particular the promotion of social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom in the Preamble, the achievement of international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character in Article 1, paraaraph 3, and the promotion of higher standards of living, full

employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development in Article 55,

Recalling its resolutions 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling further its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Considering that the Charter and the above-mentioned resolutions and declarations, as well as other resolutions and decisions adopted by bodies within the United Nations system and by conferences held under United Nations auspices relating to the establishment of the new international economic order, together contain principles and norms of international economic law which should govern economic relations between and among States of differing levels of development and different economic systems,

- 1. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and in co-ordination with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, to study the question of the consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order, with a view to embodying them in one or more instruments, as appropriate:
- 2. Invites Member States to submit their views on this question not later than 31 July 1980;
- 3. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a preliminary report on his study and the views of Governments received, under the item entitled "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order."

Health as an integral part of development

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 46, 52. Plenary meeting 82.

A/C.2/34/L.61. Botswana, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Netherlands, Sweden, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United States: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 27 November 1979, meeting 52.

A/34/728. Report of Second Committee (on examination of long-term trends in economic development), draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/58, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/728, adopted without vote by Assembly on 29 November 1979, meeting 82.

The General Assembly,

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

3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also the United Nations conferences held in recent years on major issues relating to economic and social development and the establishment of the new international economic order, particularly the International Conference on Primary Health Care, jointly sponsored by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, held at Alma-Ata, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, from 6 to 12 September 1978,

Noting that a substantial portion of the population in many countries, developing as well as developed, lacks access to basic health services, and that people lacking adequate health cannot fully participate in or contribute to the economic and social development of their nation,

We/coming the important efforts of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the other agencies of the United Nations system associated with the effort to attain the goal of health for all by the year 2000, as expressed in World Health Assembly resolutions WHA 30.43 of 19 May 1977 and WHA 32.30 of 25 May 1979,

Considering that peace and security are important for the preservation and improvement of the health of all people and that co-operation among nations on vital health issues can contribute importantly to peace,

Cognizant of the vital role that health and health care play in the development of countries, particularly developing countries,

- 1. Endorses the Declaration of Alma-Ata, in particular the view that primary health care, aimed at the solution of the major world health problems through a combination of promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative measures, constitutes the key to the ultimate achievement of a healthful society, especially when primary health care is incorporated into the development process, particularly that of developing countries:
- 2. Notes with approval the decision of the World Health Assembly, contained in resolution WHA 32.30, that the development of the programmes of the World Health Organization and the allocation of its resources at the global, regional and country levels should reflect the commitment of that organization to the priority of the achievement of health for all by the year 2000;
- 3. Calls upon the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to co-ordinate with and support the efforts of the World Health Organization by appropriate actions within their respective spheres of competence;
- 4. Appeals to Member States to carry out the actions called for in the Declaration of Alma-Ata;
- 5. Reiterates the appeal contained in paragraph 10 of World Health Assembly resolution WHA 32.30 to the international community to give full support to the formulation and implementation of national, regional and global strategies for achieving an acceptable level of health for all;
- 6. We/comes the decision of the World Health Assembly to ensure that the global strategy shall be reflected in the contribution of the World Health Organization to the preparation of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and calls upon the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to give full and careful attention to the contribution of the World Health Organization;
- 7. Calls upon Member States, both developed countries and developing, to co-operate with each other and with the World Health Organization in the exchange of technological information and expertise in order to facilitate the achievement of the primary health care goals;
- 8. Requests the Director-General of the World Health Organization, after the sixty-seventh session of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization and the thirty-fourth World Health Assembly, to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council, at the appropriate session of 1981, on the progress achieved in the formulation of the global health strategy and calls upon the Council, in turn, to submit recom-

mendations for further action by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/1979/41. Report 0f Executive Board 0f UNICEF, Mexico CIty, Mexico, 21 May-1 June 1979, paras. 114-119.

Relationship between population, resources, environmen(and development

A/C.2/34/5. Letter of 4 October from Sweden (transmitting statement issued by United Nations symposium on interrelations among resources, environment, population and development, Stockholm, 6-10 August 1979).

Questions relating to the Second United Nations Development Decade

Transfer Of real resources to developing countries

Acceleratin g the transfer of real resources

At its January 1979 session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174²⁵—an intersessional committee set up to oversee and assess progress made in negotiations on the establishment of the new international economic order (see subchapter above) -formulated agreed conclusions on some aspects of the transfer of resources in real terms to developing countries. The Committee agreed that there should be a global approach to the transfer of resources, which should be fully supportive of the world community's determination to work urgently for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Committee reconfirmed that flows of bilateral and multilateral financial resources to developing countries should be provided by developed countries on a continuous, predictable and increasingly assured basis, and that developing countries were themselves responsible for an efficient use of the external resources made available to them.

The Committee expressed concern about the performance of the developed donor countries taken as a group with respect to the target for official development assistance (oDA) —0.7 per cent of gross national product, established by the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade²⁶_and agreed that developed countries should consider additional measures to increase, improve the quality of and modify the definition of ODA. The Committee agreed that flows from multilateral development institutions should be increased substantially in real terms, taking into account the capital requirements, objectives and priorities of recipient countries, and that those institutions should improve their lending practices.

The Committee also considered it important that the Third Window of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)²⁷ be reactivated and brought to its original target of \$1 billion by contributions from wherever possible.

The Committee called upon United Nations development assistance organizations to consider long-term financing of their programmes, including multiyear pledges. It was also agreed that the proposal for establishment in the World Bank of a long-term facility to finance purchases of capital goods by developing countries be speedily resolved.

With regard to access to capital markets, the Committee urged full and early implementation of the October 1976 recommendations of the Joint Ministerial Committee on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries, of the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (Development Committee).²⁸ The Committee further considered that IMF should conclude as soon as possible the current review of guidelines relating to the conditionality of its drawings.

By resolution 129(V) on the transfer of real resources to developing countries, adopted at its fifth session held from 7 May to 3 June 1979 at Manila, Philippines, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) reaffirmed the conclusions agreed and the commitments made by developed donor countries in January in the Committee of the Whole and urged those which had not reached the 0.7 per cent target to consider adopting new and additional measures to increase the amount and quaiity of their ODA, and to reduce obstacles in their aid-giving procedures.

Also by the resolution, UNCTAD also called upon multilateral financial institutions to increase flows to developing countries. It invited the World Bank and regional development banks to take specific steps to assist those countries. The Conference also acknowledged the importance of private and other non-official flows. Access by developing countries to private capital markets should be facilitated and work on a code of conduct for transnational corporations should be accelerated. The Conference also urged early consideration of a proposai to establish a long-

²⁵ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 393, resolution 32/174 of 19 December

^{1977.} ²⁶ See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 319, resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy. 27 See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 1033.

²⁸ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 408.

term World Bank facility to finance capital-goods purchases by developing countries. (See also p. 564.)

On 19 December 1979, the General Assembly, in adopting resolution 34/196 on the report of UNCTAD'S 1979 session, endorsed UNCTAD resolution 129(V); (For details, see p. 574; for page reference to text of resolution 34/196, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

In accordance with an Assembly resolution of 19 December 1978, 29 the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly at its 1979 regular session a background report prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the increased transfer of resources. The report examined the current framework for the transfer of resources to developing countries and assessed proposals for an expanded flow of Funds to them. It analysed in detail the underlying themes and a number of proposals which were sufficiently elaborate to warrant detailed examination, and raised technical and policy questions. Finally, it singled out issues requiring Further intergovernmental consideration and annexed a 1978 Mexican proposal for a long-term facility for financing capital-goods purchases by developing countries.

On 18 December 1979, the Assembly, by resolution 34/189, took note of the Secretary-General's background report, and endorsed the agreed conclusions on this question of the Committee of the Whole, as well as the decisions and recommendations in UNCTAD resolution 129 (V), calling on all countries, in particular developed donor countries, and multilateral development institutions to implement them urgently.

The Assembly affirmed the importance of a review of the current system of international Financial co-operation in the context of world trade and development, and urged all States members of unctad to consider this question with a view to reaching satisfactory decisions, taking into account inter alia the proposals of the UNCTAD member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries, and requested the Trade and Development Board to report its progress to the Assembly's 1980 regular session. The Assembly also urged full and expeditious implementation of the Development Committee's October 1976 recommendations to facilitate access of developing countries to private capital markets and help overcome administrative, institutional and other obstacles impeding their access to those markets, and that capital market countries consider establishing programmes to provide technical assistance to developing countries seeking access to private capital markets. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult further with Governments and within the United Nations system on expansion of the volume of resource transfers to developing countries and to include the results of those consultations in a report to the Assembly's 1980 special session. ³⁰

On 13 December, the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee had approved the text of this resolution without vote, as did the Assembly. The draft was submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman on the basis of informal consultations held on a draft resolution introduced by India on behalf of the Group of 77 developing Member States, which then withdrew their text.

The approved text differed from that of the Group of 77 in several areas. Instead of calling on all countries to implement UNCTAD and Committee of the Whole decisions and resolutions, the Group of 77's draft had called on only developed donor countries to implement them. Rather than urge capital market countries to establish technical assistance programmes for developing countries seeking access to private capital markets, the earlier draft had called for preferential treatment for developing countries to enable them to make flotations or placements on schedule in developed countries with national capital markets and raise in favour of the developing countries the ceilings on foreign flotations, especially in countries with currencies in high demand. Also, instead of urging all States members of unctad to consider actively the question of a review of the current system of international financial co-operation, that draft had urged them to reach a positive decision on the basis of the Group of 77's proposals.

Although not opposing the consensus on the resolution, several States spoke in explanation of their position on the subject.

Australia pointed out that it could not accept binding commitments in respect of its ODA. The United Kingdom said its approval would have to be seen against the background of its public expenditure constraints and its aid-programme review.

The United States reiterated reservations it had expressed in the Committee of the Whole and in UNCTAD concerning targets and dates for aid performance. Both Australia and the United States had reservations on the implications of the call for measures to be taken to remove obstacles and facilitate access of developing countries to private capital markets.

Bulgaria, speaking also on behalf of the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said that resolutions on economic and financial relations between developed

²⁹ See Y., U.N., 1978, p. 439, resolution 33/136.

³⁰ Ibid., p. 409, resolution 33/198 of 29 January 1979.

capitalist States and developing countries could not be used to regulate financial relations between the latter and the socialist countries. The demand for increased resource transfers should, in their view, be satisfied from profits of capitalistic monopolies and by diversion of arms race expenditures.

On 19 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/211 on proposals for the new international development strategy, thereby reaffirming a resolution of 29 January 197931 by which the Assembly had decided inter alia that the new strategy should address itself, among its priority objectives, to increasing substantially the flow of resources in real terms to the developing countries on a predictable, continuous and increasingly assured basis. The Assembly remitted to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy for consideration all aspects of a proposal presented at the Assembly's current session concerning the transfer to developing countries of an additional \$300 billion in financial and material resources and technical assistance during the 1980s, of which yearly commitments of at least \$25 billion should be made during the early years of the decade.

Resolution 34/211 was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 6, with 16 abstentions. On 12 December, the Second Committee had approved the text, as submitted by India on behalf of the Group of 77, by a recorded vote of 100 to 5, with 16 abstentions; the vote was requested by India.

Speaking in explanation of vote in the Second Committee, several Members expressed reservations concerning the amounts to be committed to developing countries. Turkey said its positive vote was on the understanding that the Preparatory Committee for the new strategy would treat the figure mentioned only as a guide. The United States, however, voted against the resolution as it was unable to accept commitment to such a target. Australia, which abstained, said that, in its opinion, the text was procedural and implied no commitments or prejudgements.

Denmark, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, said they also had abstained because of the reference to a specific commitment amount and stated, as did France, that the discussions in the Preparatory Committee should not be prejudged. France also regretted the lack of opportunity for consultations and had voted against the draft. Austria abstained as it felt that account should have been taken of other proposals and ongoing consultations and the text should have been the subject of further study. Israel abstained because it considered elements in the preamble unacceptable.

Bulgaria, on behalf also of seven other East-

ern European States- the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR-and Mongolia, said that although they had voted in favour their position with regard to the transfer of real resources to developing countries remained unchanged.

India explained that the Group of 77 regarded the text as procedural in nature and did not commit any State to anything more than its consideration along with other proposals for the new strategy.

Finance for development

Responding to a General Assembly resolution of 19 December 1978,³² the Secretary-General submitted a progress report on finance for development to the Assembly's 1979 regular session, drawing attention to a draft resolution submitted by the Group of 77 States members of UNCTAD to UNCTAD'S May/June 1979 session. The draft stressed the need to establish a separate multilateral guarantee facility for the borrowings of developing countries from private capital markets and to amend the appropriate articles of agreement of multilateral financial institutions in order to enable them to provide guarantees more easily.

The report added that, following inconclusive discussions on the subject, UNCTAD had decided to forward the draft to its permanent machinery, for continuing study by its secretariat and examination by the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade at its 1980 session.

At the first part of its nineteenth session, held from 8 to 20 October 1979, the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD remitted the proposal to that Committee.

On 18 December, the General Assembly adopted, without vote, decision 34/444 as recommended by the Second Committee. By this decision, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report. On 13 December, the Second Committee had approved the text, also without vote, as orally proposed by its Chairman.

International monetary reform

By a letter of 7 November, Yugoslavia transmitted to the 1979 session of the General Assembly an Outline for a Programme of Action on International Monetary Reform prepared by the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-four on International Monetary Affairs, of the Group of 77, which was established to co-ordinate and unify the position of the developing countries in international monetary and financial matters.

³¹ Ibid, p. 417, resolution 33/193.

³² Ibid., p. 440, resolution 33/137.

The Outline had been approved by the Group of 77 at its ministerial meeting, held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in September 1979 in conjunction with the annual meeting of the World Bank and IMF. It assessed efforts made within various international forums to reform the international monetary system and stated that the international community had failed to achieve its goals in the fields of money, trade and transfer of real resources to developing countries. It was clear, the Outline continued, that, unless policies changed, the world economy would continue to find itself trapped in a vicious circle of slow growth, unemployment, protectionism and instability in the monetary and financial fields. Therefore, a mutually supportive action programme in the areas of trade, development finance and monetary arrangements was needed.

The Outline stated that it was apparent that an international monetary reform should foster development, employment and trade and, in particular, the development of developing countries in the context of the new international economic order. The principal features of a reformed international monetary system would include: an effective, symmetrical and equitable adjustment process; a stable exchange-rate regime; equitable IMF surveillance over exchange-rate and balanceof-payments policies; truly collective action to create international liquidity, with the special drawing right (SDR) becoming the principal reserve asset; promotion of a net flow of real resources to developing countries incorporating an SDR link between allocation and development assistance; and a greater role for developing countries in the decision-making process.

A programme of immediate action was proposed. The first in a series of measures to be given priority related to the transfer of real resources, covering such issues as concessional aid, an SDR link, an increase in programme lending of multilateral financial institutions, and external indebtedness of developing countries. The second series supported an increase in total resources, covering greater SDR allocations and revision of IMF quotas. The third series concerned balance-of-payments support and included a proposal for a medium- term balance-of-payments facility and a review of the operations and conditionality of IMF facilities. The final series of measures applied to trade, establishment in the World Bank of a long-term facility to finance purchases of capital goods, and implementation of structural changes in developed countries.

At its May/June 1979 session, UNCTAD adopted resolution 128 (V) on international monetary reform, by which it reaffirmed that the international monetary system should provide for ways and means of maintaining the real value of the

financial assets of developing countries. It invited IMF to review and modify its policies, particularly with respect to developing countries, within the areas of quota shares, conditionality, the Extended Fund Facility, the Compensatory Financing Facility, establishment of an interest subsidy account in conjunction with the Supplementary Financing Facility, and the establishment of a longer-term maturity facility. By this resolution, unctad also decided to establish an ad hoc intergovernmental high-level group of experts to examine fundamental issues in the future evolution of the international monetary system. (See also p. 563.)

On 19 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/216 on international monetary reform, by which it took note with satisfaction of the Outline for a Programme of Action on International Monetary Reform, and invited United Nations organs, organizations and bodies to examine it positively, to implement the measures recommended therein and to report to the Assembly in 1980 on progress made. The Assembly welcomed establishment of UNCTAD's ad hoc intergovernmental high-level group of experts, and requested that its report, and comments of the Trade and Development Board, be made available in 1980 to the Assembly.

Resolution 34/216 was adopted by a recorded vote of 117 to 16, with 7 abstentions. On 14 December, the Second Committee had approved the draft, introduced by India on behalf of the Group of 77, by 79 votes to 15, with 16 abstentions. A draft resolution submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman on the basis of informal consultations on the Group of 77's text was withdrawn before the vote in the Committee. In addition to a number of drafting changes, this text would have had the Assembly recognize the need to enhance the responsiveness of the international monetary system to the needs and interests of the developing countries in the context of further reform of the system for the benefit of the international community, rather than recognize the urgent need for the system's comprehensive reform. The draft would also have invited only IMF and the Development Committee to examine the Outline and report on its progress.

Speaking in explanation of vote, Ireland, on behalf of States members of the European Economic Community (EN), said they could not support the resolution, which went far beyond previously agreed positions and posed many serious problems for EEC countries. Japan did not believe that a comprehensive reform of the international monetary system was currently necessary. New Zealand felt it was premature for the Assembly to judge proposals contained in the Out-

line before proper consideration by IMF and the World Bank. Norway abstained because it felt that the resolution encroached on the mandates of IMF and other international institutions, and that some paragraphs were too categorical and unbalanced.

Bulgaria, speaking also on behalf of seven other Eastern European States and Mongolia, said that, although they shared the concerns of the developing countries, a number of demands contained in the Outline arose from the specific nature of the economic and monetary relations between developed capitalist countries and developing countries and did not concern them; hence they had abstained.

India said, the Group of 77 regretted the lack of consensus on the resolution, the chief reason for which, it said, had been the restrictive view taken by several States as to which United Nations bodies could concern themselves with international monetary issues-a view totally unacceptable to the Group of 77.

Economic co-operation among developing countries

At its tenth special session held in March 1979, the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board heard an oral report by the UNCTAD Secretary-General on his consultations pursuant to an Assembly resolution of 29 January 1979³³ towards the organizing and convening during 1979 of meetings of governmental experts and representatives of intergovernmental economic co-operation groupings of developing countries to promote the objectives of subregional, regional and interregional economic co-operation among developing countries. He said that, as the issues were still under active consideration in the regional groups, he was unable to make specific recommendations to the Board. The Board therefore decided to include an item on economic cooperation among developing countries in the provisional agenda of unctad's Manila session in May/June.

On 3 June, UNCTAD adopted resolution 127(V) on the subject. Taking account inter alia of the results of the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in February 1979 and of other meetings of developing countries, UNCTAD urged support by developed countries and international organizations to programmes of economic cooperation among developing countries. It decided to convene in 1980 a special session of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries; three preparatory meetings of governmental experts of developing countries would also be convened. It also urged prompt implementation of the Buenos Aires

Plan of Action and the resolutions of the 1978 United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,34 and invited the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to increase resources for indicative planning figures and assistance to projects for economic co-operation among developing countries. (See also p. 571.)

On 20 October, the Trade and Development Board remitted to its March 1980 session the question of convening and organizing meetings of governmental experts.

On 19 December, by resolution 34/196, the General Assembly endorsed unctad resolution 127(V) and emphasized the importance of the 1980 special session of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, which was to consider inter alia proposals of the developing countries for support with regard to establishment of a global system of trade preferences and multinational marketing enterprises among developing countries, and cooperation among State trading organizations of those countries, as well as for studies and meetings pursuant to a May 1977 resolution of the Committee.

(For details, see p. 574; for page reference to text of resolution 34/196, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Pursuant to an Assembly request of 29 January 1979,35 the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly's regular 1979 session on major developments in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries and intersecretariat co-ordination arrangements within the United Nations system.

The report noted three major developments since adoption of the January resolution. The first was the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations adopted by the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 in February. In adopting the Programme, the Group of 77 decided on the implementation of a First Short/Medium-Term Action Plan for Global Priorities on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries calling for specific action in a number of priority areas which included: a global system of trade preferences among developing countries; cooperation among State trading organizations; establishment of multinational marketing enterprises; strengthening of subregional, regional and interregional economic integration and cooperation; co-operation in the transfer and development of technology; least developed countries;

³³ Ibid., p. 443, resolution 33/195.

³⁴ Ibid., p. 467. 35 See footnote 33.

land-locked and island developing countries; subregional, regional and interregional insurance and reinsurance schemes among developing countries; monetary and financial co-operation; multinational production enterprises among developing countries; other substantive items contained in programmes on economic co-operation among developing countries; institutional matters; and technical and economic co-operation among developing countries. The Action Plan could therefore be considered, the report stated, as a first stage of the process of implementation of the programme of economic co-operation among developing countries adopted by the Group, whose consolidated position had been put forward at the September 1976 Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries at Mexico City.

The second major development was a resolution on policy guidelines on the reinforcement of collective self-reliance between developing countries, adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September. Cuba transmitted to the Assembly the Final Declaration of that Conference by a letter of 1 October. The third development was unctad resolution 127 (V).

The report also noted a decision taken at the first regular session, held in April 1979, of the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) (CCSQ (OPS)) of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) to consider both economic and technical co-operation among developing countries under a single item on co-operation among developing countries. (See p. 963.)

On 19 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/202, by which it welcomed the initiatives, recommendations and decisions of the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, and urged developed countries and international organizations to support the activities of economic co-operation among developing countries. The Assembly also welcomed the Colombo (Sri Lanka) Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in August 1976, as well as the resolution on policy guidelines adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, and requested the unctad Secretary-General to prepare for convening a special session of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries and for holding three preparatory meetings of governmental experts from developing countries, as well as other expert meetings that might be requested by other regional groups, referred to in UNCTAD resolution 127 (V). All countries, particularly the developed ones, and international organizations were urged to implement the recommendations in that resolution. They were also urged to act to enable developing countries to participate effectively in the execution of bilateral and multilateral development assistance projects through maximum use of their own capabilities.

The UNCTAD Secretary-General was also requested to intensify efforts in support of programmes of economic co-operation among developing countries and to co-operate closely with United Nations organizations and the specialized agencies as well as with the regional intergovernmental organizations of the developing countries

The Assembly requested the United Nations Secretary-General to include a review of developments in this field of endeavour in his report to the Assembly's 1980 special session on the implementation of decisions taken regarding the establishment of a new international economic order.

Resolution 34/202 was adopted without vote. On 5 December, the Second Committee had approved the text, also without vote, as submitted by a Vice-Chairman on the basis of informal consultations on a draft resolution introduced by India on behalf of the Member States belonging to the Group of 77. The Group then withdrew its draft resolution.

Among the drafting changes to the Group's text was the addition of a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly recognized that, while developing countries' efforts played a decisive role in achieving their development goals, however much those countries mobilized their own resources in pursuit of their economic and social objectives it would not be possible for them to achieve such objectives without concomitant action by developed countries and the institutions of the international community. Also added was a request that, in preparing for the 1980 special session, measures be taken to hold meetings of governmental experts that might be requested by other regional groups, in addition to the three preparatory meetings proposed by UNCTAD. All countries, in particular the developed ones, and international organizations were urged to contribute to implement the recommendations of unctad's resolution, whereas the Group's text had urged only the developed countries and international organizations to contribute. The Group's draft would also have sought a comprehensive report by the Secretary-General for the Assembly's 1980 regular session on implementation of the resolution.

In a statement following approval of the text

in the Second Committee, Ireland, on behalf of the member States of EEC, said that welcoming the Action Programme did not imply any value judgement regarding its content-a view shared by the United States.

Bulgaria, speaking also on behalf of seven other Eastern European States and Mongolia, said adoption of the resolution must not involve any additional regular budget appropriations to finance UNCTAD development activities in the developing countries, since that would violate the principle of universality of the United Nations.

Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries was also considered at meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions held at Rabat, Morocco, from 18 to 20 March, which were also attended by representatives of the United Nations Secretariat, UNCTAD, UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. In a report to the July/August session of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General reported that the meetings considered economic cooperation and technical co-operation among developing countries to be closely interrelated and therefore recommended that unctad and undp should work closely together, that such cooperation should be increased and that an interregional meeting might be held, jointly sponsored by the regional commissions, the Secretariat, unctad and undp. The meetings also felt that economic and technical co-operation should be decentralized through the regional commissions, and welcomed the ACC decision to establish, through ccsq (ops), interagency mechanisms to deal with economic and technical co-operation (see p. 963). In view of the subject's importance, it was agreed to inscribe it on the agenda of forthcoming Executive Secretaries' meetings.

Programme of action for the least developed countries

Special measures in favour of the least developed countries

The Trade and Development Board, at its tenth special session held in March 1979, took note of a report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on the External Trade of the Least Developed Countries, which had met in December 1978 at Geneva, and remitted the Group's basic conclusions and recommendations to the fifth session of UNCTAD. The Group of Experts had been convened by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD pursuant to UNCTAD resolution 98(IV) of 31 May 1976³⁶ to study: expanding least developed coun-

tries' exports; long-term arrangements for the sale of those exports in developed countries' markets; promoting sale of least developed countries' products; and ensuring procurement of imports for developing countries at minimum cost.

On 3 June 1979, by resolution 122(V), UNCTAD decided to launch a Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries with both immediate and longerterm phases. The first phase envisaged an Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) of greatly expanded assistance to meet the critical situation of the least developed countries. This was to boost their economies and support projects for the provision of the most pressing social needs, and pave the way for much larger longerterm development efforts. The second phase constituted a Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s envisaging structural change in the least developed countries aimed at transforming their economies towards self-sustained development and enabling them to provide at least internationally accepted minimum standards of nutrition, health, transport and communications, housing and education, as well as job opportunities for all.

With regard to financial requirements and policies under the Comprehensive New Programme of Action, unctad reaffirmed the conclusions agreed and commitments made by donor countries in the Committee of the Whole in January (see p. 462) and urged all donor countries which had not reached the 0.7 per cent target to increase odd substantially.

The Programme also outlined further work to be undertaken and detailed studies to be undertaken by UNCTAD. Other elements of the Programme included: detailed steps for the planning and approval of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s; proposed commercial policy measures; measures to facilitate transfer of technology; and improvements in practices relating to shipping to expand export trade.

The General Assembly was invited to convene a United Nations conference on the least developed countries to finalize, adopt and support the Substantial New Programme of Action (see subsection immediately below).

(For further details of resolution 122(V), see p. 568.)

On 1 August 1979, on an oral proposal by its President, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1979/51, without vote, by which it took note of, among other documents, a note by the Secretariat-reproducing, for the Council's information, the text of UNCTAD resolution 122 (V) - and decided to transmit it to the

³⁶ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 398.

General Assembly at its 1979 regular session. Pursuant to a Trade and Development Board resolution of 17 September 1978,37 and UNCTAD resolution 122 (V), the Secretary-General of UNCTAD convened a meeting of a Group of Highlevel Experts on the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries at Geneva from 26 to 30 November 1979. The report of the 18-member Group: outlined the goals and objectives of the new Programme; discussed the problems and potentials for development made in agriculture, manufacturing, natural and human resources and infrastructure; made proposals for implementing the Substantial New Programme of Action; emphasized the need for expanded external resource flows on more flexible terms and conditions; suggested ways to improve co-ordination arrangements, trade and related measures and co-operation arrangements; and pointed out the major implications of the new Programme for the international community.

On 19 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/210 on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries.

By this resolution, the Assembly invited all international development institutions and specialized agencies, as well as bilateral donor institutions, regional commissions and governmental and non-governmental organizations, to accord high priority to such special measures and to give their full support to the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, which was endorsed by the Assembly.

The Assembly called upon donor countries urgently to implement ODA commitments undertaken in connexion with unctad's resolution and recommended that such odd should as a general rule be in the form of grants and that loans, when provided by mutual agreements, should be highly concessional. The Assembly further called upon donor countries urgently to consider, as a step towards implementing the Immediate Action Programme, how they should best provide bilateral or multilateral assistance in response to countries' requests for immediate additional financial support, to ensure sufficient resources to supplement the activities undertaken by the least developed countries. The Assembly noted that such assistance would be for 1980 and would not adversely affect the least developed countries' share in the indicative planning figures of UNDP to be considered for the third programming cycle. The Assembly also urged developed countries which had not done so to apply fully the conclusions approved-adjustment in the terms of past ODA-under section

A of Trade and Development Board resolution 165(S-IX).³⁸ Donor countries and multilateral development institutions were urged to increase financial resources and technical aid in support of action to transform the major structural characteristics of the least developed countries.

The Assembly invited the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to take full account, in formulating the new strategy for the 1980s, of the special and pressing problems of the least developed countries, and requested UNCTAD'S Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, as Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to monitor progress under the Immediate Action Programme.

Finally, the Secretary-General was requested to include in his report to the 1980 special session on the implementation of the new international economic order an assessment of the situation of the least developed countries and a review of implementation of the special measures called for in this resolution.

Resolution 34/210 was adopted without vote; it had been similarly approved on 12 December by the Second Committee. The text was submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman on the basis of informal consultations on a draft introduced first in the plenary Assembly by India, on behalf of Member States belonging to the Group of 77, and referred to the Second Committee for consideration. The Group's draft was withdrawn in favour of the new text.

The provisions of the adopted text calling for urgent implementation of ODA commitments and for consideration of how donors might best provide assistance resulted from a reformulation of provisions in the Group's draft which would have had the Assembly urge the developed countries, taking into account their relative performance, at least to double in real terms the quantum of their current oda to the least developed countries, as soon as possible and at the latest by 1981, and call upon donors, as an urgent step towards implementing the Immediate Action Programme, to pledge an additional \$100 million to UNDP at the February 1980 session of its Governing Council to be used to assist the least developed countries in their immediate preparations for the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s, as called for in unctad resolution 122(V).

In addition, the Group's draft would have had the Assembly request UNCTAD'S Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries to

³⁸ Ibid, p. 429.

³⁷ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 505.

invite also the least developed countries, to the extent of their possibilities, to submit information on implementation of the Immediate Action Programme.

Whereas the adopted text had recommended that all odd to the least developed countries should as a general rule be in the form of grants and that loans to those countries, when provided by mutual agreements, should be on highly concessional terms, the Group's draft had specified that there should be no discrimination among the least developed countries and had simply recommended that odd should be in the form of grants and that loans to these countries should be provided on highly concessional terms.

Speaking in the Second Committee, Bulgaria, on behalf also of seven other Eastern European countries and Mongolia, said that they had not objected to approval of the resolution, even though they had some problems with it. The grave difficulties faced by the least developed countries resulted from exploitation by the imperialists and their monopolies. The socialist countries of Eastern Europe could not assume any financial commitments resulting from adoption of the resolution but would continue to provide support, within their means, to the development of the least developed countries.

The United Kingdom said that, although it had joined the consensus on the draft, it had reservations on new expenditure commitments. The United States added that it could not commit itself to the resolution's specific recommendations for assistance.

United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (1981)

On 19 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/203, by which it decided to convene a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981 to finalize, adopt and support the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s outlined in UNCTAD resolution 122(V) of 3 June 1979. The Assembly requested the United Nations Secretary-General to designate the Secretary-General of unctad as Secretary-General of the Conference and to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation with responsibility, in collaboration with the unctad Secretary-General, for mobilizing and co-ordinating organs of the United Nations system is the further elaboration and implementation of the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries and in the preparations for the Conference.

After designating the UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries as Preparatory Committee for the Conference, the Assembly requested it to recommend any sessions, in addition to its February 1980 session, needed to complete preparations. The Assembly further decided to initiate the studies provided for in unctad resolution 122(V) (see p. 568), requested the Preparatory Committee to consider any additional studies necessary for the Conference and invited concerned bodies of the United Nations system, especially the regional commissions, under any the World Bank, to cooperate, support and contribute to preparations for the Conference.

Resolution 34/203 was adopted without vote; it had been similarly approved on 5 December by the Second Committee. The text was submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman on the basis of informal consultations on a draft resolution, introduced first in the plenary Assembly by India on behalf of the Group of 77 and referred to the Second Committee for consideration. The Group's draft was withdrawn in favour of the new text.

A provision of the Group's draft not included in the adopted text would have had the Assembly request the Secretary-General to explore ways and means of providing assistance for travel and per diem expenses, as necessary, to enable delegations of the least developed countries to participate in the Preparatory Committee's meetings. After informal consultations, this text became the basis for a separate decision on participation in the meetings of the Preparatory Committee (see below), submitted by the Vice-Chairman. Also, the request that the Preparatory Committee consider any additional studies necessary for the Conference had not appeared in the Group's text.

Speaking in the Second Committee, the United States said it was regrettable that the paragraph in dispute had been removed and made into a separate text to be voted on, thereby setting a dangerous precedent in order to achieve a nominal consensus.

India explained that the two drafts had not been submitted as proposals of the Group of 77 but as the product of informal negotiations in which all countries had taken part; this was a practical means of overcoming the deadlocked negotiations.

Bulgaria, speaking also on behalf of seven other Eastern European countries and Mongolia, reaffirmed their view that the difficulties of developing countries were a consequence of the exploitation and inequity inherent in capitalist economic relations, for which the Eastern European countries were in no way responsible. Those countries felt that the Conference should not occasion additional regular budget appropri-

ations but should be financed from existing resources, from savings achieved by eliminating duplication and rationalizing the Organization's operations, and from voluntary contributions.

On 5 December, the Second Committee approved, by 106 votes to 10, the decision submitted by the Vice-Chairman concerning participation in the Conference. On 19 December, the Assembly adopted the text, by a recorded vote of 129 to 9, as decision 34/449. The Assembly thereby decided to request the Secretary-General to explore ways and means of providing assistance, in particular through extrabudgetary resources, for travel and per diem expenses, as necessary, to enable delegations of the least developed countries to participate in the Preparatory Committee's meetings.

Australia, Canada, Ireland (on behalf of the member States of EEC), Japan, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden and the United States, notwithstanding their positive votes, voiced their concern that the decision and the procedure utilized should not create a precedent and hoped that the Secretary-General would do his utmost to secure extrabudgetary funds.

Bulgaria, speaking on behalf of the eight Eastern European States and Mongolia, said those countries had voted against the decision because they disagreed with financing from the regular budget the costs of governmental participation in United Nations conferences, which could lead to rampant increases in the budget.

Immediate measures in favour of the most seriously affected countries

On 19 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/217, by which it noted with deep concern the deterioration of the economic and financial situation of those developing countries which, given their low per capita income as a reflection of relative poverty, low productivity and low level of technology and development, merited consideration as most seriously affected by the current economic crisis caused by sharp increases in the prices of their essential imports. The Assembly further noted with concern that the special programme launched at its 1974 special session to provide emergency relief and development assistance to those countries³⁹ remained largely unfulfilled.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the appropriate United Nations organs, organizations and bodies, to submit a preliminary report in 1980 on the situation of the most seriously affected countries to the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 40 and to the Preparatory Committee for the New International

Development Strategy, and to include a final report in the analytical report to the Assembly's 1980 special session. The Assembly called upon all donor countries to consider extending relief and assistance to these countries, including, inter alia: financial assistance on grant or highly concessional terms in the context of commitments entered into at the 1979 session of UNCTAD; application of conclusions approved-adjustment in the terms of past ODA-under Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX); ⁴¹ financial assistance to meet food and agricultural development requirements; and transferring a due share of resources to industrialization efforts.

The Assembly also noted IMF interest and actions in efforts to ease the debt burden of developing countries, and invited the multilateral development and financial institutions to give special attention to development and balance-of-payments needs of countries most seriously affected by the current economic crisis. The World Bank and IMF were invited to continue to consider proposals in the Outline for a Programme of Action on International Monetary Reform adopted by the Group of 77 in September 1979 (see p. 485).

Resolution 34/217 was adopted by the Assembly without vote; it had been similarly approved on 14 December by the Second Committee. The text was submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman on the basis of informal consultations on a draft introduced first in the plenary Assembly by India, on behalf of the Group of 77, and referred to the Second Committee for consideration. The Group's draft was withdrawn in favour of the new text.

By a preambular provision of the Group's draft not contained in the adopted text, the Assembly would have noted with regret that the emergency measures and the special programme launched at its 1974 special session to mitigate the difficulties of the most seriously affected developing countries were not implemented and that the United Nations Special Fund (see subsection below) had not come into operation through lack of contributions.

Also omitted from the resolution was a preambular paragraph which would have had the Assembly express profound concern at the decline in the per capita availability of food in the most seriously affected countries owing to extremely low growth in their food and agriculture sector.

By the operative part of the Group's draft, which was extensively recast, the Assembly would have recommended a number of immedi-

 $^{^{39}}$ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 326, resolution 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, section X.

⁴⁰ See footnote 25.
41 See footnote 38.

ate measures to meet the balance-of-payments and development needs of the most seriously affected countries, such as: immediate highly concessional resource-flow increases with a view to doubling ODA by 1981; increasing SDRS and linking them to development assistance, liberalizing access to the IMF Compensatory Financing Facility and Trust Fund, setting up a mid-term balance-of-payments facility with an interest subsidy account, softening IMF conditionality and adjusting interest rates and repayment periods; urgently implementing commitments to enable obtainment of an estimated 1 million tons of plant nutrients annually; and special measures by developed countries and international development and financial institutions to: (a) provide financial aid on grant or soft terms to meet food and agricultural development requirements, including a food facility in IMF; (b) provide, on favourable terms, capital goods and technical assistance to accelerate developing countries' industrialization, including a longterm facility in the World Bank for those countries with an interest subsidy account for the most seriously affected countries; (c) increase investment in industrial and development projects on favourable terms through such measures as interest subsidy mechanisms and guarantees; and (d) provide bilateral or multilateral subsidies to cover interest payments on funds borrowed on commercial terms.

The Group's draft also requested the World Bank and IMF to expedite implementation of the immediate measures addressed to them and called upon all donor countries to implement urgently the immediate measures within the resolution's time frame.

After approval of the draft, Turkey said there was not always a direct correlation between the level of per capita income and the degree to which the effects of the world economic crisis were experienced by developing countries. Owing to the semi-developed nature of their economies, some middle-income developing countries were equally, if not more, affected by the crisis.

United Nations Special Fund

On 14 December 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted, without vote, decision 34/430 on the United Nations Special Fund.

By this decision, the Assembly, recalling its decision of 19 December 1978⁴² by which it had decided to suspend the activities of the Special Fund, ad interim, and to perform the functions of its Board of Governors, decided to continue to perform those functions within the context of its consideration of the item on development and international economic co-operation, pending its

consideration of the question at its 1981 session.

The Second Committee had approved the text, also without vote, on 1 December, as proposed by its Chairman.

In a related action, also on 14 December, the Assembly, by decision 34/315, decided that, as a result of its decision to perform the functions of the Fund's Board of Governors, there was currently no need to elect Board members. Decision 34/315 was adopted, without vote, as orally proposed by the Assembly President.

Action related to needs and problems of land-locked developing countries

Measures in favour of

land-locked developing countries

At its July/August 1979 session, the Economic and Social Council had before it the text of resolution 123(V), adopted by UNCTAD at its May/ June session, on specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries.

By this resolution, UNCTAD urged full implementation by the international community of the special measures in favour of land-locked developing countries envisaged in its resolution 63(III) of 19 May 1972⁴³ and in the section of its resolution 98(IV) of 31 May 1976 dealing with land-locked developing countries.44 It agreed that action for the particular needs and problems relating to those countries was needed in such areas as: the flow of external resources; cooperation between land-locked and transit countries; an integrated planning approach; integrated regional and subregional transport planning; priority areas for action and assistance; restructuring and diversification of their economies; the United Nations Special Fund for Landlocked Developing Countries; and an outline for further action. The Secretary-General of unctad was requested to continue unctad's related work programme. (See also p. 569.)

On 1 August, the -Council adopted decision 1979/51, without vote, on an oral proposal by its President. By this decision, the Council took note of a note by the Secretariat which had transmitted the UNCTAD resolution to the Council and decided to transmit it to the Assembly's 1979 regular session.

On 19 December, the Assembly, by resolution 34/196, endorsed UNCTAD resolution 123(V). (For details, see p. 574; for page reference to text of resolution 34/196, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

 ⁴² See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 425, decision 33/431.
 ⁴³ See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 280.
 ⁴⁴ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 399.

Also on 19 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/198, by which it recalled its previous resolutions with respect to the exercise of the right of land-locked developing countries to free access to and from the sea as well as their right to freedom of transit⁴⁵ and reaffirmed those rights. The Assembly called for urgent implementation of unctad's and other United Nations resolutions envisaging specific actions related to these countries' particular needs and problems. Commending aid and work provided, it noted with regret that assistance had fallen far short of these countries' needs and urged all donor countries and international organizations to provide financial assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, improvement and maintenance of their transport and transit infrastructures and facilities. The Assembly invited UNDP and the financial institutions of the United Nations system to provide additional resources, and invited the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to take fully into account, in formulating the new strategy, the special problems of land-locked developing countries. It also invited the international community to give financial support to interested transit and land-locked developing countries in construction of alternative routes to the sea. The Assembly recommended increased study activities and implementation of special actions and action programmes at the regional and subregional levels, in co-operation with the regional commissions.

Resolution 34/198, as recommended by the Second Committee, was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 125 to 0, with 9 abstentions. On 13 December, the Second Committee had approved the text by a recorded vote, requested by Pakistan, of 111 to 0, with 7 abstentions. The sponsors were Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, the Niger, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda, the Upper Volta and Zambia.

The text was orally amended by the sponsors to delete a phrase containing a request that the land-locked countries be provided with increased resources to meet their needs-a point covered elsewhere in the text.

Egypt orally proposed, but subsequently withdrew, amendments to the last preambular and first operative paragraphs - respectively recalling previous United Nations resolutions on the rights of free access to and from the sea and freedom of transit and reaffirming those rights- which would have taken account of and made their terms conditional on developments in the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

At the request of Pakistan and other States, the Second Committee took separate recorded votes on these paragraphs. The preambular paragraph was approved by 51 votes to 3, with 60 abstentions; the first operative paragraph was approved by 46 votes to 5, with 60 abstentions. In the Assembly, separate recorded votes were also requested on these paragraphs. Both were adopted-the preambular paragraph by 66 votes to 1, with 54 abstentions, and the operative paragraph by 57 votes to 5, with 59 abstentions.

Speaking in explanation of vote in the Committee, India and Pakistan said they opposed the paragraphs on which separate votes had been taken and had abstained in the vote on the resolution as a whole because they did not agree that land-locked countries had unqualified rights to and from the sea and to freedom of transit, since that would infringe the sovereignty of transit countries. Afghanistan, Brazil, Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Peru, Sri Lanka and Uruguay said that their positive votes should not be interpreted as prejudging the outcome of the Law of the Sea Conference.

Explaining their abstentions in the separate votes on the paragraphs, Ecuador, Egypt and the United Republic of Cameroon were among those which said they felt that the Law of the Sea Conference was the proper forum for the question's consideration. Nigeria, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Viet Nam added that the question dealt with in these paragraphs should be settled at the bilateral or subregional level. Bangladesh supported the paragraphs on the understanding that they would be subject to agreements on matters of transit. The USSR considered the rights under discussion as legitimate.

Ireland, speaking on behalf of the States members of EEC, which had voted in favour of the draft as a whole, said that the reservations previously expressed with regard to their intention of directing assistance to the land-locked developing countries through other existing bilateral and multilateral channels still stood.

United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

The Governing Council Of UNDP, at its June/July 1979 session, considered an April report of the UNDP Administrator on the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, managed on an interim basis by the Administrator in collaboration with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD. The Fund was es-

 $^{^{45}}$ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 357, resolution 31/157 of 21 December 1976; Y.U.N., 1977, p. 428, resolution 32/191 of 19 December 1977; and Y.U.N., 1978, p. 447, resolution 33/150 of 20 December 1978.

tablished by the General Assembly in 1975 ⁴⁶ and its statute approved in 1976 ⁴⁷ to help land-locked developing countries overcome transport and communication problems which severely limited their trade and growth potentials. The year 1979 marked the first year of full-scale operational activities of the Fund, for which the main problem remained the low level of available resources.

The Administrator's report covered projects approved as at 28 February 1979. In addition, projects were approved during 1979 for: rehabilitation of transit warehouses in Afghanistan; a feasibility study on a national airline in Botswana, and training of civil aviation personnel in Swaziland, carried out by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); improvement by the Government of transit services in the Lao People's Democratic Republic; and establishment of a shippers' council in Malawi, appointment of a special adviser in trade planning in Mali, improvement of air freight handling equipment in Rwanda, and provision of storage facilities in Zambia, all to be executed by UNCTAD. A ropeway feasibility study in Bhutan was completed during the year.

Commitments against the Fund as at February 1980 totalled \$577,800, of which \$61,700 represented executing agency support costs.

On 26 June 1979, the UNDP Governing Council took note of the Administrator's report and reiterated its appeal to Governments and international organizations to contribute generously to the Fund.

On 2 August, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Administrator's report, among others, when it adopted decision 1979/56, as recommended by its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee which had approved the text on 27 July on an oral proposal of its Chairman. The General Assembly took similar action on 14 December in adopting decision 34/429, approved on 1 December by its Second Committee on an oral proposal of its Chairman. These decisions were all taken without vote.

Earlier, on 3 June, UNCTAD, in adopting resolution 123(V) (see p. 569), had urged the international community to contribute generously to the Fund's operations, welcomed UNDP's growing support, endorsed the interim management arrangements, and emphasized the need for equitable distribution of the Fund's meagre resources, with attention to the special needs of the least developed of the land-locked countries.

These actions were brought to the Assembly's attention at its 1979 regular session by the Secretary-General. On 19 December, by resolution 34/209, the Assembly took note of both the UNCTAD resolution and the Governing Council's

decision, expressed appreciation for the measures taken by the UNDP Administrator to identify projects which could be financed from the Fund and asked him, in consultation with the executive heads of related institutions, to pursue action in favour of the land-locked countries, within the framework of the interim arrangements. The Assembly expressed disappointment at the very low level of contributions to the Fund for 1979 and urged all Governments, particularly those of developed countries, to review their position towards the Fund and to contribute generously to it.

Resolution 34/209 was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 0, with 20 abstentions. The draft, proposed by India on behalf of the Group of 77 Member States, was first introduced in the plenary Assembly and referred to the Second Committee for consideration where, on 11 December, it was approved by 94 votes to 0, with 17 abstentions.

Speaking in explanation of vote, Ireland, on behalf of the States members of EEC, and the United States, while recognizing the right of any country to contribute to the Special Fund, said they had abstained in the voting because of their policies of providing assistance to land-locked developing countries through other bilateral and multilateral channels.

On 14 December, the Assembly decided to defer to its 1980 regular session the election of members of the Board of Governors of the Fund, since no candidate had been put forward by the regional groups. This text was adopted without objection as decision 34/316. In a related action, on 20 December, the Assembly adopted without vote decision 34/247, by which it took note of the information contained in the note by the Secretary-General stating that, in view of the continuing interim arrangements for the management of the Fund, no appointment for the post of its Executive Director would currently be submitted for confirmation by the Assembly. The texts of both decisions were orally proposed by the Assembly President.

PLEDGING CONFERENCE

Contributions pledged by 11 Governments to the Special Fund for 1980 at the 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held at United Nations Headquarters on 6 November, and subsequent pledges totalled \$27,367 as at 30 June 1980 (for details, see p. 558).

⁴⁶ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 387, resolution 3504(XXX) of 15 December 1975.

⁴⁷ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 355, resolution 31/177 of 21 December 1976, annexing text of statute.

As at 31 December 1979, total voluntary contributions to the Fund (including pledges for 1980) amounted to \$759,600, of which \$672,100 had been received.

Action programme in favour of developing island countries

At its May/June 1979 session, UNCTAD adopted resolution 111 (V) urging specific action related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries in such fields as: diversification of their economies; market accessibility; international community aid, such as investment in infrastructure, education and training programmes, joint ventures and strengthening negotiating capacity; subsidies for feeder and interisland transport; natural and non-natural disaster prevention and mitigation; simplification of assistance procedures; full utilization and sharing of specialized aid; co-operation arrangements; assistance for participation in international conferences; and increased use of facilities by international transport.

The Secretary-General of unctad was requested to continue the work programme contained in its resolution 98(IV)48 and UNCTAD decided to carry out studies for Government follow-up action of common problems and development constraints of island economies. With assistance from UNCTAD and regional institutions, ICAO was invited to study and support efforts to improve air transport policies in view of the importance of tourism for some of these countries. Donors were requested to increase assistance to island developing countries, including support for UNCTAD's technical and advisory services. The Secretary-General of unctad was invited to consult States members and development institutions about implementing recommendations of a Group of Experts on Feeder and Inter-Island Services by Air or Sea for Island Developing Countries, which had met in October 1977. The Expert Group had stressed the inevitability of subsidizing inter-island transport links with smaller outer islands in many cases, and urged international technical assistance for studying the forms such a subsidy might take and sources for subsidy funds. It also recommended that a series of regional seminars on the transport and trade aspects of outer-island policy be organized and made further recommendations on methods of aid management and delivery. (See also p. 569.)

Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 19 December 1977,⁴⁹ the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly in 1979 a report on the United Nations action programme in favour of developing island countries. The report contained information on assistance being provided or proposed by the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations. Twelve Governments - Australia, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and Sweden - provided information on bilateral aid and one island developing country, Mauritius, also reported.

On 19 December, the Assembly 'adopted resolution 34/205, by which it welcomed UNCTAD resolution 111 (V) and called upon the international community to implement urgently the actions envisaged therein and in UNCTAD resolution 98(IV). After taking note of the Secretary-General's report, the Assembly called upon the international community to ensure that the criteria, terms and conditions governing the flow of bilateral and multilateral financial and technical assistance to developing island countries were geared to their special needs and problems, invited competent organs of the United Nations system to consider steps to enhance their capacity to respond positively to those needs at all levels-for example by strengthening their technical and advisory services-and requested UNDP and invited international development institutions and bilateral institutions to consider increasing assistance to those countries.

The Assembly recommended that developed countries, international development institutions and developing countries which were elaborating assistance programmes in favour of other developing countries give particular attention to requests for assistance from developing island countries. It invited the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to take fully into account, in formulating the new strategy, the particular needs and problems of these countries, and called upon the regional commissions urgently to identify action in favour of them in their respective regions, while inviting UNDP and other competent institutions to co-operate with UNCTAD in the studies of problems and development constraints of island economies envisaged in UNCTAD resolution

The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to include an assessment of the situation in the developing island countries in his analytical report to the Assembly at its 1980 special session.

Resolution 34/205 was adopted by the Assembly without vote; it had similarly been approved on 8 December by the Second Committee. The text was submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman after amendment and on the basis of

See footnote 36.

⁴⁹ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 429, resolution 32/185.

informal consultations on a draft introduced first in the plenary Assembly by India, on behalf of the Group of 77, and referred to the Second Committee for consideration. The Group's draft was subsequently withdrawn.

Ireland orally amended the paragraph inviting enhancement of response capacity to island countries' needs to reflect what it said was the consensus reached in the informal consultations.

The text adopted differed from the Group's earlier draft in taking note of the Secretary-General's report and in requesting donors to consider increasing, rather than to increase, their assistance to developing island countries. The provision calling for assistance to be geared to island developing countries' special needs was recast from a text calling on the international community to ensure that the criteria adopted for granting financial and technical assistance to developing countries fully took into account the particular needs and problems of these countries. Deleted from the Group's original draft was a call for a review of the current resolution's implementation.

Assistance to Grenada

On 14 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/118, by which it stressed the urgency of assisting Grenada to develop and strengthen its economy. It requested the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular UNDP, international financial institutions and aid donors to intensify their assistance to Grenada. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community, in particular that of the developed countries and the system's organizations, to help meet Grenada's short- and long-term development needs and to report on progress to the Assembly's 1981 session.

Resolution 34/118 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which had similarly approved the text on 21 November. It was sponsored by Barbados, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guyana, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela and Viet Nam.

Assistance to Tonga

By resolution 117(V), adopted at its May/June 1979 session, UNCTAD recommended that Tonga be included in the category of least developed countries, requested the Secretary-General to inform the international community of the situation in Tonga and urgently appealed to Member States to, provide assistance to that country.

On 14 December 1979, the General Assembly

drew the international community's attention to the special problems confronting Tonga as a developing island country with a small population, and called upon Member States to consider granting Tonga for the remainder of the Second United Nations Development Decade the special assistance and benefits accorded to least developed countries and to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Tonga in their programmes of development assistance. The Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to request the Committee for Development Planning to consider including Tonga, in the light of up-to-date data, in the new list of least developed countries, to be drawn up for the third United Nations development decade, and appealed to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide assistance to enable Tonga to establish the social and economic infrastructure essential for the well-being of its people.

The Assembly invited bodies within the United Nations system: to bring to the attention of their governing bodies the special needs of Tonga and to report their decisions to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1980; to cooperate closely with him in organizing international assistance; and to report periodically to him. He was requested: to mobilize resources for an assistance programme for Tonga; to establish a special account under the United Nations Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes for the channelling of contributions to the country -to which Member States were urged to contribute generously; to keep the situation in Tonga under review; to apprise the Economic and Social Council of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Tonga; and to review progress for consideration by the Assembly in 1980.

These decisions were incorporated into resolution 34/132, which was adopted by the Assembly, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee. The text, sponsored by Australia, Barbados, Botswana, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa and the Syrian Arab Republic, had been approved by the Second Committee on 23 November, also without vote.

The Federal Republic of Germany was among those in the Second Committee which expressed reservations on extending special assistance to countries not on the list of least developed countries. Denmark-speaking also on behalf of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden-and France voiced similar views, adding that it was for the Committee for Development Planning to determine the list's composition.

Assistance to other developing island countries

At its 1979 regular session, the General Assembly took a number of decisions concerning international aid to various other specific developing island countries. On 14 December, it adopted resolutions on assistance to Cape Verde (resolution 34/119, see p. 247), the Comoros (resolution 34/127, see p. 248), Sao Tome and Principe (resolution 34/131, see p. 250) and Seychelles (resolution 34/126, see p. 251). Resolution 34/194, on assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent, was adopted on 19 December (see p. 1053).

(For page references to texts of these resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Debt problems of developing countries

At its tenth special session, held at Geneva in March 1979, the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD examined the report of the October 1978 meetings of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Debt and Development Problems of Developing Countries, 50 and transmitted it to UNCTAD's fifth session for consideration. By a decision of 3 June 1979, UNCTAD decided to remit the item, together with a draft resolution on the subject submitted by Cuba on behalf of the States members of UNCTAD belonging to the Group of 77, to its permanent machinery.

On 20 October, at the first part of its nineteenth session, the Trade and Development Board, having considered the item without reaching a conclusion, remitted the item to its March 1980 session.

Effects of world inflation on the development process

On 19 December, at its thirty-fourth (1979) session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/197, on the effects of the world inflationary phenomenon on the development process. Recognizing the ways that current inflation seriously affected developing countries' economies, and affirming the need for inflation control measures, the Assembly asked the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board to discuss ways to combat the phenomenon.

(For details, see p. 578; for page reference to text Of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Role of the public sector in promoting economic development

Responding to General Assembly resolutions of 19 December 1977⁵¹ and 20 December 1978,⁵² and an Economic and Social Council resolution of 3 August 1978,⁵³ the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Council in May 1979 on

the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries.

The report took into account information received from 21 Governments as well as from organizations within the United Nations system. Information in the section on public administration, finance and management was drawn largely from parallel work being done under Council resolutions on that subject of 4 May⁵⁴ and 8 November 1978.⁵⁵

The report brought out approaches, policies and measures used by the public sector, and the results achieved, in realizing national objectives in different spheres of socio-economic development and noted that the public sector's role in national development, which continued to grow in scope and importance in developing countries, had been influenced considerably by external factors and random internal changes. According to the report, for the public sector to become more effective in national development, international and national action would be required. Examples of the former included major issues subject to international economic agreements, such as trade, international finance, science and technology for development, and availability of other resources. The report stated that measures needed at the national level to strengthen the public sector's role included: improvement of the performance of public enterprises- the main instruments of the sector; strengthening the substantive and managerial capabilities of financial institutions; and devising new organizational arrangements to meet the needs of changing objectives and opportunities for development. The report noted that managerial capabilities of the public sector often received low priority, but were the most important elements in the sector's effectiveness. The report identified the substantive and managerial issues at the national level, where action was urgently needed.

At its second regular session of 1979, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly review the report in order to determine which aspects of the role of the public sector required further in-depth study. The Council requested the Secretary-General to submit a further progress report to the Council's 1981 second regular session giving consideration to changes occurring in the overall roles and modalities of the public sector as a result of new perceptions and priorities regarding development, including implementation of the

⁵⁰ See footnote 38.

⁵¹ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 424, resolution 32/179.

⁵² See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 444, resolution 33/144.

⁵³ Ibid., resolution 1978/60.

⁵⁴ Ibid., p. 448, resolution 1978/6.

⁵⁵ Ibid., resolution 1978/75.

international development strategy for the 1980s and the experience of different countries. The Council also invited organizations within the United Nations system to give attention in their studies to aspects of the role of the public sector in promoting the economic and social development of the developing countries.

These decisions were provisions of resolution 1979/48, proposed by Algeria, Cuba, India, Iraq, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda and Yugoslavia, and orally revised following consultations.

After the text had been revised by the sponsors, Ireland, on behalf of EEC member States, suggested two amendments to which the sponsors agreed. The first added a preambular paragraph by which the Council bore in mind that every State had the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its economic and social system in accordance with the will of its people, without outside interference. By the second, in his next report the Secretary-General was asked to give consideration, rather than special consideration, to changes in the roles and modalities of the public sector. The sponsors also accepted a change, suggested by the Secretariat, to a provision recommending that the progress reports requested by the Assembly in a 1977 resolution on this subject⁵⁶ be prepared and submitted as from 1981. Inasmuch as the reports envisaged in that resolution had already been submitted, the request for a report in 1981 was made without reference to the 1977 resolution.

With these amendments, resolution 1979/48 was adopted by consensus on 31 July 1979.

In a statement to the Council endorsed by the United Kingdom and the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany said it feared the public sector's role in promoting national development was being unduly emphasized and hoped that detailed consideration would be given in any study to that sector's limitations as compared with the private sector, so that a fair balance between the two systems could be established. The USSR maintained that the public sector did not have the disadvantages of a market economy and hoped that the essential nature of the public sector in third-world development would be brought out.

On 14 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/137, by which it endorsed Council resolution 1979/48 and invited the Secretary-General to continue his detailed study of the role of the public sector and to submit, through the Council, a comprehensive report to the Assembly in 1983, paying special attention to: (a) the public sector's role in mobilizing national resources for social and economic development, its role as a lever for introducing national devel-

opment plans and establishing social and economic development priorities, and its role in relation to other sectors of economic activity; (b) the role of public enterprises as the public sector's main instruments and ways of increasing their efficacy; and (c) ways and means of strengthening the public sector, including its institutional and managerial capabilities, as a possible basis for developing national and international measures, and of facilitating an exchange of experience and information among developing countries.

The Assembly invited UNDP and other organizations to give, within the context of national development systems and priorities, due consideration to technical co-operation projects for strengthening the role of the public sector and improving the performance of public enterprises. The regional commissions were invited to examine in detail the sector's role in promoting the economic development of the developing countries of their respective regions, giving particular attention to aspects, noted in the Assembly's 1977 resolution on the public sector, which had been examined in the Secretary-General's May 1979 report. The Assembly also reaffirmed a 1978 Council resolution⁵⁷ by which the Council had invited regional commissions and other United Nations organizations to assist the Secretary-General in preparing further studies on this topic.

Resolution 34/137, recommended by the Second Committee, was adopted without vote. On 28 November, the Committee had approved the text, also without vote, as sponsored by 31 powers (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Following approval of the resolution, the United States said it questioned the value of repetitive resolutions and studies on this subject, and again emphasized that the role of the private sector in development should not be overlooked.

Public administration

and finance for development

As part of the realignment of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development,⁵⁸ the Divison of Development Administration was created to assist developing countries to improve their public administration and finance systems, population programmes, and other aspects of institutional infrastructure and human resources development. The Division was divided into two principal programmes, dealing with public administration and finance, and population. The Division's functions included studies of changes

⁵⁶ See footnote 51.

⁵⁷ See footnote 53.

⁵⁸ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 450.

and trends, development administration problems, and dissemination of information on courses of action through handbooks, technical guidelines and similar publications and also through seminars, workshops and other forms of training courses.

During 1979, the Division assisted in organizing: the Fourth United Nations International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions' Interregional Seminar on Government Auditing, at Vienna from 14 to 25 May; an Expert Group Meeting on Institution-Building for Management Development, at Bangkok, Thailand, from 11 to 15 June; an International Seminar on Joint Ventures and Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, from 4 to 12 December; and a meeting of an ad hoc Expert Group on Methodologies of Policy Analysis and Development, at New York, from 17 to 21 December.

Expenditure on technical co-operation projects during the year totalled \$12,739,700, and 174 experts provided guidance in administrative reform and management improvement, government budgeting and financial management, tax administration, public enterprises management, personnel administration and training, information management and computer use in public administration.

At its July/August 1979 session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1979/47 on public accounting and auditing for national development. By this resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to convene a workshop on public accounting and auditing to review generally accepted accounting principles and modern auditing techniques particularly suitable for the needs of developing countries, and to study, in the light of the results of the workshop, the feasibility of organizing training activities at the national, regional and interregional levels, in order to support national efforts to improve accounting and auditing systems. The Council requested UNDP and other organizations in the United Nations system to give, within the context of national development priorities, due consideration to technical cooperation projects in public accounting and auditing.

Resolution 1979/47, introduced by the Ivory Coast on behalf of member States of the Council belonging to the Group of 77, was adopted without vote on 31 July.

Agrarian reform and rural development

Co-ordination of action in the field of rural development

Following its consideration of rural development at its February/March 1979 session, the

Commission for Social Development took note of three reports and a note by the Secretary-General on various aspects of agrarian reform and rural development (see p. 783):

The Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) in 1979 reviewed a report by ACC on interagency action in rural development and requested that further progress in this field be reported to CPC's 1980 session. The report described progress by ACC's Task Force on Rural Development -a body composed of all United Nations organizations concerned with rural development-in joint action at the country level, monitoring and evaluation, and harmonization of programme proposals. The encouraging progress made in these areas, in ACC'S view, justified continuation of interagency effort and its widening to include additional countries.

On 3 August 1979, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1979/67, by which it took note of AAC's report and requested it to continue the joint planning exercise on rural development, through its consultative committees, to report to the Council's second regular 1980 session and to provide a table of costs of the exercise. (For details, see p. 971.)

On the same day, in a related action, the Council adopted resolution 1979/70 on follow-up action to the Action Plan on integrated water resources development and management, adopted by the United Nations Water Conference at Mar del Plata, Argentina, in March 1977.⁵⁹ By the third section of this resolution, on agricultural water use, the Council urged Governments to establish a reporting mechanism for their agricultural water development programmes in accordance with the Action Programme on Water for Agriculture adopted by the Water Conference,60 and to report regularly to regional and global intergovernmental bodies on training and research facilities for current and planned irrigation, drainage, and land and water conservation programmes. Organizations were requested to intensify work and studies and training programmes on soil/water/plant relations and irrigation methods, as well as studies on institutional and economic obstacles to the productivity increases of irrigated agriculture. (For details, see p. 673.)

(For page references to texts of decision 1979/67 and resolution 1979/70, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development

The World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, sponsored by the Food

⁵⁹ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 555.

⁶⁰ Ibid., p. 556, resolution III.

and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), met at Rome from 12 to 20 July 1979 and was attended by representatives of 145 countries, three liberation movements, 21 United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, 20 intergovernmental bodies and 39 nongovernmental organizations. The United Nations Secretary-General also sent a special representative. The Conference adopted by acclamation—with reservations by some countries on certain provisions— a Declaration of Principles, a Programme of Action and a resolution on the follow-up of the Conference.

By the Declaration of Principles, the Conference stated that a programme of action on agrarian reform and rural development should be founded on guidelines and principles which included: recognition that the fundamental purpose of development was individual and social betterment, development of endogenous capabilities and improvement of the living standards of all people, especially the rural poor; every State's right to exercise full and permanent sovereignty over its natural resources and economic activities; use of foreign investments in accordance with national priorities; redistribution of national economic and political power, and fuller integration of rural areas into national development; application of appropriate population policies; mobilization of domestic resources; incentives for increased investment and production; equitable distribution and ecologically balanced and efficient use of land, water and other productive resources; diversification of rural economic activities; mutually reinforcing links between agriculture and industrial development; participation of all rural people, including women and youth, in policymaking; efficient communications to improve understanding and awareness of problems at all levels; constant vigilance to ensure nonrecurrence of past concentration of resources in private hands or emergence of new forms of instrengthening of international cooperation and increasing flows of financial and technical resources; intensifying efforts by Governments to ensure world food security, overcome inequities and stabilize agricultural commodity trade; and strengthening technical co-operation and collective self-reliance among developing countries.

By the Programme of Action, the Conference recommended national and international measures aimed at transforming rural life in all its economic, social, cultural, institutional, environmental and human aspects. At the national level, developing countries should consider action to eradicate poverty, aim at equitable growth, redistribute economic and political power, and in-

crease people's participation. Specifically, those countries should implement programmes concerning rural institutions, the removal of constraints preventing a wide access to natural resources for the vast majority of the rural masses, the active involvement and organization of rural people at the grass-roots level, the integration of women in the rural development process, greater productivity and equity, the development of non-farm rural activities, and the expansion of education, training and extension services.

After adding that these national programmes and policies should be helped by further improvements in international economic relations, the Conference stressed that achievement of a new international economic order was essential to the success of national rural development efforts. Such changes should be designed to overcome protectionist policies, distortions in international markets for production inputs and technology, inadequate technical co-operation and insufficient resource flows. In addition, the Conference called upon the developing countries to improve trade relations and encourage cooperation in agricultural technology, institutional reforms and rural development planning. It also recommended national and international action to bring foreign investment and activities of transnational corporations more in line with the goals of rural development, and invited donor countries and international lending agencies to devote more resources to rural development. The Conference also invited international organizations, with FAO as the lead agency, to monitor agrarian reform and rural development, analyse and disseminate information, expand technical assistance activities, and assist in mobilizing resources.

By its resolution on follow-up action, the Conference called upon FAO to implement and assist member countries in implementing the Programme of Action. It invited the governing bodies of United Nations and other specialized agencies to consider providing resources for complementary action and to prepare, in conjunction with FAO, programmes and activities which might be financed from extrabudgetary resources. The Conference also expressed the hope that financing institutions and other sources of funds would increase their support for agrarian reform and rural development.

On 31 July 1979, the Economic and Social Council heard a statement by the Secretary-General of the Conference, who called for vigorous governmental action and co-operation from the international community to implement the Programme of Action. The Netherlands said it regretted that the resolution on follow-up action

to the Conference stressed FAO's role more than that of other organizations, as it felt both the Council's and ACC's co-ordinating roles were important in this respect.

On the same day, the Council adopted decision 1979/50 without vote, as orally proposed by its President. By this decision, the Council took note with satisfaction of the Secretary-General's statement and of those made by Council members, and invited the Director-General of FAO to submit the report of the World Conference to the General Assembly and the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy.

On 9 November, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/14, by which it endorsed the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action of the World Conference, and urged Member States and invited organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to implement the conclusions and recommendations contained therein.

Resolution 34/14, as recommended by the Second Committee, was adopted without vote by the Assembly. The text, sponsored by 38 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was approved, also without vote, by the Committee on 16 October.

Following approval of the resolution in the Second Committee, the USSR referred to the Conference resolution on follow-up action by which' the governing bodies of United Nations and other specialized agencies were invited to provide resources for complementary action. The USSR believed that the Secretariat should draw those resources from previously approved allocations. The Ukrainian SSR, speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Re-

public, Hungary, Poland and the USSR, reaffirmed their position taken at the Conference that the Declaration and Programme did not take sufficient account of real development needs and possibilities; for instance they did not fully reflect the importance of eliminating big private landholdings and exploitation of rural populations by land-owners, money-lenders traders and foreign monopolies, and did not properly express the way for implementation of progressive agrarian transformations in the interests of the working class.

Brazil, also reiterating reservations made at the Conference, felt the concepts in the Declaration and Programme were too broad to be applied in their entirety, and had joined the consensus on the understanding that every country was free to take account of its own priorities when considering international recommendations. France, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States also pointed out that they had registered reservations at the Conference, as did Ireland, on behalf of the member States of the European Community.

Argentina said that, had the text of resolution 34/14 been put to a vote, it would have abstained because of serious reservations with regard to the assertion that agrarian reform was a critical component of rural development.

The United States said that a major omission in the resolution was the failure to address the problem of co-ordination within the United Nations system. France also stressed the need for co-ordination and added that special programmes should be financed from existing resources. Japan's reservations concerned reference in the Programme of Action to trade negotiations.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Transfer of real resources to developing countries

ACCELERATING THE TRANSFER OF REAL RESOURCES

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 46, 59, 60. Plenary meetings 107, 108.

Proceedings of the United Nations-Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Manila, 7 May-3 June 1979. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (TD/269 (Vol. I)), Part One A (resolution 129(V)) and Annexes I C and VI. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.14.

A/34/34. Report of Committee of Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 on its resumed first session (18-31 January 1979 (Part One)), 2nd (19-29 March 1979 (Part Two)) and 3rd (10-15 September 1979 (Part Three)) sessions, Headquarters, New York, Part One: Chanter II

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau

of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979). A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communiqué and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/493 and Corr.1. Increased transfer of resources. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979), Annex, section IV.

A/C.2/34/L.66. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.128. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.66), approved without vote by Second Committee on 13 December 1979, meeting 59.

A/34/778. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 34/189, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/778, adopted without vote by Assembly on 18 December 1979, meeting 108.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

Recalling also its resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic cooperation, in which it, inter alia, called for an increased, predictable, continuous and increasingly assured flow of concessional financial resources for development on more favourable terms and conditions,

Recalling further its resolutions 3489(XXX) of 12 December 1975, 31/174 of 21 December 1976, 32/181 of 19 December 1977 and 33/136 of 19 December 1978 on the acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries,

Recalling also resolution 129(V), adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session, held at Manila from 7 May to 3 June 1979,

Deeply concerned at the fact that the recent performance of the developed countries, taken as a group, with respect to the 0.7 per cent target of official development assistance has not increased substantially despite repeated commitments to increase progressively and substantially their official development assistance,

Noting with satisfaction that a few developed countries have attained and in some cases exceeded the target of 0.7 per cent.

Convinced of the urgent necessity of a considerable and sustained increase in the transfer of real resources, both concessional and non-concessional, to developing countries and improved access of those countries to capital markets, in support of their development objectives and priorities,

Convinced also that such transfer of real resources to developing countries constitutes an important contribution to a balanced and equitable process of global economic development,

Bearing in mind that substantial consultations are needed to implement fully paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 33/136,

- 1. Takes note of the background report of the Secretary-General on increased transfer of real resources, prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
- 2. Endorses the agreed conclusions on the transfer of resources in real terms to developing countries reached on 31 January 1979 by the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174;
- 3. Endorses the decisions and recommendations contained in resolution 129(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
- 4. Affirms, in this connexion, the importance of the question of a review of the present system of international financial co-operation in the context of world trade and development and consideration of ways and means in this context to make it more effective in contributing to the development of developing countries, which is now on the agenda, inter alia, of the ninth session of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, urges all States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to consider actively this question with a view to reaching satisfactory decisions, taking into account, inter alia, the proposals of the Group of Seventy-seven, and requests the Trade and Development Board to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on progress made on this question;
- 5. Urges that steps should be taken for the full and expeditious implementation of the recommendations made by the Development Committee at its 6th meeting, held at Manila on 3 October 1976, so as to facilitate access of developing countries to private capital markets and help overcome obstacles impeding access of developing countries to those markets,

including any present administrative or institutional obstacles, and that capital market countries should consider establishing programmes to provide technical assistance to developing countries seeking access to private capital markets;

- 6. Calls upon all countries, in particular developed donor countries, and multilateral development institutions to implement on an urgent basis the agreed conclusions and the decisions and recommendations referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above:
- 7. Requests the Secretary-General, with respect to his report on increased transfer of real resources, to engage in further and intensified consultations with Governments and within the United Nations system on the expansion of the volume of resource transfers to developing countries and to include the results of those consultations in his analytical report to the General Assembly at its special session in 1980 called for in Assembly resolution 33/198 of 29 January 1979.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 55, 58. Plenary meetings 107, 109.

A/C.2/34/L.111. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 12 December 1979, meeting 58, by recorded vote of 100 to 5, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger/a, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

A/34/676/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III), draft resolution VI

Resolution 34/211, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.2, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109, by recorded vote of 118 to 6, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao Peo-

ple's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 33/136 of 19 December 1978 on the acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries,

Recalling further resolution 129(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Noting with concern the unprecedented widening of the gap between developing and developed countries, as a consequence of the continuing deterioration of the economic situation in the developing countries, made worse by the effects of the crisis which the present system of international economic relations is undergoing,

Taking note of the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations, adopted by the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 12 to 16 February 1979,

Convinced that the development of developing countries requires, inter alia, a massive transfer of financial resources as a vital contribution to their economic and social development.

Convinced also that a substantial increase in the financial and other flows for development, supporting the national priorities and plans of developing countries, will be a significant help in the effective restructuring of the world economy, with beneficial consequences for all countries,

Taking note of the Economic Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979.

Recalling also its resolution 33/193 of 29 January 1979 on the preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade,

Welcoming the proposals formulated by heads of State or Government during the general debate of the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session for quickly and substantially improving the economic conditions which confront developing countries,

- 1. Reaffirms its resolution 33/193, in which it decided, inter alia, that the new international development strategy should address itself, among its priority objectives, to increasing substantially the flow of resources in real terms to the developing countries on a predictable, continuous and increasingly assured basis;
- 2. Refers, in this context, to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy consideration of all aspects of the proposal presented in this connexion to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session concerning

the transfer to developing countries of an additional amount of \$300 billion in the form of financial resources, material resources and technical assistance during the 1980-1990 decade, as a contribution to development, of which yearly commitments of at least \$25 billion should be made during the early years of the third United Nations development decade:

 Agrees that the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy should consider the feasibility and the ways and means of implementing those proposals within the framework of the third United Nations development decade.

FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meeting 59. Plenary meetings 107, 108.

A/34/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 19791, Part One: Chapters III H 4 and Annex I (decision 195(XIX)).

A/34/494. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/778. Report of Second Committee, draft decision, as orally proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Second Committee on 13 December 1979, meeting 59.

Decision 34/444, by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on finance for development, submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/137 of 19 December 1978, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/778, adopted without vote by Assembly on 18 December 1979, meeting 108.

International monetary reform

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 46, 60. Plenary meetings 107, 109.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Manila, 7 May-3 June 1979. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (TD/269 (Vol. I)), Part One A (resolution 128(V)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.14.

A.C.2/34/13. Letter of 7 November from Yugoslavia (transmitting Outline for Programme of Action on International Monetary Reform, adopted by ministerial meeting of "Group of 77," Belgrade, 29 September 1979).

A/C.2/34/L.65. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 14 December 1979, meeting 60, by 79 votes to 15, with 16 abstentions.

A/C.2/34/L.129. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.65.

A/34/676/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III), draft resolution XI.

Resolution 34/216, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.2, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109, by recorded vote of 117 to 16, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,

Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining; Greece, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 33/193 of 29 January 1979 on the preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade, in which it stressed, inter alia, the need to enhance the responsiveness of the international monetary system to the needs and interests of the developing countries in the context of further reform of the system for the benefit of the international community,

Recalling further resolution 128(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on international monetary reform,

Taking note with satisfaction of the Outline for a Programme of Action on International Monetary Reform adopted by the Group of Seventy-seven at its ministerial meeting held at Belgrade on 29 September 1979,

Recognizing the urgent need for comprehensive reform of the international monetary system, with a view to making it more responsive to the needs and interests of the developing countries

Recognizing also that the effective and full participation of the developing countries is necessary for such comprehensive reform of the current. international monetary system,

- 1. Invites the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to examine positively the Outline for a Programme of Action on International Monetary Reform, to take the necessary decisions to implement the measures therein, with a view to ensuring that progress in this area shall contribute to the establishment of the new international economic order, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the progress made in this field;
- 2. Welcomes with satisfaction the establishment, by resolution 128(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, of an ad hoc intergovernmental high-level group of experts to examine fundamental issues regarding the future evolution of the international monetary system, and requests that its report, together with the comments of the Trade and Development Board thereon, should be made available to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Economic co-operation among developing countries

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 33, 55. Plenary meetings 107, 109.

- Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Manila, 7 May-3 June 1979. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (TD/269 (Vol. I)), Part One A (resolution 127(V)) and Annex VI. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.14.
- A/34/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I and Corr.1 (10th special session, Geneva, 19-27 March 1979), Chapter I B 7; Vol. II (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapter III E and Annex I (decision 202(XIX)).
- A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979), Annex, section VI B (resolution 7).

A/34/546. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/L.20. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.99. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.20), approved without vote by Second Committee on 5 December 1979, meeting 55.

A/34/676/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/202, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolutions 3177(XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3241(XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3442(XXX) of 9 December 1975, 31/119 of 16 December 1976, 32/180 of 19 December 1977 and 33/195 of 29 January 1979, as well as resolution 127(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on economic cooperation among developing countries,

Recalling further the decisions taken by the Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Mexico City from 13 to 22 September 1976,

Recalling the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, and reaffirming that technical co-operation is a basic instrument for the promotion of economic co-operation among developing countries,

Noting the decisions taken by the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 12 to 16 February 1979, and in particular the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations,

Noting also the decisions taken by the non-aligned countries on economic co-operation among developing countries, particularly the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation, adopted at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, and resolution 7 containing policy guidelines on the reinforcement of collective self-reliance between developing countries, adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Mindful that economic co-operation among developing countries is a key element in the strategy of collective self-reliance and an essential instrument for promoting structural changes contributing to a balanced and equitable process of

global economic development, wherein the developing countries will enhance mutual economic co-operation in order to increase one another's capabilities and meet their development needs.

Recognizing that, while the efforts of the developing countries play a decisive role in achieving their development goals, however much the developing countries mobilize their own resources in the pursuit of their economic and social objectives it would not be possible for them to achieve such objectives without concomitant action on the part of developed countries and the institutions of the international community,

Reaffirming that the efforts of the developing countries to promote economic co-operation among themselves do not diminish the responsibilities of all other countries to establish a just and equitable system of international economic relations,

Recognizing that in the context of international economic co-operation the achievement of the goals of greater economic co-operation among developing countries will make an important contribution to the establishment of the new international economic order.

- 1. Welcomes the initiative of the developing countries in adopting, at the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven, the First Short/Medium-Term Action Plan for Global Priorities on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, which is expected to make a significant contribution to the promotion of economic co-operation among developing countries;
- 2. Welcomes also the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation and the resolution containing policy guidelines on the reinforcement of collective self-reliance between developing countries, which are expected to make a significant contribution to furthering economic co-operation among developing countries;
- 3. Urges the developed countries and international organizations to provide appropriate support and assistance to the process and activities of economic co-operation among developing countries, notably in fulfilment of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, bearing in mind the Arusha Programme and its principles and objectives of economic co-operation among developing countries, namely, that:
- (a) Economic co-operation among developing countries is a basic component of the efforts towards the establishment of the new international economic order and as such is based on common interests and co-operation among all States;
- (b) Economic co-operation among developing countries, being a matter that chiefly concerns the developing countries, should be devised and implemented by them at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, and appropriate, concomitant support action on the part of the developed countries and organizations of the international community is needed to contribute to its implementation;
- 4. Urges all countries, in particular the developed countries, and international organizations to contribute fully to the implementation of the recommendations on economic cooperation among developing countries contained in resolution 127(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
- 5. Urges developed countries and international financial institutions, in their bilateral and multilateral development assistance programmes, to take action to enable developing countries to participate effectively in the execution of bilateral and multilateral projects financed in developing countries through the greatest possible use of their own capabilities;
- 6. Further urges the developed countries to contribute to the implementation of projects of economic co-operation among developing countries through the United Nations development system;
- 7. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to undertake, as a matter of priority, the necessary preparations for convening a special session of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, in particular taking measures

- to prepare for holding the three preparatory meetings of governmental experts from developing countries, as well as other meetings of governmental experts that may be requested by other regional groups, referred to in paragraph 13 of resolution 127(V) of the Conference;
- 8. Also requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within the framework of the mandate of the Conference and in the light of its key role in economic co-operation among developing countries within the United Nations system, to intensify further its efforts in support of relevant programmes of economic co-operation among developing countries and to maintain close co-operation, where appropriate, with other United Nations organizations and the specialized agencies as well as with the regional intergovernmental organizations of the developing countries;
- 9. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on economic co-operation among developing countries;
- 10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to include in the medium-term plan of the United Nations an intersectoral presentation of the activities envisaged for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on economic co-operation among developing countries and to promote the same kind of intersectoral presentation on a system-wide basis;
- 11. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with established procedures and practices, to support measures of economic co-operation among developing countries, including—as requested—the continued provision of the necessary Secretariat support services and other suitable arrangements to facilitate the holding of meetings by the developing countries in pursuance of the objectives of economic co-operation among developing countries;
- 12. Requests the Secretary-General to include a review of developments regarding economic co-operation among developing countries, taking into account the implementation of the present resolution, in his analytical report to the General Assembly at its special session in 1980 on the implementation of the decisions taken regarding the establishment of the new international economic order called for in Assembly resolution 33/198 of 29 January 1979.

E/1979/76. Report of Secretary-General on meetings of Executive Secretaries of regional commissions (Rabat, Morocco, 18-20 March 1979), Part A: Chapter II.

Programme of action for the least developed countries

SPECIAL MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 21-26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 38.

E/1979/109. Note by Secretariat.

Decision 1979/51 (para. (b) (v), by which the Council took note of and decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session the note by the Secretariat on special measures in favour of the least developed among developing countries), as orally proposed by Council President, adopted (draft decision as a whole) without vote by Council on 1 August 1979, meeting 38.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1979/51.]

TD/B/735. Report of Ad Hoc Group of Experts on External Trade of Least Developed Countries, Geneva, 11-19 December 1978.

TD/B/775. Report of Group of High-level Experts on Comprehensive New Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries, Geneva, 26-30 November 1979.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meeting 58. Plenary meetings 61, 74, 107, 109.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Manila, 7 May-3 June 1979. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (TD/269 (Vol. I)), Part One A (resolution 122(V)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.14.

A/34/34. Report of Committee of Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 on its resumed first session (18-31 January 1979 (Part One)), 2nd (19-29 March 1979 (Part Two)) and 3rd (10-15 September 1979 (Part Three)) sessions, Headquarters, New York, Part Three: Chapter II C and Annex V.

A/34/L.16. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/16. Letter of 20 November from President of General Assembly to Second Committee Chairman (referring to Second Committee draft resolutions A/34/L.16-L.20, introduced in plenary meeting).

A/C.2/34/L.123. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India, A/34/L.16), approved without vote by Second Committee on 12 December 1979, meeting 58.

A/34/676/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III), draft resolution V.

Resolution 34/210, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/149 of 20 December 1978, in which it, inter alia, recommended that the developed countries, as well as the appropriate international organizations and financial institutions within the United Nations system, should implement the special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries, as recommended by the General Assembly and other related bodies of the United Nations,

Recalling also the special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in its resolutions 62(III) of 19 May 1972 and 98(IV) of 31 May 1976, as well as Trade and Development Board resolution 165(S-IX) of 11 March 1978,

Reiterating the decision taken by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in its resolution 122(V) of 3 June 1979, to launch a Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries as one of its major priorities,

Noting that the first phase of that Programme calls for an immediate effort to meet the critical situation of the least developed countries in the form of an Immediate Action Programme, for 1979-1981, of greatly expanded assistance for the least developed countries, aimed at:

- (a) Providing an immediate boost to their economies and immediate support for projects for meeting the most pressing social needs.
- (b) Paving the way for comprehensive and much larger long-term development efforts,

Considering that the basic structural and economic problems facing the least developed countries are so severe that extraordinary additional measures, especially designed in the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries as an essential contribution to the establishment of the new international economic order, are required,

Considering also that the special measures thus far imple-

mented in favour of the least developed countries have led on the whole only to relatively small and unsatisfactory results and that their growth rate in real terms of gross domestic product per capita has declined in the period 1970-1978,

Emphasizing the need for a greatly expanded transfer of official development assistance to the least developed countries, in the context of a general increase in official development assistance for all developing countries with a view to realizing the 0.7 per cent target,

Emphasizing further that external support should be forthcoming from developed countries, developing countries in a position to do so, multilateral development institutions and other sources.

- 1. Endorses the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries contained in resolution 122(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
- 2. Calls upon donor countries urgently to implement the commitments relating to official development assistance to the least developed countries undertaken by them in connexion with paragraph 13 of resolution 122(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
- 3. Calls upon donor countries to consider urgently, as a step towards the implementation of the Immediate Action Programme, how they should best provide assistance bilaterally or through appropriate multilateral channels, such as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Development Programme Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries and the United Nations Capital Development Fund, in response to requests from the least developed countries for immediate additional financial support, as envisaged in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 122(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in order to ensure that sufficient resources shall be provided to supplement the activities undertaken by the least developed countries themselves;
- 4. Notes that such additional assistance would be for 1980 and would in no way adversely affect the share of the least developed countries in the indicative planning figures of the United Nations Development Programme to be considered for the third programming cycle;
- 5. Requests the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which is to act as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to monitor progress under the Immediate Action Programme and, in particular, to invite donors, as well as the least developed countries to the extent of their possibilities, to submit information on the steps they are taking to implement that Programme;
- Recommends that official development assistance to the least developed countries should as a general rule be in the form of grants and that loans to those countries, when provided by mutual agreements, should be on highly concessional terms;
- 7. Urges those developed countries which have not yet done so to take steps as quickly as possible to apply fully the conclusions approved under section A of Trade and Development Board resolution 165(S-IX);
- 8. Urges donor countries and multilateral development institutions to allocate increased financial resources and technical assistance in support of activities aimed at transforming the major structural characteristics of the least developed countries;
- 9. invites all international development institutions and specialized agencies, as well as bilateral donor institutions, regional commissions and the relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations, to accord a high priority to special measures for the least developed countries and to give their full support to the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries;
- 10. Further invites the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to take fully into account, in the formulation of the strategy for the third United Nations

development decade, the special and pressing problems facing the least developed countries;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his analytical report to the General Assembly at its special session in 1980 on the implementation of the new international economic order, called for in Assembly resolution 33/198 of 29 January 1979, an assessment of the situation of the least developed countries as well as a review of the implementation of the special measures called for in the present resolution.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (1981)

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meeting 55. Fifth Committee, meetings 84, 85, 87. Plenary meetings 61, 74, 107, 109.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Manila, 7 May-3 June 1979. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (TD/269 (Vol. I)), Part One A (resolution 122(V)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.14.

A/34/L.17. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/16. Letter of 20 November from President of General Assembly to Second Committee Chairman (referring to Second Committee draft resolutions A/34/L.16-L.20, introduced in plenary meeting).

A/C.2/34/L.70. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution introduced by India, A/34/L.17. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/L. 106. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India, A/34/L.17), approved without vote by Second Committee on 5 December 1979, meeting 55.

A/C.5/34/86 and Corr.1. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution introduced by India, A/34/L.17. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/34/676/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft resolution III.

Resolution 34/203, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

The General Assembly,

Noting the request contained in paragraph 11 (e) of resolution 122(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in which the Conference emphasized the special importance of the action to be taken and invited the General Assembly to convene a United Nations conference on the least developed countries, in order to finalize, adopt and support the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s,

Expressing deep concern at the gravity of the economic and social situation of the least developed countries,

Emphasizing that the special and pressing problems facing the least developed countries should be taken fully into account in the formulation of the strategy for the third United Nations development decade,

Bearing in mind the need for full implementation of the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries and urgent implementation of the Immediate Action Programme for 1979-1981, called for in resolution 122(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

- 1. Decides to convene a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981;
- Decides further that the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries should have the objective of finalizing, adopting and supporting the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed coun-

tries, outlined in resolution 122(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to designate the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, bearing in mind the focal role which the Conference has played in the preparation of the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;
- 4. Decides to designate the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to act as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, open to the full participation of all States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
- 5. Further decides to initiate the preparation of studies, as provided for in resolution 122(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, by the relevant secretariats of the United Nations system, requests donor Governments and the least developed countries themselves to initiate similar studies, and requests the Preparatory Committee to consider any additional studies that may be necessary.
- 6. Requests the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, which is scheduled to meet in February 1980, to recommend additional sessions which may be necessary in 1980 and 1981 to complete the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries:
- 7. Requests the Preparatory Committee to report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 8. Requests the Secretary-General, in response to paragraph 33 of resolution 122(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation with the responsibility for taking the necessary steps, with the collaboration of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to ensure the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the further elaboration and implementation of the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries and in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;
- 9. Invites the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system concerned, especially the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, to extend their fullest co-operation, support and contribution to the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.
- A/C.2/34/L.107. Draft decision submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India, A/34/L.17), approved by Second Committee on 5 December 1979, meeting 55, by 106 votes to 10.
- A/34/676/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft decision.

Decision 34/449, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.1, adopted by Assembly by recorded vote of 129 to 9, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala,

Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

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

At its 109th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to request the Secretary-General to explore ways and means of providing assistance, in particular through extrabudgetary resources, for travel and per diem expenses, as necessary, to enable delegations of the least developed countries to participate in the meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

IMMEDIATE MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF THE MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED COUNTRIES

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meeting 60. Plenary meetings 61, 74, 107, 109.

- A/34/34. Report of Committee of Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/1 74, Part Three: Chapter II C and Annex IV.
- A/34/L.20. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.
- A/C.2/34/13. Letter of 7 November from Yugoslavia (transmitting Outline for Programme of Action on International Monetary Reform, adopted by ministerial meeting of "Group of 77," Belgrade, 29 September 1979).
- A/C.2/34/16. Letter of 20 November from President of General Assembly to Second Committee Chairman (referring to Second Committee draft resolutions A/34/L.16-L.20, introduced in plenary meeting).
- A/C.2/34/L.134. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India, A/34/L.20), approved without vote by Second Committee on 14 December 1979, meeting 60.

A/34/676/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III), draft 'resolution XII.

Resolution 34/217, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, by its resolution 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, it decided to launch a special programme to provide emergency relief and development assistance to the developing countries most seriously affected by the economic crisis, as a matter of urgency and for the period of time necessary, at least until the end of the Second United Nations Development Decade, to help them to overcome their difficulties and to achieve self-sustaining development,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, it called upon donor countries and international organizations to take specific measures to assist the most seriously affected countries in meeting their serious balance-of-payments deficits,

Noting with concern that the special programme in general remained largely unfulfilled,

Mindful of the inadequacy of concessional multilateral and bilateral assistance to developing countries identified as most seriously affected, despite efforts made by the international community,

Noting with deep concern the deterioration of the economic and financial situation of those developing countries which, given their low per capita income as a reflection of relative poverty, low productivity and low level of technology and development, merit consideration as most seriously affected by the current economic crisis caused by sharp increases in the prices of their essential imports,

- 1. Requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to review and study speedily the situation of those developing countries which, given their low per capita income as a reflection of relative poverty, low productivity and low level of technology and development, merit consideration as most seriously affected by the current economic crisis caused by sharp increases in the prices of their essential imports, to submit a preliminary report to the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 at its first substantive session in 1980, as well as to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy at its fourth session, and to include a final report in the analytical report to the Assembly at its special session in 1980;
- 2. Calls upon all donor countries, in the mean time, to consider extending relief and assistance to those countries which may be most seriously affected by the current economic crisis, bearing in mind immediate balance-of-payments and development needs; to this end, urgent consideration should be given, inter alia, to the following measures:
- (a) Making their best efforts to increase substantially financial assistance on grant or highly concessional terms in the context of the commitments entered into by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session:
- (b) Developed countries which have not yet done so should take steps as quickly as possible to apply the conclusions approved under section A of Trade and Development Board resolution 165(S-IX) of 11 March 1978;
- (c) Provision of financial assistance on favourable terms, inter alia, to meet their food deficit and agricultural development requirements;
- (d) Industrialization efforts should receive a due share of the resources transferred to those countries, taking into account their development priorities;
- 3. Notes that the International Monetary Fund is studying the possibility of establishing an interest subsidy for the Supplementary Financing Facility, that the Development Committee has requested the Executive Board of the Fund to give attention to developing ways and means of lowering the interest costs of the Supplementary Financing Facility and that the Fund has recently extended the maturities of drawings on the Extended Financing Facility, and invites the Fund to give consideration to proposals in those areas;
- 4. Invites the International Monetary Fund to take into account, within the context of its financing facilities and guidelines, the adverse balance-of-payments effects caused by the rise in the food import bills of those countries which may be most seriously affected by the current economic crisis;
- 5. Invites the multilateral development and financial institutions to give special attention to the development and immediate balance-of-payments needs of those countries which may be most seriously affected by the current economic crisis; in that context, appropriate bodies in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are invited to continue to consider within their respective fields of competence the

relevant proposals contained in the Outline for a Programme of Action on International Monetary Reform adopted by the Group of Seventy-seven at its ministerial meeting held at Belgrade on 29 September 1979.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meeting 54. Plenary meeting 104.

A/C.2/34/L.97. Draft decision submitted by Second Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Second Committee on 1 December 1979, meeting 54.

A/34/768. Report of Second Committee.

Decision 34/430, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/768, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee:

(a) Recalled its decision 33/431 of 19 December 1978, in which it had, inter alia, decided to suspend the activities of the United Nations Special Fund, ad interim, and to perform the functions of the Board of Governors of the Fund;

(b) Decided to continue performing the functions of the Board of Governors within the context of its consideration of the item on development and international economic cooperation, pending subsequent consideration of the question by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

Decision 34/315, by which the General Assembly decided that, as a result of its decision to perform the functions of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund pending subsequent consideration of the question by the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, there was no need to proceed to the election of members of the Board of Governors, as orally proposed by Assembly President, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104

Action relating to needs and problems of land-locked developing countries

MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 23, 25, 30, 33, 38.

E/1979/107. Note by Secretariat.

Decision 1979/51 (para. (b) (iv), by which the Council took note of and decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session the note by the Secretariat on specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries), as orally proposed by Council President, adopted (draft decision as a whole) without vote by Council on 1 August 1979, meeting 38.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1979/51.]

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 41-43, 52, 58, 59. Plenary meeting 109.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Manila, 7 May-3 June 1979. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (TD/269 (Vol. I)), Part One A (resolution 123(V)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.14.

A/34/34. Report of Committee of Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 on its resumed first session (18-31 January 1979 (Part One)), 2nd (19-29 March 1979 (Part Two)) and 3rd (10-15 September 1979 (Part Three)) sessions, Headquarters, New York, Part Three: Chapter II C and Annex VII.

A/C.2/34/L.81. Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.81/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 19 powers and by Mongolia, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved by Second Committee on 13 December 1979, meeting 59, by recorded vote of 111 to 0, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Federal Republic of, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Burma, Chile, Gabon, Guinea, India, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea.

A/34/538/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on UNCTAD), draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/1 98, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/538/Add.2, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109, by recorded vote of 125 to 0, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United

Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Bangladesh, Burma, Chile, Congo, Gabon, Guinea, India, Nigeria, Pakistan.

The General Assembly,

Reiterating the specific actions in favour of the land-locked developing countries, particularly those envisaged in resolutions 63(III) of 19 May 1972, 98(IV) of 31 May 1976 and 123(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Bearing in mind various other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, its related organs and the specialized agencies emphasizing special and urgent measures in favour of land-locked developing countries,

Recognizing that the lack of access to the sea, aggravated by great distances to seaports, by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and by the greater difficulties and costs of their international transport services, constitutes a major and persistent hindrance to the social and economic development of the land-locked developing countries,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 31/157 of 21 December 1976, 32/191 of 19 December 1977 and 33/150 of 20 December 1978, and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations with respect to the exercise of the right of land-locked developing countries to free access to and from the sea as well as their right to freedom of transit,

- Reaffirms the right of land-locked developing countries to free access to and from the sea and their right to freedom of transit;
- 2. Calls upon all countries, international organizations and financial institutions urgently to implement the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in resolutions 63(III), 98(IV) and 123(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in other relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations;
- 3. Notes with regret that the assistance given thus far falls far short of the needs of the land-locked developing countries;
- 4. Urges all donor countries as well as the international organizations concerned to provide land-locked developing countries with appropriate financial aid and assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, improvement and maintenance of their transport and transit infrastructures and facilities;
- 5. Commends the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other related agencies within the United Nations system for the work and assistance they have provided to the land-locked developing countries;
- 6. Invites the United Nations Development Programme and the financial institutions of the United Nations system to take appropriate and effective measures in order to provide additional resources within their spheres of competence to meet the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries;
- Invites the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to take fully into account, in the formulation of the strategy for the third United Nations development decade, the special problems relating to land-locked developing countries;
- 8. Further invites the international community to give financial support to interested transit and land-locked developing countries in the construction of alternate routes to the sea;
- 9. Recommends intensified activities relating to the conducting of necessary studies and the implementation of special actions and action programmes, including those under "economic co-operation among developing countries," as well as those under the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at the regional and subregional levels, in co-operation with the regional commissions.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND FOR LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meeting 19. Plenary meeting 39.

DP/387. Report of Administrator of UNDP.

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters XIV and XXIM (decision 79/7).

E/1979/117. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee (on operational activities), draft decision II (para. (c)), as orally proposed by Third Committee Chairman, approved (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Committee on 27 July 1979, meeting 19.

Decision 1979/56, by which the Council took note of, inter alia, the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/117, adopted (draft decision as a whole) without vote by Council.

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 2 August 1979, the Council took note of the reports of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on technical co-operation among developing countries, United Nations Volunteers, the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, and strengthening the capacity of the Programme to promote and support technical co-operation among developing countries.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 33, 35, 37, 38, 54. Plenary meetings 104, 109.

A/34/430. Note by Secretary-General.

A/34/787. Report of Second Committee (on operational activities for development), draft decision II (para. (c)), as orally proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote on 1 December 1979, meeting 54.

Decision 34/429 (para. (c), by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries), as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/787, adopted (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to other paragraphs of decision 34/429.]

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meeting 57. Plenary meetings 61, 74, 107, 109.

A/34/430. Note by Secretary-General.

A/34/L.18. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 11 December 1979, meeting 57, by 94 votes to 0, with 17 abstentions.

A/C.2/34/16. Letter of 20 November from President of General Assembly to Second Committee Chairman (referring to Second Committee draft resolutions A/34/L.16-L.20, introduced in plenary meeting).

A/34/676/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 34/209, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.2, adopted by Assembly on 19 December

1979, meeting 109, by recorded vote of 118 to 0, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/177 of 21 December 1976, by which it approved the statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries,

Recaling also its resolutions 32/113 of 15 December 1977 and 33/85 of 15 December 1978,

Taking note of resolution 123(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and decision 79/7 of 26 June 1979 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Expressing its appreciation for the measures taken by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to identify and elaborate concrete projects which could be financed from the Fund.

Expressing its disappointment at the very low level of contributions for 1979 announced at the 1978 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities,

Noting that, as reported to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the resources available to the Fund will be fully committed by the end of 1979 and that, unless additional resources are received, no further programming activities can be undertaken,

Noting further that the demands for assistance from the Fund are additional to, and generally different from, the type of activities financed from other sources of the United Nations system.

- 1. Urges all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, to review their position regarding the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, giving due consideration to the special constraints affecting the land-locked developing countries in their efforts towards economic and social development and to their needs for additional assistance to overcome such constraints, particularly with respect to transport, transit and related difficulties;
- 2. Appeals to all Member States, in particular developed countries, as well as international organizations and multi-lateral financial institutions, to contribute generously to the

Fund at the 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

- 3. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the executive heads of other related institutions, to pursue action in favour of land-locked developing countries within the framework of the interim arrangements, bearing in mind that each country concerned should receive appropriate technical and financial assistance;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his analytical report to the General Assembly at its special session in 1980 on the implementation of the new international economic order, called for in Assembly resolution 33/198 of 29 January 1979, an assessment of the situation of the land-locked developing countries as well as a review of the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly—34th session Plenary meetings 104, 111.

Decision 34/316, by which the General Assembly decided to defer to its thirty-fifth session the election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, since no candidate had been put forward by the regional groups, as orally proposed by Assembly President, adopted without objection by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104

A/34/832. Confirmation of appointment of Executive Director of United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries. Note by Secretary-General.

Decision 34/327, by which the General Assembly took note of the information contained in the note by the Secretary-General, as orally proposed by Assembly President, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111.

Pledging Conference

1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, meetings 1, 2 (A/CONF.98/SR.1,2) of 6 November 1979.

A/CONF.98/1. Final Act of 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. Done at United Nations, New York, 7 November 1979. (Para. 1 (c): United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries.)

A/CONF.98/2. Contributions pledged or paid at 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities as at 30 June 1980. Note by Secretary-General.

Other documents

DP/458. Report of Administrator of UNDP.

Action programme in favour of developing island countries

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Manila, 7 May-3 June 1979. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (TD/269 (Vol. I)), Part One A (resolutions 111(V) and 117(V)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.14.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meeting 56. Plenary meetings 61, 74, 107, 109.

A/34/34. Report of Committee of Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 on its resumed first session (18-31 January 1979 (Part One)), 2nd (19-29 March 1979 (Part Two)) and 3rd (10-15 September 1979 (Part Three)) sessions, Headquarters, New York, Part Three: Chapter II C and Annex VI.

A/34/544 and Add.1,2. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/L.19. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/16. Letter of 20 November from President of General Assembly to Second Committee Chairman (referring to Second Committee draft resolutions A/34/L.16-L.20, introduced in plenary meeting).

A/C.2/34/L.115. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India, A/34/L.19), as orally amended by Ireland, approved without vote by Second Committee on 8 December 1979, meeting 56.

A/34/676/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft resolution V.

Resolution 34/205, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3338(XXIX) of 17 December 1974 and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 dealing, inter alia, with efforts to meet the special problems of developing island countries.

Reiterating the specific action in favour of developing island countries envisaged in resolution 98(IV) of 31 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Recalling its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976 and 32/185 of 19 December 1977,

Mindful that further specific action is needed in the case of developing island countries to assist them in offsetting their major handicaps, in particular those developing island countries which suffer handicaps due especially to smallness, remoteness, constraints in transport and communications, great distances from market centres, highly limited internal markets, lack of marketing expertise, low resource endowment, lack of natural resources, heavy dependence on a few commodities for their foreign exchange earnings, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Emphasizing the need for a more effective response by the international community to the various resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and its related organs in favour of developing island countries.

- 1. Welcomes resolution 111(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on specific action related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries;
- 2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the action programme in favour of developing island countries:
- 3. Calls upon the international community to implement urgently the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of developing island countries envisaged in resolutions 98(IV) and 111(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
- 4. Further calls upon the international community to ensure that the criteria, terms and conditions governing the flow of bilateral and multilateral financial and technical assistance to the developing island countries shall be geared to the special needs and problems of the countries concerned;
- 5. Invites the competent organs of the United Nations system to consider taking effective steps to enhance their capacity to respond positively to the specific needs of developing island countries at the national, regional and interregional levels, for example by strengthening their technical and advisory services on behalf of those countries;
- 6. Further invites the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to take fully into account, in the formulation of the strategy for the third United Nations

- development decade, the particular needs and problems of developing island countries;
- Requests the United Nations Development Programme and invites international development institutions and bilateral institutions to consider increasing their assistance to developing island countries;
- 8. Invites the United Nations Development Programme and other competent institutions to co-operate with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the programme of activities envisaged in paragraphs 4 and 5 of resolution 111(V) of the conference;
- 9. Recommends that developed countries, international development institutions and those developing countries which are elaborating programmes of assistance in favour of other developing countries should give particular attention to requests for assistance from developing island countries;
- 10. Calls upon the regional commissions urgently to identify appropriate action in favour of the developing island countries in their respective regions;
- 11. Requests the Secretary-General to include an assessment of the situation in the developing island countries in his analytical report to the General Assembly at its special session in 1980 on the establishment of the new international economic order, called for in Assembly resolution 33/198 of 29 January 1979.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 33, 46-48. Fifth Committee, meeting 71. Plenary meeting 104.

ASSISTANCE TO GRENADA

A/C.2/34/L.13. Barbados, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guyana, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Viet Nam: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 46.

A/C.2/34/L.67, A&5/34/50. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 12-power draft resolution, A/C.2/34/L.13. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/34/635/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/118, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3338(XXIX) of 17 December 1974 and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 dealing, inter alia, with efforts to meet the special problems of developing countries

Recalling also resolution 111(V) adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session, held at Manila from 7 May to 3 June 1979, in which specific action in a number of identified areas was urged in respect of island developing countries,

Mindful that the particular impediments hampering the economic development of many island developing countries-especially those handicaps resulting from their smallness of size, remoteness, constraints in transport and communications, great distances from market centres, highly limited internal markets, lack of marketing expertise, limited resource endowment, lack of natural resources, heavy dependence on a few commodities for their foreign exchange earnings, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens-calls for the continued attention of Governments and of the organizations of the United Nations system.

Aware of the special problems faced by Grenada in respect of many of those impediments, as well as the serious adverse effects on its economy of the persistent world-wide economic and financial problems, Mindful that Grenada requires the continued attention and assistance of the United Nations in the achievement by its people of their development objectives,

Noting the action taken by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as by the regional bodies, particularly the Caribbean Community and the Common Market, to provide economic, financial and technical assistance to Grenada,

- 1. Stresses the urgency of rendering all necessary assistance to Grenada in its efforts to develop and strengthen its economy:
- Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme, international financial institutions and aid donors to intensify their assistance to Grenada within their respective spheres of competence;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community, in particular that of the developed countries and the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to helping to meet the short-term and long-term development needs of Grenada;
- 4. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

ASSISTANCE TO TONGA

A/C.2/34/L.60. Australia, Barbados, Botswana, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Syrian Arab Republic: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 48.

A/C.2/34/L.67, A/C.5/34/50. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 13-power draft resolution, A/C.2/34/L.60. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/34/635/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution XV.

Resolution 34/132, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3421(XXX) of 8 December 1975 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in which it urged the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to extend assistance to the newly independent and emerging States,

Recalling also its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976, in which it urged all Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, to lend their support, in the context of their assistance programmes, for the implementation of the specific action envisaged in favour of developing island countries, and 32/1 85 of 19 December 1977, in which it urged all organizations in the United Nations system to implement, within their respective spheres of competence, appropriate specific action in favour of developing island countries,

Recalling further its resolution 32/94 of 13 December 1977 on assistance to Tonga,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/58 of 3 August 1978,

Recalling further resolutions 111(V) on specific action related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries and 117(V) on the economic situation of Tonga, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session, held at Manila from 7 May to 3 June 1979,

Taking into account the fact that the Committee for Development Planning has recommended that the present list of the least developed countries should stand until the end of the Second United Nations development decade and that the

international development strategy for the third United Nations Development Decade has not yet been agreed upon,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning at its fourteenth session, in response to the application of Tonga for inclusion in the list of the least developed countries, that Tonga should be assisted during the remainder of the current decade and that the special difficulties and upheavals experienced by Tonga required special measures.

Concerned at the continued structural imbalances in the economy of the country, particularly its overwhelming dependence on imports,

Taking into account the disadvantageous demographic and geographical features of Tonga—the small area and population and the physical remoteness of the country—which pose special development problems,

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

- 1. Draws the attention of the international community to the special problems confronting Tonga as a developing island country with a small population;
- 2. Calls upon Member States, in the light of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning and in accordance with the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development noted above, to consider granting to Tonga for the remainder of the Second United Nations Development Decade the special assistance and benefits accorded to least developed countries and to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Tonga in their programmes of development assistance;
- 3. Invites the Economic and Social Council to request the Committee for Development Planning to consider, in the light of up-to-date data, including Tonga in the new list of the least developed countries which is to be drawn up in the context of the third United Nations development decade;
- 4. Appeals to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Tonga to enable it to establish the social and economic infrastructure that is essential for the well-being of its people;
- 5. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Tonga and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1980;
- 6. Requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Tonga, to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country;
 - 7. Requests the Secretary-General:
- (a) To mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Tonga:
- (b) To establish a special account under the United Nations Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Tonga and urges Member States to contribute generously to that account;
- (c) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to Tonga and the mobilization of assistance;
- (d) To keep the situation in Tonga under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agen-

cies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1980, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Tonga;

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

Debt problems of developing countries

A/34/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I and Corr.1 (10th special session, Geneva, 19-27 March 1979), Chapters I B 3 (c) and III A 5 (Report of Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Debt and Development Problems of Developing Countries (TD/B/730)); Vol. II (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapter III H 2 (a) and Annex I (decision 204(XIX)).

Role of the public sector in promoting economic development

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 21, 24, 29, 33, 36, 37.

E/1979/66. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/L.47. Algeria, India, Iraq, Morocco, Sudan, Uganda, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

E/1979/L.47/Rev.1. Algeria, Cuba, India, Iraq, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution.

Resolution 1979/48, as proposed by 11 powers, E/1979/L.47/Rev.1, and as orally revised by Ireland (on behalf of EEC), by Assistant Secretary-General for Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters and sponsors, adopted by consensus by Council on 31 July 1979, meeting 37.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1978/60 of 3 August 1978 and 1978/75 of 8 November 1978,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 33/144 of 20 December 1978, in which the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of Assembly resolution 32/179 of 19 December 1977, taking specially into account the role of the public sector in promoting the secure economic and social development of developing countries and bearing also in mind the evaluation of activities in public administration and finance,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries and of the comments made in the Council during is second regular session of 1979,

Bearing in mind that every State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its economic and social system in accordance with the will of its people, without outside interference,

- 1. Recommends that the Secretary-General's report on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries be transmitted to the General Assembly, in accordance with Assembly resolution 32/1 79;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a further progress report to the Council at its second regular session of 1981;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the next report, to give consideration to changes occurring in the overall roles and modalities of the public sector as a result of new perceptions and priorities regarding development, including the implementation of the international development strategy for the 1980s and the experience of different countries;

- 4. Further recommends that the General Assembly should review at its thirty-fourth session the report mentioned in paragraph 1 above, in order to determine which aspects of the role of the public sector require further in-depth study, as indicated in that report;
- Invites the appropriate organizations within the United Nations system to give due attention in their studies to the relevant aspects of the role of the public sector in promoting the economic and social development of the developing countries.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 47, 53. Plenary meeting 104.

- A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979), Annex, section IV.
- A/C.2/34/L.62. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam: draft resolution.
- A/C.2/34/L.62/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 29 powers and by Mauritius and USSR, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 28 November 1979, meeting 53.
- A/34/635/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution V.

Resolution 34/137, as recommended by Second Committee A/34/635/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolutions 3335(XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3488(XXX) of 12 December 1975, 32/179 of 19 December 1977 and 33/144 of 20 December 1978 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/60 of 3 August 1978 and 1979/48 of 31 July 1979,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Cooperation, adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975, which, inter alia, recognized the importance of ensuring an adequate role for the public sector in the expansion of the industrial development of developing countries.

Noting the relevant provisions of the Economic Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979.

Emphasizing the need for an expanded exchange of experience regarding the role of the public sector, especially among the developing countries, through a more detailed examination of its different aspects;

Recalling the pertinent provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which reaffirmed the right of every State to exercise full and permanent sovereignty over its natural resources and economic activities for the benefit of its people,

Bearing in mind that every State has the sovereign and in-

alienable right to choose its economic and social system in accordance with the will of its people, without outside interference,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on he role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries;
- 2. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 979/48;
- 3. Invites the United Nations Development Programme and other competent organizations, within the context of national development systems and priorities, where appropriate, to give due consideration to technical co-operation projects for strengthening the role of the public sector and improving the performance of public enterprises;
- 4. Invites the regional commissions to examine in detail he role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of the developing countries of their respective regions, giving particular attention to the aspects noted in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 32/179;
- 5. Invites the Secretary-General to continue his detailed study of the role of the public sector and to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, paying special attention, inter alia, to the following aspects:
- (a) Role of the public sector in the mobilization of national resources for social and economic development;
- (b) Role of public enterprises as the main instruments of the public sector and ways of increasing their efficacy;
- (c) Ways and means, where appropriate, of strengthening the public sector, including its institutional and managerial capabilities, as a possible basis for developing appropriate national and international measures;
- (d) Role of the public sector as a lever for introducing national development plans and establishing social and economic development priorities;
- (e) Ways and means of facilitating the practical exchange off experience and information among developing countries on the role of the public sector, for example, the possibility of holding seminars and publishing handbooks on the experience of different countries in developing the public sector;
- (f) Role of the public sector in relation to other sectors of economic activity:
- 6. Reaffirms Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/60 in which the Council, inter alia, invited regional commissions and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system to continue to assist the Secretary-General in preparing further studies on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries.

Public administration and finance for development

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 34, 37.

E/1979/L.45 and Rev.1. Ivory Coast (on behalf of member States of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision.

E/1979/L.45/Add.1. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution introduced by Ivory Coast, E/1979/L.45. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/1979/L.54. Summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its first and 2nd regular sessions of 1979. Report of Secretary-General.

Resolution 1979/47, as introduced by Ivory Coast, E/1979/L.45/Rev.1, adopted without vote by Council on 31 July 1979, meeting 37.

The Economic and Social Council, Recalling General Assembly resolutions 32/179 of 19 December 1977 and 33/144 of 20 December 1978 and Council resolution 1978/60 of 3 August 1978 on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of the developing countries,

Recalling also Council resolution 1978/6 of 4 May 1978 on public administration and finance for development in the 1980s,

- 1. Recognizes the necessary and important role of public accounting and auditing in the effective management of national development plans and programmes, and in promoting international economic co-operation;
 - 2. Requests the Secretary-General:
- (a) To convene a workshop on public accounting and auditing to review generally accepted accounting principles and modern auditing techniques particularly suitable for the needs of developing countries;
- (b) To study, in the light of the results of the workshop mentioned above, the feasibility of organizing, as required, training activities at the national, regional and interregional levels, in order to support national efforts to improve the accounting and auditing systems of those countries;
- Requests the United Nations Development Programme and other competent organizations in the United Nations system to give, within the context of national development priorities, due consideration to technical co-operation projects in public accounting and auditing.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Supplement No. 32 to International Tax Agreements, Vol. IX. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.XVI.1; No. 33. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.XVI.2; No. 34. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.XVI.4; No. 35. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XVI.2.

Agrarian reform and rural development

CO-ORDINATION OF ACTION IN

THE FIELD OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapters I C (decision X) and IV.

E/1979/44. Interagency action in rural development. Report of ACC.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON AGRARIAN REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 20, 21, 24, 26-29, 31-33, 37.

Decision 1979/50, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 31 July 1979, the Council:

- (a) Took note with satisfaction of the statement made by the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, and of the statements made by delegations;
- (b) Decided to invite the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to submit the report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development to the General Assembly and to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 8, 11-19. Plenary meeting 61.

A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 7 May-1 June 1979 (first part) and 28 September and 4 October 1979 (2nd part), Chapter V G.

A/34/485. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting Report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, 72-20 July 7979 (WCARRD/REP)).

A/C.2/34/L.6. Angola, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Cyprus, Ecua-

dor, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 16 October 1979, meeting 19.

A/34/635. Report of Second Committee (part I) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/14, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635, adopted without vote by Assembly on 9 November 1979, meeting 61.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also the results of various United Nations conferences held in recent years on major topics relating to economic and social development and the establishment of the new international economic order, particularly the World Food Conference held in Rome from 5 to 16 November 1974,

Recognizing the need for an intensification of development efforts aimed at the accelerated development of developing countries and the satisfaction of the aspirations and requirements of their peoples, especially in rural areas, consistent with the principles of human dignity, equity and international social justice,

Convinced that the sustained improvement of rural areas in each country, in the context of the promotion of national selfreliance, requires fuller and more equitable access to land, water and other natural renewable resources, increasing and more productive employment, fuller use of human skills and energies, the participation and integration of rural people in the production and distribution systems, increased production, productivity and food security for all groups and increased mobilization of internal resources, as well as greatly enhanced international support measures,

Recalling its resolution 33/193 of 29 January 1979, in which it was decided that the new international development strategy should provide a set of interrelated and concerted measures in all sectors of development in order to promote the economic and social development of the developing countries and to ensure their equitable, full and effective participation in the formulation and application of all decisions in the field of development and international economic cooperation,

Noting with satisfaction the results of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in co-operation with the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, which was held at Rome from 12 to 20 July 1979.

- 1. Endorses the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action as adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development;
- Urges the Governments of all Member States to take appropriate measures, on a priority basis, in order to implement the conclusions and recommendations set forth in the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action;
- Invites the organs, organizations and bodies concerned within the United Nations system to implement, as appropriate, the conclusions and recommendations set forth in the Programme of Action.

Other documents

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter II.

Chapter II

Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

A number of steps were taken during 1979 in further implementation of recommendations endorsed by the General Assembly in 1977 to restructure the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system. Plans were advanced for shifting some posts and other resources from United Nations Headquarters in New York to the regional commissions. Guidelines were drawn up for the work of the resident coordinators who were to be designated to oversee the development activities of the United Nations system in individual countries. The Secretary-General put forward his plan for reorganizing the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, one of the new units envisaged as part of the restructuring of the economic and social areas of the Secretariat. The Economic and Social Council reported that it had been

unable to agree on how its own machinery should be restructured.

The General Assembly, on 19 December, adopted five resolutions pertaining to restructuring. By resolution 34/206, it requested further steps to decentralize United Nations activities to the regional commissions and called for other action to strengthen regional co-operation. By resolution 34/212, it recommended a reorganization of the agenda of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. By resolution 34/213, it approved guidelines for the work of the resident co-ordinators. By resolution 34/214, it suggested several measures to improve interagency coordination. By resolution 34/215, it requested the Secretary-General to implement immediately recommendations made by the Assembly in January 1979 on the functions of the DirectorGeneral for International Economic Cooperation and Development, an office established in 1978 as a key element of Secretariat restructuring in the economic and social areas.

Also on 19 December, the Assembly adopted two decisions on aspects of reorganization on which it took no substantive decisions in 1979. By decision 34/451, it decided to review in 1980 implementation of the recommendations on planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation. By decision 34/453, it called for further consultations on restructuring of the Economic and Social Council.

Action taken to implement the restructuring recommendations was described in two progress reports submitted by the Secretary-General during the year.

The purpose of restructuring, as defined by the Assembly when it decided in 1975 to initiate the process, was to enhance the capacity of the United Nations system to deal with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner, and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the new international economic order.

In 1977, the Assembly had endorsed a series of reforms recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System. These were annexed to the Assembly's 1977 resolution on restructuring.² They covered structural and other reforms affecting eight areas: the Assembly; the Economic and Social Council; other United Nations negotiating forums; structures for regional and interregional co-operation; operational activities for development; planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation of activities; interagency co-ordination; and Secretariat support services.

Details follow on developments in 1979 relating to these eight areas.

Progress reports by the Secretary-General

In 1979, the Secretary-General submitted two progress reports describing what had been done to restructure the system along the lines approved by the General Assembly. The first of these reports, submitted initially to the Economic and Social Council in July and then transmitted to the Assembly, had been requested by the Assembly in January 1979, by a resolution in which a number of actions were suggested to promote the process, and all bodies of the United Nations system were invited to take further action to give full effect to the restructuring recommendations.³ The report summarized measures taken since 1977, with emphasis on action initiated in 1979, and identified issues requiring

further action or calling for further guidance by the Council and the Assembly. The second report was submitted to the Assembly in November, at the Council's request, after the Council, by decision 1979/57 of 2 August orally proposed by its President, decided without vote to inform the Assembly that it had been unable to reach agreement on implementation of the restructurin recommendations affecting itself.

(Some details from these reports are given below in the sections relating to particular aspects of restructuring.)

Implementation of the recommendations on restructuring

General Assembly procedures

By resolution 34/212, adopted without vote on 19 December, the General Assembly agreed on an indicative framework to guide the Secretary-General in drawing up the agenda items normally allocated to the Second Committee. This regrouping of items was also to be taken into account by that Committee when it organized its work programme and debates. The six broad items in this framework, which was annexed to the resolution, were: (I) Development and international economic co-operation; (2) Report of the Economic and Social Council; (3) Operational activities for development; (4) Training and research; (5) Special economic and disaster relief assistance; and (6) Other matters brought to the Assembly's attention. The Council's report would continue to be a separate item but individual chapters would be considered under other items.

By the same resolution the Assembly took some procedural decisions affecting the Second Committee, one of them being that introductory statements on behalf of United Nations bodies and organizations should be made in the first two weeks of the Committee's discussion, so that States could make the best use of the remaining time at each session. These arrangements were subject to review at the Assembly's 1980 regular session, when it would review two further matters: certain technical procedures relating to documents in respect of reports from intergovernmental bodies; and the possibility or desirability of examining some Second Committee items biennially, including the possibility of assigning some items to the Council for consideration and decision.

This resolution was approved without vote by the Second Committee on 14 December, on the

¹ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 348, resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, section VII.

See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 438, resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977.
 See Y.U.N., 1958, p. 456, resolution 33/202 of 29 January 1979.

basis of a text submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Committee. It had been prepared following informal consultations on an earlier draft, submitted by India on behalf of Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries, which was then withdrawn. The earlier draft also contained a framework for Second Committee items, but this differed from the one approved in that it did not list the Council's report as a separate item and it made separate provision for an item on environment and human settlements, which the final resolution placed under "Development and international economic co-operation." Also omitted from the final version was a paragraph in the original draft according to which the Assembly would have decided to examine in 1980 possible improvements in the agenda of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee.

Membership, structure and work programme of the Economic and Social Council

In his July progress report on restructuring, the Secretary-General noted that, while the Economic and Social Council had not agreed on revising its subsidiary machinery, some progress had been achieved on other matters affecting the Council's functioning. For example, with a view to helping the Council initiate periodic reviews of operational activities for development, a report on policy issues in this regard was being prepared.⁴ Also, the Council was operating on the basis of a biennial work programme as called for by the Assembly.

Informal consultations in the Council, at both of its substantive sessions in 1979, concentrated on those aspects of restructuring pertaining to the Council. At its April/May session, a Vice-President who chaired the consultations reported to the Council on 11 May that it had been impossible to achieve any significant progress because of the difficulty of the topic and the simultaneous scheduling of other meetings and consultations. The Council thereupon agreed to resume consideration of the matter at its second regular session in July/August.

Following further consultations at the second session, another Vice-President who presided over them reported on 2 August that it had again been impossible to reach agreement. He identified three basic problems: the convening of subject-oriented Council sessions; participation in those sessions and the procedures to be followed; and the implications for reducing and rationalizing the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies.

By decision 1979/57 of 2 August (see section above), the Council informed the General Assembly that it had not been able to reach an

agreement on implementation of the restructuring recommendations relating to the Council.

The Assembly, on 19 December, adopted without vote decision 34/453, by which it invited Member States to continue consultations on implementation of the restructuring recommendations relating to the Council and requested the Assembly President to facilitate such consultations as appropriate. By the same decision, it deferred to its 1980 regular session consideration of a draft resolution submitted by Argentina and Jamaica, in which they proposed that the membership of the Council be enlarged to encompass all United Nations Member States. The text of the decision, to which the draft resolution was annexed, was also proposed by Argentina and Jamaica. It had been approved without vote by the Second Committee on 14 December.

The proposed enlargement of the 54-nation Council would be achieved through an amendment to the Charter of the United Nations adopted by the Assembly and submitted for ratification by all Member States. Its aim, as stated in the draft resolution, would be to make the Council a more effective organ for the discharge of the functions and responsibilities assigned to it by the Charter. As an interim measure, until the amendment entered into force, the Council would be asked to open its sessional committees to all United Nations Member States as full members, and to entrust all substantive questions to those committees. At the same time, it would be asked to discontinue half of its functional commissions and standing committees, and to consider itself, on specified dates, the issues dealt with by those bodies.

Introducing the draft resolution in the Committee, Jamaica said it had become clear that the main obstacle to the Council's attempts to streamline its machinery had been its lack of universality. That shortcoming had led to a proliferation of bodies, with the result that United Nations intergovernmental machinery was becoming unmanageable and ineffective.

Bulgaria, speaking also on behalf of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR following the Committee's approval of the decision, said that those countries opposed in principle the transformation of the Council into an organ composed of all United Nations Members, since they considered any amendment of the Charter as inadmissible. Furthermore, they were not convinced that such action would improve the Council's effectiveness, nor could they agree to the discontinuance of subsidiary organs which

had worked well and had served the interests of the developing countries.

Other United Nations negotiating forums

The Secretary-General, in his July report on developments relating to restructuring, noted that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) had adopted resolution 114(V) on institutional issues, in which it made special reference to the strengthening of UNCTAD. The resolution was adopted on 3 June 1979 at the fifth session of UNCTAD, held at Manila, Philippines. (See p. 571.)

Structures for regional and interregional co-operation

The Secretary-General's July 1979 progress report on restructuring cited efforts by the secretariats of the United Nations regional commissions to promote interagency co-ordination within their regions, ways in which the commissions contributed to global policy-making and particularly the preparation of a new international development strategy, and the role of the commissions in preparing United Nations programme budgets and medium-term plans. The report further noted that the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had taken steps to enable the regional commissions to be designated as executing agencies for certain categories of UNDP-financed projects, as decided by the General Assembly.5 In addition, it mentioned a June 1979 decision of the UNDP Governing Council to review the practices for priority-setting in UNDP regional programmes.

In a report to the Council in July on meetings of the executive secretaries of the regional commissions, the Secretary-General gave information on what the commissions were doing to promote economic and technical co-operation among developing countries and to enhance interregional co-operation, along the lines indicated in the Assembly's restructuring recommendations. The report summarized the results of consultations between the executive secretaries and top Secretariat officials at United Nations Headquarters on the criteria that should guide further efforts to decentralize activities to the commissions and strengthen them in the context of an improved distribution of responsibilities between them and Headquarters. (See also pp. 489 and 744.)

On 3 August 1979, under its agenda item on regional co-operation, the Council adopted resolution 1979/64, by which it invited the Secretary-General to pursue actively the process of decentralization to the regional commissions, on the basis of the Assembly's restructuring recommendations. It invited the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) to undertake in 1980 a

full review of policy and programme issues relating to the distribution of tasks and responsibilities between the commissions and other United Nations entities, in preparation for the elaboration of the next programme budget and mediumterm plan. It welcomed the, consideration being given by the UNDP Governing Council and the regional commissions to measures to enhance the collective involvement of developing countries in each region in determining the priorities for intercountry programmes. (For details, see p. 745; for page reference to text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

The Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly in November a report containing proposals for redeployment to the regional commissions of 10 posts from the Departments of International Economic and Social Affairs and of Technical Co-operation for Development. The programme areas affected included economic surveys and analyses, rural development, social development, population, water resources, transport, financial management and public administration. The report also contained proposals for adding 14 posts to the secretariats of the regional commissions in selected priority areas.

The Assembly, on 19 December, adopted without vote resolution 34/206, by which it emphasized the need for more vigorous action to enable the regional commissions to play fully their role as the main general economic and social development centres in the United Nations system for their respective regions, as envisaged by the Assembly. It requested the Secretary-General to intensify the decentralization measures contemplated in his reports by, among other means, redeploying existing posts from Headquarters to the commissions. It asked him to provide support for the policy review to be carried out by CPC, and it requested the UNDP Administrator to prepare, in co-operation with the commissions' executive secretaries, proposals to enhance the collective involvement of countries in each region in identifying and initiating UNDP-assisted regional projects and in determining priorities for intercountry programmes.

This resolution was approved by the Second Committee on 8 December by 91 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions. It was based on a draft submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations on a text submitted earlier by India on behalf of Member States belonging to the Group of 77. It incorporated an oral amendment by the sponsors adding "inter alia" to the provision by which the Secretary-General was requested to intensify decentralization through inter alia the redeployment of exist-

ing posts from Headquarters to the commissions. This amendment was approved by a vote, requested by the USSR, of 82 to 9, with 9 abstentions.

The original draft resolution by the Group of 77, which was withdrawn, did not specify how a greater decentralization should be accomplished, referring simply to the measures contemplated in the Secretary-General's report, which mentioned both a transfer of existing resources and the addition of new ones.

Bulgaria, speaking also on behalf of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said they had voted against the amendment and had abstained on the text as a whole because the Secretary-General's report contained requests for additional posts which had not been discussed or endorsed by a single intergovernmental body. Belgium, France, the United Kingdom and the United States said they had abstained on the amendment since they considered that the regional commissions should be strengthened primarily by transferring existing posts and resources.

Operational activities for development

During 1979, arrangements were approved for designating resident co-ordinators in individual countries who were to be given over-all responsibility for development activities carried out by the United Nations system in their respective countries. In December, the General Assembly approved guidelines for the co-ordinators to follow in performing their tasks.

The arrangements with regard to resident coordinators of the United Nations system's operational activities for development were approved by the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) in April. They were reported in the Committee's annual report for 1978/1979 to the Economic and Social Council. The Committee approved the text of a standard letter to Governments by which the Secretary-General would announce the designation of these officials, whose appointment was called for in the Assembly's 1977 resolution on restructuring. 6

Spelling out the responsibilities of the coordinator, the standard letter stated that, in addition to his responsibility to the Secretary-General for over-all co-ordination of the United Nations system's development assistance in his country, he would be responsible to the UNDP Administrator, in his capacity as UNDP resident representative, on all matters connected with the management of the UNDP programme. He would also be responsible to the heads of organizations utilizing the resident representative as their field representative in matters concerning their respective activities. The letter further specified that these arrangements aimed at a better coordination of operational activities for development in the United Nations system, but did not affect relations between the Government concerned and United Nations agencies or the direct lines of authority and communication between the country representatives of those agencies and their own executive heads.

The Committee also agreed on provisional arrangements for the exercise of the resident coordinator's functions. These arrangements emphasized that the main aim of the coordinator, in promoting the harmonization of assistance by the United Nations system, should be to facilitate and support the exercise by the Government concerned of its own responsibilities for co-ordination. The framework for these arrangements was worked out in ACC's newly formed Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities), which held its first session at United Nations Headquarters from 25 April to 1 May.

These results of ACC's work were noted by the UNDP Governing Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly. The Governing Council, on 2 July, also noted that ACC was continuing to consider practical arrangements for the functioning of resident co-ordinators. It considered that such arrangements should enable the officials to exercise their responsibilities effectively and to ensure at the country level the achievement of the Assembly's objectives for the restructuring of operational activities. It also considered that the responsibilities of resident co-ordinators, like those of UNDP resident representatives, should be confined to operational activities.

The Governing Council also endorsed by this decision the Administrator's view that the aim of restructuring should be to ensure a more coherent, integrated and multidisciplinary approach to development problems, and to achieve a real increase in the flow of resources for operational activities on a predictable, continuous and assured basis. It endorsed restructuring measures already taken as they pertained to UNDP, citing in particular: the Assembly's decision to hold a single annual United Nations pledging conference;7 steps to achieve maximum uniformity in administrative, financial, budgetary, personnel and planning procedures; and measures to coordinate and integrate operational activities within individual countries.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 438, resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, annex, section V, para. 34.
7 Ibid., para. 31.

In his July progress report on implementation of the restructuring recommendations, the Secretary-General noted that the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation was preparing a report for submission to the Economic and Social Council in 1980, at the Assembly's request, on policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development in the United Nations system. The aim, as stated by the Assembly, was to help the Council to initiate periodic policy reviews of such activities as provided for in the restructuring recommendations.

On 3 August, the Council, by decision 1979/66, recommended that the Assembly examine in 1979 the responsibilities of the resident coordinator, the standard letter of designation and ACC's proposed arrangements for the exercise of his functions. (See also pp. 960 and 964; for page reference to text of decision, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Guidelines for the resident co-ordinators' functioning were set forth by the Assembly in resolution 34/213, adopted, without vote, on 19 December on the Second Committee's recommendation. The Assembly reiterated the prerogative of Governments to co-ordinate the assistance provided to them by the United Nations system in conformity with national objectives and priorities, and at the same time reaffirmed the responsibilities of the co-ordinators, whose tasks should pertain exclusively to operational activities of the United Nations system. The coordinators, it said, should be enabled to take the Assembly's restructuring recommendations adequately into account in their work; they should be able to help Governments achieve their objectives and priorities by ensuring coherent and integrated United Nations assistance; they should assume over-all responsibility for and coordination of United Nations operational assistance in their assigned countries; they should evolve a multidisciplinary dimension in the programming, implementation and evaluation of sectoral aid programmes; and they should help achieve maximum uniformity in administrative, financial, procurement and other procedures.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the designation of resident co-ordinators, with the consent of the countries concerned, and to report to the Economic and Social Council in 1980.

The resolution also contained provisions on the financing of operational activities. The Assembly noted with regret that a major premise underlying the integration measures it had endorsed for the restructuring of such activities substantially higher levels of voluntary con tributions—was yet to be fulfilled. It decided to pay special attention to the question of increased levels of such contributions in connexion with its comprehensive policy review of operational activities.

On another matter dealt with in this resolution, the Assembly decided to consider the establishment of a single governing body for the intergovernmental management and control of United Nations operational activities for development, to replace the existing governing bodies. The Economic and Social Council was requested to submit recommendations to that end in 1980.

An earlier draft resolution, submitted to the Second Committee by India on behalf of Member States belonging to the Group of 77, would have had the Assembly decide in principle to establish a single governing body. This draft was withdrawn in favour of a text submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Committee following consultations, which was approved without vote by the Committee on 14 December.

After the Committee approved this resolution, Finland, speaking also for Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, said they had joined in the consensus on the understanding that the policy review report being prepared on operational activities would concentrate on all of the Assembly's objectives for restructuring such activities, including the achievement of optimum efficiency and a reduction of administrative costs, and would not be confined to the issue of increased voluntary contributions. This position was endorsed by the Netherlands.

(See also p. 541.)

Planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation

In his July 1979 progress report on developments pertaining to restructuring, the Secretary-General described progress made under the guidance of CPC to improve programme planning and evaluation methodologies and to harmonize medium-term plans and programmes among United Nations organizations, as part of the restructuring process. The report noted that CPC had mandated an analysis in 1980 of the rural development activities of the United Nations system and had examined further the feasibility of joint interagency planning in response to commonly agreed objectives and guidelines. (See also p. 970.)

By decision 34/451 of 19 December, adopted without vote, the General Assembly decided to review these issues at its 1980 regular session and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report in that regard. This decision was

approved, without vote, by the Second Committee on 13 December, as proposed by India on behalf of Member States belonging to the Group of 77.

Interagency co-ordination

The Secretary-General's July 1979 progress report on restructuring provided information on the functioning of new subsidiary bodies established by ACC pursuant to the restructuring measures recommended by the General Assembly to improve interagency co-ordination.⁹

The Assembly adopted without vote on 19 December resolution 34/214 on interagency coordination. By that resolution, it requested the Economic and Social Council to work out mutually convenient procedures for improving communications between ACC and intergovernmental bodies, including procedures to enable Council and CPC officers to participate in an appropriate manner in ACC's work. It reiterated three aims for intersecretariat co-ordination: to assist in the preparatory work for intergovernmental decisions, in implementing them and translating them into complementary or joint activities. It repeated a request that ACC should give the highest priority to substantive questions of central importance to the development of developing countries and to international economic cooperation, and should gear its work to the concerns and directives of the Assembly and the Council. The Assembly requested ACC to state options and alternatives when submitting suggestions and studies to legislative bodies. Finally, it decided to review these matters again in 1982 and asked the Secretary-General to submit a report.

This resolution was approved without vote by the Second Committee on 14 December, on the basis of a text submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Committee. An earlier draft, submitted by India on behalf of Member States belonging to the Group of 77, was withdrawn in favour of this text. Two provisions in this resolution were not contained in the earlier draft-the request for improved communications with ACC and the decision to review the topic again in 1982.

After the Committee approved the resolution, the USSR said it had not opposed the text even though it considered that the principle of the sovereign equality of States was violated by a preambular paragraph describing restructuring as an integral part of efforts to ensure the equitable, full and effective participation of the developing countries in the formulation and application of decisions concerning development and international economic co-operation; the USSR and other socialist countries were insufficiently represented in the higher echelons of the Secre-

tariat, making it more difficult to implement United Nations decisions. India said the staffing pattern of the Secretariat was a separate issue which could be dealt with in another text on restructuring.

Secretariat support services

The Secretary-General's first restructuring report, submitted to the Economic and Social Council in July 1979, described a number of functions undertaken by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in line with the Assembly's January 1979 resolution defining those functions¹⁰ and other resolutions calling for the assignment of specific tasks to that office. The Director-General's office had synthesized the contributions of United Nations organizations to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy and the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174¹¹ on global economic issues, and it had drawn up options for those bodies to consider in their negotiations. It had begun preparing reports on developments in international economic co-operation and on policy issues relating to operational activities for development. It had monitored negotiations taking place elsewhere in the United Nations system, and had apprised the bodies concerned of the priorities and directives set by United Nations organs. Within the United Nations, the office had assisted the Secretary-General in reorienting the work of the new Secretariat units established as part of restructuring and had become involved in steps to decentralize United Nations activities to the regional commissions.

The report also contained information on steps taken to reorganize the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters-two of the other Secretariat units created as part of restructuring.

The Secretary-General's second progress report on developments relating to restructuring, submitted to the Assembly in November 1979, focused on the reorganization of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. The function of this Department, as defined by the Assembly in 1977, 12 was to provide substantive support for technical co-operation activities

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 438, resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, annex, section VII.

 $^{10~{\}rm See}~{\rm Y.U.N.},\,1978,\,{\rm p.}~456,\,{\rm resolution}~33/202~{\rm of}~29~{\rm January}~1979,\,{\rm section}~{\rm IV}.$

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 393, resolution 32/174 of 19 December 1977.

¹² Ibid., p. 438, resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, annex, section VIII, paras. 61 and 62.

in specified economic and social sectors, and manage United Nations technical co-operation activities. Among the main concerns in realigning the Department had been to improve its delivery of services and to strengthen its capacity to respond to the needs of developing countries. The Department had been reorganized into five divisions, for policies and resources planning, development administration and finance, natural resources and energy, programming and implementation, and field operations. This structure would be reviewed in time for the Assembly's 1980 regular session.

The Assembly's 1979 action on restructuring related mainly to the Director-General's office. By resolution 34/215 of 19 December, adopted without vote, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to implement immediately the provisions of section IV of its January resolution on this matter, 13 including the issues identi-

fied therein, and to submit a report to the 1980 Assembly session, including an organizational chart. (In section IV of that resolution, the Assembly had further defined the nature of the Director-General's functions and had clarified the extent of the authority attached to his office. The issues referred to included co-operative arrangements among the Secretariat units established as a result of restructuring and adjustments to be introduced in the functioning of all affected Secretariat units.)

Resolution 34/215 was approved by the Second Committee without vote on 14 December. It had been submitted by India on behalf of Member States belonging to the Group of 77, and was approved with a drafting change made by the sponsors.

13 See footnote 10.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Progress reports by the Secretary-General

Economic and Social Council—first regularsession, 1979 Plenary meetings 3, 18.

Economic and Social Council—2ndregular session, 1979 Plenary meeting 39.

E/1979/81. Restructuring of economic and social sectors of United Nations system. First progress report by Secretary-General for 1979.

Decision 1979/57, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 2 August 1979, the Council decided:

(a) To inform the General Assembly that it was not able to reach an agreement on the implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977;

(b) To take note of, and to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, the first progress report by the Secretary-General for 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 33/202 of 29 January 1979;

(c) To authorize the Secretary-General to submit the second progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

A/34/736. Second progress report by Secretary-General for

Implementation of the recommendations on restructuring

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCEDURES

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 54, 60. Plenary meeting 109.

E/1979/81. First progress report by Secretary-General, Chapter AI.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXXV.

A/C.2/34/L.86. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.131. Draft resolution and Annex (Indicative reorganization of agenda items to be allocated to Second Committee) submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.86), approved without vote by Second Committee on 14 December 1979, meeting 60.

A/34/676/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution VII and Annex.

Resolution 34/212 and Annex, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also its resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, by which it, inter alia, established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System for the purpose of preparing detailed action proposals with a view to initiating the process of restructuring the United Nations system so as to make it more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner, and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling also its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, by which it, inter alia, endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee,

Recalling further its resolution 33/202 of 29 January 1979, in which it, inter alia, requested certain actions and measures within the framework of the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee,

Reaffirming that the process of restructuring the economic

and social sectors of the United Nations system is an integral part of the efforts required to ensure the equitable, full and effective participation of the developing countries in the formulation and application of all decisions within the United Nations system in the field of development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also, in particular, section I, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolutions 1979/1 of 9 February 1979, 1979/41 of 10 May 1979 and 1979/69 of 2 August 1979 on control and limitation of documentation and General Assembly resolution 34/50 of 23 November 1979 on the same subject,

- 1. Decides to maintain on the agenda of its Main Committees during its regular sessions the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" but, in the light of the decision contained in paragraph 5 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/41, to consider the chapters of the report of the Council under the relevant items of its agenda;
- 2. Recommends to the Secretary-General that the items of the agenda which are normally allocated for consideration to the Second Committee should in future be drawn up within the indicative framework outlined in the annex to the present
- 3. Recommends also that the Second Committee should organize its programme of work and the substantive debates on the agenda items allocated to it taking into account the regrouping and reorganization of items outlined in the abovementioned annex;
- Decides that all introductory statements to be made in the Second Committee on behalf of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should normally be made during the first two weeks of the substantive work of the Committee, in order to facilitate maximum utilization of the remaining time in the manner most convenient for Member States:
- 5. Decides that the Second Committee, in setting deadlines for submission of proposals, should allow for the possibility of addressing discussions on various items to proposals submitted under those items, as envisaged in paragraph 3 (c) of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/1 97;
- 6. Decides to review at its thirty-fifth session, with a view to minimizing delays in the submission of documentation in all the working languages, the requirements in respect of document symbols, covers and related procedures in respect of reports for different intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to submit recommendations in that regard;
- 7. Also decides to consider at its thirty-fifth session the possibility or desirability of examining some of the items of its agenda allocated to the Second Committee on a biennial basis, including the possibility of assigning some items to the Economic and Social Council for consideration and final decision:
- 8. Further decides to review at its thirty-fifth session, in the light of experience, the arrangements outlined in paragraphs 2 to 4 above.

ANNEX

Indicative reorganization of agenda items to be allocated to the Second Committee 2

- 1. Development and international economic co-operation:
- (a) International development strategy;
- (b) Round of global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development;
 - (c) Trade and development;
 - (d) Industrialization:
 - (e) Science and technology for development;
 - (f) Natural resources:
 - (g) Food and agriculture;
 - (h) Transfer of real resources to developing countries;
 - Financial, monetary and related matters;

- (j) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries;
- (k) Restructuring of the economic and' social sectors of the United Nations system;
 - (1) Environment;
 - (m) Human settlements;
- (n) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development.
- Report of the Economic and Social Council.
 Operational activities for development:
- (a) United Nations Development Programme;
- (b) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
- (c) United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration;
 - (d) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
 - (e) United Nations Volunteers programme;
- (f) United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries;
 - (g) United Nations Special Fund;
 - (h) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (i) World Food Programme;
- (j) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.
 - 4. Training and research:
 - (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
 - (b) United Nations University;
 - (c) University for Peace;
- (d) Unified approach to development analysis and planning;
- (e) Examination of long-term trends in economic development.
 - 5. Special economic and disaster relief assistance.
- 6. Other matters brought to the attention of the General Assembly.

MEMBERSHIP, STRUCTURE AND WORK PROGRAMME OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Economic and Social Council-first regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 3, 18.

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meeting 39.

E/1979/81. First progress report by Secretary-General for 1979, Chapter A II.

General Assembly-34th session Second Committee, meetings 55, 58, 60. Plenary meeting 109.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXXV.

A/C.2/34/L.103. Argentina and Jamaica: draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.125. Argentina and Jamaica: draft decision and Annex (text of 2-power draft resolution, A/C.2/34/L.103), approved without vote by Second Committee on 14 December 1979, meeting 60.

A/34/676/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft decision IV and Annex.

Decision 34/453 and Annex, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 109th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second

a The items listed in this annex were based on the agenda of the thirty-fourth session; future changes within the broad framework outlined were not to be excluded.

Committee, taking note of the draft resolution annexed to the present decision concerning the implementation of section II of the annex to Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, decided:

- (a) To defer further consideration of the draft resolution until its thirty-fifth session;
- (b) To invite Member States to continue consultations concerning the implementation of section II of the annex to resolution 32/197 and to request the President of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly to facilitate, as appropriate, such consultations;
- (c) To request the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Member States, and of the Economic and Social Council for its information, to the present decision.

ANNEX

Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling its resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, by which it, inter alia, established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System for the purpose of preparing detailed action proposals with a view to initiating the process of restructuring the United Nations system so as to make it more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner, and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishmment of a New International Economic Order as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling also its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, by which it, inter alia, endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee,

Recalling further its resolution 33/202 of 29 January 1979, in which it, inter alia, requested certain actions and measures within the framework of the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee,

Reaffirming that the process of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system is an integral part of the efforts required to ensure the equitable, full and effective participation of the developing countries in the formulation and application of all decisions within the United Nations system in the field of development and international economic co-operation,

Noting Economic and Social Council decision 1979/57 of 2 August 1979, concerning the implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197,

Recalling, in particular, paragraph 13 of the annex to its resolution 32/197,

- 1. Expresses regret at paragraph (a) of Economic and Social Council decision 1979/57, concerning the implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197;
- Recognizes the imperative need to enable the General Assembly to focus its attention on the major global issues relating to development and international economic cooperation, and to deal with other issues on a less frequent basis;
- 3. Recognizes also that extension of the composition of the Economic and Social Council to all States Members of the United Nations as full members would make the Council a more effective organ for carrying out the functions assigned to it in the Charter of the United Nations and for discharging the responsibilities laid down in section II of the annex to

General Assembly resolution 32/197, as well as for assisting the Assembly as may be requested by it;

4. Decides therefore to adopt, in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations, the following amendment to the Charter and to submit it for ratification by the States Members of the United Nations:

"Article 61

- "1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of all the States Members of the United Nations.
- "2. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.";
- 5. Urges all Member States to ratify the above amendment in accordance with their respective constitutional processes as soon as possible and to deposit their instruments of ratification with the Secretary-General;
- 6. Decides to delete, as from the date of the entry into force of the above amendment, rules 145 and 146 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;
- Recommends that the Economic and Social Council should decide at its next organizational session that, as from 1980, its sessional committees should be open to the participation of all States as full members;
- 8. Recommends further that, until the amendment to the Charter adopted in paragraph 4 above enters into force, all substantive questions should be entrusted by the Economic and Social Council to its sessional committees;
- Requests the Economic and Social Council, in adopting its programme of work at its organizational session for 1980, to make provision for the consideration of the following questions on the dates indicated:
- (a) Science and technology for development (19-29 February);
- (b) Questions related to the status of women (25 February-5 March);
- (c) Preparations for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (31 March-4 April);
 - (d) Social development questions (8-14 April);
 - (e) Humanitarian questions (16 April-2 May);
 - (f) Transnational corporations (12-21 May);
- (g) Preparations for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (2-13 June);
- (h) Economic and programme and co-ordination questions (2-25 July);
- 10. Decides to request the Economic and Social Council to discontinue the Commission for Social Development, the Population Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the Committee on Review and Appraisal and the Committee on Natural Resources;
- 11. Requests the Economic and Social Council, as part of the measures required to attain the purposes of this resolution, to revise its rules of procedure in order to ensure the adequate functioning of the Council until the amendment to the Charter set out in paragraph 4 above enters into force;
- 12. Recommends, in the context of the above, that the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1980, should elect, among representatives of the States Members of the United Nations, those who are to preside over each of the sessional committees when dealing with each question listed in paragraph 9 above; in the transitional period, those representatives would participate in the meetings of the Bureau of the Council;
- 13. Further requests the Economic and Social Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the above measures as well as the other measures envisaged in section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197.

OTHER UNITED NATIONS NEGOTIATING FORUMS E/1979/81. First progress report by Secretary-General for 1979, Chapter A III.

STRUCTURES FOR REGIONAL

AND INTERREGIONAL CO-OPERATION

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters III (paras. 47-51 and 58) and XXI B (decision 79/10, section V).

E/1979/76 and Add.1. Meetings of executive secretaries of regional commissions: Rabat, Morocco, 18-20 March; Geneva, 10 and 11 July 1979. Report of Secretary-General, Part A, Chapters II and III.

E/1979/81. First progress report by Secretary-General for 1979, Chapter A IV.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 54, 56, 57. Fifth Committee, meetings 84, 87. Plenary meeting 109.

A/34/7/Add.22 and Corr.1. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman, A/C.2/34/L.114. Report of ACABQ.

A/34/649. Decentralization of economic and social activities to, and strengthening of, regional commissions. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/L.87. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.114. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.87), as orally amended by India on behalf of "Group of 77," approved by Second Committee on 8 December 1979, meeting 56, by 91 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/C.5/34/73. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.87. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/34/676/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/206, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

The General Assembly.

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

Recalling also its resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, by which it, inter alia, established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System for the purpose of preparing detailed action proposals with a view to initiating the process of restructuring the United Nations system so as to make it more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner, and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling also its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, by which it, inter alia, endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee,

Recalling further its resolution 33/202 of 29 January 1979, in which it, inter alia, requested certain actions and measures within the framework of the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee,

Reaffirming that the process of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system is an integral part of the efforts required to ensure the equitable, full and effective participation of the developing countries in the formulation and application of all decisions within the United Nations system in the field of development and international economic co-operation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the decentralization of economic and social activities to, and the strengthening of, the regional commissions and the progress report of the Secretary-General for 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system,

- 1. Takes note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/64 of 3 August 1979, entitled "Regional co-operation and development;"
- 2. Emphasizes the need for more vigorous action to enable the regional commissions to play their role fully as the main general economic and social development centres within the United Nations system for their respective regions, through full and effective implementation of the provisions of paragraphs 19, 23 and 26 of section IV of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with section V, paragraph 4, of General Assembly resolution 33/202, to intensify, through inter alia the redeployment of existing posts from United Nations Headquarters to the regional commissions, the development and application of the decentralization measures contemplated in his reports on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979 and to the Assembly at its thirty-third session and thirty-fourth session, as well as in Council resolution 1979/64;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions, to provide all the necessary support to the Committee for programme and Co-ordination in its review, envisaged in paragraph 6 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/64, of policy and programme issues relating to the distribution of tasks and responsibilities between the regional commissions and other United Nations units, programmes and organs concerned;
- 5. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to prepare, in co-operation with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions, proposals for enhancing the collective involvement of the countries of each region in the identification and initiation of regional projects and activities as well as in the determination of priorities for intercountry programmes;
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned measures.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

E/1979/34 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Annual report of ACC for 1978/79, Chapter II and Annex.

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters III (paras. 52-58) and XXI B (decision 79/30).

E/1979/81. First progress report by Secretary-General for 1979, Chapter A V.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 54, 60. Plenary meeting 109.

A/C.2/34/L.88. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.132. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.88), approved without vote by Second Committee on 14 December 1979, meeting 60.

A/34/676/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 34/213, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also its resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, by which it, inter alia, established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System for the purpose of preparing detailed action proposals with a view to initiating the process of restructuring the United Nations system so as to make it more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner, and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling also its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, by which it, inter alia, endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee,

Recalling further its resolution 33/202 of 29 January 1979, in which it, inter alia, requested certain actions and measures within the framework of the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee,

Reaffirming that the process of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system is an integral part of the efforts required to ensure the equitable, full and effective participation of the developing countries in the formulation and application of all decisions within the United Nations system in the field of development and international economic co-operation,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1979/66 of 3 August 1979, in particular subparagraph (c) thereof.

Taking note also of decision 79/30 of 2 July 1979 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Having considered the progress report of the Secretary-General for 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system as well as the annual report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1978/1979,

- 1. Regrets that the major premise underlying the integration measures proposed in section V of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197, namely that it would stimulate substantially higher levels of voluntary contributions to operational activities for development, is yet to be fulfilled;
- 2. Decides, therefore, in the context of the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, called for under General Assembly resolution 33/201 of 29 Janary 1979, to pay special attention to the question of increased levels of voluntary contributions for operational activities for development without prejudice to paragraph 2 of the said resolution:
- 3. Takes note of the text of the proposed standard letter of designation of the resident co-ordinator of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, to be signed in each case by the Secretary-General, affirms in this context that the resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme would normally be designated as resident co-ordinator and draws attention to the fact that paragraph 2 of the standard letter may not be applicable to those exceptional cases in which the resident co-ordinator is not the resident representative of the Programme;
- 4. Reaffirms the principle that the assistance provided by the United Nations system should be in conformity with the national objectives and priorities of the recipient countries and that, therefore, the co-ordination of various assistance

- inputs at the national level is the prerogative of the Government concerned, while reaffirming also that over-all responsibility for, and co-ordination of, operational activities for development of the United Nations system carried out at the country level is entrusted to the resident co-ordinator;
- 5. Reaffirms further that the tasks of the resident coordinator should be carried out in conformity with the criteria and priorities established by the competent national authorities and that they, including the reporting arrangements, should pertain exclusively to operational activities of the United Nations system;
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure, in consultation with the Governments and the executive heads of the organizations concerned, that in the exercise of his functions the resident co-ordinator shall be enabled:
- (a) To take adequately into account the objectives set forth in paragraphs 28 (b) to (d) of the annex to resolution 32/197;
- (b) To assist Governments in achieving the objectives and priorities set by them by ensuring the coherence of action and effective integration of the various sectoral inputs from the United Nations system, as defined in paragraph 33 of the annex to resolution 32/197;
- (c) To assume over-all responsibility for, and coordination of, operational activities for development of the United Nations system carried out at the country level, in conformity with paragraph 34 of the annex to resolution 32/197;
- (d) To be responsible, in accordance with the policies and priorities of the Government concerned, for evolving at the country level a multidisciplinary dimension in the programming, implementation and evaluation of sectoral development assistance programmes, as set forth in paragraph 34 of the annex to resolution 32/197;
- (e) To help in the implementation at the country level of the objective stated in paragraph 32 of the annex to resolution 32/197, namely the achievement of maximum uniformity in administrative, financial, procurement and other procedures;
- 7. Decides that the guidelines set forth in paragraph 6 above do not affect relations between Governments and individual organizations of the United Nations system or the direct lines of authority and communication between the representatives of those organizations at the country level and their own executive heads;
- 8. Requests the Secretary-General to proceed with the designation of resident co-ordinators, with the consent of the Governments concerned, taking fully into account the provisions of paragraphs 3 to 7 above, and in accordance with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 on the implementation of paragraph 34 of the annex to resolution 32/197;
- 9. Decides, in the context of progress made in the implementation of section V of the annex to resolution 32/197, to give consideration to the establishment of a single governing body responsible for the management and control, at the intergovernmental level, of United Nations operational activities for development, which would replace the existing governing bodies as envisaged in paragraph 35 of the annex to resolution 32/197, and requests the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 to formulate recommendations to this end and submit them to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, BUDGETING AND EVALUATION

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 54, 59. Plenary meeting 109.

E/1979/81. First progress report of Secretary-General for 1979, Chapter A VI.

A/C.2/34/L.89. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft decision, ap-

proved without vote by Second Committee on 13 December 1979, meeting 59.

A/34/676/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft decision II.

Decision 34/451, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 109th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, having considered the relevant section of the progress report of the Secretary-General for 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, decided to review the implementation of section VI of the annex to its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 at its thirty-fifth session, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report in that regard.

INTERAGENCY CO-ORDINATION

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 54, 60. Plenary meeting 109.

E/1979/81. First progress report of Secretary-General for 1979, Chapter A VII.

A/C.2/34/L.90. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.133. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.90), approved without vote by Second Committee on 14 December 1979, meeting 60.

A/34/676/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution IX.

Resolution 34/214, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also its resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, by which it, interalia, established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System for the purpose of preparing detailed action proposals with a view to initiating the process of restructuring the United Nations system so as to make it more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner, and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling also its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, by which it, inter alia, endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee,

Recalling further its resolution 33/202 of 29 January 1979, in which it, inter alia, requested certain actions and measures within the framework of the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee,

Reaffirming that the process of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system is an integral part of the efforts required to ensure the equitable, full and effective participation of the developing countries in the formulation and application of all decisions within the United Nations system in the field of development and international economic co-operation,

Having considered the progress report of the Secretary-General for 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system,

- 1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to work out, as envisaged in paragraph 56 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197, mutually convenient procedures for improving communications between the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and the intergovernmental bodies concerned, including procedures to enable the members of its Bureau and that of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to participate in an appropriate manner in the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- Reiterates that, at the intersecretariat level, interagency co-ordination should aim at effectively assisting in the preparatory work for intergovernmental decisions, in the implementation of such decisions and in their translation into mutually complementary or joint programme activities;
- 3. Reiterates its request that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should give the highest priority in its work to substantive questions of central importance to the development of developing countries and to international economic co-operation and should keep its functioning and reporting systems geared to the concerns, directives and programmes of work of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;
- Requests the Administrative Committee on Coordination, when it submits its suggestions and studies, to state options and alternative courses of action in order to facilitate the decision-making role of the appropriate legislative organs;
- 5. Decides to review at its thirty-seventh session the further implementation of section VII of the annex to resolution 32/197 and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard, taking fully into account the present resolution and the provisions of section II of General Assembly resolution 33/202.

SECRETARIAT SUPPORT SERVICES

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 58, 60. Plenary meeting 109.

E/1979/81. First progress report by Secretary-General for 1979, Chapter A VIII.

A/34/736. Second progress report by Secretary-General for 1979.

A/C.2/34/L.124. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 14 December 1979, meeting 60.

A/34/676/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution X.

Resolution 34/215, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also its resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, by which it, inter alia, established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System for the purpose of preparing detailed action proposals with a view to initiating the process

of restructuring the United Nations system so as to make it more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner, and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Reaffirming its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 33/202 of 20 January 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, in particular section VIII of the annex to resolution 32/197 and section IV of resolution 33/202 regarding the United Nations Secretariat

Recalling also the specific functions assigned to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in paragraph 64 of the annex to resolution 32/197,

Taking note of the first and second progress reports of the Secretary-General for 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system,

Noting in particular paragraph 34 of the second progress report,

- 1. Expresses its deep concern at the late submission of the second progress report;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake immediate implementation of the provisions of section IV of General Assembly resolution 33/202, including the various issues identified therein, and to submit a report thereon, including an organizational chart, to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session:
- 3. Recommends that consideration of the abovementioned report should be allocated to the Second and Fifth Committees and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the availability of the report to delegations at the outset of the work of the General Assembly.

Chapter III

Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

Following the adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States in 1974, the General Assembly entrusted the Economic and Social Council with the task of reviewing the implementation of the Charter and coordinating the efforts of various organs of the United Nations system in this endeavour.

At its second regular session of 1979, the Council considered the Secretary-General's progress report on the implementation of the Charter, which had been requested by the Council in 1978³ but whose submission had been deferred to 1979 pending receipt of more replies to requests for information. The report, prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on behalf of the Secretary-General, was based on material contributed by United Nations organs and programmes, specialized agencies, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the International Atomic Energy Agency and on information received from 16 Governments-the Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Iraq, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Seychelles, Spain, Thailand, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The report noted the importance attached to the Charter by nearly all the responding Governments, and it grouped specific activities and considerations related to the effective implementation of the Charter, as reported by Governments and United Nations organs, into the following 13 categories, each of which corresponded to one or more sections of the Charter: natural resources and development goals; commodity supplies and prices and terms of trade; trade liberalization and expansion and other aspects of visible trade; invisible trade, including shipping, insurance and tourism; foreign investment and activities of transnational corporations; net flow of real resources to developing countries; action in the fields of science and technology; social and cultural aspects of development; internationco-operation for development; regional economic groupings and economic co-operation among developing countries; other aspects of international economic relations, such as industrial restructuring and co-operation; international decision-making and efficiency of international organizations; and special issues in the fields of trade and development, including disarmament and development, the needs and problems of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, the common responsibility for the sea-bed, ocean floor and environment, and the elimination of the economic and social consequences of colonialism, apartheid, racial discrimination, neocolonialism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation and domination.

By decision 1979/51, on matters related to the general discussion of international economic and social policy, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's report on the implementa-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 402, resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing text of Charter.

² See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 390, resolution 3486(XXX) of 12 December 1975.

³ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 459, resolution 1978/64 of 4 August 1978.

tion of the Charter, as well as a number of other documents, and transmitted it to the General Assembly for consideration at its regular 1979 session. The Council adopted the decision on 1 August 1979, without vote, as orally proposed by its President. On 18 December, the Assembly

took note of the report by decision 34/445, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, where it had been approved in like manner on 8 December, as orally proposed by the Committee Chairman.

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 22-24, 27-29, 31, 37, 38.

E/1979/74. Implementation of Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. Report of Secretary-General.

Decision 1979/51 (para. (b) (iii), by which the Council took note of and decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States), as orally proposed by Council President, adopted (draft decision as a whole) without vote by Council on 1 August 1979, meeting 38.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1979/51.]

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meeting 56. Plenary meetings 107, 108.

A/34/635/Add.3. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on report of Economic and Social Council), para. 12: recommendation, as orally proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Second Committee on 8 December 1979, meeting 56.

Decision 34/445, by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, submitted pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/64 of 4 August 1978, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.3, adopted without vote by Assembly on 18 December 1979, meeting 108.

Chapter IV

United Nations operational activities for development

Operational activities are those undertaken with the object of sustaining or enhancing economic and social well-being and generally involve the transfer of resources to developing countries or regions in a tangible or intangible form. Operational emergency activities provide immediate sustenance in crisis situations, while operational development activities seek to mobilize or increase the potential and capacities of countries to promote long-term economic and social development and welfare. Operational activities directly related to development fall into four broad categories: capital assistance, in the form of grants or loans to assist capital development schemes; commodity assistance, including the supply of food aid; technical co-operation, involving the transfer, adoption and utilization of skills and technology; and external finance, provided on a non-project basis to support the over-all development efforts of developing countries.

A small part of the United Nations system's operational activities is financed from the regular or assessed budgets of the United Nations and specialized agencies. A far greater part, over 86 per cent, is financed from voluntary contribu-

tions to the extrabudgetary resources of the system by Governments, international organizations outside the system, or non-governmental organizations. In addition to general-purpose contributions to United Nations funding organizations, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), contributions for specific purposes are made to the funding organizations and to other organizations in the system. These take the form of: contributions to specialpurpose funds; contributions from bilateral sources for activities in a particular sector or country (known as multi-bilateral activities); contributions to an agency by developing countries to undertake activities in the contributing country or to UNDP under cost-sharing arrangements; and contributions for special economic assistance programmes for individual countries.

The central funding organization for technical co-operation activities within the United Nations system is UNDP. Contributions to UNDP and to a number of other funds and programmes are made at the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. The activities of UNDP and the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Develop-

ment, as well as details of the 1979 Pledging Conference and of the development operations financed under the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation, are described in this chapter. The operational activities for development of the specialized agencies and of other major funding organizations and pro-

grammes, such as the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, can be found in other chapters focusing on their respective areas of concern.

United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is primarily responsible for the financing, administration and implementation of international development assistance activities at the country, intercountry and global levels. The Programme works closely with Governments and 35 international organizations, 28 of which act as executing bodies, in support of operational activities for development in over 150 countries in Africa, the Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Latin America. Field offices headed by resident representatives, who co-ordinate UNDP projects in close consultation with recipient Governments, are maintained in 111 developing countries.

Projects of from two to five years' duration in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, economic -and social planning, industry, education, health, transportation and resource exploration comprise the major part of UNDP's activities. Government execution of projects is encouraged through UNDP's "New Dimensions" programme, established in 1975, and an increasing number of countries use national personnel and institutions for the implementation of UNDP-assisted projects.

The Programme is financed by voluntary contributions from Governments, which have increased annually from about \$55 million in 1959 to nearly \$700 million in 1979. Allocations to each developing country and region are made on the basis of an indicative planning figure (IPF), which covers a five-year period. For the second five-year programming cycle, from 1977 to 1981, approximately one third of available resources was allocated to the needs of 28 least developed countries and two thirds to developing countries with an annual per capita income of \$300 or less.

During 1979, the mid-point of its second programming cycle, UNDP financed over 5,200 country projects and nearly 700 intercountry projects at the regional, interregional and global levels. Field expenditures increased substantially, while the value of net project approvals rose only slightly above those of the previous year, reflecting UNDP's efforts to ensure that both ongoing and projected expenditures for the cycle would approximate the target amount of \$2.46 billion in total IPF expenditures by the end of 1981.

Activities in 1979

According to the annual report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), field expenditures during 1979 rose to a new high of \$546.6 million, a 25.5 per cent increase over the previous year. Total expenditures for 1979, including a parallel increase in agency overhead costs and a 19.6 per cent increase in administrative and programme support costs, amounted to \$698 million. In addition, UNDP supervised the implementation of \$10.8 million in funds from bilateral and multilateral donors and \$31.1 million from developing countries, bringing total expenditures overseen by UNDP, including Government contributions in cash or kind, to more than \$1.3 billion.

During the year, 8,445 experts were fielded under 4,943 operationally active projects at a cost of \$272 million. The Programme also provided \$129.9 million in equipment, \$71.6 million in subcontracts and \$51.6 million in training fellowships. More than 6,500 nationals from

developing countries received training under UNDP-financed projects in 1979. Of these, 2,156 were from Asia and the Pacific, 1,870 from Africa, 938 from Europe, 838 from Latin America and 766 from Arab States. The value of UNDP components obtained from developing-country suppliers also rose. During 1979, developing countries provided 26 per cent of experts for projects, 12.5 per cent of equipment ordered and 27.5 per cent of the value of new subcontracts awarded; they hosted 31.2 per cent of the training fellowhips awarded.

The Programme's increase in field expenditures was accompanied by continued expansion of its administrative and operational responsibilities. During 1979, UNDP: expanded its network of executing agencies to include the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements; assumed basic administrative and coordinating functions at the field level on behalf

of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control; launched operational activities under the United Nations Special Fund for Landlocked Developing Countries; assumed administrative responsibility for the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, with potential resources of some \$250 million for project commitments in 1980 and 1981; and assumed the chairmanship of three international steering committees-on drinking water supply and sanitation measures in developing countries, on technical assistance measures for the group of Caribbean nations, and on the internationalization of the Cholera Research Laboratory at Dacca, Bangladesh, into an internationally supported Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research. The Programme also opened four additional field offices, in Bhutan, China, Djibouti and Samoa. The opening of the Beijing field office in China in August and the allocation of an indicative planning figure (IPF) of \$15 million to that country for the remainder of the second programming cycle brought the total number of UNDP field offices to 111 and raised the total number of countries served by UNDP to 152.

Total investment commitments for 1979 declined slightly to \$4.59 billion as against \$4.85 billion in 1978. The main volume of investment follow-up continued to be concentrated in three main areas: transport and communications; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; and industry. In line with UNDP's new emphasis on assistance to developing countries' administrative sectors, some \$161.8 million in investment follow-up was committed, for the first time, in the sector of general development issues, policy and planning. In order to stimulate pre-investment activities and follow-up investments, an Investment Development Office at United Nations Headquarters, New York, was established in January 1979. Early in the year, the Office entered into a cooperative agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), under which projects considered to have investment potential were visited by experts from the FAO Investment Centre and, where feasible, reoriented to meet more fully the investment requirements of development finance sources. The Office also began negotiating similar cooperative agreements with other executing agencies, while initiating and strengthening special interest arrangements with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the regional development banks.

Field work on 155 large-scale projects, each costing \$400,000 or more, was completed in 1979. Of the 134 country projects completed, 43 were in Latin America, 42 in Africa, 35 in Asia

and the Pacific, 10 in Arab States and 4 in Europe. Eleven of the 15 regional projects completed were in Latin America, three in Arab States, and one in Europe. Three interregional projects—two on the development of fisheries in the East Central Atlantic and one on the second phase of an aquaculture and co-ordination programme—were executed by FAO. The global projects executed by UNDP included an international rice-testing programme, a programme for strengthening agricultural economic research in East Africa, and the third phase of a research and training project on the development of high-quality maize.

The value of the 5,967 new projects approved in 1979, together with net additions to ongoing projects, advanced moderately to \$701 million, a 2 per cent increase over the previous year. Of this amount, \$668.3 million affected projects costing \$150,000 or more. As in 1978, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector received the highest allocation, 25.9 per cent of costs incurred and more than double the expenditure of any other sector. Transport and communications received 12.7 per cent of expenditures, followed by industry with 11.8 per cent, natural resources with 10.8 per cent and general development issues, policy and planning with 10.7 per cent. The remaining costs were divided among education, employment, science and technology, health, international trade and development finance, human settlements, humanitarian aid and relief, social conditions and equity, and culture. (See table on p. 535.)

Nineteen new country programmes were approved by UNDP's Governing Council at its June/July session, and another 11 underwent preparation for submission to the Council in 1980. Costs of these 11 projects averaged from \$200,000 to \$500,000, and about one third of new programme resources was committed to agriculture, continuing a trend evident in 1978. Following an extensive mid-term examination of the country programming experience in 1979, UNDP concluded that the optimal effectiveness of the country programming process depended primarily on more concerted planning and implementation measures and recommended, inter alia, that the identification and formulation of new projects take place concurrently as programme implementation moved forward, based on a continuing dialogue among Government authorities, the UNDP field offices and the executing

Considerable attention was also directed to the process of intercountry programming in 1979 and a revised consultative process was proposed by UNDP with the aim of ensuring greater collective involvement by Governments in the setting of regional programme priorities. Under the revised process, Governments, regional commissions, intergovernmental groups and agencies would be advised in advance of regional programming exercises and requested to provide their views on programme priorities. A draft programme would then be drawn up by UNDP on the basis of these priorities, and representatives of Governments concerned would review the draft in its final stages to ensure that it reflected the chief consensus of the Governments of the region involved.

During 1979, 693 intercountry projects at the regional, interregional and global levels, valued at \$140.4 million, were approved by UNDP. As part of the Programme's interregional activities to promote the new international economic order, UNDP and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) formulated a wide-ranging programme stressing economic and technical co-operation among developing countries at all levels. Other interregional projects in telecommunications, technical training, management development and public enterprises helped to strengthen co-operative ties among countries of different regions for their mutual development and support.

interregional programme also continued to serve as the main co-ordinating point for the development and conservation of world marine resources, including specific components in the interregional fisheries projects to assist artisanal fishermen, frequently one of the lowest income groups. The Programme's research-oriented global programmes continued to build up networks of central concern to development needs, with particular stress on improved food and health measures. During 1979, these networks covered such fields as basic agricultural research, low-cost water and sanitation technology, rice testing, nitrogen fixations, animal diseases, and research in diarrhoeal diseases. Both global and interregional activities maintained a strong anti-poverty orientation. A major interregional programme in labour-intensive public works, involving 20 least developed and five developing countries with the International Labour Organisation as executing agency, mobilized international support for construction projects that generated an estimated 350,000 man-months of additional employment for 100,000 men and women, many of them landless labourers employed seasonally on the projects.

The Governing Council of UNDP also authorized the use of funds from the Programme Reserve and from a reserve for "future participants and other claims" for a number of projects approved in 1979 in response to special requests from Governments and international organizations, including: a pro-

gramme of technical co-operation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the second half of the programming cycle; emergency assistance for desert-locust control; priority regional and subregional projects in the programme for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978–1988); and rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance following natural disasters in Jamaica and Yugoslavia.

During 1979, substantial progress was also made in the implementation of the "New Dimensions" programme, designed and approved by the UNDP Governing Council in 1975 to strengthen self-reliance among developing countries. Expenditures on projects implemented by direct Government execution during the year rose to \$6.5 million, a tenfold increase over the previous year. The number of experts from developing countries serving on UNDP-financed projects rose to 2,506, a 28 per cent gain compared to 1978; the dollar value of subcontracts awarded institutions in developing countries increased by 61 per cent and the number of training fellowships provided by developing country institutions increased by 27 per cent. However, despite these substantial advances, studies undertaken of the experience of country programming indicated that many Governments continued to prefer drawing on the services of the specialized agencies as executing agencies, often because of the agencies' ability to handle the administrative procedures involved in project execution, the special advantages of agency procurement and importation of equipment, or the lack of trained national personnel, particularly in the least developed countries. Revised instructions designed to broaden the scope for the use of nationals in project implementation were promulgated in August 1979. The first step taken to promote active involvement of nationals was the appointment of national project co-ordinators.

During the year, UNDP also advanced a fundamental concept of New Dimensions by a series of measures in support of technical co-operation among developing countries (known as TCDC), a means of sharing and exchanging their experience and capabilities. In preparation for a highlevel meeting on TCDC scheduled for May 1980, UNDP's special unit for TCDC launched several major studies on the subject. It also collaborated with field offices, regional bureaux and the Division for Global and Interregional Projects in reviewing ongoing projects for TCDC potential and in revising the UNDP Policies and Procedures Manual to include TCDC principles. Following informal discussions between UNDP and UNCTAD, a joint programme on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries was agreed to in October 1979, supporting particular interregional and regional efforts in fields such as trade expansion, monetary and financial cooperation and the promotion of multinational production enterprises. (See also p. 539.)

As part of its contribution to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held at Vienna in August 1979, UNDP documented its extensive analysis of the role of science and technology in the development process and the need for more action by the international community in support of that role. In October 1979, the Administrator of UNDP established a special task force to help implement the decisions of the Conference, which had recommended, inter alia, the establishment of an Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, to be administered by UNDP, which would provide financing and expertise for projects aimed at strengthening the ability of developing countries to use science and technology to meet their own development needs. The task force drew up a prospectus for the Interim Fund, which was amended and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly on 19 December 1979 when it adopted resolution 34/218. (For details, see p. 641; for page reference to text of resolution 34/218, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

The Programme also undertook an actionoriented assessment of rural women's participation in development, which served as part of UNDP's contribution to the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, as well as a framework for future UNDP-supported development activities. The assessment included a number of specific recommendations for the involvement of women in the development process and stressed the urgency for new initiatives for the inclusion of women as beneficiaries and participants in the planning and implementation of UNDP activities, particularly in the areas of agricultural production, cottage and small-scale industry, credit, marketing, energy, technology, potable water supply, sanitation, primary health care, education and training.

Expenditures and financing

According to the UNDP Administrator's report for 1979, both income and expenditures during the year were within 2.5 per cent of UNDP's own projections, indicating that ongoing financial monitoring was guiding the ascending growth curve required to meet planned targets for the second programming cycle as a whole. Of the \$546.6 million in field expenditures, \$523.2 million was expended under country and intercountry IPFs and cost-sharing arrangements, \$2.8 million under the Programme Reserve, \$4.7 million under Special Industrial Services, \$11.3 million

under the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries and \$4.6 million under Government cash-counterpart arrangements. Total expenditures, including agency overhead costs of \$75.3 million and administrative and programme support costs of \$76.1 million, amounted to \$698 million.

Details of field expenditure by executing agency, by economic and social sector and by region, excluding Government cash-counterpart expenditure, are given in the tables below (amounts are in millions of United States dollars).

Participating and executing agency	Field programme costs	Programme support costs	Total
United Nations	65.0	9.1	74.1
International Labour Organisation	46.0	8.1	54.1
Food and Agriculture Organization			
of the United Nations	131.9	10.2	150.1
United Nations Educational,			
Scientific and Cultural Organization	45.8	6.4	52.2
World Health Organization	16.2	2.3	18.5
International Bank for Recon-			
struction and Development	26.5	2.7	29.2
International Civil Aviation			
Organization	29.5	4.1	33.6
Universal Postal Union International Telecommunication	2.1	0.5	2.6
Union	20.5	2.9	23.4
World Meteorological Organization	0.2	1.9	10.1
Inter-Governmental Maritime	0.2		
Consultative Organization	2.6	0.5	3.1
World Intellectual Property			
Organization	0.2	0.1	0.3
International Atomic Energy Agency	6.0	0.9	6.9
United Nations Development Programme	45.2	2.7	47.9
United Nations Conference on	43.2	2.7	47.7
Trade and Development	13.2	1.8	15.0
United Nations High Commissioner			
for Refugees	12.3	1.7	14.0
United Nations Industrial		7.0	50.5
Development Organization	51.5	7.2	50.7
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	3.0	0.6	4.4
Economic Commission for Africa	4.4	0.6	5.0
Economic Commission for Europe	0.1	0.1	0.2
Economic Commission for			
Latin America	1.6	0.2	1.8
Economic Commission for Western	0.2	_	0.2
Asia World Tourism Organization	0.3 0.4	0.1	0.3
Arab Fund for Economic and Social	0.4	0.1	0.5
Development	0.3	_	0.3
Asian Development Bank	1.5	0.2	1.7
Inter-American Development Bank	0.4	_	0.4
Governments	6.5	0.3	6.8
Total	542.0	73.2	615.2
			Percent-
Economic and social sector		Amount	age
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries		140.5	25.9
Transport and communications		69.1	12.7
Industry		63.7	11.8
Natural resources		58.3	10.8
General development issues, policy			
and planning		58.1	10.7
Education		37.0	6.8
Employment Science and technology		36.4 24.1	6.7 4.4
Science and technology Health		22.9	4.2
International trade and development	finance	16.4	3.0
Human settlements		7.6	1.4

Economic and social sector	Amount	Percent- age
Humanitarian aid and relief Social conditions and equity Culture	3.1 3.1 1.7	0.6 0.6 0.3
Total	542.0	100.00 a

^aDiffers from the sum of the individual figures because of rounding.

Region	Amount
Africa	170.4
Asia and the Pacific	156.6
Latin America	102.8
Arab States	69.2
Europe	23.0
Global	10.0
Interregional	8.0
Total	542.0

Voluntary contributions paid by Governments in 1979 in support of UNDP's activities totalled \$691.6 million, including \$11.3 million in voluntary contributions by developing countries to cover programme costs. Miscellaneous income for the year amounted to \$461.1 million, traceable in part to a new income and cash management system inaugurated by UNDP's treasury section. Resources for supplementary programmes -the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries and cost-sharing and Government cash-counterpart contributions-totalled \$56.8 million. Of this amount, \$41.9 million was received as cost-sharing contributions. Six Governments and four international organizations provided \$10.8 million in the form of thirdparty cost-sharing on projects financed under UNDP auspices in five developing countries and five regions. Developing countries themselves contributed the balance of \$31.1 million, \$10.1 million of which was provided to supplement UNDP-supported programmes in the countries concerned and \$21 million of which went to support specific projects. Total resources from all sources during the year amounted to \$809.5 million, while UNDP's total recorded income stood at \$797.6 million.

During 1979, UNDP's Operational Reserve became fully funded to the level of \$150 million—a \$50 million increase over the level attained by the end of 1978. Further progress was also made in the utilization of non-convertible currencies. Two million roubles were exchanged in 1979 under a 1978 agreement reached with the USSR to exchange some 5 million roubles, equivalent to \$7.5 million, for certain developing-country currencies which UNDP would normally purchase for operational purposes.

As a result of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities held at United Nations Headquarters on 6 November 1979, total voluntary contributions pledged to UNDP's main programme for 1980, as at 30 June

1980, amounted to \$717.2 million, including \$10.5 million in voluntary programme costs paid by developing countries. In addition, a total of \$11.7 million was pledged by Norway, Sweden and Switzerland to the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries. (For details, see table on p. 555.)

The UNDP administration established a new Resources Office in 1979 to assist in assuring more continuous and predictable financing of the Programme, and the UNDP Governing Council, at its June/July session, decided to convene an intergovernmental study group to consider issues relating to multiyear pledging and a more equitable basis for sharing support of the Programme.

In its mid-term review of the second programming cycle, the Governing Council invited all donor countries, developed and developing, to assist in realizing at least \$3,402.2 million in voluntary contributions for the cycle. It also decided, inter alia, to increase the interregional IPF for the second cycle by \$3.5 million, to be financed from the Programme Reserve, and agreed to a total UNDP main programme, including the reserve for "future participants and other claims," of \$2,518.1 million for 1977-1981. The Council also invited the Administrator to submit to its 1980 session a proposal for limited borrowing from the third cycle for certain country programmes, provided that it be compensated by underspending in other country programmes.

Provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel

Under a plan for providing operational, executive and administrative personnel in the field of public administration, experts were appointed as officials of recipient Governments, although they remained in the employ of the United Nations or the specialized agencies participating in the scheme. The United Nations or the agency concerned recruited the experts and supplemented the salaries paid by Governments if they were too low to attract experts of the required calibre. The experts were responsible for training nationals to take over from them as soon as possible.

In 1979, UNDP financed 122 operational experts in the following 39 developing countries, regions or territories: Angola (7), Antigua (1), Bahrain (3), Bangladesh (2), Bolivia (1), Botswana (10), the Cayman Islands (2), Chad (1), the Cook Islands (2), Cyprus (1), Ethiopia (1), Fiji (4) Ghana (3) Haiti (3) Jordan (1) Kenya (2), Lebanon (4), Lesotho (7), Malawi (8), Malaysia (2), Mozambique (2), the Netherlands Antilles (1), Nigeria (7), Oman (6), Saint Lucia (2), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1), Samoa (4),

Seychelles (1), Singapore (1), the Solomon Islands (2), Swaziland (8), Tonga (5), Trinidad and Tobago (2), the Turks and Caicos Islands (1), Tuvalu (1), Uganda (2), the United Arab Emirates (1), the United Republic of Tanzania (9) and Zaire (1).

In line with UNDP's efforts to promote self-reliance in developing countries, the Governing Council, in July 1979, invited the UNDP Administrator, agencies and Governments to consider alternatives to UNDP-financed, internationally recruited experts and to consider, in particular: increased support to Governments wishing to undertake the direct recruitment of experts; increased use of qualified nationals as experts in projects; increased use of expatriate nationals for service in their home countries; and increased use of institutional twinning arrangements and related methods as had been proposed by the Joint Inspection Unit.

Extrabudgetary activities

In addition to its main programme activities in 1979, UNDP continued to oversee the work of over a dozen funds and other special activities within the United Nations system. During the year, increasing emphasis was placed on cooperation between UNDP's special funds, the regional bureaux and other UNDP units through the Bureau for Special Activities, responsible for the development of an integrated management system for extrabudgetary activities, and through the UNDP resident representatives, who assisted in project identification, appraisal, implementation and monitoring and provided financial and administrative services for most of the funds described below.

United Nations Volunteers

During 1979, the United Nations Volunteers programme continued to supplement the work of international and host-country experts by providing at low cost qualified middle-level expertise to the development effort in such areas as health, nutrition and education. The programme gave particular attention to the needs of growing numbers of refugees in South-East Asia, initiating a special programme of rehabilitation assistance in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and with financial support from UNDP. During the year, the programme completed the initial phase of its first regional programme on youth and launched its first regional programme of assistance to domestic development service organizations, designed to strengthen co-operation among such organizations in Asia and the Pacific and promote exchanges of technically skilled development personnel.

By the end of 1979, almost 650 volunteers were serving in 75 developing countries—an increase of more than 60 per cent over 1978—with 70 percent coming from developing countries. The total income of the Volunteers programme in 1979 amounted to \$2.2 million, including \$750,000 transferred from the UNDP revenue reserve. Expenditures amounted to \$1.4 million and the balance of funds as at 31 December was \$1.9 million. (For further information, see p. 542; for pledges to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers for 1980, see table on p. 558.)

United Nations Capital Development Fund

During 1979, the United Nations Capital Development Fund continued to provide assistance almost exclusively to the least developed countries, financing projects of immediate and direct benefit to low-income groups. As at the end of 1979, its fifth operational year, the Fund's commitments totalled \$112.4 million for 133 projects more than a fivefold increase over its 1975 programme. The Fund approved 41 projects during 1979 with a total value of \$41.2 million. Total project expenditures amounted to \$8.9 million while income for the year totalled \$30.6 million An operational reserve of \$20 million and a guarantee reserve of \$900,000 were established in 1979. As at 31 December, unencumbered funds amounted to \$52 million. At its 1979 session, the UNDP Governing Council approved a change from full to partial funding (funding on a cashflow basis) of the capital assistance programme It also reiterated its request to the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the General Assembly that the administrative expenses of the Fund be met from voluntary contributions. (See also p. 603; for pledges to the Fund for 1980, see table on p. 557.)

United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

The United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration was established in 1973 to provide developing countries with high-risk capital for mineral exploration. In 1979, the Fund's first operational project was completed in Ecuador and resulted in the identification of economically exploitable deposits of silver, lead and zinc, with possible recoverable values in gold and cadmium. Five new projects, in Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, the Sudan and Suriname, were approved in 1979, and an inventory of 25 projects was established, of which four-in Egypt, Guyana, the Philippines and the Upper Volta—were ready for approval in early 1980. The total income of the Fund in 1979 amounted to \$5 million and expenditures totalled \$2.6

million. As at the end of 1979, the balance of the Fund was \$19.1 million, of which unspent allocations amounted to \$13.8 million. The Fund's total projected requirements to accommodate ongoing and new activities, such as the feasibility studies authorized by the UNDP Governing Council at its 1979 session, exceeded \$30 million. (See also p. 678; for pledges to the Fund for 1980, see p. 555.)

United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office

For the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, 1979 marked the first full year of operations under its enlarged mandate, comprising its original responsibilities as the central coordinating mechanism within the United Nations system for the implementation of the development programmes of eight drought-stricken Sahelian countries, as well as additional responsibilities for assisting 15 sub-Saharan countries of the region in implementing the 1977 Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. Of the \$340 million mobilized for programmes in the Sahel, the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities provided over \$62 million for 51 priority projects, of which 28 were completed and 23 were under active implementation by the end of 1979, in such fields as seed multiplication, crop protection, fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural tools, agrometeorological and, hydrological services and feeder roads. With the participation of concerned United Nations agencies, the Office sent planning and programming missions to 13 of the 15 countries involved in desertification control activities in order to assess the extent and nature of the desertification problem in the region. During the year, Governments submitted 107 priority projects to the Office with an estimated cost of \$640 million. The income of the Trust Fund in 1979 totalled \$9.9 million and expenditures amounted to \$10.9 million. As at the end of 1979, the balance of the Fund was \$18.5 million, including \$14.9 million in unspent allocations. (See also p. 935.)

United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

The United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, established in 1975 to help 19 land-locked countries overcome their transport and communication problems, entered its first year of full-scale operational activities in 1979. The Fund concentrated its limited resources on feasibility studies for future large-scale ventures and on relatively small projects designed to help alleviate immediate transport difficulties. Total income of the Fund for 1979 amounted to \$124,780 and expenditures totalled \$39,000. As at the end of 1979, the Fund balance

amounted to \$685,055, of which unspent allocations amounted to \$489,001. (See also p. 494; for pledges to the Special Fund for 1980, see table on p. 558.)

United Nations Trust Fund for Operational Programme in Lesotho

The United Nations Trust Fund for Operational Programme in Lesotho was established following a 1967 agreement between Sweden and the United Nations by which Sweden offered to finance technical assistance programmes in Lesotho. The Fund sought to assist in the development of Government infrastructures in Lesotho and financed a number of operational and administrative expert posts in the country, covering a variety of fields from industrial development and educational planning to road transportation and tourism. Allocations of \$553,225 were issued in 1979; at the end of the year the Fund's balance stood at \$259,573 and unspent allocations amounted to \$531,330. Commitments in excess of income were expected to be covered by further contributions from the Swedish International Development Authority.

United Nations Trust Fund for Operational Personnel in Swaziland

The United Nations Trust Fund for the Provision of Operational Personnel in Swaziland was established following a 1969 agreement with Sweden which provided for the financing of technical assistance in Swaziland. Projects financed by the Fund were similar to the ones described under the Trust Fund for Lesotho. Allocations of \$32,141 were issued in 1979. As at the end of 1979, the Fund showed a deficit of \$24,381 and unspent allocations amounted to \$176.867.

Trust Fund Programme for the Republic of Zaire

Although full-scale operations under the Trust Fund Programme for the Republic of Zaire ended in 1971, residual activity continued, mainly in the fields of transport and communications. As at the end of 1979, the balance of the Fund was \$12,187, of which unspent allocations totalled \$6,486.

UNROB residual funds-Bangladesh

The United Nations Special Relief Office in Bangladesh (UNROB) continued certain functions of the United Nations Relief Operation in Dacca, which had completed its activities on 31 March 1973. On 1 April 1973, the Secretary-General had transferred most of the unexpended funds for UNROB to the Administrator of UNDP,

for use on projects proposed by the Government of Bangladesh within the broad framework of relief and rehabilitation activities. The balance of the Fund as at 31 December 1979 was \$793,522, of which unspent allocations amounted to \$602,564.

Assistance to colonial countries and peoples

With assets of the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples due to be fully expended by the end of 1980, the UNDP Governing Council, at its June/July 1979 session, increased the assistance available for national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to \$20.5 million. Through this channel and the Trust Fund, UNDP provided a total of \$24.7 million for activities in such priority sectors as education, vocational training, health and public administration. During 1979, nine new projects, developed in collaboration with national liberation movements in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), South Africa and Namibia, were approved, and co-operation continued with the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to promote and implement the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. The income of the Fund in 1979 amounted to \$600,000 and expenditures totalled \$370,000. At the end of 1979, the balance of the Fund was \$1.15 million, of which unspent allocations amounted to \$590,000. (See also p. 543.)

Other trust funds

Unallocated funds of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, formally terminated in August 1960, were transferred to the United Nations to settle outstanding claims and to carry out relief and rehabilitation activities. In January 1966, the funds were placed under the responsibility of UNDP; as at the end of 1979, residual assets amounted to \$20,938, against which commitments in respect of unspent allocations were \$18,238.

The balance of the Fund of the United Nations for the Development of West Irian (Irian Jaya), established in 1963 by agreement between the Netherlands and Indonesia and in the process of being terminated in 1979, was applied as cost-sharing for Irian Jaya projects. As at the end of 1979, the balance of the Fund was \$393,739, of which unspent allocations were \$37,519.

The UNDP Trust Fund for the Nationhood Programme of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, administered by UNDP by agreement between the UNDP Administrator and the Commissioner for Namibia, channelled funds for Nationhood Programme projects. The total income for the Fund in 1979 amounted to \$3,356,579 and expenditures to \$11,897. As at the end of the year, the balance of the Fund was \$3,344,682, of which unspent allocations were \$3,155,703. (see also p. 1089.)

Decisions of deliberative organs

Technical co-operation among developing countries

A comprehensive report on the activities of the United Nations development system in 1978 to promote technical co-operation among developing countries (known as TCDC) was submitted by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to the 1979 session of the UNDP Governing Council, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 6 June to 16 July. In defining the scope of TCDC, the report emphasized the voluntary sharing of resources and experience among developing countries and the responsibility of the countries themselves in providing managerial impetus and project input as the distinguishing features of TCDC activities or elements in a project. Noting the conceptual and methodological problems in isolating TCDC from other technical co-operation activities, the report focused on principal manifestations of TCDC, such as meetings, seminars, networks and joint projects, irrespective of sector, and grouped developments during 1978 into broad categories, such as: new TCDC opportunities, techniques and priorities; educational training and information activities of the system to remove attitudinal barriers and promote TCDC; financial resources devoted to TCDC; measures taken to strengthen and reorient the United Nations system in support of TCDC; and the use of expertise, equipment, and consultancy and training facilities in developing countries.

The Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,² adopted by the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at Buenos Aires, Argentina, and endorsed by the General Assembly on 19 December 1978,³ contained recommendations on specific ways in which UNDP could support TCDC, including the preparation of progress reports on the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. In response to these recommendations, the UNDP Administrator submitted a report to the Governing Council's 1979 session on strengthening the capacity of UNDP to promote and support TCDC,

² See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 467.

³ Ibid., p. 469, resolution 33/134.

in which he proposed the strengthening of the Special Unit for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, the appointment of an Assistant Administrator for TCDC to direct the Unit, and the use of the Programme Reserve to finance TCDC promotional activities.

On 29 June, the Governing Council authorized allocations from UNDP amounting to \$1,432,000 as 1979 and 1980-1981 supplementary estimates for strengthening the Special Unit. The Council also authorized the Administrator to draw up to \$1 million from the Programme Reserve for the financing of TCDC projects when indicative planning figure (IPF) resources were not available. Welcoming India's announced allocation of 10 per cent of its IPF to TCDC activities, the Council invited other developing countries to consider similar action.

On 2 August 1979, the Economic and Social Council took note of, inter alia, the Administrator's reports on TCDC when it adopted, without vote, decision 1979/56. The decision had been recommended and approved without vote by the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee on 27 July on an oral proposal by the Committee Chairman.

A number of recommendations in regard to TCDC activities in the field of science and technology were also set forth in the Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held at Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979, and endorsed by the General Assembly the following December. Recommended in the Vienna Programme of Action were, inter alia: the strengthening of scientific and technological capacity and co-operation among developing countries, including the allocation of adequate financial resources; the restructuring of existing international co-operation so as to promote a better distribution of world production and resources in the fields of science and technology; and the adoption of special measures in the field of science and technology in favour of least developed, land-locked, island developing and most disadvantaged countries. On 26 June 1979, the UNDP Governing Council had requested the Administrator to take measures to enable UNDP to respond promptly to Assembly-approved decisions of the Vienna Conference that might be of concern to UNDP and to convene a special meeting of the Governing Council if those decisions required urgent action. (See p. 635.)

At the 1979 regular session of the General Assembly, the UNDP Administrator submitted a report on organizational and substantive arrangements for a high-level intergovernmental meeting to be held at Geneva in May 1980 to review TCDC.

The Assembly, by resolution 34/117, adopted without vote on 14 December, approved the Administrator's proposals regarding arrangements and requested him to take into account the relevant elements of the Vienna Programme of Action in preparations for the meeting, inviting all UNDP participants to undertake preparations necessary for the meeting and to be represented at it at a high level. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General and all bodies of the United Nations system to continue intensifying their efforts to ensure that TCDC was an integral part of their activities for international cooperation for development and asked the executive heads of organs of the United Nations development system, including regional commissions, to contribute to the preparations for the highlevel meeting and participate actively in it.

The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly's 1980 special session on progress in the establishment of the new international economic order a review of developments in TCDC, including the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, and it urged all States to take immediate steps to implement agreements reached at the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, calling upon developed countries to comply, in particular, with the Conference's recommendations on ways to provide and increase financial support for technical co-operation activities.4 The Assembly also invited the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, in its formulation of the strategy for the third United Nations development decade, to take into account the special contributions to be made by TCDC.

The text of resolution 34/117 had been introduced in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee by India on behalf of United Nations Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries. Following informal consultations in that Committee, the text was orally amended by the sponsors and approved by the Committee without vote on 1 December 1979.

Following approval of the text, Bulgaria, speaking also on behalf of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said that they had joined in the consensus on the understanding that the costs of the high-level meeting would be covered by voluntary contributions, rather than by the regular United Nations budget, and that they considered the paragraph by which developed States were urged to comply

with provisions of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action regarding increased financial support to be beyond the scope of the Vienna Conference action, by which those provisions had been adopted as recommendations only.

Role of regional commissions

On 19 December 1979, the General Assembly, by resolution 34/206, emphasized the need for more vigorous action to enable the regional commissions to play their role fully as the main general economic and social development centres within the United Nations system for their respective regions and, inter alia, requested the UNDP Administrator to prepare, in cooperation with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions, proposals for enhancing the collective involvement of the countries of each region in identifying and initiating regional projects and activities and in determining priorities for intercountry programmes. (For details, see p. 520; for page reference to text of resolution 34/206, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Role and activities of UNDP

On 27 June 1979, the UNDP Governing Council adopted a comprehensive decision on the role and activities of UNDP, including country programming, programme evaluation, investment follow-up, equipment and supplies in UNDPassisted projects, intercountry programming, the UNDP Interagency Task Force and the new international economic order. By that decision, the Council requested the Administrator, inter alia: to ensure that future examinations of experience with country programming would aim at introducing measures which would contribute to implementing the Assembly's recommendation that the country-programming process be used as a frame of reference for operational activities of the United Nations system;5 to examine, in collaboration with the executing agencies, ways of systematizing the evaluation of individual projects; to submit reports in 1980 on global programmes and on investment development studies carried out during 1979 and 1980; and to prepare a report for a review of intercountryprogramming practices, in consultation with the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and appropriate organizations of developing countries. The Council also endorsed the Administrator's proposal to extend the mandate of the UNDP Interagency Task Force to 30 October 1980, inviting all participating and executing agencies to associate themselves with this consultative mechanism, and asked him to prepare a comprehensive report on UNDP and the new international economic order for review by the Council and submission to the General Assembly in 1980.

Designation of the resident co-ordinator

By its 1977 resolution on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, the General Assembly recommended that the over-all responsibility for operational activities for development carried out at the country level be entrusted to a single official who would exercise team leadership and be responsible for evolving a multidisciplinary dimension in sectoral development assistance programmes at the country level.6 At its April 1979 session in Geneva, the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) gave further consideration to the functions of this individual, to be known as resident co-ordinator of the United Nations system's operational activities for development, and approved the text of a standard letter of designation to be signed by the Secretary-General for the appointment of each resident co-ordinator. On 2 July, the UNDP Governing Council endorsed measures already taken to implement provisions of the 1977 restructuring resolution pertaining to UNDP and took note of the text of the standard letter of designation adopted by ACC.

Practical arrangements for the functions of the resident co-ordinator were considered by the ACC Consultative Committee on Substantive (Operational Activities) at its Questions April/May 1979 session, and provisional arrangements for the exercise of those functions were set forth by ACC at its July 1979 session. The Committee noted, among other things, that established principles governing relations between resident representatives and United Nations organizations at the country level also applied to the resident co-ordinator. It stressed that the function of the co-ordinator in harmonizing United Nations activities was one of facilitating the Governments' own efforts and that his responsibility for evolving a multidisciplinary dimension in sectoral development assistance must be exercised in the light of priorities established by national authorities, ensuring access by Governments to information on available funds, expertise and facilities from the system as a whole. The Committee also noted the desirability of joint interagency advisory groups, as well as joint periodic reviews of current and planned activities, to assist the coordinator in the planning, programming, review and evaluation of operational activities and in

 ⁵ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 438, resolution 32/197 of 20 December
 1977, esp. annex, para. 33.
 6 Ibid., esp. annex, para. 34.

the attainment of an effective dialogue with Government authorities. (See also p. 521.)

By decision 1979/66 of 3 August 1979 (see p. 964), the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, recommended that the General Assembly, at its regular 1979 session, examine the question of the responsibilities of the resident coordinator, including the text of the standard letter of designation and the arrangements for the exercise of his functions, as proposed by ACC in its annual report and on the basis of other relevant elements. (See also p. 960; for page reference to text of decision 1979/66, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

On 19 December, by resolution 34/213, dealing with the implementation of the section on operational activities of the United Nations system in the Assembly's 1977 resolution on restructuring the economic and social sectors of that system, the General Assembly took note of the ACC report, including the proposed standard letter of designation of the resident co-ordinator, and affirmed that the UNDP resident representative would normally be so designated, although drawing attention to the fact that part of the standard letter might not be applicable to those exceptional cases in which the resident co-ordinator was not the resident representative. The Assembly endorsed ACC's view that the co-ordinating functions of the resident coordinator pertained to the operational activities of the United Nations system and were to be carried out in conformity with the priorities of the Government concerned, and it requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Governments and the executive heads of concerned organizations, to ensure that, in the exercise of his functions, the resident co-ordinator would: assist Governments through a coherent and integrated programme of action on the part of United Nations organizations; assume over-all responsibility for and co-ordination of United Nations operational activities for development; evolve a multidisciplinary dimension in the programming, implementation and evaluation of sectoral development assistance programmes; and assist in implementing maximum uniformity in administrative, financial, procurement and other procedures at the country level. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the designation of resident co-ordinators and to report on how they implemented their tasks to the second regular 1980 session of the Economic and Social Council. (See also p. 522; for page reference to text of resolution 34/213, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

United Nations Volunteers

In his report on the United Nations Volunteers programme, submitted to the 1979 session

of the UNDP Governing Council, the Administrator reviewed the performance of the programme during 1978, noting the considerable increase in number of volunteers and of countries receiving assistance, as well as the development and expansion of youth and domestic services. The report also described the status of the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers, indicating the need for greater financial support for the programme, and reviewed major operational questions, such as the recruitment of volunteers, their role in least developed and newly independent countries, and the coordination of the programme's activities with executing agencies.

Taking note of the Administrator's report, the Governing Council: approved the placement of the programme's assistants in UNDP field offices in the least developed and newly independent countries; agreed that the programme Coordinator should continue consultations with Governments and agencies in order to facilitate recruitment; and urged the Co-ordinator to expand the activities of the programme with regard to domestic development service organizations. The Council also recommended that the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly establish a new target level of 1,000 field volunteers by 1983 and appealed again to Governments to take into account the greater number and scope of the programme's activities and consider increasing their contributions to the Special Voluntary Fund.

By decision 1979/56, adopted without vote on 2 August 1979, the Economic and Social Council took note of, inter alia, the Administrator's report on the United Nations Volunteers. The text of the decision was recommended by the Third Committee, where it had been approved, without vote, on 27 July, as orally proposed by the Committee Chairman. The General Assembly also took note of that report, among others, by decision 34/429, adopted, without vote, on 14 December, on a recommendation of its Second Committee, where it had similarly been approved on 1 December on an oral proposal by the Committee Chairman.

In a related action, the Assembly, by resolution 34/107: endorsed an increase in the number of volunteers in service to 1,000 by 1983, subject to the availability of funds and with the understanding that the quality of the programme would not be adversely affected; requested the Administrator to undertake appropriate actions to achieve that increase and to continue his efforts towards promoting the activities of the programme; reiterated its appeal to Governments

and other potential contributors to take into account the growth of the programme's activities and to consider contributing, or increasing contributions, to the Special Voluntary Fund; and requested the Administrator to inform the Assembly on a regular basis of progress made in implementing these decisions.

The draft of resolution 34/107 was sponsored in the Second Committee by India, the Ivory Coast, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. The sponsors accepted an oral amendment by Finland to request the Administrator to undertake appropriate actions, rather than appropriate administrative actions, to achieve an increase in volunteers. The text was then approved by the Committee without vote on 28 November and adopted by the Assembly, also without vote, on 14 December.

As a result of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held in New York on 6 November 1979, total voluntary contributions pledged to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers for 1980, as at 30 June 1980, amounted to \$711,433. (For details, see table on p. 558.)

Role of qualified national personnel in development

On 27 June 1979, the UNDP Governing Council took note of a report of the Administrator on progress made towards preparation of a study on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries. The interorganizational study had been requested by the General Assembly on 19 December 1978,8 with UNDP acting as the lead organization for its preparation. The report set forth a comprehensive outline, including specific elements for analysing the training and utilization of national personnel, to guide the organizations of the United Nations system in preparing contributions to the study in their areas of competence, and recommended, inter alia, that the study put particular stress on experience with endogenous approaches to training and on the utilization of domestic resources and that its approach be based on an analysis of selected processes of technical co-operation with a direct bearing on the promotion of self-reliance.

The Governing Council requested the Administrator to prepare the study on the basis of the outline contained in his report and with the close involvement of concerned United Nations organizations for submission to the Governing Council at its 1980 session. It transmitted the progress report to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its second regular 1979 session.

Taking note of the Administrator's progress report by resolution 1979/52, the Economic and Social Council invited the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to contribute to the study on the role of qualified national personnel. It requested the Secretary-General and the UNDP Administrator to proceed with the study, taking into account the comments and suggestions made during the Council's current session as well as the national experience acquired in all countries in the training of qualified national personnel, and asked them to submit the full report requested by the Assembly in 1978 to the Assembly's regular 1980 session through the UNDP Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council. The Council also recommended that Member States take into account the urgent need for qualified national personnel in activities aimed at the expansion of TCDC and invited developing countries, as appropriate, to establish national systems of training such personnel.

The text of resolution 1979/52 was sponsored in the Third Committee by Cuba, Ethiopia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zambia. On behalf of the member States of the European Economic Community in the Council, Ireland proposed and the sponsors accepted an amendment whereby the Secretary-General and the Administrator, in preparing the study, were requested to take account of the national experience in personnel training acquired in all countries, rather than pay special attention to national experience in such training acquired in countries with different socio-economic systems. The amended text was approved without vote by the Third Committee on 27 July and the Council adopted it, also without vote, on 2 August.

Aid to colonial countries and peoples

At its June/July 1979 session, the Governing Council expressed its appreciation for the increased support given by UNDP and for action taken by the UNDP Administrator in extending assistance to African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity. Noting that the IPF for the liberation movements had been fully committed, the Council decided to convert a \$7 million advance it had approved in 1978 from the Programme Reserve into an increase in the IPF for those movements and to raise the IPF for them by \$7.5 million, allocating \$3.15 million from the Programme Reserve and \$4.35 million from the reserve for future participants and other claims, in order to meet the financial requirements for the remainder of the programming cycle. The Council also requested the Administrator to prepare by 1982 a comprehensive report on aid to the movements for the remainder of the cycle.

Assistance to the Palestinian people

On 26 June 1979, the Governing Council authorized the UNDP Administrator to draw up to \$3.5 million from the Programme Reserve to finance the 18 project proposals identified in his report on assistance to the Palestinian people and to accept funds from Governments and intergovernmental organizations to implement such projects. The General Assembly endorsed this decision by its resolution 34/133 of 14 December 1979. (For details, see p. 372; for page reference to text of resolution 34/133, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Report of the Governing Council

On 2 July 1979, the Governing Council of UNDP, on the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Working Group on Support Costs, approved the commissioning and terms of reference of a limited study by a consultant, to be submitted to the Working Group by March 1980, that would provide the Group with needed information for recommending long-term arrangements for reimbursement of agency support costs associated with the administration of technical cooperation activities of the United Nations system. It invited the Economic and Social Council to request agencies to consider providing information on their technical co-operation programmes and related support costs in an annex to their budget documents. It also invited the agencies to consider advising recipient Governments of the projected utilization of UNDP-reimbursed or agency support costs and decided that existing reimbursement arrangements would continue until the end of 198 1.

By a number of other decisions on administrative matters taken at its 1979 session, the Governing Council, inter alia, requested the Administrator: to continue the installation of the integrated financial and programme information system for UNDP, with a view to completion in

1980; to present to the Governing Council's 1980 session new proposals for the funding of activities of the interagency procurement services which would reflect the system-wide nature of the benefits accrued; and to undertake with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization a country-by-country study of the need for the services of a senior industrial field adviser. The Council also set forth guidelines concerning the relationship between UNDP and external institutions and approved a provisional agenda for its June 1980 session.

By decision 1979/55, the Economic and Social Council took note of the decisions adopted by the UNDP Governing Council at its 1979 session, endorsed its decision on the report of the Intergovernmental Working Group on Support Costs, and authorized submission of the Governing Council's report to the General Assembly.

The text of this decision was orally proposed by the Chairman of the Third Committee and orally amended by Finland to include the Council's endorsement of the decision on the Intergovernmental Working Group. The Finnish amendment had been subamended by Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Upper Volta to exclude an endorsement of the Governing Council's decision on the United Nations Capital Development Fund (see under subchapter above). The Committee approved the decision on 27 July 1979 and the Council adopted it on 2 August; both actions were taken without vote.

On 14 December, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Governing Council, expressed its appreciation to the Administrator for his continuing efforts to strengthen UNDP activities, and appealed to all Governments to renew their efforts to provide UNDP with the resources necessary for achieving the target amount, based on an annual growth rate of 14 per cent, for the 1977-1981 development cycle. The Assembly took this action by resolution 34/106, adopted, without vote, on a recommendation of its Second Committee, where the text, proposed by Fiji, had been approved without vote on 28 November.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

A/34/5/Add.1. United Nations Development Programme. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1978 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/35/5/Add.1. Financial report and audited financial statements for year ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors.

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters XV and XXI N (decisions 79/34-79/48).

Technical co-operation among developing countries

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 15, 16, 18, 19. Plenary meeting 39.

DP/373. Report of Administrator of UNDP. DP/393. Strengthening capacity of UNDP to promote and

support technical co-operation among developing countries. Report of Administrator.

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters VIII and XXI G (decision 79/29).

E/1979/117. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, draft decision II (para. (a)), as orally proposed by Third Committee Chairman, approved (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Committee on 27 July 1979, meeting 19.

Decision 1979/56, by which the Council took note of the reports of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on, inter alia, technical co-operation among developing countries and strengthening the capacity of the Programme to promote and support technical co-operation among developing countries, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/117, adopted (draft decision as a whole) without vote by Council on 2 August 1979, meeting 39.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1979/56.]

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 32-38, 40, 54. Plenary meeting 104.

Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, Austria, 20-31 August 7979 (A/CONF.81/16 and Corr.1,2), Chapter VII. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.I.21 and corrigenda.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Manila, Philippines, 7 May-3 June 1979. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (TD/268 and Add.1), Part One A and Annex VI. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.14.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communiqué and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/415. Organizational and substantive arrangements for high-level meeting to review technical co-operation among developing countries, to be held in 1980. Report of Administrator of UNDP.

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979)

A/C.2/34/L.34. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 1 December 1979, meeting 54.

A/34/789. Report of Second Committee.

Resolution 34/117, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/789, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for

Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries as an important instrument of the international community to intensify and strengthen co-operation among developing countries, thus making international co-operation for development more effective,

Noting the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations, adopted by the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 12 to 16 February 1979

Noting also the Economic Declaration, the Programme of Action for Economic Co-operation and resolution 7, containing policy guidelines on the reinforcement of collective self-reliance between developing countries, adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Bearing in mind resolutions 112(V) on strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries, including accelerating their technological transformation, and 127(V) on economic co-operation among developing countries, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session, held at Manila from 7 May to 3 June 1979,

Reiterating that the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action would constitute a major contribution in the evolution of international co-operation for development and to the establishment of the new international economic order and an important element of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade,

Taking note of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on organizational and substantive arrangements for the high-level meeting on the review of technical co-operation among developing countries, to be held in 1980,

- 1. Requests the Secretary-General as well as the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to intensify their efforts to ensure that technical cooperation among developing countries is an integral part of their activities for international co-operation for development;
- 2. Approves the proposals made by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme in his report regarding arrangements for the high-level meeting;
- 3. Requests the executive heads of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations development system, including the regional commissions, in close co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to contribute to the preparation of the high-level meeting and participate actively in it;
- 4. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to take fully into account the relevant elements of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development in the preparation of the highlevel meeting:
- 5. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his analytical report to the General Assembly at its special session in 1980 on the implementation of the decisions regarding the establishment of the new international economic order, called for in Assembly resolution 33/198 of 29 January 1979, a review of developments regarding technical cooperation among developing countries, including the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action;
- 6. Urges all States to take immediate steps to implement the agreements reached at the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and calls upon developed countries to comply in particular with those contained in recommendations 35 and 38 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action;
- 7. Invites all participants in the United Nations Development Programme to undertake all the necessary preparations for the meeting and to be represented at it at a high level;
- 8. Invites the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to take fully into account, in the formulation of the strategy for the third United Nations development decade, the special contribution to be made by technical co-operation among developing countries.

Role and activities of UNDP

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters III and XXI B (decisions 79/10, 79/16 and 79/30).

Designation of the resident co-ordinator

E/1979/34. Annual report of ACC for 1978/79, para. 11 and Annex.

E/1979/34/Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Addendum to annual report of ACC for 1978/79. Add.1: Paras. 7 and 8; Add.1/Rev.1: Para. 9 and Annex.

A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 7 May-1 June (first part) and 24 September-4 October 1979 (2nd part), Chapter V C.

United Nations Volunteers

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 16, 18, 19.

Plenary meeting 39.

DP/376. Report of Administrator of UNDP.

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters XI and XXI J (decision 79/24).

E/1979/117. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, draft decision II (para. (b)), as orally proposed by Third Committee Chairman, approved (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Committee on 27 July 1979, meeting 19.

Decision 1979/56, by which the Council took note of, inter alia, the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Volunteers, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/117, adopted (draft decision as a whole) without vote by Council on 2 August 1979, meeting 39.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS FOR page reference to full text of Council decision 1979/56]

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 29, 34, 36-38, 52-54. Plenary meeting 104.

A/34/787. Report of Second Committee, draft decision II (para. (a)), as orally proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole), without vote by Committee on 1 December 1979, meeting 54.

Decision 34/429 (para. (a), by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Volunteers), as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/787, adopted (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to other paragraphs of decision 34/429.]

A/C.2/34/L.80. India, Ivory Coast, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka: draft resolution, as orally amended by Finland and sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 28 November 1979, meeting 53.

A/34/787. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 34/107, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/787, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2659(XXV) of 7 December 1970 and 33/84 of 15 December 1978,

Noting with appreciation the positive remarks made by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme regarding the satisfactory progress of the activities of the United Nations Volunteers programme, which currently has over five hundred volunteers serving in some sixty developing countries.

Reaffirming its conviction that the United Nations Volunteers programme is rendering a great service and has the potential to render even greater service, while simultaneously serving as a unique instrument for promoting technical cooperation among developing countries,

Having considered decision 79/24 of 29 June 1979 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, in which the Governing Council recommended the expansion of the United Nations Volunteers programme to a level of one thousand field volunteers by 1983,

Acknowledging the increasing use being made by developing countries of the type of expertise provided through the United Nations Volunteers programme,

- Endorses an increase in the number of volunteers in service to a level of one thousand by 1983 to meet the needs and requests of developing countries, subject to the availability of funds and with the understanding that the quality of the Programme will not be adversely affected;
- 2. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to undertake appropriate actions to achieve the increase referred to in paragraph 1 above and to continue his efforts towards promoting the potential of the United Nations Volunteers programme and its various activities, including those in the field of youth and domestic development services;
- 3. Reiterates its appeal to Governments and other potential contributors to take into account the growing number and widening scope of the activities of the United Nations Volunteers programme and consequently to consider contributing, or increasing contributions, to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers;
- Requests the Administrator to keep the General Assembly informed, on a regular basis and through existing procedures, of progress made in implementing the present resolution.

Role of qualified national personnel in development

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 18, 19. Plenary meeting 39.

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters X and XXI I (decision 79/1 3).

E/1979/80. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of Administrator of UNDP (DP/409)).

E/1979/C.3/L.12. Cuba, Ethiopia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by Ireland (on behalf of EEC) and sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 27 July 1979, meeting 19.

E/1979/117. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 1979/52, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/117, adopted without vote by Council on 2 August 1979, meeting 39.

The Economic and Social Council,

Referring to General Assembly resolution 33/135 of 19 December 1978 on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries and to decision 79/13 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the implementation of that resolution,

Taking note of the progress report prepared by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries,

Taking into account the suggestions made by the Administrator in his progress report,

- 1. Requests the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to proceed with the further implementation of General Assembly resolution 33/135, taking into account the comments and suggestions made by delegations during the Council's second regular session of 1979;
- Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to contribute, on the basis of their experience, to the realization of the objectives set forth by the Assembly in resolution 33/135;
- 3. Further requests the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, while preparing the study requested by the Assembly in resolution 33/135, to take account of the national experience acquired in all countries in the training of qualified national personnel;
- 4. Recommends that Member States take into account the urgent need for qualified national personnel in implementing or participating in the activities aimed at the expansion of technical co-operation among developing countries;
- 5. Invites Governments of developing countries, as appropriate, to establish national systems of training qualified national personnel;
- 6. Further requests the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to submit the full report requested in General Assembly resolution 33/135 to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its twenty-seventh session and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980.

Aid to colonial countries and peoples E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters VI and XXI E (decision 79/25).

Report of the Governing Council

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 9, 16, 18, 19. Plenary meeting 39.

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979. (Chapters XVI and XXI (decision 79/40) and Annex III: Report of Intergovernmental Working Group on Support Costs; Chapter XXI (decisions (79/6-79/49) adopted by Governing Council at 26th session).)

E/1979/L.44. Extract (Chapter XXI) from report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session (E/1979/40 and Corr.1).

E/1979/117. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, draft decision I, as orally proposed by Third Committee Chairman and as orally amended by Finland (orally subamended by Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania and Upper Volta), approved without vote by Committee on 27 July 1979, meeting 19.

Decision 1979/55, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/117, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 2 August 1979, the Council legided:

- (a) To authorize the Secretariat to submit the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-sixth session to the General Assembly;
- (b) To take note of the decisions adopted by the Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session;
- (c) To endorse decision 79/40 of the Governing Council, on the report of the Intergovernmental Working Group on Support Costs.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 29, 33-38, 47, 53. Plenary meeting 104.

A/C.2/34/L.71. Fiji: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 28 November 1979, meeting 53. A/34/787. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 34/106, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/787, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twentysixth session, the statement made by the Administrator of the Programme and the views expressed during the debate,

Noting the increasing level of activities of the United Nations Development Programme and the requests of the Administrator for renewed support to achieve the objectives set for the second development cycle, 1977-1981,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-sixth session;
- 2. Expresses its appreciation to the Administrator for his continuing efforts to strengthen the activities of the United Nations Development Programme;
- 3. Appeals to all Governments to renew their efforts to provide the United Nations Development Programme with the necessary resources to enable it to achieve the target set for the 1977-1981 development cycle, which is predicated on an annual growth rate of 14 per cent:

Other documents

Development Forum, Vol. VII, Nos. 1-8 (January-February, March, April, May, June-July, August-September, October, November-December 1979).

A/34/762. Confirmation of appointment of Administrator of UNDP. Note by Secretary-General.

DP/460 and Corr.1. Annual report of Administrator of UNDP for 1979.

DP/461, DP/462, DP/463 and Corr.1. Annual report of Administrator of UNDP for 1979: Basic programme data, Supplementary programme data, Subcontracts awarded and major equipment ordered.

United Nations programmes of technical co-operation

The term "United Nations programmes of technical co-operation" is used in a collective sense to describe the technical assistance activities carried out by the United Nations in developing countries. These activities may be

grouped into three categories: the United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation, which includes activities financed under the portion of the United Nations regular budget set aside for technical co-operation activities; activities funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which include projects financed under UNDP's indicative planning figures, Programme Reserve, Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries, Special Industrial Services and Government cash-counterpart contributions; and extrabudgetary activities, which include projects financed by contributions provided directly to the executing agencies by multilateral funding organizations within or outside the United Nations system, other than UNDP, and by unilateral or bilateral contributions from Governments and non-governmental organizations.

In order to consolidate under one authority the responsibilities and resources within the United Nations Secretariat in support of technical co-operation activities, the General Assembly, in March 1978, set up the Department of Co-operation for Development Technical (DTCD). As an executing agency for UNDP and a principal operational arm of the Secretariat, DTCD executes projects financed from extrabudgetary sources, and the regular programme of technical co-operation, providing technical expertise, training materials and direct advisory assistance to Governments in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of country and intercountry programmes and specific projects.

Activities in 1979

During 1979, more than half the resources of the regular programme of technical co-operation were programmed and managed by DTCD and shared among the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the Division of Human Rights, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and DTCD for the provision of sectoral advisory services. The remaining resources of the regular programme financed regional and subregional advisory services provided by the regional commissions-the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)—as well as the industrial development activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The organizations and regional commissions responsible for implementing the regular programme, as well as the Centre on Transnational Corporations, also acted as executing agencies for projects funded by UNDP and by extrabudgetary sources that were valued at approximately \$204 million, nearly half of which was delivered through DTCD.

The total value of the United Nations technical co-operation programme in 1979 was \$216.2 million, of which \$12.4 million was provided under the United Nations regular budget programme, \$153.7 million by UNDP and \$50.1 million by other extrabudgetary sources. Of that total, \$101.4 million was programmed and managed by DTCD, \$60.7 million by UNIDO, \$24.9 million by the regional commissions, \$15.2 million by UNCTAD and \$14 million by Habitat. (For project expenditure by organizational entity and by source of funds, see table below.)

During 1979, the internal structure of DTCD was realigned to respond better to the needs of developing countries through more effective management and support of technical cooperation projects. The realignment sought to strengthen DTCD's function as the main agency in the United Nations system for supporting the general infrastructure for economic and social development and concentrated on planning, management and training activities. In addition, guidelines, were established for matching functional and programme responsibilities to appropriate funding sources.

Of the total programme delivered by DTCD in 1979, UNDP-financed projects amounted to \$66 million, nearly two thirds of total delivery. More than \$15 million of the programme was funded from resources of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and \$12 million from trust funds. Expenditures under the regular programme were more than \$6 million. Of the total DTCD expenditures, 57 per cent was used for experts and consultants, 25 per cent for equipment and subcontracts, and approximately 14 per cent for fellowships.

The largest expenditures by DTCD during 1979 were in the fields of: natural resources; development strategies, policies and planning; general statistics; public administration and finance; and population. By region, the largest DTCD expenditures were for Africa, followed, in descending order, by Asia and the Pacific, the Americas, the Arab States, interregional projects, Europe, and global projects. (For DTCD project expenditure by sector and by region, see tables below.)

In 1979, 948 experts were appointed, 364 of whom came from developing countries. The total number of experts in the field during the year totalled 1,663, serving in 127 countries. In addition, 2,594 training fellowships were awarded to fellows from 110 countries. For number of experts and fellowships by field of activity and source of financing, see table below.)

At its 1979 session, the UNDP Governing Council requested the Secretary-General to present to its 1980 session a proposal on the future

orientation of work of DTCD containing, inter alia, ways to increase the use of the regular programme for the benefit of the least developed countries and for promoting technical cooperation among developing countries. The Council welcomed the proposal to use DTCD resources in support of country programming exercises and recommended that DTCD's competence in developing infrastructure and resource bases be used more extensively to further self-reliance in developing countries and to assist in implementing of the new international economic order.

Provision of operational assistance personnel

Under projects administered by the United Nations for the provision of operational assistance personnel, officers were appointed to Governments in order to train nationals to fill their positions. During 1979, 16 officers occupied posts in the following 11 countries and territories: Barbados, the Cook Islands, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Niue, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Decisions of the General Assembly

By resolution 34/223 A of 20 December 1979, the General Assembly approved a final budget appropriation of \$22,666,000 for the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance during the 1978-1979 biennium. This was a \$998,100 decrease from the amount appropriated at the Assembly's 1978 regular session. (Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to text of resolution 34/223 A.)

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES IN 1979 (in thousands of US dollars)

				ORG	GANIZATION	NAL ENTIT	Y			
SOURCE OF—FUNDS	DTCD	ECA	ECE	ECLA	ECWA	ESCAP	Habitat	UNCTAD	UNIDO	Total
United Nations regular programme of technical co—operation										
Sectoral advisory services	6,372 ^a	_	_	_	, –	_	_	_	_	6,372
Regional and subregional advisory services	_	686	_	460	558	516	_	_	_	2,220
Industrial development	-		_	_	_	-	-		3,773	3,773
Subtotal	6,372 ^a	686	=	460	558	516		_	3,773	12,365
UNDP										
Indicative planning figure	63,525	4,355	77	1,563	300	3,876	12,242	13,203	46,301	145,442
Program me Reserve	242	_	-	-	_	_	57	_	178	477
Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries	1,343	-	_	_		_	_	3	307	1,653
Government cash contributions	906	-	-	-	_	332	9	3	173	1,423
Special Industrial Services	-		_	_	_	-	_	_	4,662	4,662
Subtotal	66,016	4,355	77	1,563	300	4,208	12,308	13,209	51,621	153,657
Other extrabudgetary sources										
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	15,240		_	2,734	_	679	_	_	12	18,665
United Nations Educational and Training Programme										
for Southern Africa	3,140	_		_	_	_	_	-	_	3,140
United Nations Fund for Namibia United Nations Centre for Regional Development	425	_	_	_	_	_	-	_		425
(Nagoya, Japan)	1,658	-	-	-	-	-		_	_	1,658
United Nations in association with other executing agencies	874	_		_	_	-	_	_	_	874
Associate experts	3,675	_	_	_	-	_	-		1,098	4,773
Recipient Governments and others	4,027 ^b	1,310	141	3,276	327	3,665	1,657	2,005	4,198	20,606
Subtotal	29,039 ^b	1,310	141	6,010	327	4,344	1,657	2,005	5,308	50,141
Grand total	101,427	6,351	218	8,033	1,185	9,068	13,965	15,214	60,702	216,163

^aIncludes expenditures by the Division of Human Rights and suballocations to UNCTAD, ESCAP, ECWA and Habitat.

^bIncludes \$918,000 in expenditures by the Centre on Transnational Corporations.

DTCD 1979 PROJECT EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR

(in thousands of US dollars)

Field of activity	Regular programme	UNDP component	Other extra- budgetary	Total	Percentage of total
Development strategies, policies and planning	2,587	14,260	3,083	19,930	19.6
Education	_	7	3,565	3,572	3.5
General statistics	797	6,796	10,860	18,453	18.2
Human settlements	104	960	1,451	2,515	2.5
Industry	-	38	918	956	0.9
International trade	298	_	_	298	0.3
Natural resources	1,242	34,890	2,507	38,639	38.1
Population	6.5	_	5,499	5,564	5.5
Public administration and finance	262	7,540	956	8,758	8.6
Science and technology	192	79	_	271	0.3
Social conditions and equity	825	1,446	200	2,471	2.4
Total	6,372	66.016	29,039	101,427	100.0

DTCD 1979 PROJECT EXPENDITURE BY REGION

(in thousands of US dollars)

Region	Regular programme	UNDP component	Other extra- budgetary	Total	Percentage of total
Africa	592	20,979	14,643	36,214	35.7
The Americas	114	16,517	3,260	19,891	19.6
Arab States	162	5,599	3,034	8,795	8.6
Asia and the Pacific	221	19,986	6,394	26,601	26.2
Europe	16	2,512	176	2,704	2.7
Interregional	4,851	358	1,248	6,457	6.4
Global	416	6.5	284	765	0.8
Total	6,372	66,016	29,039	101,427	100.0

DTCD EXPERTS AND FELLOWSHIPS IN 1979

	Regular programme			IDP onent	Other extrabudgetary	
Field of activity	Experts	Fellow- ships	Experts	Fellow- ships	Experts	Fellow- ships
Development planning, projections and policies	24	_	312	125	8 5	-
Human rights activities	_	21	_	-	_	_
Human settlements and tourism	2	_	38	40	28	_
International trade	3	_	_	-	-	
Population	_	_	_	_	92	149
Public administration	4	_	177	220	31	4
Resources and transport	22	114	491	340	93	7
Science and technology	-	15	10	-	_	_
Social development	6	-	31	8	3	_
Statistics	2	5 5	95	73	114	69
United Nations Educational and Training						
Programme for Southern Africa	_	_	_	-	_	1,354
Total	63	205	1,154	806	446	1,583

Documentary references

Handbook on the Improvement of Administrative Management in Public Administration. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.H.3.

Public Auditing Techniques for Performance Improvement: Report of the United Nations/INTOSAI Seminar on Government Auditing, Vienna, 14-25 May 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.H.1.

DP/RP/20, DP/RP/21 and Add.1, DP/RP/22. United Nations technical co-operation activities. Reports of Secretary-

General (for 1978 and 1979). (DP/RP/22: Statistical information for 1979.)

E/1979/38/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Transnational Corporations on its 5th session, Headquarters, New York, 14-25 May and 16 and 17 July 1979 Chapter V

14-25 May and 16 and 17 July 1979, Chapter V. E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters XVII and XXI P (decision 79/22).

EQUIPMENT

Technical assistance received and provided through the United Nations and related agencies

The following table, based on data compiled by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), shows the type of aid received and provided during 1979 through UNDP and through techni-

cal co-operation programmes financed under the regular budgets of the United Nations and its related agencies. The listings and regional groupings follow those used by UNDP.

	TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURE ^a -		NU	JMBER O	F EXPERT	S _p	NUM	BER OF I	FELLOWSH	HIPS ^c	EQUIPMENT ORDERED FOR UNDP PROJECTS ^d	
	(in tho	usands	By cof assi	ountry gnment		By nality	By		B; nation		(in tho	usands
COUNTRY, TERRITORY REGION OR OTHER	UNDP ^e	Reg. prog. ^f	UNDP	Reg.	UNDP	Reg.	UNDP	Reg.	UNDP	Reg.	Sup- plied by	Re- ceived by
Afghanistan	8,493	2,275	135	10	4	2	2	7	126	5.5	48	2,932
Albania	4 4	159		1		_	_	_	10	3	_	_
Algeria	5,152	121	171	8	9	4	12	2	96	42	13	1,035
American Samoa	_	62	_	_	_		_	_	_	16	_	_
Andorra	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_		_	
Angola	2,717	316	40	4	_	_	_	-	5 3	7	18	1,137
Antigua	197	4	6	_	_	_	1		7	3		56
Argentina	5,976	786	95	26	182	61	114	50	68	93	69	2,412
Australia	_	_	_	_	163	4 8	91	102	_	27	1,244	_
Austria	_	_	_	_	58	23	95	106	_	10	2,739	_
Bahamas	350	163	14	8	_		_	1	6	8		47
Bahrain	1,802	51	30	6	_	_	1	15	13	16	24	91
Bangladesh	13,804	2,404	234	37	14	17	24	20	197	110	162	5,382
Barbados	609	15	14	_	5	1	16	5	7	2	21	102
Belgium	_	_	_	_	208	35	142	62	_	6	852	_
Belize	234	8 4	9	5	_	_	_	<u>-</u>	10	2	_	32
Benin	4,063	485	5.5	9	9	11	4	41	30	4.5	1,380	1,143
Bermuda	124	_	2	_			1	_	3	2	27	26
Bhutan	2,342	1	24	1	_	_	_	_	4 3	3	34	2,202
Bolivia	4,765	622	88	18	18	11	1	1	37	24	93	1,171
Botswana	1,699	83	39	2	1	_	4	_	17	9	176	159
Brazil	10,866	1,164	212	47	41	31	104	59	77	52	61	3,296
British Virgin Islands	65	_	1	1	_	_	_	_	3	_	_	2
Brunei	32	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_
Bulgaria	1,368	142	17	1	26	8	27	41	94	36	2	1,529
Burma	7,095	1,323	64	12	9	10	7	17	40	92	10	3,714
Burundi	4,616	568	86	15	1	_	1	1	42	25	290	692
Canada		_	_		223	60	122	59	_	10	3,597	_
Cape Verde	646	367	13	7	_	_	1	1	9	_	12	256
Cayman Islands	158	-	2	-	_	_	_	_	9	_	_	_
Central African Republic	2,871	437	28	8	1	1	2	15	11	18	5	374
Chad	1,915	268	33	3	_	-	_	1	27	28	1	523
Chile	3,410	422	67	12	222	34	28	39	42	40	49	1,042
China	1,164	1,739	2	4	3	1	42	7	29	112	_	-
Colombia	5,226	378	152	11	109	4 4	28	51	63	34	351	1,530
Comoros	1,062	430	11	5	-		_	-	5	16	18	742
Congo	1,511	807	18	6	-	4	1	14	16	30	77	140
Cook Islands	365	126	5	2	_	_	-	-	8	24	_	90
Costa Rica	1,042	279	30	7	17	8	8	57	27	24	51	24
Cuba	4,297	604	29	14	13	2	-	8	9	33	143	4,427
Cyprus	1,108	474	31	7	15	3	8	26	4	40	31	212
Czechoslovakia	1,079	30	_	_	47	16	31	93	48	30	86	778
Democratic Kampuchea	_	_	_	-	2	_	_	_	_	6		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	_	672	_	1	_	_	1	1	_	35		_
Democratic Yemen	2,891	1,314	44	19	1	_	_	_	48	48	3	876
Denmark		_	-	. –	70	13	133	112	_	11	1,479	

Countries Properties Prop		TOTAL I		NU	JMBER O	F EXPERT	S ^b	NUM	BER OF F	ELLOWSF	HIPS ^c	EQUIPMENT ORDERED FOR UNDP PROJECTS ^d	
Perfection of the permission		(in tho	usands									(in tho	usands
Dominican Republic 2,142 526 525 72 25 25 25 25 25 2		UNDP ^e	Reg. prog.	UNDP		UNDP		UNDP		UNDP		plied	ceived
Dominisma Republic C	•					_	-	_	_				-
Bast Affician Community													
	•												
Fight 1,997 1,249 70													
Equational Gaines 267	Egypt	9,097	1,249	76	18	160	36	173	152	86	185	66	4,307
Philiphigh 1,459 1,250 138 99 199 33 474 44 977 513 223 3,403 757 758					8	7	3	3	_	26	19	119	
Fiji	•												
Friance	•												
French Polynesia	*	-	-	_									
Gambia 1,971 3,96 31 6 6 11 114 3,00 1	France	_	_	9	_	783	117	754	313	1	23	9,619	_
Gambia 1,839 356 2.9 7 2 — — — 1 16 115 7.6 4.0 German Democratic Republic of Cermany, Federal Republic of Cermany, Federal Republic of Camany 3.190 327 39 4 18 9 1.1 6 377 210 862 Greece 1,190 46 83 2 13 5 5 14 106 31 46 833 Greace 1,190 7 - <td>French Polynesia</td> <td>-</td> <td>18</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>-</td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>21</td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td>	French Polynesia	-	18		1	_	_	-	_	_	21	_	_
German Democratic Republic of Cornany, Federal Republic of Cornany, Fede							-		_				
Genmany, Federal Republic of Chana -			356				-						
Ghana 3,190 327 39 4 18 9 1 6 37 27 26 88 Greece 1,905 46 83 2 1 1 - 1 - 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 4 3 4 3 2 1 5 5 8 4 1 2 2 4 4 2 2 8 9 15 54 4 4 4 4 7 2 6 2 2 4 18 32 9 1 5 3 2 2 4 18	*		_										
Grenada 282 -	*	3,190	327	39	4					37			862
Guam	Greece	1,905	46	83	2	13	5	5	14	106	31	46	334
Guatemala 2,886 363 68 12 12 12 7 15 58 18 41 20 115 Guinea 6,459 533 53 6 - 11 - 15 0 15 465 Guyana 1,306 279 16 8 11 2 5 1 29 6 15 584 Haiti 6,476 457 134 8 1 2 5 1 29 6 15 584 Honduras 2,591 406 72 9 6 2 4 18 32 294 346 Hongury 623 509 11 5 4 27 58 112 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 2 6 3 13 4 9 11 6 4 25 4 4 4 4 4	Grenada	282		_	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	_	20
Guinea 6,459 533 53 6 - 1 - 1 50 15 44 3216 Guinea-Bissau 1,1304 170 17 3 - 1 - - 8 9 155 465 Guyana 1,306 279 16 8 11 2 5 1 29 6 1 584 91 551 140 Honduras 2,591 406 72 9 6 2 - 4 18 32 94 346 Hong Kong 132 44 4 - - - 13 46 91 251 760 401 404 342 Iceland 2,7035 3,161 205 31 469 91 251 760 401 407 604 13,444 Iran 1,394 2,14 77 58 55 77 68 131 87		2 006											115
Guinea-Bissau 1,194 170 17 3 — 1 — — 8 9 155 465 Guyana 1,306 279 16 8 111 2 5 1 29 6 1 584 Haifi 6,476 457 134 15 26 3 1 — 26 7 281 1915 Hong Kong 132 44 4 — — — 15 34 6 19 531 113 Hungary 623 509 11 1 50 4 27 58 112 14 64 342 Icoland — — — — — 15 34 69 91 251 760 401 407 604 13,46 14 14 14 14 15 26 18 3 20 19 11 16 20 16													
Guyana 1,306 279 16 8 11 2 5 1 29 6 1 584 Hati 6,476 457 134 15 26 3 1 - 26 7 281 915 Hong Kong 132 446 4 4 - - - 15 34 6 19 531 113 Hong Kong 132 444 4 - - - 15 34 6 19 531 113 Hong Grog 203 599 11 1 1 5 4 27 58 112 44 44 342 India 27,035 3,161 205 31 469 91 251 760 401 407 602 318 16 9 15 32 501 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201									_				
Honduras	Guyana	1,306	279	16	8	11	2	5	1		6	1	584
Hong Kong	Haiti	6,476				26		1		26			915
Hungary G23 S09							2						
Iceland							_						
India													342
Iran 1,391 214 76 2 4 11 15 32 10 119 Iraq 4,441 523 65 13 16 9 5 13 58 65 32 1,418 Ireland 35 7 25 38 9 3 Israel 250 5 74 10 9 11 26 16 Italy 190 31 1,576 26 9 2,827 Ivory Coast 4,649 346 90 11 5 20 54 25 93 56 550 Jamaica 2,173 285 42 11 16 9 16 16 40 22 14 1,146 Japan 67 20 103 57 30 9,497 Jordan 3,244 708 55 14 25 11 42 70 47 57 796 Kenya 4,972 590 102 16 14 7 63 13 53 23 780 737 Kiribati 179 91 4 33 6 3 5 12 142 60 Lao People's Democratic Republic 5,351 308 34 4 1 6 6 3 5 32 14 248 Lebanon 239 392 15 3 23 39 6 6 3 5 32 1 248 Lesotho 2,699 240 49 7 1 2 4 10 19 150 417 Liberia 1,220 531 29 12 22 2 3 11 5 13 19 79 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 1,445 98 28 4 16 169 Luxembourg		27,035	3,161	205				251	760	401		604	13,644
Iraq 4,441 523 65 13 16 9 5 13 58 65 32 1,418 1	Indonesia	10,948	2,145	247	5 8	5 5	7	68	131	379	201	270	3,198
Ireland	Iran												
Israel	•	4,441											
Italy — — — — 190 31 1,576 26 — 9 2,827 — Ivory Coast 4,649 346 90 11 5 — 20 54 25 93 56 550 Jamaica 2,173 285 42 11 16 9 16 16 40 22 14 1,146 Japan — — — 67 20 103 57 — 30 9,497 — Jordan 3,244 708 55 14 25 11 — 42 70 47 57 796 Kenya 4,972 590 102 16 14 7 63 13 53 23 780 737 Kiribati 179 91 4 3 — — 6 3 5 12 142 60 Kuwait 571 <td< td=""><td></td><td>_</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>		_											
Nory Coast 4,649 346 90 11 5 - 20 54 25 93 56 550 Jamaica 2,173 285 42 11 16 9 16 16 40 22 14 1,146 Japan - - 67 20 103 57 - 30 9,497 - Jordan 3,244 708 55 14 25 11 - 42 70 47 57 796 Kenya 4,972 590 102 16 14 7 63 13 53 23 780 737 Kiribati 179 91 4 3 - 6 1 1 - 4 20 - 46 Kuwait 571 52 19 2 - 6 3 5 12 142 60 Lao People's Democratic Republic 5,351 308 34 4 1 - - - 16 4 267 3,801 Lebanon 239 392 15 3 23 9 - 6 5 32 1 248 Lesotho 2,699 240 49 7 1 2 - 4 10 19 150 417 Liberia 1,220 531 29 12 2 2 3 1 5 13 19 79 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 1,445 98 28 4 - - - - 1 3 - 30 Liechtenstein - - - - - 23 - - 1 3 - 30 Luxembourg - - - - 1 2 2 30 20 136 2,105 Malaysia 3,830 661 76 21 7 4 112 305 67 167 109 5		_											
Japan — — — — 67 20 103 57 — 30 9,497 — Jordan 3,244 708 55 14 25 11 — 42 70 47 57 796 Kenya 4,972 590 102 16 14 7 63 13 53 23 780 737 Kiribati 179 91 4 3 — — 1 — 4 20 — 46 Kuwait 571 52 19 2 — — 6 3 5 12 142 60 Lao People's Democratic Republic 5,351 308 34 4 1 — — — 16 4 267 3,801 Lebanon 239 392 15 3 23 9 — 6 5 32 1 248	•	4,649	346	90	11					25		56	550
Malaysia 3,244 708 55 14 25 11 - 42 70 47 57 796 Malaysia 3,244 708 55 14 25 11 - 42 70 47 57 796 Malaysia 3,830 661 76 51 52 19 20 10 11 - 40 10 10 Malaysia 3,830 661 76 21 77 40 112 305 67 167 109 Malaysia 3,830 661 76 21 77 40 112 305 67 167 109 Malaysia 3,830 661 76 21 77 40 112 305 67 167 109 Malaysia 3,830 661 76 21 77 70 70 70 70 70 70 Malaysia 1,457 1,978 1,97	Jamaica	2,173	285	42	11	16	9	16	16	40	22	14	1,146
Kenya 4,972 590 102 16 14 7 63 13 53 23 780 737 Kiribati 179 91 4 3 1 4 20 46 Kuwait 571 52 19 2 6 3 5 12 142 60 Lao People's Democratic	-												
Kiribati 179 91 4 3 — — 1 — 4 20 — 46 Kuwait 571 52 19 2 — — 6 3 5 12 142 60 Lao People's Democratic — — — 6 3 5 12 142 60 Republic 5,351 308 34 4 1 — — — — 16 4 267 3,801 Lebanon 239 392 15 3 23 9 — 6 5 32 1 248 Lesotho 2,699 240 49 7 1 2 — 4 10 19 150 417 Liberia 1,220 531 29 12 2 2 3 1 5 13 19 79 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 1,445 98													
Kuwait 571 52 19 2 - - 6 3 5 12 142 60 Lao People's Democratic Republic 5,351 308 34 4 1 - - - 16 4 267 3,801 Lebanon 239 392 15 3 23 9 - 6 5 32 1 248 Lesotho 2,699 240 49 7 1 2 - 4 10 19 150 417 Liebria 1,220 531 29 12 2 2 3 1 5 13 19 79 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 1,445 98 28 4 - - - - 1 3 - 30 Liechtenstein - - - - - - - - - - - - -													
Republic 5,351 308 34 4 1 — — — 16 4 267 3,801 Lebanon 239 392 15 3 23 9 — 6 5 32 1 248 Lesotho 2,699 240 49 7 1 2 — 4 10 19 150 417 Liberia 1,220 531 29 12 2 2 3 1 5 13 19 79 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 1,445 98 28 4 — — — 1 3 — 30 Liechtenstein — — — — — — — — — 169 — Luxembourg — — — — 23 — — 2 1 — Malawi 3,639 159 71 5 3							· _						
Lebanon 239 392 15 3 23 9 — 6 5 32 1 248 Lesotho 2,699 240 49 7 1 2 — 4 10 19 150 417 Liberia 1,220 531 29 12 2 2 3 1 5 13 19 79 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 1,445 98 28 4 — — — — 1 3 — 30 Licchtenstein —	Lao People's Democratic												
Lesotho 2,699 240 49 7 1 2 — 4 10 19 150 417 Liberia 1,220 531 29 12 2 2 3 1 5 13 19 79 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 1,445 98 28 4 — — — — 1 3 — 30 Liechtenstein —	*						_						
Liberia 1,220 531 29 12 2 2 3 1 5 13 19 79 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 1,445 98 28 4 - - - - 1 3 - 30 Liechtenstein - - - - - - - - - - - 169 - Luxembourg - - - - 1 - 23 - - 2 1 - Madagascar 4,414 314 58 6 8 4 12 2 30 20 136 2,105 Malawi 3,639 159 71 5 3 - - - 52 14 296 813 Malaysia 3,830 661 76 21 7 4 112 305 67 167 109 5													
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 1,445 98 28 4 - - - - 1 3 - 30 Liechtenstein -													
Liechtenstein - - - - - - - - - - 1 - - - - - 1 - 23 - - 2 1 - Madagascar 4,414 314 58 6 8 4 12 2 30 20 136 2,105 Malawi 3,639 159 71 5 3 - - - 52 14 296 813 Malaysia 3,830 661 76 21 7 4 112 305 67 167 109 5													
Madagascar 4,414 314 58 6 8 4 12 2 30 20 136 2,105 Malawi 3,639 159 71 5 3 - - - 52 14 296 813 Malaysia 3,830 661 76 21 7 4 112 305 67 167 109 5	•					_	_		_				
Malawi 3,639 159 71 5 3 52 14 296 813 Malaysia 3,830 661 76 21 7 4 112 305 67 167 109 5	Luxembourg		-	_	-								
Malaysia 3,830 661 76 21 7 4 112 305 67 167 109 5													

	Malaysia Maldives	3,830 756	661 277	7 6 21	21 9		4	112	305 5	67 29	20	109	5 270
Mali 5,373 505 45 9 17 6 7 4 46 24 179 1,420													
Malta 319 70 6 3 3 1 4 6 - 6						3							

	TOTAL PI EXPENDI		NU	JMBER O	F EXPERT	S^b	NUM	BER OF F	FELLOWSI	HIPS°	EQUIP ORDE FOR U PROJE	ERED UNDP
	(in thou	ısands	-	ountry ignment		By nality	By		B natio		(in tho	usands
COUNTRY, TERRITORY REGION OR OTHER	UNDP ^e	Reg. prog.	UNDP	Reg.	UNDP	Reg. Prog.	UNDP	Reg.	UNDP	Reg.	Sup- plied by	Re- ceived by
Mauritania	1,513	608	34	11	1	_	_	_	31	8	3 1	312
Mauritius	853	160	18	3	12	5	1	1	3 3	13	4 4	326
Mexico	5,516	446	141	27	36	19	8 4	93	23	46	4 3	1,357
Mongolia	1,957	678	16	16	_	. —	_	_	5	77	6 8	637
Montserrat	123	_		_	-			-	6	2	-	28
Morocco	4,799	266	125	14	7	1	13	22	53	20	2	1,237
Mozambique	4,186	196	62	3	2	_	3 8	7	1	13	548	2,560
Namibia	1,180	28	5	1	_	_	-	_	37	11	_	27
Nauru Nepal	13	1,292	92	21	11	5	- .		136	5 124	53	2 925
Netherlands	8,153	1,292	92	21 	232	23	177	6 75	130		2,531	2,825
Netherlands Antilles	450	22	12	2	232	23 <u></u> -	177	7.5	4	16 1	2,331	_
New Caledonia	-	22	12		_	_		6	_		_	_
New Hebrides	405	226	10	. 3		_	_	1	3	11 43	17	5 4
New Zealand	_		_	_	63	10	18	68	1	21	71	
Nicaragua	636	780	13	14	4	2	_	1	7	10	2.5	56
Niger	3,956	727	63	9	2	1	51	1	38	17	122	982
Nigeria	14,555	1,004	248	20	10	7	21	116	115	31	184	1,295
Niue	182	2	4	_	_	-	· -	_	3	3	_	4.5
Norway	_	_	_	_	63	7	11	19	_	4	415	_
Oman	1,420	178	27	4	-	_	-	-	15	16	_	265
Pakistan	11,028	1,322	117	2 2	92	14	2.5	81	112	140	463	7,277
Panama	1,356	333	27	16	5	4	11	9	8	29	29	70
Papua New Guinea	2,172	939	49	22		1	7	17	15	71	59	154
Paraguay	1,659	261	3 0	7	2	1	_	_	16	12	117	158
Peru	3,752	609	7.5	15	96	26	21	5	63	62	393	965
Philippines	5,696	1,005	61	3 1	84	3 0	228	467	145	209	393	2,548
Poland	1,871	69	20	2	140	29	24	46	143	38	27	1,030
Portugal	1,270	214	5 6	9	4 6	10	18	1	68	28	8 8	353
Puerto Rico	- 61	2	1.0		_	-	_	15		_		_
Qatar Republic of Korea	61 3,631	564	19 30	2 2 8	14		3 0	26	1 44	3 97	6	2,471
Reunion	5,051	5		_	14	6	-	_	-	<i>9</i> /	43	2,4/1
Romania	3,224	110	21	1	2.5	13	13	7	83	9	2	2,283
Rwanda	4,437	690	46	13		2	1	_	19	15	276	1,289
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	193	-	7	_	_		_	2	8	5	_	60
Saint Lucia	134	_	4	2	_	1	19	_	6	7	7	4
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	171	_	6		_	_	2 2	_	26	4	_	71
Samoa	1,199	189	26	6	1	_	7	1	17	34	2 1	423
Sao Tome and Principe	332	182	6	5	-	_	_	_	1	1	_	353
Saudi Arabia	3,585	19	79	5	_	_	10	26	17	3 2	59	8 0
Senegal	2,725	500	49	12	9	12	7 4	4 0	5 9	3 3	112	493
Seychelles	451	160	12	5	1	_	_	_	8	7	_	147
Sierra Leone	2,832	332	24	6	5	2	2	13	77	16	4 8	463
Singapore	983	180	2.5	1	4	3	211	160	4.5	40	554	298
Solomon Islands Somalia	624	155	10	6	1	1	2	3 5	9	59	6	119
South Africa	4,382	1,150	77	22			<u></u>	_	36	29	1 140	824
Southern Rhodesia	_	_	25	_	2	1	_	_	1	3	140	_
Spain Knodesia	_	70		1	94	30	7.5	4 9	_	13	1,050	_
Sri Lanka	6,790	1,768	78	27	66	19	43	97	128	172	110	1,774
Sudan	7,340	1,907	107	26	47	18	23	84	64	124	323	2,974
Suriname	852	187	23	3	_	_	نع	-	5	2	11	74
Swaziland	702	202	34	4	1	_	15	_	5	5	427	31
Sweden	_		_		204	23	147	8 0		17	3,308	_
Switzerland	_	_	2	_	95	16	247	112		25	7,414	_
Syrian Arab Republic	4,060	827	79	12	3 3	9	13	37	46	48	80	969

	TOTAL PROJECT NUMBER EXPENDITURE ^a		UMBER O	F EXPERT	S ^b	NUM	BER OF I	FELLOWSI	EQUIPMENT ORDERED FOR UNDP PROJECTS ^d			
		ousands		ountry ignment		By nality	By cou	host ntry	B nation		(in tho	usands
COUNTRY, TERRITORY REGION OR OTHER	UNDP	Reg. prog.	UNDP	Reg.	UNDP	Reg. Prog.	UNDP	Reg.	UNDP	Reg.	Sup- plied by	Re- ceived by
Thailand	4,486	1,511	77	2 0	1 2	1 2	221	332	84	305	1,510	2,344
Togo	2,005	406	26	4	3	8	4	90	26	21	14	792
Tokelau	12		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	12
Tonga	432	171	11	4	_	_	_		11	22	_	107
Tortola	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	1	_	•	
Trinidad and Tobago	1,041	169	50	5	18	5	41	9	13	14	41	100
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	259	67	8	3	_	_	-	_	•••	34	_	9
Tunisia	3,695	698	77	7	36	11	36	2	66	49	48	809
Turkey	6,792	351	148	14	3 2	6	9	8	208	69	15	3,079
Turks and Caicos Islands	159	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	21	-	_	8
Tuvalu	(29)	8	2	_	_	_	_	_	4	12	_	7
Uganda	3,600	780	81	9	11	2		_	37	33	4.5	2,091
Ukrainian SSR	_		_	_	_	_	_		_	2	_	_
USSR	_		_	_	84	24	8	370	-	21	545	_
United Arab Emirates	1,923	96	39	8	2		_	_	6	9	27	122
United Kingdom	_		1		1,107	194	1,066	536	21	2 6	19,175	_
United Republic of Cameroon	2,158	173	43	3	6	4	16	24	26	20	84	2,334
United Republic of Tanzania	8,644	830	113	19	11	7	206	5	97	44	671	2,464
United States	· _	_	_	1	815	279	1,320	446		5 4	32,427	
United States Virgin Islands	_	_		_	_	_	_	13	_	_	_	
Upper Volta	4,342	477	61	6	3	1	2	37	51	13	313	1,046
Uruguay	1,974	332	47	16	56	10		20	16	14	57	587
Venezuela	4,175	376	124	10	19	6	18	21	11	43	86	732
Viet Nam	8,911	1,508	22	1	12	2	_	4	8	40	7	16,210
Yemen	7,649	1,288	106	23	_	1	_	18	112	54	138	1,072
Yugoslavia	1,888	213	46	4	98	3 2	33	34	40	40	1	1,050
Zaire	5,674	816	76	12	5	5	_	5	3 7	26	32	1,301
Zambia	2,295	438	47	11	10		120	1	17	24	80	686
Multi-island country projects (Latin America)	1,793	_	25	1 3	1	_	_	_	_	_	7	158
National liberation movements	3,276	_	21	_	-		_	-	460	_	_	1,339
Stateless	_	-	_		1 0	1 1	_	_	_	_	_	_
Undefined	-	_	_	_	1 4 4	14	-		8	_	-	_
Other	7	493	2	4	2 2	2	8		1	8	756	
Sub-total	455,430	71,173	7,522	1,382	7,980	1,978	9,718	7,445	6,568	6,106	127,557	165,669
Africa	25,664	8,648	294	127	_	_	_	_	_	_		5,845
Arab States	5,782	2,366	94	65	_	_	-	_		_	_	905
Asia and the Pacific	17,663	8,530	171	213	-			_				2,431
Europe	1,460	1,432	11	17			_		_	_	_	19
Latin America	17,980	7,041	243	129	_	_	_	_	-		_	849
Interregional	8,017	13,789	103	232	_	_	_	_	_	_		1,584
Global	10,024	5,885	7	3			_	************				224
Total	542,020	118,864	8,445	2,168	7,980	1,978	9,718	7,445	6,568	6,106	127,557	177,526

^aTotals have been rounded. Figures are based on estimated expenditure within the year.

^bThe totals for experts by country of assignment are somewhat higher than the totals shown by nationality because a number of individual experts had more than one country of assignment.

^cThe totals for fellowships by host country are somewhat higher than the totals shown by nationality because some fellowship awards called for study in two or more countries.

^dThe figures given under the heading "Supplied by" are based on orders placed in the various countries during the course of 1979, whereas the figures given under the heading "Received by" are based on estimated expenditure within the year. Consequently the totals of the two equipment columns do not correspond exactly.

^eUNDP data in all five categories do not include agency overhead costs.

Regular programme data in all five categories refer to technical assistance activities, other than those carried out under UNDP, which were financed from regular budgetary resources of other organizations of the United Nations system.

United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities

By a note verbale dated 20 September 1979, the Secretary-General invited States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency to participate in the 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and to announce their contributions for the period 1 January to 31 December 1980 to the following programmes and funds: the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers and the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration. The Secretary-General also noted that Governments might wish to utilize the Conference to make pledges for all operational activities for development, whether or not such activities would be performed under programmes for which pledging conferences had been previously provided.

On 6 November 1979, the Pledging Conference was convened at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and was attended by 123 States, 12 specialized and related agencies and an observer from the European Economic Community. In addition to the pledges made to the above programmes, indicated in the tables below, total pledges of \$47,213 were made to the United Nations Environment Programme (Algeria, \$25,000; Democratic Yemen, \$1,150; Hungary, \$4,924; Kenya, \$6,139; and Malaysia, \$10,000) and \$1,200,605 to the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (Dominican Republic, \$2,000; Italy, \$1,197,605; and Panama, \$1,000). Also, the United Republic of Tanzania pledged \$20,948 to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

The following tables list amounts pledged or paid as at 30 June 1980. The United States dollar equivalent of contributions pledged in national currencies was calculated at the rate of exchange in effect on 30 June; contributions paid before that date were recorded at the rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Country or territory	Amount	Country or territory	Amount	Country or territory	Amount
Albania	4,286	France	25,060,460	Libyan Arab	
Algeria	665,000	Gabon	245,063	Jamahiriya	1,150,000
Argentina	1,704,300	Gambia	9,303	Luxembourg	133,393
Australia	8,124,621	German Democratic		Madagascar	462,476
Austria	5,500,000	Republic	1,132,617	Malawi	26,163
Bahrain	54,820	Germany, Federal		Malaysia	340,000
Bangladesh	126,974	Republic of	63,366,718	Maldives	1,500
Barbados	19,838	Ghana	152,353	Mali	23,810
Belgium	19,649,123	Greece	650,000	Malta	61,155
Benin	5,000	Guatemala	270,000	Mauritania	65,480
Bhutan	2,600	Guinea-Bissau	2,000	Mauritius	75,900
Botswana	19,206	Guyana	140,439	Mexico	1,468,299
Bulgaria	686,620	Haiti	6,000	Monaco	5,481
Burma	395,128	Holy See	2,000	Mongolia	187,018
Burundi	21,744	Honduras	57,000	Morocco	376,623
Byelorussian SSR	210,938	Hong Kong	8,000	Nepal	38,500
Canada	35,195,061	Hungary	499,131	Netherlands	78,487,348
Chile	710,000	Iceland	84,630	New Zealand	1,262,626
China	1,363,333	India	7,759,329	Norway	50,034,123
Colombia	1,085,500	Indonesia	1,895,736	Oman	75,000
Cook Islands	36,857	Iraq	746,475	Pakistan	1,789,353
Costa Rica	120,000	Israel	95,745	Panama	327,000
Cyprus	100,000	Italy	16,167,665	Paraguay	20,000
Czechoslovakia	710,498	Ivory Coast	330,348	Peru	530,000
Democratic Yemen	5,750	Jamaica	67,978	Philippines	1,088,000
Denmark	59,280,266	Japan	41,000,000	Poland	1,038,990
Djibouti	2,034	Jordan	200,000	Portugal	134,000
Dominica	5,000	Kenya	102,041	Qatar	200,000
Dominican Republic	163,200	Kuwait	570,000	Republic of Korea	838,000
Ecuador	468,000	Lao People's		Romania	500,000
Egypt	639,715	Democratic		Rwanda	10,000
El Salvador	185,000	Republic	17,250	Saudi Arabia	2,500,000
Ethiopia	146,021	Lebanon	340,000	Senegal	160,000
Fiji	50,000	Lesotho	38,916	Seychelles	974
Finland	7,842,021	Liberia	171,000	Sierra Leone	75,000

Country or territory	Amount	Country or territory	Amount	Country or territory	Amount
Singapore	220,000	Trinidad and Tobago	165,837	United States	126,000,000
Solomon Islands	40,000	Tunisia	468,690	Uruguay	570,000
Spain	957,000	Turkey	1,085,765	Venezuela	2,200,000
Sri Lanka	560,000	Ukrainian SSR	527,344	Viet Nam	5,000
Sudan	200,000	USSR	4,218,750	Yemen	6,000
Suriname	70,000	United Kingdom	34,486,017	Yugoslavia	2,740,516,
Swaziland	9,494	United Republic			
Sweden	83,732,057	of Cameroon	230,767	Total	726,920,016°
Switzerland	19,062,500	United Republic			
Thailand	1,273,030	of Tanzania	96,386		

^aTotal includes \$11,736,869 pledged to the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries as follows: Norway, \$2,061,656; Sweden, \$7,177,033; Switzerland, \$2,500,000.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

Country or territory	Amount	Country or territory	Amount	Country or territory	Amount
Afghanistan	25,000	Honduras	23,000	Pakistan	75,505
Algeria	111,466	Hong Kong	13,044	Panama	22,000
Australia	2,248,564	Hungary	24,618	Paraguay	7,000
Austria	712,441	Iceland	16,279	Philippines	413,730
Bahamas	2,962	India	1,688,312	Poland	209,209
Bahrain	7,500	Indonesia	256,000	Portugal	10,000
Barbados	4,500	Iraq	121,600	Qatar	200,000
Belgium	1,157,895	Israel	45,000	Republic of Korea	128,000
Bhutan	2,000	Italy	2,634,750	Romania	12,500
Botswana	5,975	Ivory Coast	14,266	Rwanda	4,000
Brazil	5,871	Japan	5,200,000	St. Kitts-Nevis-	
Bulgaria	58,685	Jordan	33,363	Anguilla	700
Burma	62,087	Kenya	19,048	Saudi Arabia	1,000,000
Byelorussian SSR	85,486	Kuwait	100,000	Seychelles	1,000
Canada	7,725,745	Lao People's Demo-		Spain	190,722
Chile	200,000	cratic Republic	5,000	Sri Lanka	12,511
Colombia	350,000	Lebanon	42,239	Sudan	35,000
Cook Islands	476	Lesotho	2,055	Suriname	4,000
Costa Rica	30,000	Liberia	20,000	Swaziland	5,696
Cuba	102,932	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	75,000	Sweden	28,708,134
Czechoslovakia	95,785	Liechtenstein	2,000	Switzerland	3,957,710
Democratic Yemen	4,600	Luxembourg	28,070	Thailand	215,751
Denmark	5,885,365	Madagascar	14,068	Togo	14,286
Djibouti	2,000	Malawi	3,750	Trinidad and Tobago	8,292
Dominica	5,500	Malaysia	78,369	Tunisia	43,125
Ecuador	37,515	Maldives	2,500	Turkey	81,081
Egypt	78,571	Malta	6,060	Ukrainian SSR	170,973
Fiji ^	2,000	Mexico	240,000	USSR	949,219
Finland	1,621,917	Monaco	4,938	United Kingdom	9,756,441
France	2,554,361	Mongolia	3,500	United Republic of Cameroon	34,367
German Democratic Republic	159,091	Morocco	65,000	United Republic of Tanzania	16,667
Germany, Federal Republic of	6,321,639	Nepal	6,303	United States	30,000,000
Ghana	12,218	Netherlands	8,016,19,4	Venezuela	200,000
Greece	120,000	New Zealand	681,372	Viet Nam	5,000
Guatemala	30,000	Niger	2,242	Yugoslavia	235,000
Guyana	5,271	Nigeria	232,143	Zaire	12,195
Haiti	7,500	Norway	13,224,505		
Holy See	1,000	Oman	50,000	Total	139,572,740

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

Country or territory	Amount	Country or territory	Amount	Country or territory	Amount
Algeria	80,500	Fiji	1,100	Lao People's Demo-	
Angola	20,000	Finland	526,316	cratic Republic	1,500
Austria	763,566	France	500,000	Lesotho	2,000
Bahrain	5,000	German Democratic Republic	177,778	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	85,000
Barbados	1,000	Germany, Federal		Luxembourg	9,208
Belgium	862,069	Republic of	2,222,222	Madagascar	9,524
Bhutan	1,000	Ghana	7,273	Malaysia	20,000
Botswana	1,921	Greece	20,000	Malawi	1,500
Brazil	15,000	Guatemala	5,000	Malta	1,440
Bulgaria	51,429	Guyana	1,176	Mauritania	918
Burma	1,000	Hungary	73,855	Mauritius	1,344
Chile	6,000	India	1,000,000	Mexico	12,400
China	431,126	Indonesia	30,000	Mongolia	2,310
Colombia	5,000	Iraq	150,000	Morocco	13,150
Costa Rica	2,000	Italy	1,807,229	Nigeria	25,000
Czechoslovakia	191,571	Jamaica	4,000	Oman	12,000
Dominica	500	Jordan	4,500	Pakistan	50,505
Dominican Republic	2,000	Kenya	3,902	Panama	1,060
Egypt	67,143	Kuwait	50,000	Paraguay	6,000

Country or territory	Amount	Country or territory	Amount	Country or territory	Amount
Peru	15,000	Senegal	10,000	Togo	4,762
Philippines	22,500	Seychelles	1,000	Trinidad and Tobago	20,000
Poland	75,301	Sierra Leone	1,000	Tunisia	24,390
Portugal	12,000	Singapore	1,000	USSR	781,250
Qatar	20,000	Sri Lanka	2,995	United Republic of Tanzania	1,807
Republic of Korea	20,000	Sudan	10,000	Viet Nam	1,000
Romania	33,333	Swaziland	2,410	Yugoslavia	260,000
Rwanda	1,600	Switzerland	602,410	•	
Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	Thailand	22,482	Total	12.293.215

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Country or territory	Amount	Country or territory	Amount	Country or territory	Amount
Afghanistan	1,000	Guyana	392	Republic of Korea,	41,000
Antigua	1,000	Honduras	4,000	Romania	5,000
Australia	833,890	Hungary	12,309	Rwanda	1,000
Austria	33,000	India	300,000	Saint Lucia	1,000
Bahamas	1,000	Indonesia	91,470	Samoa	2,700
Bangladesh	10,000	Iraq	14,066	Saudi Arabia	30,000
Barbados	3,000	Italy	176,471	Senegal Senegal	40,000
Belgium	1,210,526	Jamaica	36,516	Seychelles	1,000
Bhutan	1,000	Japan	15,670,000	Solomon Islands	569
Botswana	1,280	Jordan	20,000	Somalia	1,605
Burma	7,692	Kuwait	25,000	Sri Lanka	7,500
Burundi	11,167	Lao People's Demo-		St. Kitts-Nevis-	
Canada	5,983,343	cratic Republic	500	Anguilla	1,000
Cape Verde	1,000	Lesotho	1,000	Sudan	25,000
Cayman Islands	1,000	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	20,000	Sweden	10,765,550
Chile	5,000	Luxembourg	9,464	Switzerland	1,796,407
China	266,667	Madagascar	400	Syrian Arab Republic	3,000
Colombia	40,000	Malawi	1,467	Thailand	44,000
Cook Islands	490	Malaysia	10,000	Togo	1,121
Costa Rica	20,000	Maldives	726	Tonga	3,000
Cyprus	1,156	Malta	578	Trust Territory of the	
Democratic Yemen	1,575	Mauritius	4,403	Pacific Islands	2,000
Denmark	5,434,782	Mexico	10,000	Tunisia	13,000
Djibouti	2,000	Morocco	4,000	Turkey	11,757
Dominican Republic	1,000	Netherlands	13,880,834	Uganda	557
Ecuador	20,000	Norway	13,402,062	United Kingdom	4,488,727
Egypt	214,286	Oman	10,000	United States	32,000,000
Fiji	2,000	Pakistan	250,000	Uruguay	5,000
Finland	330,033	Panama	1,000	Viet Nam	1,000
France	100,000	Paraguay	15,000	Yugoslavia	6,000
Germany, Federal Republic of	16,852,947	Philippines	182,432	-	
Guatemala	5,000	Portugal	10,000	Total	124,859,419

UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

Country	Amount	Country	Amount	Country	Amount
Algeria	29,280	Japan	1,000,000	Sudan	5,000
Bangladesh	2,989	Lao People's Demo-		Sweden	7,177,033
Bhutan	2,000	cratic Republic	1,000	Switzerland	1,875,000
Botswana	3,841	Lesotho	1,000	Tunisia	4,063
China	133,333	Liberia	10,000	Turkey	153,153
Cyprus	500	Malawi	7,500	United Republic	
Democratic Yemen	1,323	Maldives	500	of Cameroon	1,257
Denmark	2,717,391	Mauritius	1,500	United Republic	
Egypt	24,646	Morocco	12,987	of Tanzania	1,807
Finland	181,618	Netherlands	9,490,300	Yemen	2,000
Greece	5,000	Norway	3,219,316	Yugoslavia	300,000
Iraq	13,559	Pakistan	96,162		
Jamaica	3,000	Senegal Senegal	60,820	Total	26,539,278

UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT), UNITED NATIONS HABITAT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FOUNDATION

Country	Amount	Country	Amount	Country	Amount
Algeria	6,000	Germany, Federal		Panama	500
Bangladesh	5,000	Republic of	565,547	Pakistan	5,069
Bhutan	1,000	United Republic		Qatar	5,000
Chile	3,000	of Cameroon	2,415	Republic of Korea	20,000
Colombia	10,000	Kenya	45,608	Sweden	241,254
Finland	78,947	Madagascar	2,381	Tunisia	28,049
Greece	7,000	Malawi	1,000		
India	99,146	Netherlands	304,560	Total	1,433,476

VOLUNTARY FUND FOR THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN

Country	Amount	Country	Amount	Country	Amount
Australia	22,222	Iceland	2,000	Norway	202,799
Austria	20,000	India	10,000	Panama	500
Belgium	172,444	Indonesia	2,000	Philippines	5,000
Brazil	7,000	Jamaica	5,613	Togo	952
Democratic Yemen	1,323	Japan	500,000	Trinidad and Tobago	1,008
Dominican Republic	2,000	Kuwait	3,500	United Republic of Cameroon	2,381
Finland	36,823	Mexico	5,000	United States	1,000,000
Greece	3,500	Netherlands	125,475		
Honduras	1,000	Nigeria	8.929	Total	2.141.469

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Country	Amount	Country	Amount	Country	Amount
Algeria	10,000	Denmark	100,000	Tunisia	2,500
Austria	10,000	Nigeria	3,571	Turkey	5,000
Bangladesh	1,000	Panama	500		
Barbados	1,000	Trinidad and		Total	137,579
Brazil	3.000	Tobago	1.008		

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND FOR LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Country	Amount	Country	Amount	Country	Amount
Bhutan	1,000	Lesotho	1,000	Togo	952
Brazil	10,000	Malawi	2,000	Tunisia	2,415
Dominican Republic	1,000	Philippines	2,500		
Lao People's Demo-		Senegal	5,000	Total	27,367
cratic Republic	500	Thailand	1,000		

SPECIAL VOLUNTARY FUND FOR THE UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

Country	Amount	Country	Amount	Country	Amount
Austria	7,150	India	5,000	Switzerland	192,932
Belgium	280,702	Lesotho	200	Thailand	1,500
Botswana	384	Liberia	1,600		
Democratic Yemen	661	Morocco	5,000	Total	711,433
Denmark	16,304	Netherlands	200,000		

Documentary references

1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, meetings 1, 2 (A/CONF.98/SR.1,2) of 6 November 1979.

A/CONF.98/1. Final Act of 1979 United Nations Pledging

Conference for Development Activities. Done at United Nations, New York, 7 November 1979.

A/CONF.98/2. Contributions pledged or paid at 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities as at 30 June 1980. Note by Secretary-General.

Chapter V

Trade and development

The major event in the field of trade and development in 1979 was the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), known as UNCTAD V, held from 7 May to 3 June at Manila, Philippines.

The central theme of the session was the need for structural change in the world economy, including change in the institutional framework governing economic relations between developed and developing countries. Thus, UNCTAD v sought to address virtually all the major concerns in the area of international co-operation for development—including commodity trade, protectionism, monetary and financial questions, the

transfer of technology, transport, the problems of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, trade relations and economic co-operation—against the wider background of structural change. It adopted 35 resolutions and decisions on these and other issues.

Several major ongoing activities of UNCTAD were given new impetus by the Manila Conference: pledges of voluntary contributions to bring the proposed Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities (IPC) into operation were announced; an action programme was approved for economic co-operation among developing countries; UNCTAD was designated as the focal point for an expanded programme of action in favour of the least developed countries; and recommendations were made to strengthen the position of the developing countries in world shipping. Decisions were also taken on the technological transformation of developing countries, restrictive business practices and internal institutional issues.

Among new initiatives launched at UNCTAD V were: a decision to establish an international framework for intensified co-operation in aspects of commodity trade other than price stabilization, including processing, distribution and marketing; an agreement on a programme of action for structural adjustment related to trade and policies to deal with protectionism; and a decision to establish an intergovernmental group of experts within UNCTAD to contribute to the ongoing discussions of monetary reform, particularly in the context of the relationship between reform of the international monetary system and trade and development.

On some issues, such as trade between countries with different economic and social systems, evaluation of the multilateral trade negotiations and debt reorganization, agreement was not

reached at Manila and the topics were referred to UNCTAD's permanent machinery.

Progress was made during the year towards the adoption of a set of principles and rules for the control of restrictive business practices, of a United Nations convention on international multimodal transport of goods and of a code of conduct on the transfer of technology, each of which were the subject of negotiating conferences in 1979.

Capping two years of negotiations, agreement 'was reached in March 1979 on the fundamental elements of a Common Fund under IPC. An Interim Committee charged with drafting the articles of agreement for the proposed Fund held three sessions during the year.

The United Nations Conference on Olive Oil established the text of and opened for signature the International Olive Oil Agreement, 1979, replacing a 1963 agreement and protocols extending it. Another achievement was the adoption, in October, of the International Natural Rubber Agreement, the first new agreement to be concluded within the framework of IPC and the first to provide specifically for equal sharing of the financial burden of buffer stocks by producers and consumers.

The General Assembly took several decisions relating to UNCTAD at its 1979 regular session. Among other things, it decided, on 19 December, to convene a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981 to finalize, adopt and support a Substantial New Action Programme on their behalf recommended by UNCTAD, and adopted a comprehensive resolution on the report and decisions of UNCTAD V Also on 19 December, it confirmed the appointment of Gamani Corea for a third term as Secretary-General of UNCTAD, until 31 March 1983.

These and other matters relating to UNCTAD are described in the following subchapters.

Fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and subsequent action

The fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), known as UNCTAD v, was held at Manila, Philippines, from 7 May to 3 June 1979.

On 19 March 1979, the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, acting as preparatory committee for the Conference, convened its tenth special session at Geneva and on 27 March approved a provisional agenda for the Conference.

The Board on the same day also adopted a set of agreed conclusions on the organization of the Conference, including the distribution of seats among its officers and subsidiary bodies and the allocation of agenda items among eight Negotiating Groups.

In preparation for the Conference, the African, Asian and Latin American regional groups of UNCTAD member States had met during January and February 1979 at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Colombo (Sri Lanka) and Caracas (Venezuela), respectively, to consider matters proposed for the agenda.

The results of these regional meetings were taken into consideration by the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the developing States members of the "Group of 77," held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 6 to 16 February. It adopted as its final document the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations, to serve, inter alia, as the Group's position paper on the items before the Conference. The document was annexed to the report of the proceedings of the Conference.

Similar preparatory meetings were held at Paris by representatives of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and at Moscow by the Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The opening of the Conference was preceded by a meeting on 4 May of senior representatives of participating States, who agreed on recommendations regarding the organization of the work of the session. These recommendations, subsequently accepted by the Conference, called, inter alia, for establishment of eight openended Negotiating Groups, among which the agenda items not handled in plenary meetings were to be distributed as follows: Group Ievaluation of, and consideration of structural changes in, the international economic order, and institutional issues relating to UNCTAD; Group II—developments in international trade, manufactures and semi-manufactures; Group III—commodities; Group IV—monetary and financial issues; Group V-technology and shipping; Group VI—least developed, landlocked and island developing countries; Group VII—trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems, and resulting trade flows; and Group VIII-economic co-operation among developing countries.

The Conference was attended by 144 member States of UNCTAD, as well as by representatives of the United Nations Secretariat, the regional commissions and other United Nations organizations, nine specialized agencies and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Also, represented were 29 intergovernmental bodies, 20 non-governmental organizations and four national liberation movements: the African National Congress of South Africa, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the South West Africa People's Organization.

At its opening meeting, on 7 May, the Conference elected as its President Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines); it also elected a Rapporteur and 33 Vice-Presidents. (For Conference participants and officers, see APPENDIX III.)

The Conference's inaugural ceremony was addressed by the First Lady and Minister of Human Settlements of the Philippines, who underscored the humanitarian basis of UNCTAD's

work, and by the President and Prime Minister of the Philippines, who outlined the major accomplishments of the Conference at its first four sessions, and called on UNCTAD V to break the vicious cycle of crisis and impotence that was keeping the world from working out practical solutions to its deepening problems.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, in an address to the opening meeting, noted that, even if the problems of political strife and the arms race were somehow resolved, lasting peace in the world could only be achieved on the basis of justice, equity and global economic reform. He said UNCTAD V presented an exceptional opportunity to deal jointly with the two most critical problems threatening the goal of universal well-being—the extremely slow progress being made in establishing a new international economic order and the continuing economic malaise in the developed market-economy countries. It seemed unlikely that long-term growth could be restored in those countries without significant improvements in the over-all structure of international economic relations, which by creating new demand for their exports would expedite their recovery and help place the world economy on a more viable and dynamic footing. In these circumstances UNCTAD had a particularly crucial role to play, as a major organ of the General Assembly for deliberation, negotiation, review and implementation in the field of international trade and related areas of international co-operation.

Decisions of the Conference

Developments in international trade

By resolution 131(V), adopted without dissent on 3 June 1979, the Conference agreed on a twopart programme of action in the areas of protectionism and structural adjustment in international trade.

By the first part, dealing with policies and measures for structural adjustment related to trade, the Conference agreed that structural adjustment was a global phenomenon which should be facilitated by the international community to ensure optimum over-all growth, including development and diversification of developing countries' economies, so as to secure an increased share for them in world trade in processed goods and manufactures. The Trade and Development Board was entrusted with organizing an annual review of world patterns of production and trade with a view to identifying problems and elements most relevant to optimum over-all economic growth, including the development and diversification of developing countries' economies and an effective international division of labour.

By the second part, on protectionism, the Conference called on developed countries to adhere strictly to standstill provisions they had accepted, particularly concerning developing countries' imports, to move towards the elimination of quantitative restrictions and to reduce tariff escalation. It also requested the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies to formulate recommendations on the problem of protectionism, requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to continue updating an inventory of non-tariff barriers and their effects, and invited GATT to examine future protective action by developed countries against imports from developing countries.

The Group of 77 developing countries registered disappointment with the resolution as falling far short of their expectations. The Group noted its understanding that GATT's examination should include actions by non-members of GATT and that its examining body should be openended.

The group of socialist countries of Eastern Europe (known as Group D within UNCTAD) indicated that their exports, too, suffered from the effects of protectionism and believed international measures should not be confined to the interests of a single group. They assumed that the differences between them and the developed market-economy countries—including different approaches to the problem of protectionism and to the methods of solving it-were understood. (For subsequent action on protectionism, see pp. 573 and 587.)

Also on 3 June, following agreement in informal consultations, the Conference adopted without dissent decision 132(V), requesting the Trade and Development Board to undertake a global evaluation of the multilateral trade negotiations on the basis of a report by the UNCTAD Secretary-General and other documentation (see also p. 573).

As it had not been possible to reach agreement on a substantive resolution on the subject, the Group of 77 adopted a separate declaration on the multilateral trade negotiations, launched at Tokyo in 1973, for inclusion in the report of the Conference, detailing the developing countries' concerns regarding the methods and results of the negotiations and outlining policies and actions that should be taken by the developed countries. (For further details on the multilateral trade negotiations, see p. 588; see PART TWO, CHAPTER XVII, for activities Of GATT.)

Commodities

Five resolutions were adopted by the Conference in the area of commodities.

The first of these concerned tungsten, a commodity lying outside the scope of the Integrated Programme for Commodities (IPC) as adopted by UNCTAD at its fourth session in 1976.² By resolution 104(V), adopted without dissent on 1 June, UNCTAD, bearing in mind the lack of sufficient progress towards negotiations on tungsten, requested its Secretary-General to convene a negotiating conference on tungsten, subject to preparatory meeting recommendations, before the end of 1980.

The United States, explaining its position on the resolution, felt that it was premature to move discussions on tungsten to the negotiating stage. (For subsequent action relating to tungsten, see p. 584.)

Also on 1 June, the Conference adopted without dissent resolution 105(V), on international food trade, by which it urged substantially increased investment and technical assistance by developed countries and concerned international organizations to accelerate food production in developing countries, especially the least developed ones. It further urged efforts to increase developing countries' food exports, to achieve stable and equitable food prices, to improve nutrition and food security, to conclude international agreements on food commodities and, where necessary, to establish adequate reserves. Finally, UNCTAD asked its Secretary-General to review food-trade matters regularly and to examine and report on their impact on food production, consumption and security in developing countries. (See also p. 586.)

Resolution 124(V), adopted without dissent on 3 June, on which consensus had been reached in a contact group, covered various aspects of the implementation of IPC.

The Conference welcomed Government pledges to the "second window," or account, of the Common Fund under IPC-to be used to finance measures for commodities other than stocking—and urged UNCTAD member States and international organizations to indicate their voluntary pledging intentions prior to the next session of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, envisaged for year's end. The Conference further called for consultations with international organizations to obtain inputs into the work of the Interim Committee of the Negotiating Conference, and called on its member States to participate actively in the Committee's work on articles of agreement for the Common Fund.

The Conference urged Governments to decide on convening negotiating conferences on commodities currently in their preparatory

¹ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 967.

² See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 394, resolution 93(IV) of 30 May 1976.

phase, and to accelerate preparatory meetings on other commodities. It requested its Secretary-General to assist countries, on request, in preparatory meetings and negotiations under IPC, invited association with the Common Fund and other measures under IPC, and urged establishment of pricing arrangements within international commodity agreements, in particular negotiated price ranges. The Conference agreed to include in preparatory negotiations processed and semi-processed products additional to those agreed in 1976,³ asked its Secretary-General to convene preparatory meetings as soon as possible on perishable commodities, and urged that countries negotiating and renegotiating international commodity agreements take fully into account the interests of producing developing countries.

The Conference agreed to establish, within the context of IPC, a framework for expanded processing of commodities in developing countries and export of their processed goods, and asked for studies of prospects for processing and product development in those countries. It agreed to establish a similar framework in the field of marketing and distribution of commodity exports from developing countries, requesting studies in this area as well. All the studies, including one on medium-term needs and costs in these areas, were to be submitted to the Trade and Development Board's Committee on Commodities, IPC preparatory meetings and producer/consumer bodies.

The Conference requested the Committee on Commodities to provide over-all policy guidance for the work in the above areas. It decided that, with the end of IPC—scheduled to expire at the close of 1979—work begun under its aegis would become part of UNCTAD's regular work programme in commodities, and requested that the necessary resources be provided.

A spokesman for the majority of the group of industrialized market-economy countries (known as Group B) indicated that their acceptance of the resolution did not imply an acceptance of differential pricing schemes. Japan associated itself with this statement; it also noted that, in any effort to expand developing countries' processing of primary commodities and export of processed goods, consideration must be given to the particular commodities involved so as to reflect the interests of both the producers and consumers concerned. The Federal Republic of Germany considered that linking of commodity prices with the price trend of manufactures or world inflation was economically harmful.

The United States observed that it did not consider itself committed to the specific courses of action or the principles indicated in the resolution. Effective arrangements, it believed, should

aim at stabilizing commodity prices for all producers in keeping with long-term trends. Moreover, increases in the developing countries' share in the processing and marketing of commodities should remain a function of market forces. It felt that the terms of reference of the proposed studies would have to be defined precisely.

Canada maintained a long-standing reservation regarding the feasibility of artificially harmonizing the competitive position of natural with synthetic products. A similar view was expressed by the Federal Republic of Germany. Austria felt that provisions on improving natural and synthetic product competitiveness, on increased market outlets for developing countries' processed and semi-processed exports, and on liberalization of market access would require further detailed study.

Eastern European countries dissociated themselves from a provision requesting the UNCTAD Secretary-General to assist countries in preparatory meetings and negotiations under IPC, considering that it might lead to unjustified proliferation of UNCTAD activities, with attendant financial consequences.

The Group of 77 regretted the statements of interpretation which, they felt, diluted the sense of the consensus. The Ivory Coast expressed surprise at the interpretive comments, particularly regarding the revision of price ranges in the negotiation or renegotiation of international commodity agreements.

(For subsequent action on commodities, see p. 582.)

Also on 3 June, the Conference adopted, by 73 votes to 12, with 14 abstentions, a Group of 77 proposal as resolution 125(V), by which it requested its Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a detailed study on the operation of a complementary facility to compensate for shortfalls in export earnings of individual commodities. The facility was to be additional to improvements in the IMF Compensatory Financing Facility and other facilities and to action taken under IPC to deal with the problem of price stabilization in real terms.

An alternative approach, supported by the majority of Group B members, was to postpone action by unctad until a similar study under preparation by IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) was completed.

A number of developed market-economy countries, including Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway and Sweden, supported

the resolution since they favoured study of a system to stablize the commodity export earnings of developing countries. The Federal Republic of Germany, however, felt that such a system should not offer compensation in real terms nor on a commodity-by-commodity basis; Finland cautioned that the UNCTAD study should avoid duplicating the work already undertaken by the World Bank and IMF; and Sweden felt the study should be co-ordinated with the work of the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries (the Development Committee), having regard to the different modalities governing such facilities.

Denmark, Japan and the Netherlands abstained because they felt precedence should be given to the Development Committee studies. Spain stated that it was obliged to vote against the resolution on technical grounds; which system should be used to stabilize commodity prices in real terms had not been determined.

The United States felt that new measures aimed exclusively at stabilizing earnings from commodity exports were inappropriate. Canada also voted against the resolution, considering that stabilizing export earnings was a problem of short- or medium-term balance-of-payments financing rather than development financing and should therefore properly be treated as such by IMF, and particularly by its Compensatory Financing Facility.

(See also p. 584.)

The Conference also adopted without dissent on 3 June resolution 126(V) on the United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended, by which it urged participating States to exert the requisite political will at the forthcoming session of the International Wheat Council in June, and in their consultations and preparations, to allow for the successful conclusion of a new international arrangement, taking into account the interests of developing countries. It brought to the attention of UNCTAD members the request of the developing countries that the UNCTAD Secretary-General and the Executive Secretary of the Wheat Council help them in preparing for effective participation in the negotiations. (For further details, see pp. 585 and 658.)

Manufactures and semi-manufactures

By resolution 103(V) on restrictive business practices, adopted without dissent on 30 May, the Conference decided, in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 20 December 1978, 4 to hold a United Nations Conference on

Restrictive Business Practices in the last quarter of 1979, asked that Conference to make recommendations on institutional aspects of future work by UNCTAD in this field, and decided that continued action should be undertaken within the UNCTAD framework to collect information on restrictive business practices adversely affecting international trade, particularly that of developing countries, and to elaborate model laws on such practices to assist in devising appropriate legislation.

The Conference asked its members and Secretary-General to explore possibilities of providing technical assistance to developing countries on control of restrictive business practices, and requested studies, concerning especially marketing and distribution arrangements in export and import transactions and exclusive-dealing arrangements affecting developing countries' trade and economic development. The Conference recognized the desirability of developing countries' co-operating among themselves to control restrictive business practices.

The Group D spokesman stated that the costs of the proposed Conference, including secretariat preparatory work, should be covered from current budgetary provisions and under existing staffing and financial arrangements. Group B States likewise noted that their approval of the resolution did not constitute an endorsement of the estimates contained in an accompanying statement of financial implications. (For further information, see p. 586.)

By a separate decision of 3 June, the Conference decided to remit for consideration to the permanent machinery of UNCTAD three questions arising under its agenda item on manufactures and semi-manufactures: (1) comprehensive measures required to expand and diversify the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures; (2) review and evaluation of the generalized system of preferences; and (3) review of implementation of two resolutions—96(IV) and 97(IV)⁵—adopted at its fourth session, concerning, respectively, a set of supporting measures for expanding and diversifying manufactured and semi-manufactured exports of developing countries and the role of transnational corporations in the expansion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures. (For follow-up action, see p. 573.)

Monetary and financial issues

On 3 June, the Conference adopted, by 69 votes to 17, with 13 abstentions, resolution 128(V) on international monetary reform, by

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 499, resolution 33/153. 5 See Y.U.N., 1976, p, 395.

which it reaffirmed the need for: a more effective and symmetrical adjustment process, greater exchange-market stability and a higher degree of co-ordination in the international monetary system; improved surveillance of global liquidity, employing the special drawing right (SDR) as the principal reserve asset; and promotion of net flow of real resources to developing countries and of means of preventing the erosion of the real value of those countries' financial assets through inflation and exchange-rate depreciation.

The Conference called on the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund on the International Monetary System to consider the establishment of a development link in the context of allocating SDRs based on long-term global liquidity needs, and invited IMF to examine the over-all size of its quotas in relation to levels of international trade and balance-of-payments deficits and the need to finance them in the context of the adjustment process, with due regard to increasing developing countries' quota share. Also stressed was the need to apply conditionality in IMF loans flexibly, taking into account domestic, social and political objectives and priorities as well as priorities and circumstances of IMF members, so as to encourage developing countries to make fuller use of its facilities. The Conference emphasized that IMF adjustment programmes should seek to reconcile countries' short- and long-term objectives, taking account of external factors beyond their control. It invited IMF to study ways to improve the terms and use of the Extended Fund Facilityintended to support members with structural balance-of-payments deficits—and the need for establishing a substantially funded additional facility, designed to provide balance-of-payments support for programming adjustments over longer periods. It agreed that the existing Compensatory Financing Facility should be improved and liberalized to compensate more fully for shortfalls in the export earnings of developing countries. It invited IMF to consider an interest subsidy account to alleviate charges on developing countries making use of the Supplementary Financing Facility.

The Conference decided to establish within UNCTAD an ad hoc intergovernmental high-level expert group to examine fundamental monetary policy issues.

Group B members, most of which had either abstained or voted against the resolution, dissociated themselves from various proposals and principles included in it. The Group felt generally that a study of medium-term financing should not prejudge the solutions to be chosen, and a majority doubted the usefulness of establishing a group of experts. Many doubted that the inter-

national monetary system could by itself serve to promote the flow of real resources to developing countries, and none felt that UNCTAD should interfere with the review of quotas of IMF, whose autonomy they felt the resolution called into question.

The United States could not accept the text; in view of wide divergences of position, it would have preferred to remit the item to the Trade and Development Board for consideration. Italy, which abstained, objected to a call for maintenance of the real value of developing countries' assets, considering this as a potentially dangerous form of indexation. The Netherlands and Norway also abstained, but accepted the establishment of the ad hoc expert group. Norway felt that the concept of a development link should be kept alive, but thought certain proposals would interfere with the work of other organizations and had been drafted in too categorical a tone. (See also p. 581.)

On 3 June, the Conference adopted without dissent resolution 129(V), on the transfer of real resources to developing countries. The text had been submitted to a contact group by Negotiating Group IV, and subsequently amended. The Conference urged donor countries to meet the internationally agreed, official development assistance (ODA) annual target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product and to announce their assistance plans as far in advance as possible and on a multiyear basis. It reaffirmed that ODA to the least developed countries should generally be in the form of grants and the rate of concessionality increased for other developing countries, and grants and loans should be untied as far as possible. The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade was instructed to monitor these measures.

The Conference agreed on the urgent need for a substantial general increase in the capital base of the World Bank and in the resources of the regional development finance institutions, urged that the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association be effected without delay, and invited the World Bank and regional development banks to expedite disbursements, provide adequate technical assistance, including programme assistance, increase co-financing and examine international bidding arrangements, so as to make the greatest possible use of the capabilities of recipient countries. It agreed on the importance of reviving the Bank's "third window" financing facility.

The Conference acknowledged the importance of private and other non-official assistance and of facilitating developing countries' access to

private capital markets. The Conference also called for accelerated work on a code of conduct for transnational corporations with a view to presenting a comprehensive draft code to the Commission on Transnational Corporations by mid-1980.

Substantially increased transfers of resources to developing countries were indispensable for accelerating their development, and the Conference indicated that attention should be given to multilateral guarantees for borrowing on international financial markets and borrowing in significant measures under the guarantee of members of the international community, with possible use of interest-subsidy mechanisms. The World Bank's proposal for a long-term facility to finance capital goods purchases should be decided on quickly.

Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and the United States expressed regret that direct private investment was not, in their view, adequately treated in the resolution. Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States indicated that they could not enter into firm commitments regarding the ODA target. Australia, Austria, Finland and New Zealand, which accepted the target in principle, could not commit themselves to a particular time table.

Group D members stated they considered that the recommendations regarding the flow of resources from the developed capitalist countries to the developing countries did not apply to them. They requested that a draft resolution on the outflow of financial resources from developing countries as the result of the activities of foreign private capital, submitted to Negotiating Group IV by Eastern European countries and Mongolia, be included in the Conference's report. (See also p. 582.)

By decision 130(V), approved without dissent on 3 June, the Conference decided, on the basis of a text submitted to the contact group by Negotiating Group IV, that the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade should establish at its 1980 session a sessional committee to consider the technical aspects of a proposed export credit guarantee facility (see also p. 582).

The Conference also decided to remit to its permanent machinery three draft resolutions submitted by the Group of 77, dealing with the establishment of a multilateral guarantee facility, debt problems of developing countries, and an effective system of international financial cooperation. (For follow-up action, see p. 573.)

Technology

The Conference adopted without dissent on 30 May resolution 101(V), on the contribution

of UNCTAD to economic, commercial and development aspects of the industrial property system, by which it welcomed a decision of the World Intellectual Property Organization to convene in 1980 a Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, stressed that promotion of indigenous inventive and innovative capacity, particularly in developing countries, should be one of the Diplomatic Conference's main objectives, and reaffirmed agreed conclusions and recommendations regarding the revision made in 1977 by its Group of Governmental Experts on the Role of the Industrial Property System in the Transfer of Technology.⁷

The Conference urged its member States to attend the Diplomatic Conference, taking into account the concerns of the developing countries, and invited its Secretary-General to continue studies of the economic, commercial and developmental aspects of industrial property and to undertake new studies on the impact of new industrial property policies and legislation on the developmental process and on the role of trade-mark protection in vital sectors of their economy, in consumer protection and in export promotion.

By resolution 102(V), on the reverse transfer of technology, adopted without dissent on the same date, the Conference endorsed 1978 conclusions and recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology.8 It invited the United Nations Secretary-General to make available to the Committee on Transfer of Technology his 1978 study on the "brain drain" and to decide on appropriate areas of competence for a co-ordinated treatment of this issue by the United Nations system. The Trade and Development Board was then to consider arrangements, including convening an expert group if needed, for examining the feasibility of measuring human resource flows. The UNCTAD Secretary-General was asked to continue studies on: country experiences and policies on skill flow, for assessing the magnitude, composition, causes and effects of, and response measures to, outflow of trained personnel from developing countries; modalities for bilateral, regional and international co-operation; and the feasibility of co-operative skill-exchange among developing countries.

Developed countries should encourage absorption of trained personnel within developing countries and international efforts to find solutions, research and training activities in developing countries, and greater use of their skilled

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 483.

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 502.

personnel in projects. Those which admitted skilled migrants should consider helping to build up better data on skilled migrations and consider measures related to social security, pension rights, currency control, tax policies and remittances for encouraging contributions to the economic development of developing countries. Developing countries should monitor skill outflows and take remedial measures, indigenize their education and training systems, promote collective self-reliance and try to create conditions to satisfy employment for their skilled personnel. The international community should examine possible arrangements to assist developing countries in dealing with adjustment problems of large outflows of skilled professionals, support co-ordinated resource-flow accounting, and give special consideration to the outflow problems of the least developed countries. The Conference asked the Board to consider providing facilities for a multilateral exchange of views on the development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology.

The States members of Group D and Mongolia expressed a preference for stronger and more specific wording, reflecting a goal of compensation for developing countries by the developed countries which admitted their skilled migrants.

Group B members other than Turkey expressed doubt as to whether UNCTAD should take a leading role in further consideration of the matter. They noted that certain specific recommendations properly lay within national competence, reaffirmed their position that this highly complex problem could not be remedied through compensatory measures and reiterated reservations regarding the financial implications of the resolution.

(For other actions relating to the reverse transfer of technology, see pp. 574, 596 and 652.)

Also on 3 June, the Conference adopted without dissent resolution 112(V), recommending lines of action to be adopted to strengthen the technological capacity of developing countries, including accelerating their technological transformation. At the national level, developing countries, where appropriate, should: formulate technological development plans as an integral part of their national development strategies; formulate and implement policies, laws and regulations governing the transfer and development of technology; monitor, screen and evaluate imported technology to maximize domestic technological inputs; and establish or strengthen their technological infrastructure, including technology centres to serve as focal points between national users of technology and national and international suppliers, to ensure efficient acquisition and use of technology and manpower, to utilize the public sector's technological activities, to increase training and research, and to create over-all conditions conducive to the development and transfer of technology.

The Conference recommended strengthening or initiating subregional, regional and interregional co-operative measures among developing countries, including joint technological research, harmonization of policies, laws and practices, establishing institutional mechanisms, skill and information exchanges and preferential arrangements for the transfer and development of technology. It also recommended establishment or strengthening of regional and subregional centres for transfer and development of technology and establishment of interregional linkages between them.

The Conference also recommended cooperative action by developed countries, including access to technologies and technological information, facilitation of the transfer of such technologies from both private and public sector enterprises, provision of resources to their regional and subregional centres, and other actions aimed at helping developing countries realize their development plans and increase their technological self-reliance.

The Conference further recommended that all countries, directly or through international organizations, increase co-ordinated assistance to developing countries for the development of their technological capacities and the selection and adaptation of suitable technologies, and for research and development relevant to their requirements.

Contributions by UNCTAD related to: (a) the preparation of studies, in collaboration with other United Nations organizations, in particular the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), on technological problems in the areas of agro-industries, including food-processing, pharmaceuticals, energy, design and engineering consultancy, capital goods, and industrial machinery and electronics, for submission to the Committee on Transfer of Technology and other organs for examination, on the basis of which groups of experts might be convened; (b) undertaking in-depth studies on areas not yet examined, as agreed by the Committee on Transfer of Technology and in cooperation with other United Nations organizations, focusing on development-related aspects in the transfer, development and utilization of technology and on methods to strengthen technological capacities, and studies of the effects of regulations on technology transfer, the experiences and prospects of technology extension services, the role of small and medium-sized enterprises, an inventory of institutions concerned

with technology, possible arrangements for promoting research, design and technological activities, and a comprehensive report for the Committee on Transfer of Technology on all measures in the UNCTAD work programme concerning the development and transfer of technology: (c) technical and operational assistance by the Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology (also referred to as the Advisory Service on Technology), for which States, international organizations and their financing and technical assistance programmes were urged to provide resources for developing countries' priority projects and for which the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was urged to provide advisers to ensure co-operation with the. various centres being established for the transfer and development of technology; and (d) proposals for an outline, to be submitted to the Trade and Development Board in 1980, of a strategy for the technological transformation of developing countries.

The Conference recommended that UNCTAD participate, where appropriate, in the implementation of the recommendations of the August 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (see p. 635) and invited its Secretary-General to continue to cooperate with the United Nations Environment Programme, with emphasis on work on technological alternatives and their effects on the environment.

Group B members other than Turkey reserved their position regarding proposals for the convening of expert groups to study various technological problems. The Group doubted the feasibility of elaborating a comprehensive global strategy for the technological transformation of developing countries. It noted that its acceptance of the consensus on the resolution did not imply a commitment regarding voluntary contributions to the Advisory Service on Technology, nor did it constitute an endorsement of the accompanying estimates of financial implications.

The States members of Group D and Mongolia also expressed concern at the resolution's financial implications and felt the work called for could largely be performed within existing staffing and budgetary resources. They urged that revised estimates be submitted to the Trade and Development Board in October and further urged closer co-ordination of UNCTAD's work with that of other bodies.

(For further information on resolution 112(V) and on follow-up actions, see pp. 574, 595 and 654.)

Shipping

On 1 June, the Conference adopted without dissent resolution 106(V), on developments

pertaining to the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, concluded in 1974 but not yet in force.⁹

The Conference called upon UNCTAD members which were States parties to the Convention to take measures for its early implementation and invited others to consider becoming parties. It urged developing countries to pool cargomovement and service-requirement information, to form joint sailing arrangements to increase competitiveness and to establish or strengthen national and regional shippers' organizations to balance interests between suppliers and users of liner conference services. It urged contracting Governments to facilitate application of the Convention's consultation machinery. The UNCTAD Secretary-General was asked to give guidance, on request, in putting the Code into effect and to analyse and report to the Committee on Shipping on experiences in implementing the Convention. Its secretariat was asked to review and update conference tariff studies, in co-operation with the United Nations regional commissions. (See also p. 594.)

On 3 June, the Conference adopted, by a rollcall vote of 81 to 23, with 9 abstentions, resolution 120(V), introduced by Cuba, on developing countries' participation in world shipping and the development of their merchant marines. The Conference called on Governments to ensure for developing countries equitable participation in the transport of all cargoes, particularly bulk cargoes, generated by their own foreign trade, and recommended principles to be applied to this end, including equitable participation by the national lines of each pair of trading countries in the transport of cargoes between them and stipulations in shipping contracts that, until the developing countries achieved an equitable share of world tonnage, vessels of, or operated by, developing countries should carry a substantial and increasing portion of bulk cargoes, including those arising from the exploitation of their natural resources. The Conference urged importing developing countries to take measures among themselves for joint bulk-shipping operations in co-operation with exporting developing countries and requested the UNCTAD secretariat to identify cargo movements that might form the bases of joint fleet development and joint bulkshipping operations. The UNCTAD Secretary-General was asked to arrange a meeting of interested Governments towards ensuring that all bulk cargoes between developing countries should be carried on national lines of, or operated by, the respective trading countries. Studies were requested on the possibility of expanding

9 See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 459.

developing-country bulk fleets on specific trade routes, on examining how cargo was tied to trading-partner countries or transnational corporations, on controls exercised by transnational corporations over bulk movements of commodities, on ways of increasing the participation of developing countries in the refrigerated cargo trade, on guidelines for containerization and other shipping and port improvements and, in co-operation with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), on ways of increasing their air transport fleets, on the repercussions of phasing out open-registry shipping, and on the feasibility of establishing legal machinery to regulate open-registry fleets. The phasing-out studies were to be considered by an intergovernmental working group.

Liberia stated that it supported the resolution on the understanding that the phasing-out studies and those on legal machinery for regulating open-registry fleets did not prejudge a decision on the subject or mandate establishment of such machinery.

The Group D spokesman stated that its members had abstained, together with Mongolia, on the grounds that measures to increase developing countries' participation in international shipping must be based on mutually agreed decisions guaranteeing universal application. Unilateral actions by separate States or groups of States could only lead to the development of protectionism and restrictive business practices.

Group B States stated that they opposed the resolution as being directly opposed to the freely competitive environment which was an essential feature of the bulk market. Cargo sharing would increase transportation costs, seriously affecting the trading interests of all countries. Group B also felt that proposals on air transport were inappropriate to the item under discussion. Despite its negative vote, however, Group B supported the studies of the problem of openregistry shipping as well as the reconvening of an intergovernmental working group to consider and report on these studies.

Also on 3 June, the Conference adopted, by a roll-call vote of 91 to 0, with 23 abstentions, resolution 121(V), on ship financing and technical assistance. By this text, it urged States members of UNCTAD to consider developing. countries' proposals that credit for the acquisition of ships be extended to them on specified favourable terms, requested member States and international financial institutions to help developing countries obtain development aid to purchase ships and improve port facilities and infrastructures, requested those institutions to provide financing and refinancing facilities for ship acquisition, called on countries to encourage companies with

managerial and operational expertise to participate in joint shipping ventures with companies in developing countries, and called on developed countries to provide technical assistance in various maritime sectors.

The Conference asked its Secretary-General to establish an ad hoc unit to assist developing countries with feasibility studies for ship acquisition, invited UNDP to consider providing technical assistance resources, including training, and instructed the Committee on Shipping to keep shipping finance under review, in particular the financing of port improvements and infrastructures.

Group B members, which abstained, stated that they strongly supported, in principle, aid to help developing countries compete effectively in international shipping, but had withheld their support for the resolution because of its close links with the bulk-cargo sharing proposals advanced in resolution 120(V), on which the regional groups had been unable to agree. (See also p. 594.)

Least developed among developing countries

On 3 June, the Conference approved—by 85 votes to 0, with 20 abstentions, and by 88 votes to 0, with 20 abstentions, respectively—recommendations 117(V) and 118(V), whereby it recommended that Tonga and Djibouti be included in the United Nations category of least developed countries and appealed for international financial, technical and economic assistance to those countries.

Australia and New Zealand were of the view that UNCTAD was not the appropriate body to take such action. Group D considered the texts as recommendations to the appropriate body. Group B indicated that the majority of its members had abstained from voting on the same procedural grounds as Australia and New Zealand. (See also p. 248.)

Also on 3 June, the Conference adopted without dissent resolution 122(V), by which it decided to launch, as one of its major priorities, a substantially expanded programme of assistance to be known as the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries.

Phase one of the Programme—an Immediate Action Programme for 1979-1981 to meet the critical situation of the least developed countries—aimed at immediately boosting the economies of these countries, supporting projects for their most pressing social needs, and paving the way for larger, long-term development efforts. Phase two was to consist of a Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s, to transform their economies aiming at self-sustained development and enabling them to provide internationally

accepted minimum standards of nutrition, health, transport and communications, housing, education and job opportunities.

Phase one called for greatly expanded resources to expedite already planned assistance projects and to implement projects and programmes that could be quickly executed. It called too for the fullest use of existing emergency-assistance arrangements to mitigate the effects of natural disasters, for immediate funding of phase-two preparations and mobilizing skilled personnel to support the planning effort, and for international assurances of adequate resources to complement the activities of the least developed countries.

Under phase two, donor support for a much wider range of activities would be needed than had been available in the past and on more flexible terms and conditions, to address problems of structural change, social needs, transformational investments and emergency support.

Detailed steps for planning and approval of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s to benefit each least developed country, entailed both global and national efforts, supported by bilateral and multilateral assistance, and studies on an improved strategy to assist the least developed countries. The results of these studies should be considered by a highlevel expert group, to be convened in late 1979, and reviewed by UNCTAD's Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, at a session to be called for this purpose early in 1980, and by the Trade and Development Board. The General Assembly was invited to convene a United Nations conference on the least developed countries to finalize and adopt the Substantial New Programme of Action.

The Conference urged countries which had not reached the ODA target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product to increase their contributions. Efforts should soon be made to double assistance to the least developed countries on a continuous, predictable and assured basis, in the form of grants or on highly concessional, untied and flexible terms, and UNDP was invited to consider increasing resources allocated to those countries.

The Conference recommended special commercial policy measures to benefit the least developed countries, including trade preferences, aid for export expansion, long-term purchase arrangements, steps to foster on-the-spot processing of raw materials and food products, and the possible temporary suspension of tariff and non-tariff barriers, exemptions from financial contributions in commodity agreements, and special arrangements to assist in the sale of exports of the least developed countries.

The Conference also recommended actions to assist the transfer of technology, to alleviate problems of the reverse transfer of technology, to increase training assistance, to expand shipping and to strengthen insurance aid. The UNCTAD and United Nations Secretaries-General were called upon to prepare and arrange for full United Nations participation in the Comprehensive New Programme of Action. International development institutions, specialized agencies, bilateral donor institutions, regional commissions and governmental and non-governmental organizations were urged to give priority to the measures and to support the Programme. Additional efforts, in the form of in-depth studies and technical assistance activities, in collaboration with other United Nations bodies and individual developing countries, were also recommended for which the secretariat unit concerned with these problems should be strengthened and consideration given to transforming it into a separate division.

Group D, while supporting the resolution, reserved its position on several provisions. It did not, on principle, assume any general financial obligations towards granting assistance to developing countries, over and above their direct bilateral agreements with them. It noted that proposals to strengthen UNCTAD's secretariat or create a separate division could be examined only after study by an ad hoc group on rationalization of UNCTAD machinery set up under UNCTAD resolution 114(V) (see below under INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES). Finally, it felt that social needs were too narrowly interpreted in the resolution and should properly include progressive social and economic reforms, creation of an independent economy, raising living standards of the poorest strata, and broad involvement of the citizenry in the solution of development problems.

The United States reiterated its reservations on ODA targets, on which it remained unable to commit itself, as did Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

(For further information on action for the least developed countries, see p. 598.)

Land-locked and island developing countries

The Conference on 3 June adopted without dissent resolutions 111(V) and 123(V) on the particular needs and problems of island developing countries and of land-locked developing countries, respectively. By the first of these, it urged action to: diversify island economies by development of infrastructure and of over-all national development programmes; facilitate their access to foreign markets by assisting in trade promotion efforts and by simplifying preference procedures; support investment in infrastructure,

and establish technical training programmes and joint ventures; subsidize inter-island transport services; assist in mitigating natural and other disasters; simplify aid procedures and supply specialist aid; encourage inter-country cooperation, skill-sharing schemes and participation in international conferences; and increase use of their harbours and airports by international shipping and aviation.

The Conference requested its Secretary-General to continue the UNCTAD work programme on behalf of these countries, decided that in-depth analyses should be carried out on the common problems and constraints of island economies for follow-up action by their Governments, asked UNDP and international development and bilateral assistance institutions to consider increasing their assistance to such countries and their support to UNCTAD, requested the Trade and Development Board to consider the needs and act in favour of the island developing countries, invited ICAO to study policy issues of, and support, air transport-service development, and invited the UNCTAD Secretary-General to consult member States and development institutions on recommendations considered most useful of the Group of Experts on Feeder and Inter-Island Services by Air or Sea for Island Developing Countries.

Group D, speaking also on behalf of Mongolia, noted that its members' position on foreign private investments was reflected in the document they had submitted in Negotiating Group IV on the negative consequences of the activities of foreign private capital.

By resolution 123(V), UNCTAD agreed on specific action aimed at reducing the cost of access to and from the sea and to world markets for land-locked developing countries, at improving their transit-transport services and at restructuring their economies to overcome their geographical situation.

The Conference reaffirmed the need for increasing external financial resources to land-locked countries on favourable terms, and the need for close and effective collaboration between those countries and their transit neighbours both in studying and implementing transport proposals, including proposals for special measures to reduce transit costs.

The Conference recommended as key elements for such co-operation improved procedures and new investments to reduce the costs of access to the sea and to world markets, financial assistance from the international community to improve transit-transport infrastructures, consideration of all aspects of the transit-transport problem, including procedures, regulations, documentation, management, training, organiza-

tional and institutional arrangements, maintenance, facilities and infrastructure, and joint ventures, study of alternative routes, and detailed planning and economic studies of improvement options.

The Conference also noted key elements of integrated transport planning: high priority by international assistance organizations to improvements in integrated transport infrastructures: harmonization of transport planning and promotion of joint transport ventures, consideration of the creation of co-operative air-transport development projects: and efforts to apply and possibly revise international conventions to facilitate transit traffic.

The Conference urged the international community to provide financial and technical support to land-locked countries in the development and maintenance of road, rail, waterway, air transport, containerization, warehousing, transit, port, dry port, communications and shipping facilities. It called for international assistance to help diversify the economies of these countries and urged that the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries be augmented by contributions and equitably distributed.

The UNCTAD Secretary-General was asked to continue the work programme on land-locked developing countries, including a review of their special economic problems and recommendations to reduce their access costs, monographic studies and studies on transit and transport questions, and the collection and dissemination of information on experiences in overcoming their difficulties. The Conference invited UNDP and international financial institutions to consider increasing their assistance, and recommended studies, specific action and financial and technical assistance to implement these activities.

The Group B countries indicated their intention to channel assistance not through the Special Fund, whose establishment they had not supported, but through other existing institutions.

Trade relations among countries with different economic and social systems

On 3 June, the Conference, in approving decision 116(V) without dissent, requested further implementation of a 1976 resolution on trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and the resulting trade flows, ¹⁰ and referred two draft resolutions on this question to its Trade and Development Board for consideration. One of these had been submitted by the USSR on behalf of Group D members, and the other by Cuba on behalf of

the Group of 77. (For follow-up action, see pp. 573 and 597.)

Economic co-operation among developing countries

On 3 June, the Conference adopted without dissent resolution 127(V), by which it welcomed the initiative of the developing countries in adopting, at the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 at Arusha in February 1979, the First Short/Medium-Term Action Plan for Global Priorities on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, and urged developed countries and international organizations to support such co-operation.

The Conference invited the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue measures of assistance, including secretariat support services for meetings on economic co-operation among developing countries, and it agreed that UNCTAD's activities in support of this sector should be improved and intensified, in closer co-operation and co-ordination with other bodies, in particular UNDP.

The Conference decided to convene a special session of its Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries in 1980 to examine UNCTAD studies and assess work and proposals in the priority areas of establishment of a global system of trade preferences among developing countries, co-operation among State trading organizations and establishment of multinational marketing enterprises. Preparations for the session, including governmental expert meetings, were to be supplied by UNCTAD. It requested the Committee to facilitate implementation of recommendations contained in the Arusha Action Plan and requested the Trade and Development Board to provide for the necessary Committee meetings.

The UNCTAD secretariat was also asked to intensify its activities in, and submit actionoriented proposals to the Committee on, priority areas such as: elaboration and maintenance of an information system on the foreign trade of developing countries; preparation and updating of a handbook of developing-country State trading organizations; continuation of technical seminar and consultancy services to such organizations; technical assistance to projects for multinational marketing arrangements; monetary and financial co-operation; analysis and identification of opportunities for joint marketing ventures; and, in collaboration with UNIDO, intensification of activities concerning multinational production enterprises among developing countries.

The Conference also requested its secretariat to maintain close co-operation with United Nations bodies and organizations of developing countries, and its Secretary-General to report regularly to the Trade and Development Board on consultations to secure contributions for prodects. Finally, it urged implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries in 1978, 11 and invited UNDP to devote increased resources to projects for economic co-operation among developing countries.

The Group D spokesman stated that its members had reservations regarding UNCTAD's work programme and its role in organizing an undefined number of meetings, which might lead to an unjustified proliferation of secretariat activities and place additional strain on UNCTAD's budget.

(See also pp. 573 and 579.)

Institutional issues

The Conference, on 3 June, adopted without dissent resolution 114(V), aimed at improving UNCTAD's effectiveness and responsiveness.

By part I of this resolution, the Conference invited the General Assembly to strengthen UNCTAD, based on recognition of its role as a principle instrument of the Assembly for negotiations on and review of problems of international trade and related issues of international economic co-operation. By part II, the Conference requested its Secretary-General to consult with the United Nations Secretary-General towards achieving greater flexibility for UNCTAD in budgetary, conference servicing, programming, evaluation, personnel and administrative matters, and to report the results to the Trade and Development Board at its October session.

The Conference, by part III, recommended that the Assembly allow the Board to meet twice yearly. It requested the Board to undertake at its October session to further harmonize and rationalize its work. The Conference requested its Secretary-General to consult with regional groups on nominations of governmental experts, to shorten meetings, limit documentation, prepare an annual report summarizing UNCTAD's technical assistance activities and their funding, and regularly to convene consultations between the UNCTAD secretariat and the regional groups on a calendar of meetings. The Conference also decided to establish an ad hoc intergovernmental committee, of limited duration, on the rationalization of the machinery of UNCTAD, to report to the Board with recommendations for further action. (For follow-up action, see p. 600.)

By resolution 115(V), also adopted without dissent on 3 June, the Conference recommended

that the General Assembly take steps in 1979 to give Arabic full capacity as an official and working language of UNCTAD, effective 1 January 1980, and requested its Secretary-General to submit proposals to the Assembly aimed at implementing its recommendation.

The United States reiterated its reservations regarding the financial implications of adding official languages in the United Nations system. (For subsequent action, see p. 600.)

The Conference remitted to the Trade and Development Board a draft proposal submitted by the Philippines on behalf of the Group of 77 to limit meetings at Geneva of bodies not headquartered there (see p. 574).

Other business

On 1 June, the Conference adopted several resolutions introduced by Cuba on behalf of the Group of 77. By resolution 107(V), adopted without dissent, it requested the Trade and Development Board to recommend that the General Assembly decide on the location of the sixth session of UNCTAD, bearing in mind Cuba's offer to act as host.

By resolution 108(V), adopted by a roll-call vote of 107 to 9, with 13 abstentions, the Conference reiterated that unilateral actions to exploit the resources of the sea-bed prior to the adoption of a Convention on the Law of the Sea, in contravention of pertinent United Nations resolutions, would not be recognized by the international community and would be invalid under international law; it warned that States taking such unilateral actions would have to assume responsibility for the consequences.

Switzerland, despite its vote in favour, declined to be bound by an interpretation which would make non-observance of the resolution tantamount to a violation of international law. The United Kingdom, speaking also on behalf of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United States, opposed the solution both because of substantive disagreements and because, like Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden which had abstained in the voting, they felt the subject had been broached inappropriately by UNCTAD.

By resolution 109(V), adopted by a roll-call vote of 91 to 16, with 14 abstentions, the Conference, considering that peoples of Namibia, Palestine, South Africa and Zimbabwe were still living under colonial domination or foreign occupation, requested its Secretary-General to initiate studies on those peoples and countries, in collaboration with their respective national liberation move-

ments recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations, and to report periodically to the Trade and Development Board.

The spokesman for States members of the European Economic Community (EEC) stated that they opposed the resolution both because it introduced questions alien to the purposes of UNCTAD and because it confused situations of colonial domination and foreign occupation, which were legally and politically distinct. Brazil, Jamaica and Mexico, which supported the resolution, none the less expressed reservations regarding excessively broad wording in the preamble, merging the separate phenomena. Israel rejected the resolution as politically motivated and said it would not co-operate in any action emanating therefrom. Chile, Costa Rica and El Salvador stated that they had abstained, and Canada that it had voted against the resolution, on the ground that UNCTAD was not the appropriate forum for questions of a political nature. The United States expressed its strong opposition to the resolution on the grounds that it threatened to divert the Conference and the Board from their proper tasks and because it called the legitimacy and sovereignty of Israel and South Africa into question.

On 3 June, the Conference adopted without dissent resolution 110(V), by which it lent its support to the Economic Commission for Africa in studying Zaire's problems of transport, transit and access to foreign markets. (For further details, see p. 580.)

Also on 3 June, the Conference adopted resolution 119(V), by a roll-call vote of 91 to 23, with 1 abstention. It thereby called on the developed countries to eliminate discriminatory and unfair practices in the services sector, in particular in banking and insurance, and in transport where special air fares were arranged exclusively between two developed countries. It requested an urgent examination of the effects of discriminatory civil aviation practices on air cargo and tourism growth in developing countries.

Group B members indicated that they had abstained or voted against the resolution on procedural grounds because, in their view, ICAO was the appropriate forum for civil aviation matters. Group D countries and Mongolia, which supported the resolution, noted that its provisions could not be applied to their organizations operating in the service sector, e.g. airlines.

By resolution 135(V), adopted by acclamation on 3 June, the Conference formally expressed its gratitude to the Government and people of the Philippines for their hospitality.

By a series of other decisions, the Conference: approved a revised calendar of meetings for 1979 (decision 134(V)); approved the inclusion of

Djibouti, Dominica, Seychelles, Solomon Islands and Tonga in the lists by which members of UNCTAD were assigned to various groups of States; designated the Andean Reserve Fund and the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries as participating intergovernmental bodies; decided to remit to its Trade and Development Board for further consideration its agenda item on evaluation of the world trade and economic situation, on which no resolution had been agreed; and decided to remit to the permanent machinery of UNCTAD (a) a draft proposal by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR on transnational and international commodity trade, (b) draft resolutions submitted by Cuba on behalf of the Group of 77 on debt problems of developing countries and on an effective system of international financial co-operation, and (c) agenda items on review of the implementation of previous Trade and Development Board resolutions relating to debt and development problems and on review of the existing system of international financial co-operation in the context of world trade and development and measures to make it contribute more effectively to the development of developing countries.

Follow-up decisions of the Trade and Development Board

The Trade and Development Board, at the first part of its nineteenth session, held at Geneva from 8 to 20 October 1979, took up a number of matters remitted to it by, or arising out of, UNCTAD V.

After lengthy consideration, the Board decided to transmit to its twentieth session in 1980 the item on evaluation of the world trade and economic situation and measures to facilitate structural changes in this area with a view to establishing a new international economic order, remitted to it by the Conference. The Board also decided to refer to that session the draft resolution on transnational corporations and international commodity trade that had been remitted from the Conference by Group D members and Mongolia.

In the area of international trade, the Board, pursuant to Conference decision 132(V), decided to conduct a global evaluation of the results of the multilateral trade negotiations at its 1980 session.

In the same area the Board, in accordance with a provision of Conference resolution 131(V), requested, the UNCTAD Secretary-General to report to it, for a final decision in 1980, with

specific suggestions on the organization of an annual review of patterns of production and trade in the world economy. It further decided that it and its concerned subsidiary bodies would continue to review developments involving trade restrictions with a view to formulating recommendations on the general problem of protectionism.

The Board remitted to its Committee on Manufactures for consideration items on measures to expand and diversify the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semimanufactures and on reviewing the implementation of previous UNCTAD resolutions on the same subject, which had been referred by the Conference to its permanent machinery. An item on review and evaluation of the generalized system of preferences was remitted to the Special Committee on Preferences.

Pursuant to provisions of Conference resolution 127(V) on economic co-operation among developing countries, the Board, by two decisions of 20 October, approved the inclusion in the UNCTAD calendar of a series of regional meetings of governmental experts preparatory to the convening of the first special session of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries in 1980 and decided to remit to its twentieth session the question of convening future meetings.

The Board had before it three items relating to monetary and financial issues. A Group of 77 draft resolution on debt and development problems of developing countries remanded to the Board from UNCTAD V along with related agenda items were remitted, on 20 October, to the twentieth session for further consideration. The Board on the same date remitted to the 1980 session of its Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade an item on international financial co-operation in the context of world trade and development, along with draft resolutions on the transfer of real resources to developing countries and on an effective system of international financial co-operation and a draft proposal on the establishment of a multilateral guarantee facility which had been submitted to the Conference by Cuba on behalf of the Group of 77.

By a decision of 17 October, the Board decided to defer to its twenty-first session in 1980 discussion of two draft resolutions on trade relations and trade flows among countries having different economic and social systems submitted to the Conference by the States members of Group D and of the Group of 77, respectively, and remitted to the Board by decision 116(V). It decided to convene a sessional committee annually to consider problems pertaining to this subject.

Pursuant to a request advanced by the Conference in resolution 102(V), the Board on 20 October authorized the UNCTAD Secretary-General to provide facilities, on request and within available resources, for an exchange of views among countries on development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology.

On the same date, the Board requested its Committee on Transfer of Technology to recommend dates for and convene expert meetings on transfer and development of technology in the food-processing, energy, capital goods and industrial machinery sectors, in accordance with Conference resolution 112(V), and requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to submit to the Committee studies on other sectors called for in the Conference's resolution, if possible by November 1980.

In its consideration of institutional issues, the Board adopted on 20 October the Philippines-introduced proposal remitted by UNCTAD V appealing to the General Assembly to endeavour to avoid scheduling meetings of bodies not head-quartered at Geneva whose work might affect that of bodies located there, in view of problems created by overburdening Geneva's conference facilities. On 23 November, at the second part of its nineteenth session, it recommended that the Assembly strengthen facilities at the United Nations Office at Geneva and the UNCTAD secrerariat to enable UNCTAD to fulfil its obligations regarding translation, interpretation and document distribution. (See also p. 600.)

Other Board decisions concerned UNCTAD's contribution to the preparation of the new international development strategy (see p. 471), tungsten (see p. 584), marine insurance (see p. 593), IPC (see p. 582) and the Special Programme on Trade Facilitation (see p. 579).

Follow-up decisions of the General Assembly

In discussing in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee the report of the Conference, which was placed before the General Assembly at its 1979 regular session, the majority of States, especially those belonging to the Group of 77 developing countries and the countries of Group D, expressed disappointment at the limited progress made by the Conference in achieving structural changes in the world economy and world trade. A number of States, however, notably those of Group B, including Austria, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the Nordic countries, preferred to highlight the positive results of the Conference in the area of commodities, including progress towards establishment of the Common Fund, and in the areas of protectionism, the plight of the least developed,

island and land-locked developing countries, economic co-operation among developing countries and internal institutional reforms. Others, such as Australia, Israel and Spain, attributed the Conference's limited results to the impractically broad and often political nature of its agenda.

On 19 December 1979, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/196, on the report of UNCTAD V. Noting with concern that the results reached by the Conference were limited, especially in the areas of major concern to developing countries, the Assembly called for urgent national and international action to implement the resolutions and decisions adopted by UNCTAD V and by the Trade and Development Board in October. It specifically endorsed resolutions: 131(V), on protectionism and structural adjustment, and the Board's decision on that subject; 124(V), on finalizing articles of agreement of the Common Fund under IPC and concluding negotiations on individual commodities; 129(V), on measures to increase official and private development assistance; 101(V), on revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property; 102(V), and the Board's related decision, on the reverse transfer of technology; 106(V), relating to the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences; 111(V) and 123(V), on actions to meet the needs of island and land-locked developing countries; 114(V), on institutional issues; 115(V), on including Arabic as an official and working language of UNCTAD; 127(V), on economic co-operation among developing countries, with emphasis on the 1980 special session of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries; and 107(V), requesting the Board to recommend the place, date and duration of the Conference's sixth session.

The Assembly also endorsed recommendations contained in Conference resolution 103(V), on restrictive business practices, including those relating to the collection and dissemination of information and preparation of studies on practices having adverse effects on international trade, in resolution 105(V) on international food trade, and in resolution 112(V), on the importance of continuing action to strengthen developing countries' technological capacity and thereby accelerate their technological transformation.

The Assembly also endorsed the decision in Conference resolution 122(V) to launch a Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, underlining the importance to them of the proposed United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

It took note of: resolution 121(V), on shipping, by which the Conference had invited assistance to developing countries for ship acquisition, building up their merchant fleets, and port facilities and infrastructure; resolution 119(V), with its invitation to the UNCTAD Secretary-General to examine, analyse and report. on protectionism in the services sector and its effects on the growth of air transport in developing countries; resolution 125(V), concerning a study of a complementary facility for commodity-related shortfalls in export earnings; resolution 128(V), on international monetary reform, and in particular the decision to establish an ad hoc intergovernmental high-level group of experts to examine the future evolution of the international monetary system; and the requests in resolution 120(V) for studies by UNCTAD on developing-country participation in world shipping and the development of their merchant marines.

The Assembly welcomed the Board's decision to convene a sessional body to consider trade relations and trade flows among countries of different economic and social systems and urged UNCTAD members to participate.

The text of the resolution had been approved without vote in the Second Committee on 8 December, as submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman following informal consultations on a draft, introduced by India on behalf of Member States belonging to the Group of 77, which was subsequently withdrawn.

A separate vote was taken in the Committee at the request of the United States on the paragraph by which the Assembly called for urgent action to implement at the national and international levels the resolutions and decisions adopted by UNCTAD V and by the Trade and Development Board in October. The paragraph was adopted by 114 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions. The United States noted that it had not supported many of the Conference's resolutions and pointed out potential discrepancies between the summaries in the Assembly's resolution and the texts adopted by the Conference. The Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom felt that the paragraph in question failed to reflect the circumstances, including their reservations, in which the various resolutions had been adopted.

India, on behalf of the Group of 77, as well as Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland and Sweden, which none the less maintained their reservations on particular resolutions, expressed regret at the request for a separate vote on the paragraph. Bulgaria (on behalf of eight Eastern European countries and Mongolia), Ireland (on behalf of the States members of EEC), Norway and Spain indicated that, while they joined in

approving the paragraph in question, they had not changed their individual views on resolutions, as expressed at the Conference. France noted that it had voted in favour on the understanding that the paragraph in question called for implementation of the resolutions as adopted at the Conference and reflecting the conditions in which they were adopted, including reservations expressed at the time, which it maintained.

Prior to adoption of the resolution as a whole in the plenary Assembly, the same paragraph was put to a separate recorded vote; it was adopted by 125 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The text adopted differed from the Group's original version in several respects. The Assembly by the final text noted with concern that the Conference's results were limited, especially in the areas of major concern to developing countries, rather than having noted with deep disappointment that the agreements reached were very limited in nature.

The final text contained the addition of "where appropriate" following a call for the conclusion of negotiations on individual commodity agreements or arrangements. By a paragraph on the industrial property system, the Assembly took note of the concern, rather than the demands, of the developing countries that their interests be taken into account when revising the Paris Convention.

The Assembly's endorsement of recommendations in UNCTAD resolution 103(V) on restrictive business practices was expanded to define more precisely the information to be collected and disseminated and the subject-matter of the marketing and distribution arrangement studies. It added a call for full implementation of resolution 102(V) on the reverse transfer of technology, and the Board's related decision.

The Assembly took note of, rather than endorsed, resolutions 121(V) on assistance for shipping and 119(V) on protectionism in the services sector, and a request that the UNCTAD Secretary-General submit a study of the matter to the Trade and Development Board was added to the latter provision.

It noted the requests in resolution 120(V) for studies and work by UNCTAD on participation of developing countries in world shipping and the development of their merchant marines, rather than, as formerly worded, reaffirm the need for implementation of the measures enumerated in that resolution to assist them to achieve an equitable participation in the transport of cargoes, and more especially bulk cargoes generated by their own foreign trade.

In addition, the Assembly, rather than urge that a study on a complementary facility for commodity-related shortfalls in export earnings envisaged by resolution 125(V) be completed as soon as possible, took note of the resolution concerning the study and requested that it be completed as soon as possible after the conclusion of the negotiations on the Common Fund. It took note of rather than welcomed resolution 128(V), on international monetary reform; an invitation to IMF to undertake studies and reviews was not mentioned in the earlier draft. The final text also omitted detailed reference, in its endorsement of resolution 114(V) on institutional reforms, to the content of that resolution.

India, again on behalf of the Group of 77, submitted to the Second Committee a draft resolution by which the Assembly would have emphasized the need to provide adequate resources for UNCTAD to implement the resolutions and decisions of its fifth session and requested the Secretary-General to adjust the programme budget for 1980-1981 accordingly. On 1 December, the Committee decided to refer this draft to the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee for consideration in the context of its consideration of the United Nations programme budget.

At its 1979 regular session, the Assembly adopted a number of resolutions containing follow-up action on the resolutions of UNCTAD V. Among them were: resolution 34/132, on special

assistance and benefits to Tonga; resolution 34/189, endorsing Conference decisions and recommendations on accelerating the transfer of real resources to developing countries; resolution 34/193, endorsing the Conference resolution on particular transport and access problems confronting Zaire; resolution 34/198, on action related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries; resolution 34/199, on the multilateral trade negotiations; resolution 34/200, endorsing the Conference's resolution and the Trade and Development Board's decision on development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology; resolution 34/202, on economic co-operation among developing countries and on preparations for a special session of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries; resolution 34/203, on convening a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981 to adopt UNCTAD's Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s; resolution 34/205, on an action programme in favour of developing island countries; resolution 34/210, on special measures in f&our of the least developed among the developing countries; and resolution 34/216, on international monetary reform. (For page references to texts of the Assembly's resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Documentary references and text of resolution

A/34/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (10th special session, Geneva, 19-27 March 1979), Chapter I and Annexes I (Decisions adopted by Board at its 10th special session) and III (Texts remitted for consideration by Conference at its 5th session).

Decisions of the Conference

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Manila, 7 May-3 June 1979. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (TD/269 (Vol. I)). (Part One A: Resolutions, recommendations and decisions adopted by Conference.) U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.14; Vol. III: Basic Documentation. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.16.

Follow-up decisions of the Trade and Development Board

A/34/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapter III and Annex I (resolutions 188(XIX) and decisions 186(XIX), 187(XIX), 191(XIX)-196(XIX), 199(XIX), 201 (XIX), 202 (XIX) and 204(XIX) and decision (f)).

Decisions of the General Assembly

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 28, 38-44, 46, 50, 56, 58. Plenary meetings 107, 109.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Manila, 7 May-3 June 1979. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (TD/269 (Vol. I)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.14. (Part One A: Resolutions 101(V)-103(V),

105(V)-107(V), 111(V), 112(V), 114(V), 115(V), 119(V)-125(V), 127(V)-129(V) and 131(V); Annex VI: Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations.)

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XI.

A'34/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I and Corr.1 (10th special session, Geneva, 19-27 March 1979); Vol. II (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979). (Vol. II, Part One: Annex I (decisions 186(XIX), 193(XIX) and 199(XIX).)

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/533 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 29 September from Tunisia (transmitting Declaration adopted on same date by Ministers for Foreign Affairs of "Group of 77").

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979), Annex, section IV.

A/C.2/34/13. Letter of 7 November from Yugoslavia (transmitting outline for Programme of Action on International Monetary Reform, approved by Ministerial Meeting of "Group of 77," Belgrade, 29 September 1979).

A/C.2/34/L.75. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.112. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.75),

approved without vote by Second Committee on 8 December 1979, meeting 56.

A/34/538/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 34/196, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/538/Add.1, and as further orally corrected by Committee Rapporteur, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation.

Recalling also its resolution 33/154 of 20 December 1978, Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its fifth session, held at Manila from 7 May to 3 June 1979, and the report of the Trade and Development Board on its tenth special session and its nineteenth session.

Noting the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations, adopted by the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 12 to 16 February 1979, setting forth the objectives and proposals of the developing countries for the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Noting further the views and recommendations of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, relating to economic problems,

Considering that a number of important issues relating to the establishment of the new international economic order are under negotiation or consideration in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, such as the Integrated Programme for Commodities and, in particular, the establishment of the Common Fund, protectionism and structural adjustment, economic co-operation among developing countries, the debt problem of developing countries, the transfer of real resources to developing countries, interrelations between trade, development, money and finance, the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology, equitable principles and rules for restrictive business practices, the participation of developing countries in world shipping, a convention on international multimodal transport, and trade relations among countries with different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom,

Emphasizing that the concerns of the developing countries deserve the urgent attention of the world community,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its fifth session and the report of the Trade and Development Board on its tenth special session and its nineteenth session;
- 2. Notes with concern that the results achieved by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session were limited, especially in the areas of major concern to developing countries;
- 3. Calls for appropriate urgent action to implement at the national and international levels the resolutions and decisions as adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session and by the Trade and Development Board at its nineteenth session;
- 4. Urges all States to reach early agreement on the remaining issues of importance to all countries, particularly those of major importance to the developing countries, which were remitted by the Conference at its fifth session to its permanent machinery:
- 5. Endorses resolution 131(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on protectionism and structural adjustment, takes note of Trade

and Development Board decision 199(XIX) of 20 October 1979 on the same subject and calls for their full implementation by Governments;

- 6. Also endorses resolution 124(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in which the Conference called for prompt action for finalizing and adopting the articles of agreement of the Common Fund at the fourth session of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities and for the conclusion of negotiations where appropriate, on individual commodities, agreements or arrangements and for the establishment of a framework of international co-operation, within the over-all context of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, for expanding in developing countries the processing of primary commodities and for the greater participation of developing countries in the marketing and distribution thereof;
- 7. Welcomes the announcement of pledges of voluntary contributions to the second account as well as declaration of intent in this regard made at the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the important announcement concerning contributions to the Common Fund made by the Special Fund of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at the second session of the Interim Committee of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, and urges the countries and international institutions which have not yet done so to indicate their declarations of intent to pledge voluntary contributions before the fourth session of the United Nations Negotiating Conference;
- 8. Welcomes resolution 105(V) of 1 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on international food trade and endorses the recommendations contained therein;
- 9. Endorses the recommendations contained in resolution 103(V) of 30 May 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development relating to restrictive business practices, including those concerning the collection and dissemination of publicly available information and as far as possible other information on such practices having adverse effects on international trade, particularly that of developing countries, and on the economic development of those countries, and the preparation of studies on marketing and distribution arrangements in respect of export and import transactions and exclusive dealing arrangements resulting in an abuse of dominant position of market power which adversely affect international trade;
- 10. Also endorses resolution 129(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concerning proposed measures to increase, both bilaterally and through the multilateral financial institutions, the quantity and quality of official development assistance to developing countries as well as private and other non-official flows to them, facilitating their access to private capital markets;
- 11. Further endorses resolution 101(V) of 30 May 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and takes note of the concern of the developing countries that their interests should be taken into account in the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property:
- 12. Endorses resolution 102(V) of 30 May 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and Trade and Development Board decision 193(XIX) of 20 October 1979 and calls for their full implementation;
- 13. Also endorses resolution 106(V) of 1 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and reiterates the invitation to States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which are not contracting parties to the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences to consider becoming contracting parties so that the Convention may enter into force as soon as possible;
- 14. Takes note of resolution 121(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

inviting the provision of financial and technical assistance, including training, to the developing countries in the acquisition of ships, building up their merchant fleets and the development and improvement of port facilities and infrastructure;

- 15. Endorses the decision contained in resolution 122(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to launch a Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, comprising two phases, and underlines the importance to those countries of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries referred to in paragraph 11 (e) of that resolution;
- 16. Also endorses resolutions 111(V) and 123(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concerning actions to be taken by individual countries and by the international community to help meet the particular needs and problems of land-locked and island developing countries;
- 17. Takes note of resolution 119(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on protectionism in the services sector, in which the Secretary-General of the Conference was requested to examine and analyse the effects of such practices on the growth of air transport in developing countries, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit such study to the Trade and Development Board;
- 18. Endorses resolution 114(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on institutional issues and calls for the necessary action for its full implementation:
- 19. Also endorses resolution 115(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and decides that the necessary steps should be taken to ensure that Arabic will have full capacity as an official and working language of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with respect to both interpretation and translation facilities, with effect from 1 January 1980;
- 20. Takes note of resolution 125(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concerning a study for the operation of a complementary facility for commodity-related shortfalls in export earnings and requests that it should be completed as soon as possible after the conclusion of the negotiations on the Common Fund;
- 21. Takes note of resolution 128(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on international monetary reform, by which, inter alia, the International Monetary Fund was invited to undertake a number of specific studies and reviews, and takes note, in particular, of the decision contained therein to establish within the Conference an ad hoc intergovernmental high-level group of experts to examine fundamental issues regarding the future evolution of the international monetary system, and requests that its report should be made available, together with the comments and recommendations of the Trade and Development Board thereon, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
 - 22. Endorses the recommendations contained in resolu-

- tion 112(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development relating to the importance of continuing action at the international, regional, subregional and national levels to strengthen the technological capacity of developing countries and thereby to accelerate their technological transformation;
- 23. Notes the requests enumerated in resolution 120(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the studies and work to be undertaken by the permanent machinery of the Conference relating to participation of developing countries in world shipping and the development of their merchant marines;
- 24. Endorses resolution 127(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and emphasizes in particular the importance of the special session of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries to be held early in 1980 to consider, inter alia, proposals of the developing countries for appropriate support in keeping with its mandate with regard to:
- (a) The establishment of a global system of trade preferences among developing countries;
- (b) Co-operation among State trading organizations of developing countries;
- (c) The establishment of multinational marketing enterprises among developing countries; as well as for the studies and necessary meetings pursuant

to resolution 1 (I) of 9 May 1977 of the Committee on Econom-

ic Co-operation among Developing Countries;

25. Welcomes Trade and Development Board decision 186(XIX) of 17 October 1979 on trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom, and urges all States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to participate constructively in the consideration of this question at the twenty-first session of the Board;

26. Endorses resolution 107(V) of 1 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and requests the Trade and Development Board, at its twenty-first session, to recommend the place, date and duration of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, bearing in mind the offer made in this regard by the Government of Cuba.

A/C.2/34/L.69. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.5/34/99. Report of UNCTAD on its 5th session: Financial aspects. Note by Second Committee Chairman.

A/34/538/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III), paras. 2 and 3.

Other documents

Restructuring the International Economic Framework. Report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the Fifth Session of the Conference. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.12.

General trade and development questions

Effects of inflation on development

Noting with regret that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), at its May/June 1979 session at Manila, Philippines, had not taken a firm decision on international policy measures to combat the world inflationary phenomenon, the General Assembly, by resolution 34/197 of 19 December, stated that it recognized that the current world inflationary process seriously affected the economies of the

developing countries because it increased the cost of their imports, destabilized commodity export earnings, caused fluctuations in world exchange rates, increased the developing countries' current account deficits and debt burdens, reduced the flow of official development assistance, adversely affected the net flow of real resources and reduced the real value of monetary reserves.

The Assembly affirmed the urgent need to implement, particularly in industrialized coun-

tries, policies to control inflation, including the elimination of protectionism, reform of fiscal and monetary policies, accelerated transfer of real resources to developing countries, structural adjustments and the achievement of sustained real economic growth. It requested the Trade and Development Board to discuss measures to combat the world inflationary phenomenon and accelerate the real growth of developing countries and increase their import capacity. It requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General, with expert assistance if necessary, to prepare a report on the subject.

This resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 112 to 0, with 20 abstentions; it had been approved in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 13 December by 97 votes to 0, with 20 abstentions. The draft text had been submitted by India on behalf of the United Nations Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries.

The sponsors orally revised their draft before the vote in the Committee, modifying a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly, rather than recalling a decision to begin global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development to deal with raw materials, energy, trade, development and financial and monetary questions, recalled resolutions 34/138 and 34/139 of 14 December 1979 on those negotiations (for page references to texts, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS).

Ireland, on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community, which had requested the vote in the Committee, and the United States indicated that they were unable to support the resolution, which' they considered contentious and inaccurate. They regretted, as did Australia and Spain, that sufficient time had not been available for consultations or negotiations on the text. Australia, however, supported the resolution in the conviction that implementation of anti-inflationary policies was of the utmost urgency, although it felt that the text would have benefited by including the perspective of the developed countries.

Bulgaria, on behalf also of seven other Eastern European countries—the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR—and Mongolia, stated that they had voted in favour of the resolution because of its stress on the negative effects of the world inflationary phenomenon on the economies of developing countries., Inflation, it stated, was the direct result of the capitalist system and of the military and monetary policies of the Western imperialist countries.

Turkey regretted the lack of consensus on the

resolution, which it supported, and stressed the need for transfer of real resources to developing countries, which would benefit the world economy by creating new demand for the capital goods of the industrialized countries.

Economic co-operation among developing countries

By resolution 127(V) of 3 June 1979 (see p. 571), which the General Assembly endorsed by resolution 34/196 of 19 December (see p. 574), UNTAD decided to convene a special session of the Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries early in 1980, preceded by three preparatory meetings of regional governmental experts of developing countries to consider on a priority basis establishment of a global system of trade preferences and multinational marketing arrangements among developing countries, and co-operation among their State trading organizations.

At the first part of its nineteenth session at Geneva in October 1979, the Trade and Development Board decided to remit to its 1980 session the question of convening and organizing future meetings of governmental experts from developing countries, and other countries if they so wished, on specific aspects of interregional economic co-operation among developing countries.

By resolution 34/202 of 19 December on the subject, the Assembly urged developed countries and international organizations to give appropriate support and assistance for economic cooperation among developing countries in fulfilment of Assembly and UNCTAD resolutions, including resolution 127(V). It also requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to undertake as a matter of priority the necessary preparations for the Committee's special session, in particular the governmental expert meetings, and further to intensify UNCTAD's efforts in support of programmes of economic co-operation among developing countries, in close collaboration with other United Nations organizations and the regional intergovernmental organizations of the countries concerned. (For details, see p. 488; for page reference to text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Special Programme on Trade Facilitation

The Trade and Development Board at its October meetings considered a report by the UNCTAD secretariat on the work of the Special Programme on Trade Facilitation (FALPRO), whose three main functions were: providing a cross-sectoral secretariat within UNCTAD; promoting co-operation with the Economic Commission for Europe and the other regional commissions;

and supervising and supporting technical cooperation within developing countries.

On 18 October, the Board decided to continue and intensify within UNCTAD's resources the work on facilitating trade procedures and documentation undertaken through FALPRO, ensuring the full participation of developing countries.

Particular problems facing Zaire

By its resolution 110(V) of 3 June (see p. 572), UNCTAD invited its Secretary-General to support the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in studying the problems facing Zaire of transit, transport and access to foreign markets and practical measures to reduce the high transport cost of Zaire's foreign trade.

On 19 December, the General Assembly, by resolution 34/193, endorsed UNCTAD's resolution

and requested the United Nations Secretary-General to take steps to enable ECA to accelerate implementation of that resolution; he was to report to the Assembly in 1980.

The resolution was submitted, with an oral drafting change, by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on behalf of 52 powers (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), and had been approved without vote on 27 November by the Second Committee; it was likewise adopted by the Assembly.

The USSR, speaking on behalf of eight Eastern European countries and Mongolia, indicated that they had not opposed its adoption without vote on the understanding that the actions called for would fall under the existing work of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-1988) and would not involve additional expenditure from the United Nations regular budget.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Effects of inflation on development

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 38-44, 50, 59. Plenary meetings 107, 109.

A/C.2/34/L.76. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Second Committee on 13 December 1979, meeting 59, by 97 votes to 0, with 20 abstentions

A/34/538/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III), draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/197, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/538/Add.2, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109, by recorded vote of 112 to 0, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour; Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling its resolutions 34/138 and 34/139 of 14 December 1979 on the global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development to deal with raw materials, energy, trade, development and financial and monetary questions,

Recalling its resolution 32/175 of 19 December 1977, in which it requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to establish a group of high-level governmental experts to prepare a study of the inflationary phenomenon and to transmit it, together with the comments of the Trade and Development Board, to the General Assembly, so that the Assembly might decide what action should be taken, including the possibility of holding a world conference on inflation,

Recalling its resolution 33/155 of 20 December 1978, in which it, inter alia, took note of the report of the Group of Highlevel Governmental Experts on the Effects of the World Inflationary Phenomenon on the Development Process,

Noting with regret that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its fifth session, did not take a firm decision on international policy measures to combat the world inflationary phenomenon or on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Experts,

Recalling also Trade and Development Board decision 144(XVI) of 23 October 1976, entitled "Arrangements to keep under review interrelated problems in the field of international trade and related areas of international economic cooperation, in particular development finance and monetary issues," in which, inter alia, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was requested to keep such problems under continuous review,

Bearing in mind that deteriorating international economic conditions and the high rates of world inflation are hindering the growth of the economies of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Bearing in mind also that inflation internationally transmitted to the developing countries is acquiring increasingly alarming proportions,

Recognizing the fundamental interconnexion between inflationary pressures, protectionism, growth, balanceof-payments disequilibrium and the uncontrolled creation of international monetary liquidity,

Taking note of the proposal made by the Government of Iraq concerning the establishment of an international fund to combat the adverse effects of imported inflation on the economies of the developing countries,

- 1. Recognizes that the present world inflationary process seriously affects the economies of the developing countries because, inter alia:
- (a) It has increased the cost of their essential imports, particularly capital goods and manufactures;
- (b) It has led to instability in the export earnings of their essential commodities;
- (c) It has caused considerable fluctuations in the exchange rates of the countries with greater trading activity, with resultant adverse effects on world trade, particularly on the exports of the developing countries;
- (d) It has substantially increased the current account deficit and the debt burden of the developing countries;
- (e) It has reduced the real value of the flow of official development assistance;
- (f) It has adversely affected the net flow of real resources, thereby aggravating the trade and development problems of the developing countries;
- (g) It has reduced the real value of the monetary reserves of the developing countries;
- 2. Affirms, therefore, the urgent need for the implementation of policies, particularly by industrialized countries, to control inflation by, inter alia, such measures as elimination of protectionism, fiscal and monetary policies, acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries, structural adjustments and sustained real economic growth;
- 3. Requests the Trade and Development Board, when considering the item entitled "Interdependence of trade problems, development finance and the international monetary system," which it maintains on its agenda by virtue of its decision 144(XVI), to discuss measures to combat the world inflationary phenomenon with a view to accelerating the real growth of the developing countries and increasing their import capacity in a context of just and stable financial markets;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, with the assistance of experts, if necessary, as envisaged in Trade and Development Board decision 144(XVI), to prepare a report on this subject for consideration by the Trade and Development Board and subsequently by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

Economic co-operation among developing countries

A/34/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I and Corr.1 (10th special session, Geneva, 19-27 March 1979): Chapter I B 7; Vol. II (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapter III E and Annex I (decision 202(XIX)).

Special Programme on Trade Facilitation A/34/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapter VIII A and Annex I (decision 187(XIX)). TD/B/751. Report by UNCTAD secretariat.

Particular problems facing Zaire

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 44, 52. Fifth Committee, meeting 71. Plenary meetings 107, 109.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Manila, 7 May-3 June 1979. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (TD/269 (Vol. I)), Part One A (resolution 110(V)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.14.

A/C.2/34/L.45. Algeria, Angola, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 27 November 1979, meeting 52.

A/C.2/34/L.57, A/C.5/34/53. Administrative and financial implications of 52-power draft resolution, A/C.2/34/L.45. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/34/797. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution I recommended by Second Committee in A/34/538/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/538/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/193, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/538/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 293(XIII) adopted on 26 February 1977 by the Economic Commission for Africa at its thirteenth session and fourth meeting of the Conference of Ministers, and Economic and Social Council decision 249(LXIII) of 25 July 1977,

Recalling also its resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977, in which it recalled Economic and Social Council resolution 2097(LXIII) of 29 July 1977, proclaiming the period 1978-1988 Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Recalling further resolution 110(V), adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session, held at Manila from 7 May to 3 June 1979,

Aware of the particular difficulties confronting Zaire as a result of the problems encountered by its foreign trade with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets,

Convinced that this situation is prejudicial to the development of the Zairian economy,

- 1. Endorses resolution 110(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to enable the Economic Commission for Africa to accelerate the implementation of that resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Financing related to trade and the international monetary system

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), at its May/June 1979 session at Manila, Philippines, adopted two

resolutions and a decision relating to international monetary and financial issues.

By resolution 128 (V), on international mone-

tary reform, the Conference invited the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to review and modify its policies with respect to developing countries. It reaffirmed the need for: a more effective and symmetrical international adjustment process: improvements in the composition and international surveillance of global liquidity, with the special drawing right (SDR) as the principal reserve asset and corresponding changes in the role of gold and reserve currencies; promotion of a net flow of real resources to developing countries and examination of the establishment of a development link in the context of allocating SDRs based on long-term global liquidity needs; and maintenance of the real value of developing countries' financial assets. The Conference also decided to establish within UNCTAD an ad hoc intergovernmental high-level expert group to examine fundamental issues in this area. (For further details, see p. 563.)

By resolution 129(V), on the transfer of real resources to developing countries, the Conference outlined measures to increase flows of bilateral official development assistance, multilateral assistance and private capital to developing countries and called for substantially increased transfers of resources to these countries as an indispensable factor in accelerating their development and stimulating global economic activity. The Conference also instructed its Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade to monitor, keep under review and report regularly on bilateral official development assistance measures. (For further details, see p. 564.)

By decision 130(V), the Conference decided that its Committee on Invisibles, at its 1980 regular session, should establish a sessional committee to give technical consideration to the feasibility of establishing an export credit guarantee facility. (For further details, see p. 565.)

A proposal for the establishment of a multilateral guarantee facility for loans to developing countries, submitted by Cuba on behalf of the member States of UNCTAD belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries, was remitted by the Conference to its permanent machinery for consideration. The Trade and Development Board, at its October 1979 session, remitted the proposal to its Committee on Invisibles for consideration in 1980.

By another decision of 20 October, the Board submitted to the Committee on Invisibles an item remanded to it by the Conference, on a review of the current system of international financial co-operation in the context of world trade and development and consideration of ways to make it more effective for the development of developing countries. Included was a draft resolution on an effective system of international financial co-operation, submitted to UNCTAD by Cuba on behalf of the Group of 77.

The Board again considered in October a 1977 report on the work of a Group of Governmental Experts on the Concepts of the Present Aid and Flow Targets. ¹² It determined, by a decision of 20 October, that the Group could meet as required and outlined its functions (see p. 472).

On 19 December, the General Assembly, by resolution 34/216, welcomed with satisfaction the establishment, by UNCTAD resolution 128(V), of an ad hoc intergovernmental high-level expert group on the future evolution of the international monetary system and requested that its report, with the Board's comments, be made available. The Assembly reiterated this request on the same day in adopting resolution 34/196, on the report of the Conference, by which it took note of resolution 128(V) and of the invitation therein to IMF to undertake specific studies and reviews relating to international monetary reform. (For page references to texts of resolutions 34/196 and 34/216, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

For additional information on international monetary reform, see p. 563; further information on international financing for economic development can be found on pp. 485 and 603.

12 See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 476.

Documentary references

A/34/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapters III

H 2 (b) and 4 and IV B and Annex I (decisions 195(XIX)-197(XIX)).

Questions relating to merchandise trade

Commodities

Integrated Programme for Commodities

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) continued its activities related to commodities in 1979 within the

framework of resolution 93(IV) on the Integrated Programme for Commodities (IPC), adopted at its fourth session in 1976, 13 and resolution 124(V), adopted during its fifth session (known

13 See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 394.

as UNCTAD V) held in May/June at Manila, Philippines. (For details of resolution 124(V), see p. 561.)

The Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Integrated Programme for Commodities met at Geneva on 22 March and on 17 and 18 December 1979 to review the progress of negotiations under IPC and to co-ordinate the schedule of meetings on commodities through 1980. By a resolution of 18 December, the Committee decided to undertake, at its tenth session scheduled for June 1980, a comprehensive review of the progress of work under IPC.

At its tenth special session, in March 1979, the Trade and Development Board took note of and remitted to UNCTAD the report of the March session of the Ad Hoc Committee. On 20 October, the Board at its nineteenth session decided to continue the Ad Hoc Committee through 1980 and to entrust the responsibility for further work on IPC beyond that date to the Committee on Commodities, as part of UNCTAD's regular work programme.

ACTION ON INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES

During 1979, 12 preparatory and associated meetings on eight individual commodities and commodity groups were held at Geneva within the framework of IPC.

At a preparatory meeting on cotton, held from 17 to 21 September, the majority of developing producing/exporting and some developed importing countries favoured international action to stabilize world cotton prices. The meeting agreed that a comprehensive over-all programme of international action on cotton should include measures complementary to price stabilization, including research and development, market promotion and expanded participation by developing countries in cotton marketing and distribution systems.

Working groups on two hard fibres—abaca and coir—met from 19 to 23 February to examine proposals for a technical improvement programme for those commodities. On their recommendations, technical consultations by Government-nominated experts were convened in Rome by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in collaboration with UNCTAD, from 10 to 21 September. These meetings carried out detailed technical examinations of project proposals. The issue of the stabilization of the hard-fibres markets was deferred to a later preparatory meeting.

A preparatory meeting from 23 to 28 April on jute and jute products produced an agreed conclusion to proceed to negotiations on an international jute agreement as soon as possible; the same conclusion had been reached at a seminar

of jute-producing countries at Kathmandu, Nepal, from 26 to 28 February. The preparatory meeting further concluded that such an agreement should provide for the establishment of an international jute organization concerned with research and development, market promotion and intelligence, cost reduction, competition with synthetics and, failing a prior agreement on the subject, the stabilization of prices and supplies. A regional consultative meeting of juteproducing countries was held at Bangkok, Thailand, from 3 to 6 September and prepared a draft of an international agreement for a postpreparatory meeting, held at Geneva from 5 to 9 November. At that meeting the Secretary-General of UNCTAD was requested to convene a pre-negotiating meeting on jute to clarify issues, consider drafts for an international agreement and work out the time schedule for a negotiating conference.

An intergovernmental group of experts on tea, meeting from 3 to 7 December, considered conclusions reached earlier by a seminar of producing countries held in Malawi from 12 to 16 November, and recommended that intensive work should continue. towards an international agreement. At a preparatory meeting immediately following, from 10 to 13 December at Geneva, it was agreed that the proposals of the producing countries, as well as questions of market promotion, research and development and similar measures, should be studied in detail. Meetings in 1980 would be held with a view to deciding on ways to advance an international agreement.

A preparatory meeting on tropical timber, held from 22 to 26 October, examined four previously identified elements—research and development, expansion of processing by producing developing countries, reforestation and forest management, and market fluctuations—as a basis for an international arrangement.

Agreements to proceed with the development of over-all programmes of research and development for vegetable oils and oilseeds was reached at a preparatory meeting from 8 to 11 October, which agreed on criteria for the selection of such projects and on an initial timetable for programme development.

Discussions of international measures relating to copper—including proposals to negotiate an international agreement to stabilize the market by means of buffer stocking and other measures—were held at preparatory meetings from 26 February to 2 March and from 24 to 28 September and at an intergovernmental expert group meeting from 25 June to 6 July, but wide differences remained concerning the need for international action and the forms which it might take.

Pursuant to UNCTAD resolution 104(V), by which the Conference called for meetings preparatory to a negotiating conference on tungsten, a working group met from 10 to 14 September. It reported to the Trade and Development Board that it had been unable to reach a consensus on a recommendation on convening the conference. (For details of resolution 104(V), see p. 561.)

On 20 October, the Board requested the Committee on Tungsten to undertake early in 1980 a thorough review of work to date on stabilizing the tungsten market, with a view to determining courses of action to enable Governments of producer and consumer countries to reach agreement on stabilization measures and to arrive at an early decision on the convening of a negotiating conference.

By resolution 125(V), UNCTAD asked its Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Monetary Fund, to prepare a detailed study for operation of a complementary facility, additional to actions taken under IPC to deal with price stabilization problems, to compensate for shortfalls in earnings of each commodity. The study was to be considered by the Committee on Commodities. (See also p. 562.)

The Assembly noted this resolution when it adopted resolution 34/196 on 19 December, and asked that the study be completed as soon as possible after the conclusion of negotiations on the Common Fund (for details, see p. 574).

PREPARATORY WORK ON A COMMON FUND

The United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities held its third session at Geneva from 12 to 19 March 1979.

On 19 March, the Conference adopted by consensus a resolution annexing an outline of the fundamental elements of the Common Fund, to serve as a basis for further work leading to the drafting of its final articles of agreement. Included in the outline were the objectives and purposes of the proposed Fund, its financial resources and capital structure, and its organization, management and voting procedures. The Fund was to be established as a new entity and key instrument for attaining the agreed objectives of IPC embodied in UNCTAD resolution 93(IV) by facilitating the conclusion and functioning of international commodity agreements and arrangements, particularly on commodities of special interest to developing countries.

Other key elements outlined by the Negotiating Conference included: a "first window," or account, of \$400 million, funded by direct Government contributions, to finance international buffer stocks and internationally co-ordinated national stocks; and a "second window," whose

operation would be facilitated by a Consultative Committee, with targeted resources of \$350 million from direct Government and voluntary contributions, to finance measures other than stocking, such as research and development and productivity and marketing improvements.

The Negotiating Conference further asked that voluntary pledges to the second window be indicated at UNCTAD V. It requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to convene an Interim Committee of the Negotiating Conference, open to all States members of UNCTAD, to consider the elements of the outline requiring further elaboration, to draft articles of agreement for the Common Fund and to recommend preparatory work needed to bring the Fund into operation. It also asked him to reconvene the Negotiating Conference before the end of the year.

By resolution 124(V), UNCTAD took note of the Negotiating Conference's resolution, welcomed pledges to and declarations of intent for the second window, called upon all UNCTAD member States to participate actively in, and invited organizations to co-operate with, the Interim Committee, and urged States to exert the requisite political will to bring about the establishment of the Fund. (For further details, see p. 561.)

The Interim Committee held three sessions in 1979—from 3 to 14 September, 22 October to 2 November and 3 to 14 December.

On 19 December, the General Assembly, by resolution 34/196 on the report of UNCTAD V (for details, see p. 574), endorsed UNCTAD's resolution and welcomed the pledges and declarations of intent, including an announcement by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in October that OPEC members were willing to pay through the OPEC Special Fund the equal portion of the mandatory contribution of all the least developed countries in interest-free loans, and to make a voluntary contribution to the second window which would raise the total OPEC commitment to the Common Fund to \$100 million. The Assembly urged other countries and institutions to indicate their intentions to contribute to the Fund prior to the next session of the Negotiating Conference.

The Trade and Development Board, at the second part of its nineteenth session, held at Geneva on 23 November 1979, decided to schedule a fourth session of the Interim Committee of the Negotiating Conference in February 1980 and to postpone until April 1980 the fourth session of the Negotiating Conference. At the same session the Board, on the proposal of the Interim Committee, recommended that the General Assembly advance the necessary funds up to \$1.8 million for the preparatory work to bring the Common Fund into operation.

The Assembly, by decision 34/446, adopted without vote on 19 December, took note of the Board's resolution and decided to make appropriate financial arrangements for its implementation, up to a total of \$1.8 million. This decision was recommended by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on the proposal, following informal consultations, of a Vice-Chairman and approved without vote on 8 December.

The USSR reaffirmed reservations by the countries of Eastern Europe expressed at the Board's November meeting. It was premature to allocate resources; the preparatory work for the Common Fund should be considered at the Interim Committee's fourth session.

Conferences, meetings and agreements

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TO NEGOTIATE
AN INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENT TO REPLACE
THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT, 1971

The third part of the United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended, was held at Geneva from 22 January to 15 February 1979. On 14 February, the Conference, having failed to reach agreement on a new international arrangement, decided to adjourn and adopted a resolution by which it requested the UNCTAD secretariat, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the International Wheat Council, to prepare a document on the current status of the work of the Conference and further requested the Wheat Council, once it was satisfied that the necessary conditions existed for resuming negotiations, to request the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to reconvene the Conference. It also recommended that the Wheat Council and the Food Aid Committee should, respectively, extend the 1971 Wheat Trade Convention and the 1971 Food Aid Convention, which together constituted the International Wheat Agreement of 1971.

By resolution 126(V) (see p. 563), UNCTAD on 3 June took note of the progress made at the third part of the Conference and called on all participating countries to intensify the process of consultation and preparation, with a view to resuming the negotiations as soon as possible.

(See also p. 658.)

UNITED NATIONS COCOA CONFERENCE

The United Nations Cocoa Conference, 1979, held three series of meetings at Geneva (29 January to 23 February, 16 July to 2 August and 19 to 30 November) to negotiate an international agreement to replace the International Cocoa Agreement of 1975.

On 15 November, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/23, by which it urged all States participating in the Cocoa Conference to intensify consultations in preparation for the third part of the Conference, to be held later that month, and invited them to show the necessary political will on outstanding questions to create conditions conducive to the speedy and successful conclusion of negotiations on the agreement.

The resolution had been approved on 9 November, also without vote, by the Second Committee, with a recommendation that it be adopted by the Assembly as a matter of priority in view of the imminent resumption of the Conference. The draft was sponsored by Brazil, the Central African Republic, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo, the United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela and Zaire. The sponsors orally modified a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly considered that the question of commodities, in particular cocoa, had been considered in depth at UNCTAD by producers and consumers but that no final agreement on cocoa had been reached-rather than that insufficient progress had been achieved.

On 30 November, the Conference, having reached agreement at its third part on most major issues aside from the price range for the new arrangement, decided to adjourn and adopted a resolution by which it requested the International Cocoa Council to seek intensified negotiations, with a view to requesting the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to reconvene the Conference for a fourth session.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON OLIVE OIL

The United Nations Conference on Olive Oil, 1979, met at Geneva from 20 to 30 March to negotiate a new international olive oil agreement to replace the International Olive Oil Agreement of 1963, as extended. The Conference had before it the draft text of a new agreement prepared by a Special Committee of the International Olive Oil Council, in accordance with a request of the Conference at its 1978 session.

On 30 March, the Conference established the text of the International Olive Oil Agreement, 1979, and adopted two resolutions. By the first, it requested its Legal Drafting Committee to arrange and concord the articles in the various authentic languages, and, by the second, requested that Arabic, English, French, Italian and Spanish texts, authenticated by the Conference Secretary, be transmitted to the Government of

Spain as the depositary and that the Agreement be opened for signature at Madrid from 1 July through 16 November 1979 and be registered with the United Nations Secretary-General upon its entry into force.

The Agreement consisted of a preamble and 50 articles distributed among 15 chapters. Its aims, relying on consultative mechanisms and administered by an International Olive Oil Council, were to foster research and development, to facilitate the study and application of measures for expanding the international olive oil trade and balancing production and consumption, to control the negative effects associated with fluctuations in supply levels, to forestall and, if appropriate, combat unfair competitive practices, to foster co-ordination of production and marketing policies, to study the application of other products of the olive tree, and to improve market access, reliability of supply, market structures, information procedures, and marketing, distribution and transport systems.

The Agreement was to enter into force between signing Governments on 1 January 1980, or at any time up to 12 months thereafter, if the signers included six countries accounting together for at least 60 per cent of world olive oil production: it was to remain in force until 31 December 1984, unless extended.

UNITED NATIONS NATURAL RUBBER CONFERENCE

The United Nations Natural Rubber Conference, 1978, held its second, third and fourth sessions at Geneva in 1979 from 27 March to 12 April, 25 June to 13 July and 24 September to 6 October. At the close of its fourth session, the Conference established the text of the International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1979, and adopted two resolutions: by the first, it requested its Legal Drafting Committee to arrange and concord the articles; by the second, it requested that the authenticated Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts be forwarded through the United Nations Secretary-General, the depositary, to the Governments invited to the Conference for their consideration and that he arrange for the Agreement to be opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 2 January through 30 June 1980. It further invited Governments to deposit instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval not later than 30 September 1980 or notify that they would apply the Agreement provisionally.

The Agreement—the first new international commodity agreement to be negotiated within the framework of IPC—had as its main objective the stabilization of conditions in the international natural rubber trade by limiting price fluctuations. Rubber prices were to be stabilized under

the Agreement by means of an international buffer stock of 550,000 metric tons to be financed equally by exporting and importing countries. The Agreement incorporated a reference price, to be reviewed every 18 months by the International Natural Rubber Council, the administering authority, and revised automatically in accordance with market trends and/or net changes in the buffer stock; high and low trigger prices at which intervention in the market by the Buffer Stock Manager was mandated by the Agreement.

The Agreement was to enter into force on 1 October 1980, or within two years thereafter—provisionally if and when ratified or otherwise approved by Governments accounting for 65 per cent, and definitively if by Governments accounting for 80 per cent, of net exports and imports of natural rubber world-wide—and it was to remain in effect for five years, unless previously terminated or extended.

International food trade

By resolution 105(V) of 1 June, UNCTAD urged substantially increased investment and technical assistance to accelerate food production in developing countries and efforts to increase their food exports and to stabilize prices at equitable levels through, inter alia, the early conclusion of appropriate international agreements on food commodities. It also requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to review regularly all matter pertaining to international food trade. (See also p. 561.)

The recommendations contained in UNCTAD's resolution were endorsed by the General Assembly on 19 December by resolution 34/196 (see p. 574).

Manufactures

United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices

On 26 March 1979, the Trade and Development Board, at its tenth special session, took note of a General Assembly resolution of 20 December 1978,¹⁴ by which the Assembly had decided to convene, under the auspices of UNCTAD, a United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices to negotiate multilaterally agreed rules and principles to control restrictive business practices having adverse effects on international trade, particularly of developing countries. The Board authorized the Third Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices to transmit the report on the work of its sixth, and final, session, held at Geneva from 17 to 27 April 1979, to UNCTAD V.

On 30 May, UNCTAD, by resolution 103(V), welcomed the Expert Group's proposals and recommendations for rules and principles. It decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices in the last quarter of 1979, requested its Secretary-General to undertake studies on the subject, decided that continued collection and dissemination of information on restrictive business practices having adverse effects on the international trade and economic development of developing countries and the elaboration of a model law on the subject should be carried out within the framework of UNCTAD, and requested the Conference to make recommendations on the institutional aspects of future work in this area. (For further details, see

By decision 134(V) of 3 June, UNCTAD decided that the Conference should meet in November/December 1979, preceded by two days of consultations in September.

The General Assembly on 19 December, by resolution 34/196 (see p. 574), endorsed UNCTAD's recommendations, including those concerning the collection and dissemination of information and the preparation of studies on marketing and distribution arrangements in respect of export and import transactions and exclusive-dealing arrangements resulting in abuse of dominant position of market power.

The United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices met at Geneva from 19 November to 8 December 1979. It established a Negotiating Group to facilitate negotiations on a set of agreed principles and rules on the problem. On 8 December, the Conference adopted a resolution recognizing the need for a further two-week session and requested that the necessary arrangements be made.

Pursuant to this request, the Assembly, by decision 34/447 of 19 December, decided to convene the resumed session for two weeks in 1980 and requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to take the appropriate actions, including consultation procedures. The decision had been approved on 13 December by the Second Committee, as submitted by its Chairman. Approval in both bodies was without vote.

Bulgaria, speaking also on behalf of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, stated that' the cost of the resumed session should be met from existing funds or should be offset by corresponding savings within the secretariat. The extension of the Conference, they noted, was evidence of UNCTAD's questionable practice of convening expensive conferences without proper preparation.

Protectionism

By resolution 131(V) of 3 June, UNCTAD agreed on a programme of action for structural adjustment related to trade and policies, and measures to deal with the problem of protectionism, including a call for continued resistance to protectionist pressures and full implementation and strict adherence by developed countries of the standstill provisions they had accepted, in particular concerning imports from developing countries. The Conference requested the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies to continue reviewing developments involving trade restrictions and to formulate recommendations on the problem of protectionism. The UNCTAD Secretary-General was asked to continue compiling and updating an inventory of non-tariff barriers and their effects on the trade of developing countries. (For further details, see p. 560.)

On 20 October, the Board, decided to continue to review at its 1980 regular session developments involving trade restrictions with a view to formulating recommendations on protectionism.

In a related action, UNCTAD, on 3 June, adopted resolution 119(V), on protectionism in the services sector, by which it called on developed countries to eliminate all discriminatory and unfair practices, in particular in the areas of transport, banking and insurance, and requested its Secretary-General to examine urgently the effects of unfair civil aviation practices on the growth of air transport, including air cargo and tourism in the developing countries. (For further details, see p. 572.)

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/196 of 19 December (see p. 574), endorsed UNCTAD resolution 131(V) and the Board's related decision and called for their full implementation by Governments. It also took note of resolution 119(V) and requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to submit the requested study to the Board.

A draft resolution on protectionism and structural adjustment was introduced by India in the Second Committee at the Assembly's 1979 session on behalf of the United Nations Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries. By this text, the Assembly would have urged developed countries to implement fully and adhere strictly to the standstill provisions they had accepted by refraining from introducing new tariff and non-tariff barriers affecting developing-country exports and to reduce substantially the tariff escalation so as to improve market access for these countries' manufactures and semi-manufactures. The Assembly would have: called on developed countries promptly to

eliminate existing barriers, and particularly quantitative restrictions and other measures having equivalent effect on developing countries' exports; and agreed that structural adjustment should be a constant, global process, facilitated by conscious efforts of the international community, in particular the developed countries, to ensure accelerated and sustained over-all growth for developing countries, including the development and diversification of their economies and an effective international division of labour involving inter- and intra-industry specialization, enabling those countries to secure an increase in their share of world trade, in processed goods and in manufacturing. Developed countries would have been called on to implement longterm industrial, structural adjustment policies to facilitate establishment of an equitable and effective international division of labour, and UNCTAD would have been requested speedily to organize the annual review of global patterns of production and trade as called for in Conference resolution 131(V). The Assembly would have called on UNCTAD member States to undertake sectoral reviews within the framework of these annual reviews and invited UNCTAD to recommend alternatives to be applied by developing countries; UNCTAD would have been requested to review continuously developments involving, and make recommendations on, trade restrictions affecting developing countries' exports. The review would also monitor the evolution of developed countries' industrial capacity with a view to making recommendations on measures that would avoid protectionist demands.

The sponsors did not seek an Assembly decision on the text at the current session.

On 20 October, the Trade and Development Board transmitted to the Committee on Manufactures agenda items, remitted from UNCTAD V, on measures to expand and diversify the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures and on review of the implementation of Conference resolutions in this area adopted at its fourth session in 1976.

An UNCTAD item on review and evaluation of the generalized system of preferences was remitted to the Special Committee on Preferences.

An expert group jointly convened by the UNCTAD Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)—the Ad Hoc UNCTAD/UNIDO Group of Experts on Trade and Trade-related Aspects of Industrial Collaboration Arrangements—met at Geneva from 22 to 26 October. It agreed on the need to strengthen industrial co-operation and trade between developed and developing countries in order to facilitate the latter's industrialization and economic

development and to improve international economic relations. The Group recommended that work be undertaken jointly to: study the concept of comparative advantage; examine buyback agreements and transfer-of-technology terms in enterprise-to-enterprise arrangements and the characteristics of such agreements; examine bilateral, subregional, regional and interregional trade as well as industrial and other co-operation arrangements and propose new forms; identify compensatory and adjustment measures; and examine ways to improve the flow of information. The Group felt a further meeting would be useful.

Multilateral trade negotiations

The so-called Tokyo Round of multilateral trade negotiations, initiated at a ministerial meeting in Tokyo in 1973¹⁵ and conducted under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), concluded in 1979.

By a resolution of 29 January 1979, 16 the General Assembly called on developed countries to abide by the agreements arrived at in Tokyo regarding, in particular, non-reciprocity and special and differential treatment for developing countries, and declared that the results of the negotiations must reflect substantial reduction and ultimate abolition of tariff and non-tariff restrictions against the trade of developing countries, removal of discriminatory and escalatory barriers against them, selective exemptions from safeguard measures and improvement in the generalized system of preferences to provide wider coverage and deeper tariff cuts.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report to it at its 1979 regular session on the evaluation of the multilateral trade negotiations carried out by UNCTAD V.

Following the final meeting on 11 and 12 April of the GATT Trade Negotiations Committee, the body responsible for over-all supervision of the Tokyo Round, UNCTAD considered a report prepared by its secretariat on the multilateral trade negotiations, evaluating them and containing recommendations for further work. Although the Conference did not adopt a resolution on this topic, on 3 June, by decision 132(V) (see p. 561), it requested the Trade and Development Board to make a global evaluation of the negotiations on the basis of a report by its Secretary-General and other documentation.

In the absence of an agreed resolution, a declaration was adopted at the Conference by the Group of 77, stressing the developing countries' concern that the developed countries had failed

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 967. 16 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 500, resolution 33/199.

to respond to their interests in the conduct of the negotiations in accordance with the commitments of the Tokyo Declaration,¹⁷ and declared that they must take urgent action to rectify, before the adoption of the final instruments, specific situations which had arisen from the procedures and results of the negotiations.

In an oral statement to the Conference, the spokesman for the industrialized market-economy countries of Group B said they considered the multilateral trade negotiations to be an important landmark in efforts to maintain and improve the system of open world trade, with special significance for the trade of all countries, including the developing countries. Australia, however, said it felt that in some important respects the results of the negotiations had been unbalanced; benefits had fallen unevenly both as to countries and as to sectors, and it could not therefore support the outcome as enthusiastically as the Group B spokesman.

The UNCTAD Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly in October, evaluating the multilateral trade negotiations carried out at UNCTAD V and recording the views of the Group of 77, Group B, the Eastern European countries of Group D and Mongolia, and international organizations.

Group D countries considered that the results of the negotiations fell far short of the goals set in Tokyo, while noting that, in continued efforts to revise the rules and principles of international trade to eliminate commercial discrimination and protectionism, new norms and principles should not be geared exclusively to the interests of any single group of countries.

Among international organizations, GATT noted that the results of the negotiations represented a substantial liberalization of trade and a significant improvement in trading conditions for developing countries, though leaving much room for further advances, particularly with respect to quantitative restrictions on tropical products, textiles, shoes and other exports of developing countries, and the reduction of remaining tariff barriers.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development stated that the completed Tokyo Round represented some areas of genuine progress, a few areas of major concern and an opportunity to build further on the progress made. The Bank called for detailed analyses by GATT and UNCTAD, as well as by individual Governments, of the agreements, regular review of developments in the international trading system, and further negotiations on areas of trade policy not covered in the Tokyo Round.

At its October session, the Trade and Development Board reviewed developments in the negotiations subsequent to UNCTAD V, on the basis of a preliminary report by its secretariat, including developments in the negotiations on safeguards and on various agreements submitted with alternative texts. On 20 October, the Board decided to conduct its global evaluation of the results of the multilateral trade negotiations; on the basis of the full report to be prepared by its Secretary-General and other documentation, at its twentieth (1980) session.

From 26 to 29 November, the Contracting Parties to GATT met and formally closed the Tokyo Round. Taking the final results into account, as well as a comprehensive report on the Round by the Director-General of GATT submitted to it in accordance with its request of 29 January, 18 the General Assembly, on 19 December, adopted by a recorded vote of 112 to 1, with 22 abstentions, resolution 34/199. The Assembly thereby noted with deep concern that the developed country Contracting Parties to GATT had not taken fully into account in all areas of negotiation in the multilateral trade negotiations the interests and concerns of the developing countries, especially the least developed. It noted with particular concern that the negotiations aimed at establishing an improved legal framework for the conduct of international trade more responsive to the needs and aspirations of developing countries had had disappointing results, and affirmed that the interests and rights of those countries would have to be fully safeguarded in implementing the results of the negotiations. The Assembly urged that negotiations on a safeguards code should be speedily concluded to provide for greater discipline and non-discriminatory rules for the use of safeguard measures, to enable developing countries to participate in the results of the negotiations on an equitable basis, and reiterated the need for systematic negotiations to eliminate quantitative restrictions and other barriers against developing countries' exports and until the objectives and commitments of the Tokyo Declaration were achieved.

The Assembly requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the Trade and Development Board in 1980, a comprehensive report on the results of the multilateral trade negotiations, with special emphasis on sectors in which the results had not fully responded to the concerns and interests of developing countries, for the purpose of undertaking a global evaluation of the negotiations and identifying possible courses of action for attaining those countries' objectives.

Finally, the Assembly recommended that the United Nations Development Programme

¹⁷ See footnote 15.

¹⁸ See footnote 16.

(UNDP) favourably consider requests for technical assistance, including regional and interregional projects, to ensure developing countries the full benefit of the results of the negotiations, and recommended that negotiations continue, upon their request.

Orally revised by the sponsors, the final provision replaced an earlier text recommending that provisions be made to enable UNCTAD to provide the necessary technical assistance to assist developing countries to benefit fully from the negotiation results and continue conducting such negotiations upon request, and in that respect invited UNDP to give favourable consideration to requests for assistance in this field, including regional and interregional projects.

The text of the draft resolution had been submitted in the Second Committee by India, on behalf of the Group of 77, where it was approved on 13 December by 95 votes to 1, with 22 abstentions.

The United States indicated that it had voted against the resolution on the grounds that it was exclusively subjective and not based on an adequate consideration of the results of the negotiations, which were in any case a closed chapter in the history of international trade. The interna-

tional community should, it felt, move forward, and the United States accordingly welcomed GATT's decision on the need for negotiations on an improved multilateral safeguard system.

Ireland, on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community, said that they had abstained in the vote; the text reflected a very partial view, contained value judgements not in accord with the reality of the negotiations and failed to take into account subsequent developments. Austria and Japan expressed similar reservations.

Sweden, which abstained on similar grounds, pointed out, as did New Zealand, that it was too early to appraise the results achieved in the negotiations. Finland, which also abstained, took note of decisions taken by GATT subsequent to the negotiations to accommodate concerns of the developing countries, including a new committee to negotiate safeguards and a sub-committee to examine protectionism. Norway shared the reservations expressed by Finland and Sweden. Australia noted that, in all the substantive areas where results had been achieved, the wishes of the developing countries had been taken into account. It did not think it wise to prejudge indirectly the possible outcome of future negotiations.

Documentary references, voting details and text of resolutions

Commodities

INTEGRATED PROGRAMME FOR COMMODITIES

TD/B/IPC/AC/27. Report of Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for Integrated Programme for Commodities on its 8th session, Geneva, 22 March 1979.

TD/B/IPC/AC/32. Report of Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for Integrated Programme for Commodities on its 9th session, Geneva, 17 and 18 December 1979.

Action on individual commodities

TDIB/764. Report of Preparatory Working Group on Tungsten on its first (5-9 June 1978) and 2nd (10-14 September 1979) sessions, Geneva.

TD/B/IPC/COPPER/16. Report of 6th Preparatory Meeting on Copper, Geneva, 26 February-2 March 1979.

TD/B/IPC/COPPER/17. Report of 2nd Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Copper on its first session, Geneva, 25 June-6 July 1979.

TD/B/IPC/COPPER/19. Report of 7th Preparatory Meeting on Copper, Geneva, 24-28 September 1979 (first part) and 18-22 February 1980 (2nd part).

TD/B/IPC/COTTON/15. Report of 4th Preparatory Meeting on Cotton, Geneva, 17-21 September 1979.

TD/B/IPC/HARD FIBRES/12. Report of Working Group on Coir on its first session, Geneva, 19-21 February 1979.

TD/B/IPC/HARD FIBRES/13. Report of Working Group on Abaca on its first session, Geneva, 21-23 February 1979.

TD/B/IPC/HARD FIBRES/16/Add.1,2. Report of Technical Consultation on Abaca (Add.1) and Coir (Add.2), Rome, 10-21 September 1979.

TD/B/IPC/JUTE/20. Report of 6th Preparatory Meeting on Jute and Jute Products, Geneva, 23-28 April 1979.

TD/B/IPC/JUTE/22. Regional consultative meeting of juteproducing countries, Bangkok, Thailand, 3-6 September 1979. Note by UNCTAD Secretariat (transmitting excerpt from report of consultative meeting).

TD/B/IPC/JUTE/23. Report of Post-preparatory Meeting on Jute and Jute Products, Geneva, 5-9 November 1979.

TD/B/IPC/OILS/11. Report of 3rd Preparatory Meeting on Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds, Geneva, 8-11 October 1979.

TD/B/IPC/TEA/10. Report of Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Tea on its 2nd session, Geneva, 3-7 December 1979.

TD/B/IPC/TEA/11. Report of 2nd Preparatory Meeting on Tea, Geneva, 10-13 December 1979.

TD/B/IPC/TIMBER/26. Report of 5th Preparatory Meeting on Tropical Timber, Geneva, 22-26 October 1979.

A/34/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I and Corr.1 (10th special session, Geneva, 19-27 March 1979): Chapters I B I and III A 1; Vol. II (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapter IV A and Annex I (resolution 198(XIX) and decision 200(XIX)).

Preparatory work on a Common Fund

TD/IPC/CF/CONF/19. Report of United Nations Negotiating Conference on Common Fund under Integrated Programme for Commodities on its 3rd session, Geneva, 12-19 March 1979.

TD/IPC/CF/CONF/20. Report of Interim Committee of United Nations Negotiating Conference on Common Fund under Integrated Programme for Commodities on its first (3-14 September), 2nd (22 October-2 November) and 3rd (3-14 December 1979) sessions; and on its 4th (18 February -5 March) and 5th (8-19 April 1980) sessions, Geneva.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 28, 38-44, 56. Fifth Committee, meeting 84. Plenary meetings 107, 109.

- A/34/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part Two: Chapter I B and Annex I (decision 206(XIX)).
- A/C.2/34/L.117. Draft decision submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations, approved without vote by Second Committee on 8 December 1979, meeting 56.
- A/C.2/34/L.119 and Add.1, A/C.5/34/87. Administrative and financial implications of draft decision submitted by Second Committee Chairman, A/C.2/34/L.117. Statements by Secretary-General. (Add.1: Annex-Fundamental elements of Common Fund.)
- A/34/538/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), para. 29: recommendation.

Decision 34/446, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/538/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 109th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee:

- (a) Took note of Trade and Development Board resolution 206(XIX) of 23 November 1979 on preparatory work for bringing the Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities into operation;
- (b) Decided to make appropriate arrangements to advance the necessary funds to enable the financing of the preparatory work required for bringing the Common Fund into operation, up to a total of \$1.8 million.

CONFERENCES. MEETINGS AND AGREEMENTS

United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971

TD/WHEAT.6/12. Decision adopted on 14 February 1979 by United Nations Conference to Negotiate International Arrangement to Replace International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as Extended, Geneva, 22 January-15 February 1979 (3rd part).

United Nations Cocoa Conference

TD/COCOA.5/8, TD/COCOA.5/10. Resolutions adopted on 2 August and 30 November 1979 by United Nations Cocoa Conference, 1979, first, 2nd and 3rd parts, Geneva, 29 January-23 February, 16 July-2 August and 19-30 November 1979.

General Assembly-34th session Second Committee, meetings 34, 36, 38, 40. Plenary meeting 68.

A/C.2/34/L.15. Brazil, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Zaire; draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 9 November 1979, meeting 36.

A/34/676. Report of Second Committee (part I) (on development and international economic co-operation).

Resolution 34/23, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 November 1979, meeting 68.

The General Assembly.

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

3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation.

Concerned at the increasing difficulties confronting developing countries in international trade in commodities and at the little progress made thus far in the preparatory meetings and negotiations on the majority of commodities under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, adopted on 30 May 1976 by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Considering that the question of commodities, in particular cocoa, has been under regular consideration at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development by producers and consumers but that no final agreement on cocoa has yet

Taking into account the work done thus far with regard to commodities, in particular cocoa,

- 1. Takes note of the efforts being made within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to implement the Integrated Programme for Commodities;
- 2. Urges all States participating in the United Nations Cocoa Conference to intensify consultations preparatory to the third part of the Conference, which will be held at Geneva from 19 to 30 November 1979;
- 3. Invites all participating States to show the necessary political will during consideration of the main outstanding questions in order to create conditions conducive to the success of the negotiations for the speedy conclusion of an international agreement on cocoa.

United Nations Conference on Olive Oil

Olive Oil 1979 International Agreement, (TD/OLIVE OIL.7/7/Rev.1). Done at Geneva on 30 March 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.D.1.

TD/OLIVE OIL.7/6. Resolutions (I and II) adopted on 30 March 1979 by United Nations Conference on Olive Oil, Geneva, 20-30 March 1979.

United Nations Natural Rubber Conference

International National Rubber Agreement, 1979 (TD/ RUBBER/15/Rev.1). Done at Geneva on 6 October 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.D.5.

TD/RUBBER/10 and Corr.1, TD/RUBBER/12, TD/RUB-BER/14. Resolutions adopted on 12 April, 13 July and 6 October 1979 by United Nations Natural Rubber Conference, 1978, at its 2nd (27 March-12 April), 3rd (25 June-13 July) and 4th (24 September-6 October 1979) sessions, Geneva.

Manufactures

A/34/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapters III H 1 and 3 and VI A and Annex I (decision 191(XIX)).

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON

RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES

TD/250. Report of 3rd Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices on its 6th session, Geneva, 17-27 April 1979.

TD/RBP/CONF/8. Documents relating to draft set of multilaterally agreed equitable principles and rules for control of restrictive business practices, circulated at first session of United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices, Geneva, 19 November-8 December 1979. (Chapter 6: Resolution adopted on 8 December 1979 by Conference.)

A/34/15, Vol. I and Corr.1. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (10th special session, Geneva, 19-27 March 1979), Chapter I B 2.

General Assembly-34th session Second Committee, meetings 28, 38-44, 46, 59. Plenary meetings 107, 109.

A/C.2/34/L.126. Draft decision submitted by Second Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Second Committee on 13 December 1979, meeting 59.

A/C.2/34/L.127, A/C.5/34/100. Administrative and financial implications of draft decision submitted by Second Committee Chairman, A/C.2/34/L.126.

A/34/538/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III), para. 34: recommendation.

Decision 34/447, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/538/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 109th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee:

(a) Took note of the resolution of the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices on the completion of the work of the Conference, adopted on 8 December 1979;

(b) Decided to convene a resumed session of the Conference of two weeks' duration in 1980;

(c) Decided to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to take the necessary measures to that effect, including the procedures for consultations provided for in Trade and Development Board decision 143(XVI) of 23 October 1976.

PROTECTIONISM

A/34/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapter III F and Annex I (decision 199(XIX)).

A/C.2/34/L.63. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/34/538/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III), paras. 22 and 23.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Trade in Manufactures of Developing Countries and Territories: 1977 Review. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.D.2.

TD/B/774. Report of Ad Hoc UNCTAD/UNIDO Group of Experts on Trade and Trade-related Aspects of Industrial Collaboration Arrangements, Geneva, 22-26 October 1979.

Multilateral trade negotiations

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 28, 38-43, 54, 59. Plenary meetings 107, 109.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Manila, 7 May-3 June 1979. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (TD/269 (Vol. I)), Part One A (decision 132(V)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.14.

A/34/15, Vol.II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapter III G and Annex I (decision 201(XIX)).

A/34/418 and Corr.1. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report entitled The Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations: Report by the Director-General of GATT (Sales No.: GATT/1979-3)).

A/34/443. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of Secretary-General of UNCTAD entitled "Evaluation of the multilateral trade negotiations carried out at UNCTAD V, as well as the recommendations emerging therefrom").

A/C.2/34/L.84. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Second Committee on 13 December 1979, meeting 59, by 95 votes to 1, with 22 abstentions.

A/34/538/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III), draft resolution III.

Resolution 34/1 99, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/538/Add.2, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109, by recorded vote of 112 to 1, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Considering that the Tokyo Declaration of 1973 called for the Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations and set forth the framework, principles and objectives to govern the negotiations, especially the objectives and commitments in favour of developing countries, particularly those regarding the principle of non-reciprocity in trade relations between developed and developing countries, the special and differential treatment for developing countries and the securing of additional benefits for the international trade of developing countries and the maintaining and improving of the generalized system of preferences,

Bearing in mind the modified part four of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade stipulating, inter alia, that the developed countries should not expect reciprocity in their trade relations with developing countries,

Recalling also its resolution 33/199 of 29 January 1979, in which it, inter alia, reiterated the need for continued efforts aimed at the reform of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the international trade regime in accordance with the principle of special and differential treatment of developing countries,

Recalling further decision 132(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in which the Trade and Development Board was requested to make a global evaluation of the multilateral trade negotiations

Regretting that, contrary to the commitments made by the developed countries in the Tokyo Declaration, no real attempt was made to extend special and differential treatment to the developing countries and to secure additional benefits for

them in all areas of negotiation in the multilateral trade negotiations,

Noting that the Trade and Development Board, at its nineteenth session, decided to conduct a global evaluation of the results of the multilateral trade negotiations,

- 1. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the multi-lateral trade negotiations:
- 2. Takes note also of the report of the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on the multilateral trade negotiations:
- 3. Notes with deep concern that the developed countries which are contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade did not take fully into account in all areas of negotiation in the multilateral trade negotiations the interests and concerns of developing countries, especially the least developed countries;
- 4. Notes with particular concern that the negotiations aimed at establishing an improved legal framework for the conduct of international trade more responsive to the needs and aspirations of developing countries had disappointing results;
- Affirms that the interests and rights of developing countries must be fully safeguarded and preserved in the process of implementation of the results of the multilateral trade negotiations;
- 6. Urges that the negotiations on the safeguards code should be speedily concluded to provide for greater discipline and fair and non-discriminatory rules for the use of safeguard measures, with a view to contributing significantly to meeting the main concerns of the developing countries and enabling those countries to participate in the results of the multilateral trade negotiations on an equitable basis;
- 7. Reiterates the need for undertaking negotiations on a systematic basis for the elimination of quantitative restric-

tions and other non-tariff as well as tariff barriers against the exports of the developing countries and until the objectives and commitments undertaken in the Tokyo Declaration, including, inter alia, the need for preferential and special treatment in favour of developing countries and explicit recognition of the principle of non-reciprocity, are achieved;

- 8. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to prepare, in conformity with decision 132(V) of the Conference, a comprehensive report on the results of the multilateral trade negotiations in the light of the objectives and commitments of the Tokyo Declaration, placing special emphasis on those sectors in which the results obtained have not fully responded to the interests and concerns of developing countries, for submission to the Trade and Development Board at its twentieth session, for the purpose of undertaking a global evaluation of such negotiations and with a view to identifying possible courses of action for the attainment of the objectives pursued by developing countries in those negotiations;
- 9. Recommends that the United Nations Development Programme should favourably consider requests for technical assistance to be given to developing countries, including for regional and interregional projects, in order to provide them with the full benefit of the results of the multilateral trade negotiations and recommends that negotiations should continue to be conducted effectively in the future, upon the request of those countries.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

The Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations: Report by the Director-General of GATT (Vol. I). Sales No.: GATT/1979-3; Vol. II: Supplementary Report. Sales No.: GATT/1980-1.

GATT Activities in 1979 and Conclusion of the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (1973-1979). Sales No.: GATT/1980-2.

Invisibles, including shipping

The Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport—a subsidiary organ of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)—held its sixth, and final, session at Geneva from 21 February to 9 March 1979.

On 26 March, the Board at its tenth special session decided to transmit the draft convention completed by the Group to Governments for comments and to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, and, as the Group had recommended, to request the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene the United Nations Conference of plenipotentiaries on a multimodal transport convention in November.

By decision 1979/83 of 3 August, the Economic and Social Council transmitted the relevant documents to the Assembly at its 1979 regular session, and a first session of the Conference was convened at Geneva under UNCTAD auspices between 12 and 30 November. (For further information on the work of the Conference, see p. 989; for page reference to text of decision 1979183, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Also in 1979, the Committee on Shipping's Working Group on International Shipping Legislation met at Geneva from 18 to 26 June, for its sixth session, to consider simplifying and standardizing marine insurance-policy conditions and clauses. On 26 June, the Working Group adopted a resolution by which it recommended that a further session be held to continue this work and that a limited expert subgroup be designated from among its members to formulate a set of standard clauses to marine insurance contracts to serve as a non-mandatory international model.

On 20 October, the Trade and Development Board at its nineteenth session recommended the convening of a three-week session of the Working Group, the first two weeks of which should be devoted to work at the expert level; on the same date it scheduled the session for December 1980.

At its tenth special session, in March 1979, the Board considered a report on the work of the second (20 November-1 December 1978) session of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on Container Standards for International Multimodal Transport.¹⁹ On 27 March, the Board decided to

remit the question of container standards to its Committee on Shipping for regular review and for examination of the question of drawing up a flexible international agreement on the subject. The Economic and Social Council took note of the Group's report by decision 1979/84 of 3 August (for details, see p. 989; for page reference to text of decision 1979/84, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS).

In June 1979, UNCTAD, at its fifth session in Manila, adopted three resolutions relating to shipping.

By resolution 106(V) of 1 June, on developments pertaining to the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, 20 UNCTAD invited its member Governments to consider becoming contracting parties to the Convention, which had been adopted on 6 April 1974. (For further details, see p. 567.)

As at 12 July 1979, according to a secretariat report submitted to the Committee on Shipping, 43 countries had signed, approved, accepted, ratified or acceded to the Convention, which was to enter into force six months from the date when 24 countries accounting for at least 25 per cent of world cargo tonnage had ratified or acceded to it. These 43 countries owned 17.27 per cent of the relevant total.

By resolution 120(V) of 3 June, on participation of developing countries in world shipping and the development of their merchant marines, UNCTAD called on Governments to ensure equitable participation for developing countries in the transport of all cargoes, particularly bulk cargoes, generated by their own foreign trade by national vessels of the respective trading countries or by vessels otherwise operated by them. It

requested the UNCTAD secretariat to undertake studies and other work, including the preparation of guidelines to assist developing countries in the introduction of containerization and multimodal transport. The Conference also called on the Committee on Shipping to review the entire subject at its regular sessions and requested its Secretary-General to reconvene the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Economic Consequences of the Existence or Lack of a Genuine Link between Vessel and Flag of Registry to consider studies on phasing out open-registry shipping operations. (For further details, see p. 567.)

By resolution 121(V) of 3 June, on ship financing and technical assistance, UNCTAD outlined proposals for improved financing terms for the acquisition of ships and development of transport infrastructure by developing countries and called on developed countries to provide technical assistance to them in the maritime field. The Conference also instructed the Committee on Shipping to review regularly the subject of shipping financing, possibly establishing a consultative group on the subject. (For further details, see p. 568.)

On 19 December, the General Assembly, by resolution 34/196, endorsed UNCTAD resolution 106(V), took note of resolution 121(V) and noted the requests enumerated in resolution 120(V) for studies and work to be undertaken by its permanent machinery relating to developing-country participation in world shipping and the development of their merchant marines. (For details, see p. 574.)

20 See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 459.

Documentary references

TD/B/C.4/184. Report of Working Group on International Shipping Legislation on its 6th session, Geneva, 18-26 June 1979.

A/34/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapter IV C and Annex I (decision 190(XIX)).

Other documents

Review of Maritime Transport, 1978 (TD/B/C.4/182/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.D.9.

A/34/15, Vol. I and Corr.1. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (10th special session, Geneva, 19-27 March 1979), Chapter III A 2 and 4 and Annex I (decision 182(S-X) and decision (b)). TD/MJ/CONF/1 and Add.1. Report of Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on Convention on International Multimodal Transport. Part One: Draft convention on international multimodal transport; Part Two (Add.1): Report of Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on its 6th session, Geneva, 21 February-9 March 1979.

TD/MT/CONF/12 and Add.1. Report of United Nations Conference on Convention on International Multimodal Transport. Part One: Draft convention on international multimodal transport, as at adjournment of Conference on 30 November 1979; Part Two (Add.1): Report of Conference on first part of its session, Geneva, 12-30 November 1979 (Annex I: Resolution adopted by Conference on 30 November 1979).

Transfer of technology

Pursuant to a 1978 request of its Committee on Transfer of Technology, ²¹ contained in a Committee resolution on strengthening and accelerat-

ing the technological capacity of developing

21 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 502.

countries, the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), at its tenth special session held at Geneva in March 1979, considered a secretariat note proposing terms of reference for convening groups of experts between the fifth (May/June 1979) and sixth sessions of UNCTAD to examine the main issues related to transfer and development of technology in individual sectors and areas of critical importance to developing countries. Areas to be covered included foodprocessing, pharmaceuticals, capital goods, energy and electronics. On 26 March, the Board transmitted the note to the fifth session of UNCTAD (UNCTAD V), which opened in May at Manila, Philippines.

On 3 June, UNCTAD endorsed the Committee's 1978 resolution. It also included in UNCTAD resolution 112(V) a request to its Secretary-General to convene prior to its sixth session, in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other United Nations bodies, up to three meetings of experts to identify problems and issues concerning the transfer, application and development of technologies in the food-processing, energy, capital goods and industrial machinery sectors.

At the first part of its nineteenth session, held at Geneva, the Board on 20 October requested the Committee, at its third session scheduled for November 1980, to convene meetings of experts on those sectors after consulting with regional groups of States. The Board also requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to submit to the Committee's third session studies concerning other sectors listed in Conference resolution 112(V), including agro-industries, pharmaceuticals, design and engineering consultancy, and electronics.

Resolution 112(V) contained UNCTAD's recommended lines, of action for strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries and accelerating their technological transformation, as part of a comprehensive development strategy to be worked out by the international community for the third United Nations development decade (the 1980s). Recommendations relating to the transfer of technology were contained particularly in two areas of action outlined in the resolution: action to be taken by, and co-operation among, developing and developed countries; and contributions to be made by UNCTAD.

The Conference also noted with satisfaction the progress made by the Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology, established by UNCTAD in 1976,²² to requests of developing countries for assistance, and invited and urged countries, financing programmes and international organi-

zations to contribute to its operations. The Conference also asked its Secretary-General for an outline to help formulate a strategy for the technological transformation of the developing countries.

Two other areas for recommended action were UNCTAD participation in the preparations for the August 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (see p. 633) and continued co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme on environmental aspects of technology.

(For further details of resolution 112(V), see p. 566.)

Resolution 101(V), adopted on 30 May, concerned UNCTAD's contribution to the industrial property system, covering patents and trade marks, in the context of a revision currently under way (for details, see p. 565).

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/196 of 19 December (see p. 574), endorsed Conference resolution 101(V) and took note of the developing countries' concern that their interests be taken into account in the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, and also endorsed the recommendations in resolution 112(V) relating to the importance of continuing action at the international, regional, subregional and national levels to strengthen the technological capacity of developing countries and thereby accelerate their technological transformation.

United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology

Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 20 December 1978,23 a resumed first session of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology was held from 26 February to 9 March 1979 at Geneva. The resumed session continued negotiations on the basis of a draft code completed in 1978 by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology, 24 concentrating on chapters dealing with: definitions and scope of application, and national regulation of transfer transactions, applicable law and settlement of disputes (assigned to Working Groups 1 and 2 of the First Committee); restrictive business practices, and guarantees, responsibilities and obligations of parties (assigned to Working Groups 3 and 4 of the Second Committee); and international institutional machinery.

In an agreed statement issued on 9 March, at the conclusion of the resumed session, it was

²² See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 397. 23 Y.U.N., 1978, p. 504, resolution 33/157. 24 Ibid., p. 503.

noted that the international code was on the agenda of UNCTAD V, and the Conference President and the UNCTAD Secretary-General, in consultation with regional co-ordinators, were invited to prepare for the continuation of work on the code.

On 3 June 1979, UNCTAD approved without dissent decision 113(V), requesting its Secretary-General to convene, in the last quarter of 1979, a further session of the Conference on a code of conduct and recommended the convening of a preparatory meeting to review organizational aspects and make recommendations to promote its efficiency. The Conference President was invited to review outstanding issues and consult with regional groups and the Working Group Chairmen towards their resolution.

The Preparatory Meeting for the second session of the Conference was held at Geneva from 24 to 28 September, and recommended a method of dealing with the issues.

The second session of the Conference was held at Geneva from 29 October to 16 November.

In a statement at the close of the session, the Conference President observed that considerable progress had been made during the session, leading to agreement on a chapter relating to national regulation of transfer of technology transactions and to substantial agreement on chapters on definition and scope of application, objectives and principles, and international institutional machinery. Intensive negotiations had led to completion of a number of provisions on restrictive practices and guarantees, responsibilities and obligations, and work had progressed on the question of applicable law and the settlement of disputes.

On 16 November, the Conference adopted a resolution recommending that the General Assembly authorize the convening of a third session in the first half of 1980 to complete negotiations and take the necessary decisions for adoption of the code.

On 19 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/195, by which, expressing deep concern that no agreement had been achieved at the second session of the Conference on a number of fundamental issues of interest to developing countries, it decided to convene a third session in the first half of 1980 and called for the necessary political will and flexibility at that session to complete negotiations and take the necessary decisions for adoption of an international code of conduct, bearing in mind the interests and concerns of the developing countries.

The resolution was a compromise text submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second (Econom-

ic and Financial) Committee following informal consultations, and approved without vote on 5 December. An earlier draft, submitted by India on behalf of United Nations Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries, was then withdrawn. The Group's version had differed from the final version in strongly urging the developed countries to display, rather than calling for, the necessary political will and flexibility to complete negotiations. The Group's text had also included the phrase "despite the political will and flexibility demonstrated by the developing countries" in the preambular paragraph expressing concern that agreement on fundamental issues of interest to them had not been achieved.

Bulgaria, speaking also on behalf of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, stated that Conference costs must be met from existing. funds and voluntary contributions or through savings and elimination of duplication; their deplored the practice of holding conferences without adequate preparation, resulting in additional sessions and expenses.

Reverse transfer of technology

On 30 May 1979, UNCTAD adopted resolution 102(V) on development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology, outlining measures to be taken in respect of a comprehensive approach to the problem of the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries—the "brain drain" problem—and recommended measures to be taken by all developed countries, those which admitted skilled migrants, developing countries and the international community. It invited the United Nations Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Transfer of Technology an in-depth study of the problem he was preparing (see p. 652). This accorded with that Committee's request, endorsed by the Trade and Development Board on 27 March at its tenth special session. The Board also endorsed the Committee's requests that areas of competence be decided for a co-ordinated treatment of the subject by the United Nations system, that arrangements be made to study the feasibility of measuring human resource flows, and that studies be undertaken of countries' experiences relating to the problem.

By resolution 102(V), the Conference also requested the Board to consider providing facilities, on request, for a multilateral exchange of views on the development aspects of reverse transfer of technology. (For further details of resolution 102(V), see p. 565.)

On 20 October, at the first part of its nine-

teenth session, the Board authorized the UNCTAD Secretary-General to provide such facilities.

The General Assembly endorsed, and called for full implementation of, UNCTAD resolution 102(V) and the Board's related decision when it adopted resolution 34/196 on 19 December (for details, see p. 574).

The Assembly further endorsed the UNCTAD resolution when it adopted on the same date resolution 34/200 on development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology (for details, see p. 653; for page reference to text of resolution 34/200, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS).

Documentary references and text of resolution

A/34/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I and Corr.1 (10th special session, Geneva, 19-27 March 1979): Chapter I B 4 (a); Vol. II (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapter III C and Annex I (decision 192(XIX)).

United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology

TD/CODE TOT/16. Report on Preparatory Meeting for 2nd session of United Nations Conference on International Code of Conduct on Transfer of Technology, Geneva, 24-28 September 1979.

TD/CODE TOT/19. Resolution adopted on 16 November by United Nations Conference on International Code of Conduct on Transfer of Technology at its 2nd session, Geneva, 29 October-16 November 1979.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 28, 38-44, 54, 55. Fifth Committee, meeting 84. Plenary meetings 107, 109.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Manila, 7 May-3 June 1979. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (TD/269 (Vol. I)), Part One A (decision 113(V)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.14.

A/C.2/34/L.91. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.98. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.91.

A/C.2/34/L.109. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/ 34/L.91), approved without vote by Second Committee on 5 December 1979, meeting 55.

A/C.5/34/95. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman, A/C.2/34/L.109.

A/34/797. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution III recommended by Second Committee in A/34/538/Add.1.

A/34/538/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft resolution III.

Resolution 34/195, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/538/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/188 of 19 December 1977 and 33/157 of 20 December 1978,

Bearing in mind resolution 89(IV) of 30 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology and decision 113(V) of 3 June 1979 of the Conference on the same subject,

Taking note of the recommendation made by the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology, at its second session, to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a third session in the first half of

Deeply concerned that during the second session of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology no agreement was achieved on a number of fundamental issues of interest to the developing countries,

- 1. Decides to convene a third session of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology in the first half of 1980 and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to undertake the necessary preparations;
- 2. Calls for the necessary political will and flexibility at the third session of the Conference to complete negotiations and take all decisions necessary for the adoption of an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology, bearing in mind the interests and concerns of the developing countries.

Reverse transfer of technology

A/34/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I and Corr.1 (10th special session, Geneva, 19-27 March 1979): Chapter I B 4 (c) and Annex I (decision 183(S-X)); Vol. II (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapter III A and Annex I (decision 193(XIX)).

Questions relating to special trade flows and groups of countries

Trade among countries having different economic and social systems

By decision 116(V) of 3 June 1979, on trade re-

lations and trade flows among countries having different economic and social systems, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) at its fifth session decided to refer to the October session of its Trade and Development Board two draft resolutions on the subject, on which agreement had not been reached (for details see p. 570).

In October, the Board considered, in particu-

lar, the implementation of a comprehensive technical assistance programme to develop trade between developing countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. On 17 October, it decided to convene annually, at its second regular session, a sessional committee to consider problems pertaining to trade and trade flows among countries having different economic and social systems and further decided to remit to its twenty-first session in 1980 the two draft resolutions referred to it by the Conference.

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/196 of 19 December, welcomed the Board's decision and urged all States members of UNCTAD to participate constructively in the consideration of the item (for details, see p. 574).

Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries

By resolution 122(V) of 3 June, UNCTAD decided, as one of its major priorities, to launch a comprehensive and substantially expanded new programme of action for the least developed countries, including an Immediate Action Programme to meet the critical situation of those countries and a Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s, aimed at transforming the major structural characteristics of the least developed countries to enable them to provide at least internationally accepted minimum standards of nutrition, health, transport and communications, housing, education and job opportunities for their citizens. (For details, see p. 568.)

By resolution 34/196 of 19 December, the General Assembly endorsed UNCTAD's decision to launch the new programme. It endorsed the programme again by resolution 34/210 of the same date, on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries, also urging donor countries and multilateral development institutions to allocate increased financial resources and technical assistance in support of activities aimed at transforming the major structural characteristics of the least developed countries. (For details, see pp. 574 and 490; for page references to texts of the Assembly resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Also on 19 December, the Assembly decided, by resolution 34/203, in accordance with an invitation in UNCTAD resolution 122(V), to convene a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981 in order to finalize, adopt

and support the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s. (For details, see p. 491; for page reference to text of resolution 34/203, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

On 3 June, UNCTAD adopted resolution 123(V) by which it agreed that specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries should aim at reducing their costs of access to and from the sea and to world markets, at improving the quality, efficiency and reliability of their transit/transport services, and at restructuring their economies in order to alleviate their geographical handicaps. It outlined priority areas for specific international assistance to help diversify their economies. (For details, see p. 570.)

On 19 December, by resolution 34/196, the Assembly endorsed UNCTAD resolution 123(V) and, by resolution 34/198 of the same date, it recommended intensified activities to implement special action programmes for these countries, in co-operation with the regional commissions. (For details, see pp. 574 and 494; for page references to texts of the Assembly resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

By resolution 111(V), UNCTAD on 3 June recommended specific actions to meet the needs and alleviate the problems of island developing countries, to diversify their economies, facilitate market access for their exports, attract foreign investment for their industries, subsidize transport and encourage co-operative arrangements among island countries, especially in the support and service sectors. (For details, see p. 569.)

On 19 December, the Assembly, by resolution 34/196, endorsed UNCTAD resolution 111(V) and, by resolution 34/205 of the same date, called upon the international community to implement urgently the actions recommended by the Conference and to ensure a flow of financial and technical assistance geared to these countries' special needs. (For details, see pp. 574 and 496; for page references to texts of the Assembly resolutions refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

International trade law

At its nineteenth session, in October 1979, the Trade and Development Board took note of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twelfth session, held in June. (For information on the work of the Commission, see p. 1127.)

Documentary references

Trade with countries having different economic and social systems A/34/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapter V and Annex I (decision 186(XIX)).

International trade law

A/34/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapter VI B

Technical assistance and related activities

In 1979, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) continued technical assistance activities aimed at strengthening the structures governing the external sector of developing countries, fostering economic co-operation among them, improving their trade mechanisms and procedures and enhancing their participation in international trade negotiations.

Substantive projects were pursued by UNCTAD on: maritime and multimodal transport; economic co-operation among developing countries; trade policy and planning of the external sector; special problems of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries; the generalized system of preferences for manufactures and semimanufactures; trade facilitation and documentation; insurance and reinsurance; monetary and financial issues; the Integrated Programme for Commodities; transfer and development of technology; and trade between countries having different economic and social systems.

In the concluding phases of the multilateral trade negotiations in 1979, in particular, UNCTAD, through its advisory services programmes, supplied developing countries with a continuous flow of information on the issues under negotiation. It also agreed to strengthen its working arrangements with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with a view to enhancing their joint operational activities in economic and technical co-operation

among developing countries. (For further information, see p. 534.)

Providing services to particular countries, UNCTAD in 1979 aided Nicaragua, following its change of Government, in external debt management and external trade and customs reorganization. It also completed a major economic and social survey of Zimbabwe, as a guide for policy orientation during its immediate post-independence period.

More than three fourths (77 per cent) of UNCTAD's total expenditure of \$12 million for assistance programmes in 1979 went to intercountry projects and almost nine tenths (87.5 per cent) was financed from multilateral sources, with major support from UNDP. The tables below show UNCTAD expenditures in 1979 by sector, region and source.

At its nineteenth session, on 12 October 1979, the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD took note of a report of the Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, jointly run by the Conference and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Ongoing programmes of the Centre in 1979, endorsed in the report, included projects aimed at strengthening national trade-promotion institutions, specialized trade-promotion services and export market development. (For further information, see following chapter on the INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE.)

1979 PROJECT EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

Amount (in thousands of US dollars)

Sector	Regular programme	UNDP	Trust UNDP funds Total				
Shipping	_	2,274	764	3,038	25.3		
Economic co-operation among developing countries	317	2,410	18	2,745	22.8		
Trade policy	_	1,815	1	1,816	15.1		
Least developed countries	_	1,585	131	1,716	14.3		
Manufactures	_	680	47	727	6.0		
Money and finance	_	564	-	564	4.7		
Insurance	_	387	6.5	452	3.8		
Commodities	_	395	-	395	3.3		
Technology	_	_	370	370	3.1		
Trade facilitation	_	29	111	140	1.2		
Trade with socialist countries of Eastern Europe	_	5 5	-	5 5	0.4		
Total	317	10,194	1,507	12,018	100.0		

1979 PROJECT EXPENDITURE BY REGION AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

(in thousands of US dollars; percentages in italics)

Region	Regular	budget	UNI	OP	Funds i	n trust	Tota	al
Africa	_	_	3,332	32.7	282	18.7	3,614	30.1
The Americas	_	_	2,852	28.0	284	18.9	3,136	26.1
Asia and the Pacific	_	_	1,802	17.7	9	6	1,811	15.1
Arab States	_	_	373	3.7	54	3.6	427	3.6
Europe	_	_	33	0.3	_	_	33	0.2
Interregional	317	100.0	1,802	17.6	878	58.2	2,997	24.9
Total	317	100.0	10,194	100.0	1,507	100.0	12,018	100.0

Documentary references

A/34/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapter VI A.

Organizational questions

By resolution 114(V), on institutional matters, adopted at its fifth session in Manila, Philippines, on 3 June 1979, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) invited the General Assembly to strengthen UNCTAD and reaffirmed its need for greater flexibility in budgetary, financial and administrative matters. The Conference decided to establish an ad hoc intergovernmental committee on the rationalization of the machinery of UNCTAD, to report to its Trade and Development Board in October, and recommended that the Board meet twice yearly. (For details, see p. 571.)

On 4 October, the Assembly, by resolution 34/3, adopted without vote, amended its resolution of 30 December 1964,²⁵ by which it had established UNCTAD and set forth the Board's composition and functions, to have the Board meet twice, rather than once, a year. The text had been prepared by the United Nations Secretariat and approved without vote by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 1 October.

On 19 December, by resolution 34/196, the Assembly endorsed UNCTAD resolution 114(V) and called for the necessary action for its full implementation (for details, see p. 574).

In its consideration of institutional issues arising from UNCTAD resolution 114(V), the Board, at the first part of its nineteenth session, by a decision of 20 October, opened the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee on the Rationalization of the Machinery of UNCTAD to the participation of all States members of UNCTAD and entrusted it also with examining ways to improve the effec-

tiveness of the Working Party on the Programme Budget and the Medium-term Plan. The Board, by a separate decision of 20 October, also decided to convene the Working Party semi-annually, in accordance with the Conference's request.

The Working Party met from 19 to 23 November to consider the programme budget for the 1980-1981 biennium. Its report was annexed to the Board's report to the Assembly.

The Board discussed at its October meetings a note by the UNCTAD Secretary-General on technical meetings held from 1 to 3 October at Geneva between representatives of the regional commissions and UNCTAD on the question of decentralizing trade and development activities to the regional commissions and on related aspects of co-operation and co-ordination with the commissions. The Board took note of the note on 17 October.

By its resolution 115(V) of 3 June, the Conference recommended that the Assembly ensure that Arabic would have full capacity as an official and working language of UNCTAD as from 1 January 1980.

The Assembly, by resolution 34/196 of 19 December, by which it took note of the reports of both the fifth session of UNCTAD and the 1979 sessions of the Trade and Development Board endorsed UNCTAD resolution 115(V) and decided that the necessary steps should be taken for its implementation with respect to both interpretation and translation facilities (for details, see p. 574).

25 See Y.U.N., 1964, p. 210, resolution 1995(XIX).

Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meeting 4. Plenary meeting 21.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Manila, 7 May-3 June 1979. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (TD/269 (Vol. I)), Part One A (resolution 114(V)). U.N.P. Sates No.: E.79.II.D.14.

A/34/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; second part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapters III D and IX N and Annex I (decision 194(XIX) and resolution 188(XIX)); Part Two: Chapter I C and Annex I (resolution 207(XIX)).

A/C.2/34/2. Amendment to General Assembly resolution 1995(XIX) of 30 December 1964 on establishment of UNCTAD as organ of Assembly, as amended by Assembly resolution 31/2 A of 29 September 1976 and 31/2 B of 21 December 1976. Note by Secretariat.

A/C.2/34/2, para. 3. Draft resolution, as proposed by Secretariat, approved without vote by Second Committee on 1 October 1979, meeting 4.

A/34/538. Report of Second Committee (part I).

Resolution 34/3, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/538, adopted without vote by Assembly on 4 October 1979, meeting 21.

The General Assembly,

Having considered paragraph 5 of resolution 114(V) on institutional issues, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session, held at Manila from 7 May to 3 June 1979,

Decides to amend its resolution 1995(XIX) of 30 December 1964 on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as amended by resolutions 2904(XXVII) of 26 September 1972, 31/2 A of 29 September 1976 and 31/2 B of 21 December 1976, by replacing the word "once" in the second sentence of paragraph 13 of section II by the word "twice."

A/34/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapter VIII R

Report of Trade and Development Board

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular Session, 1979 Plenary meeting 40.

A/34/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I and Corr.1 (10th special session, Geneva, 19-27 March 1979); Vol. II (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979).

E/1979/L.53. Organization of work of resumed 2nd regular session of 1979 of Economic and Social Council. Note by Secretariat, para. 3 (a).

Decision 1979/87 (para. (a)), as recommended by Secretariat, E/1979/L.53, adopted (paras. (a)-(e) as a whole) without vote by Council.

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 3 August 1979, the Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session the following documents, unless the Council should be invited, at the request of either a member or the Secretary-General, to consider any of them at its resumed second regular session of 1979:

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
- (b) Report of the Human Rights Committee on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
 - (c) Report of the World Food Council on its fifth session;
 - (d) Report of the Council of the United Nations University;
- (e) Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a University for Peace.

Other documents

Rules of Procedure of the Trade and Development Board: Amendment (TD/B/16/Rev.2/Amend.3). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.73.II.D.11 AMENDMENT.

Trade and Development: An UNCTAD Review. No. 1, Spring 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.8.

Restructuring the International Economic Framework. Report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Treade and Development to the Fifth Session. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/S.79.II.D.12.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XI.

A/34/729. Confirmation of appointment of Secretary-General of UNCTAD. Note by Secretary-General.

Chapter VI

International Trade Centre

Activities in 1979

During 1979, the International Trade Centre (ITC), under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), continued to expand its technical co-operation activities, serving as the focal point for United Nations assistance to developing countries in the formulation and implementation of trade promotion programmes.

The total value of the programme implemented by ITC in 1979 was \$13.66 million, more than a \$2 million increase over the 1978 programme. Over three quarters of the programme budget was financed by trust fund contributions amounting to \$10.32 million; the remaining \$3.34 million was financed by the United Nations Development Programme. Approximately 43 per cent of the programme budget was used for export market development of selected products; 27 per cent for establishing and strengthening trade promotion institutions and

services; 22 per cent for training Government officials, businessmen and instructors in trade promotion and export marketing; 3 per cent for multinational product promotion; 3 per cent for a special programme for least developed countries; 1 per cent for import operations and techniques; and the remainder for special programmes on export-oriented rural development and technical co-operation with chambers of commerce.

The value of programme delivery expanded in all regions. Asia and the Pacific maintained the largest share of the programme (33.8 per cent), followed by Africa (20.9 per cent), Latin America (12 per cent), and Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East (8.2 per cent); the remainder went to interregional projects. Integrated assistance projects, mainly national in scope, continued to be the single most important mode of ITC assistance, accounting in value for nearly half the 1979 programme. These projects focused on strengthening the country's infra-

structure and trade promotion policy framework while providing assistance in other areas, such as export potential surveys, export market development, specialized export services, training programmes and import procurement.

During the year, ITC carried out 37 integrated assistance projects, 33 in individual countries and four for regional groupings. Ten of these national projects were in least developed countries and nine in countries most severely affected by economic crises. In addition, nearly all developing countries received ITC assistance through regional, interregional and global projects. This assistance was provided mainly through 608 technical cooperation experts, an increase of 48 over 1978.

The technical assistance management of ITC'S programme was exercised by the Centre's Division of Technical Co-operation, through the support and direction of experts working in the developing countries, and by ITC'S Division of Interregional Programmes, which was responsible for global programmes such as training activities, export-oriented rural development and assistance to the least developed countries in trade promotion. The Centre's Technical Division continued to give assistance in identifying products with favourable export prospects, undertaking research on export markets and helping formulate market development plans. This assistance was provided through various types of market surveys and marketing publications, advisory missions by market development officers and functional advisers, and the dissemination of trade information and statistical data.

During 1979, major market-research surveys were undertaken on canned asparagus and mushrooms, and tropical aquarium fish. Monographs on trade channels were prepared for a series of products in individual markets. Handbooks were also produced on export market research and duty drawback on exports. All of these ITC publications, including the quarterly magazine, International Trade FORUM, were available free of charge to exporters and trade officials in developing countries. The Centre also continued market research for individual countries, either as part of integrated country projects or as special projects, and to answer inquiries for trade information. In addition, it developed and disseminated several statistical series analysing the trade performance of developing countries.

Activities in multinational trade promotion expanded significantly in 1979, particularly with regard to coir, cotton, henequen, iron ore, jute, pepper, sisal and tea. A number of market promotion projects were formulated and implemented, and ITC continued to offer support to joint efforts by Governments to promote specific

commodities through intergovernmental bodies, such as the intergovernmental groups of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Institute for Cotton, the Asian and Pacific Coconut Community and the Pepper Community, as well as the International Tea Promotion Association, the first session of whose governing board was convened by ITC at Geneva in April 1979.

In 1979, 3,500 participants from developing countries took part in ITC'S training activities, including seminars, workshops, courses and study missions; 75 per cent of these were held in developing countries on a regional, subregional and individual country basis. The training programme focused on helping developing countries establish their own framework for training in export marketing and trade promotion. Seminars and workshops for trade representatives from developing countries constituted the most important part of ITC'S interregional training activities.

The Joint Advisory Group on ITC reported on its March 1979 session to the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD; the Board took note of the report on 12 October 1979 in connexion with its discussion of export promotion. The Advisory Group reviewed ITC technical cooperation programmes and made a number of recommendations in that area.

The Group recommended that ITC: increase the participation of short-term experts and experts from developing countries in field projects; increase support to multinational trade promotion of certain basic commodities; strengthen its activities to foster trade and economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, and to promote trade between them and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe; strengthen co-operation with other international organizations; set up a special programme of technical co-operation for least developed countries; co-ordinate its technical assistance services with those of UNCTAD and GATT with regard to follow-up activities on multilateral trade negotiations; and co-operate with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to assist the least developed countries in establishing industries having a high ratio of value-added to transport costs.

Secretariat

In 1979, ITC headquarters staff consisted of 91 Professional and 112 General Service employees, including those financed from the regular budget, extrabudgetary resources and by developed countries, and excluding project-financed staff. The Centre's regular budget of \$8.67 million, covering headquarters operations, was contributed in equal portions by UNCTAD and GATT.

Documentary references

Activities in 1979

ITC/AG(XII)/64 and Corr.1. Report of Joint Advisory Group on ITC UNCTAD/GATT on its 12th session, Geneva, 12-16 March 1979. (Introduction, paras. 2 and 3: Documents and working papers before Joint Advisory Group.)

ITC/AG(XIII)/65 and Corr.1-3. Annual report of ITC UNCTAD/GATT, November 1979.

1TC/AG(XIII)/65/Add.1. Distribution of technical co-

operation projects by region, country and source of financing, 1972-1979 (including estimated figures for 1979).

Other documents

International Trade FORUM, Vol. XV, Nos. 1-4 (quarterly).
A/34/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chap. VI A.

Chapter VII

International financing for economic development

During 1979, there was a marked increase in the international financing of economic development, which was reflected in the expanded operations of the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the increased lending figures of the World Bank Group, which comprises the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and its affiliates, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation. In December, by resolution 34/208, the General Assembly called on contributors to ensure an early conclusion of negotiations on the sixth replenishment

of IDA and urged World Bank members to take action to increase the Bank's lending capital.

By a related decision of 18 December, the Assembly took note of a report of the Secretary-General on finance for development which examined the question of accelerating the transfer of real resources to developing countries (see p. 485).

The activities of the United Nations Capital Development Fund and an overview of international financing for economic development based on the findings of the World Bank and IMF are discussed in the subchapters below. For details of the activities of the World Bank and IMF during 1979, see pp. 1273 and 1291.

United Nations Capital Development Fund

The United Nations Capital Development Fund underwrites international community projects that directly benefit the lowest income groups in the least developed countries. Although its support is provided on a grant basis, projects which produce revenues are expected to repay the assistance into domestic revolving funds. The Fund places maximum reliance on recipient Governments in project execution, through which it seeks to mobilize community efforts and sustain self-help initiatives, and it works closely with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and agencies in the United Nations system to ensure the most effective use of its resources.

By the end of 1979, its fifth operational year, the Fund's cumulative commitments amounted to \$112.4 million for 133 projects in 32 countries. During the year, the Fund approved 41 projects, representing more than a third of all projects approved by the Fund since its establishment. As in previous years, the Fund's financing was used

to provide simple agricultural equipment, irrigation systems, farm-to-market roads, fertilizer and credit as integrated inputs into increased farm production and marketing and to assist in establishing cottage industries, village schools, vocational training facilities, health centres, low-cost housing, credit unions and co-operatives.

The value of the Fund's 1979 project commitments amounted to \$41.2 million, of which \$12.7 million (31 per cent) was committed to potable water supply; \$7.9 million (19 per cent) to agricultural production, including irrigation, credit grain storage and fisheries; \$3.9 million (10 percent) to small industries; \$3.6 million (9 percent) to rural health and nutrition; \$3.4 million (8 per cent) to low-cost housing; \$3 million (7 per cent) to rural feeder roads; \$2.4 million (6 per cent) to rural schools; \$2 million (5 per cent) to rural electrification; \$1.3 million (3 per cent, to social welfare; and \$1 million (2 per cent) to transport and communication facilities.

Pre-investment expenditures connected with project identification and preparation, amounting to \$262,000 in 1979, were financed from amounts allotted for country programmes by UNDP. The Fund's administrative expenses of \$525,000, compared with annual project commitments, resulted in a 1.3 per cent overhead cost for the year, charged to UNDP's administrative budget.

Delays in project implementation, due to the lack of a basic institutional framework in the least developed countries, were reflected in a low level of project expenditure for 1979. Total project expenditure amounted to \$8.9 million, approximately \$1.3 million less than in 1978, although income and new commitments were considerably greater. Recognizing the special problems of least developed countries, the Fund, in co-operation with UNDP field offices, regional bureaux concerned and the United Nations Volunteers programme, assigned 10 Volunteers to assist Governments in removing obstacles to project implementation. It also reviewed its procedures to ensure that needed simplifications were introduced to help alleviate the administrative burden on Governments and UNDP resident representatives.

Following a June 1979 decision of the UNDP Governing Council, a fully funded operational reserve of \$20 million was established in 1979 (see section below). A fully funded guarantee reserve of \$900,000 was also established, representing approximately 20 per cent of total contingent liabilities for guarantees entered into by the Fund with respect to bank loans granted by Governments. As at 31 December, the Fund's unspent allocations amounted to \$73.5 million, which was \$21.5 million. more than the unspent balance of funds available at that date. The Fund's total resources, excluding cumulative project disbursements, reached \$109.4 million, including \$52 million in unencumbered funds, \$20.9 million in reserves, \$5.1 million in project costs not yet paid, \$300,000 due to UNDP for its advances to finance projects and \$31.1 million in contributions pledged but not yet paid by Governments. Pledges to the Fund for 1980, totalling \$26.5 million, were announced at the 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held in New York on 6 November 1979. (For details of pledges, see p. 557.)

Legislative decisions

At its June/July 1979 session, the UNDP Governing Council took note of the annual report of the UNDP Administrator on the United Nations Capital Development Fund and approved his proposal for changing the financing of the Fund's projects from full funding to fund-

ing on a cash-flow basis (partial funding) for an experimental period not to continue beyond the Council's regular 1981 session. The Council also decided that the Fund should establish and maintain an operational reserve of no less than 20 per cent of the Fund's project commitments. It requested the Administrator to report to its 1980 session on the implementation of partial funding, to give due regard to the need for efficient staffing arrangements in the Fund and to accord the Fund maximum flexibility in mobilizing administrative resources for the immediate implementation of partial funding, not to exceed 2 per cent of the Fund's annual project commitments. It also resolved that the Fund should reimburse undp for administrative expenditures from the Fund's accrued earnings, and reiterated its request that the Economic and Social Council recommend to the General Assembly that the Fund meet its administrative expenses from voluntary contributions.

The Economic and Social Council did not take action in 1979 with regard to the financing of the Fund's administrative expenditures, and the General Assembly, by, decision 34/428, postponed consideration of the question to 1980, inviting the Economic and Social Council to make appropriate recommendations on the matter. By the same decision; the Assembly confirmed the original functioning of the Fund in accordance with the measures set forth in a 1967 resolution that had transferred the Fund's administration to UNDP on a provisional basis, 1 resulting in assumption of the financing of the Fund's administrative expenditures by UNDP.

Decision 34/428, adopted without vote by the Assembly on 14 December, had been proposed in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee by its Chairman on 1 December. Prior to its approval by the Committee, the United States proposed that consideration of the draft be postponed, pending consultations on an alternative text endorsing the recommendation of the UNDP Governing Council that administrative costs, which could be covered from interest earnings, be ascribed to the Fund. Yugoslavia, supported by Algeria, Burundi and the Upper Volta, proposed that the draft decision be approved and the question be reconsidered at the next Assembly session. The United States did not press its proposal for postponement and the decision was approved by the Committee without vote. Following approval of the decision, the USSR and Japan stated that, although they had joined in the consensus, they felt that the Fund's administrative expenses should be met by voluntary contributions.

See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 372, resolution 2321 (XXII) of 15 December 1967.

Documentary references

Legislative decisions

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters XII and XXIK (decision 79/21).

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 29, 34-38, 54. Plenary meeting 104.

A/C.2/34/L.73. Draft decision proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Second Committee on 1 December 1979, meeting 54.

A/34/787. Report of Second Committee (on operational activities for development), draft decision I.

Decision 34/428, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/787, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee:

- (a) Decided to postpone consideration of the question of the administrative expenses of the United Nations Capital Development Fund until its thirty-fifth session and, for that purpose, invited the Economic and Social Council to make appropriate recommendations to the Assembly;
- (b) Decided that, in the mean time, the original functioning of the Fund would continue in accordance with the measures set forth in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 2321 (XXII) of 15 December 1967.

Other documents

DP/485 and Corr.1. Annual report of UNDP Administrator for 1979 on United Nations Capital Development Fund.

Role of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund in international economic and social policy

Economic and Social Council consideration

In his address to the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council on 6 July 1979, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) indicated that inflationary pressures, low growth rates and unemployment remained serious problems in industrial countries. Divergent inflation rates and demand management policies had aggravated balance-of-payment problems and caused severe exchange-rate fluctuations.

The price of oil was a leading factor in the increase in inflationary pressures. The terms of trade of the non-oil-producing developing countries had deteriorated and their inflation rate had reached 25 per cent per year. Many countries, particularly those with low per capita incomes, faced serious external debt problems. The external position of the non-oil-producing less-developed-country group was increasingly strained, while the net flow of capital and aid to those countries was no larger than it had been in 1973. Developing countries with an emerging industrial base had been able to enjoy stronger external positions due to anti-inflationary measures; however, their achievements were threatened by the intensification of protectionist policies in the industrial countries.

The Managing Director emphasized that a gradual decrease in the growth rate of monetary aggregates was necessary to counter inflation. In the energy field, new measures were needed in the importing countries with regard to pricing policies, conservation and development of new sources of energy. Avoidance of protectionist measures was critical, since they impeded structural changes and reinforced inflationary pressures.

The Managing Director noted that the financing capacity of IMF had been enhanced by a 50 per cent increase in quotas submitted to member countries and by a supplementary financing facility which had provided \$2.1 billion in loans to developing countries over the past three and a half years. However, the official development assistance targets of the developed countries had not been met and increased financial aid on concessional terms was needed.

The President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) addressed the Council on 23 July 1979. Noting that one of the Bank's major functions was the provision of analyses on which Governments could base a coherent set of development goals and the presentation of alternative policies that would assist them in attaining those goals, the President concentrated on the Bank's principal contribution to that task, the 1979 World Development Report, which reassessed growth prospects of developing countries in the light of the past year's events, looking forward to 1990 and beyond.

The Report focused on issues and objectives central to development strategies, presenting growth rates for developing countries against several background trends, such as the economic health of the industrialized countries. It emphasized the need for a greater expansion of world trade and official development assistance and for the recognition of the interdependence of economic problems between developed and developing countries, citing trade, capital flows and energy as special areas of concern.

The President emphasized that the Report's projections of manufactured exports from devel-

oping countries assumed that protectionist pressures would be resisted and that the industrialized countries would facilitate access to their markets for such exports. A growth of exports also assumed policy reforms and structural adjustments in world trade. With regard to capital requirements, domestic investments would be provided mainly by the savings of the developing countries, but an additional \$469 billion would be needed from external sources by 1990. For low-income countries, this meant greater official development assistance, on which they relied for approximately 70 per cent of net inflows of medium- and long-term capital. Middle-income countries would look mainly to market loans. Growth in net private lending was projected at an annual rate of almost 4 per cent in real terms during the 1980s.

With regard to energy, the President noted that, in order to realize the Report's projected growth rate for developing countries, it was essential that: industrialized countries consider such issues as conservation of demand, safety of nuclear power, pricing of domestic energy supplies and development of synthetic fuels; oilexporting developing countries decide how fast to exploit their non-renewable energy resources and how to ease the world's transition to a postoil future; and non-oil-exporting developing countries consider how to develop their own commercial energy sources, an undertaking for which the Bank had offered financial and technical assistance.

The President also noted that development programmes for the next two decades would be radically affected by trends in employment and urbanization. Between 1975 and 2000, the labour force in the developing countries would increase by over 550 million people, twice as many as in the previous 25 years. Measures for providing employment through development and training would have to be supplemented by population-control measures and by policies facilitating geographical and occupational mobility for workers. To improve the rural economy in developing countries, a reversal of investment, pricing and trade policies that discriminated against agriculture was necessary. Middleincome countries, in particular, would face the difficult task of promoting industrial expansion without prejudice to agricultural development. Despite vigorous decentralization measures designed to slow down migration from rural areas, urbanization would remain a pressing problem. By the year 2000, 1 billion persons would be added to the urban populations of developing countries, necessitating the expansion and implementation of policies that would meet the needs of the urban majority at low cost.

In June 1979, the Bank's Board of Directors had unanimously recommended to its Board of Governors a \$40 billion capital increase, which would permit a continued increase in the Bank's lending in real terms through the middle of the next decade. On the assumption that the increase would be approved, the lending programme that began on 1 July 1979 had been increased to \$7.6 billion of new financial commitments as against \$6.8 billion in the previous year.

The President also reported that negotiations for the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) were under way. During the 1980 fiscal year, beginning 1 July 1979, some \$3.4 billion would be committed, after which funds under the fifth replenishment, commitment authority for which was to expire in June 1980, would be fully committed. The Bank hoped to achieve a \$12 billion to \$13 billion replenishment for the three years beginning 1 July 1980.

In the course of the Council's general discussion of international economic and social policy, the United Kingdom stated that the Report summarized by the President of the World Bank would be highly relevant to the work of the Council and the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy. Other members emphasized the economic interdependence of developed and developing countries and the need for an elaboration of a development strategy for the 1980s based on a positive approach to that concept. In discussing the priority issues summarized in the reports of the Bank President and the IMF Managing Director, virtually all speakers stressed the urgent need for concerted action by developed and developing countries in arriving at solutions that would benefit the international community as a whole.

Replenishment of IDA and recapitalization of the World Bank

At its regular 1979 session, the General Assembly, by resolution 34/208, called upon all contributing countries to take the necessary steps for an early conclusion of negotiations on the sixth replenishment of IDA and to ensure that the replenishment provided an adequate increase in real terms in IDA's resources, taking into account the effects of world inflation and the rapidly growing requirements of the developing countries. The Assembly urged World Bank members to take early implementing action on the decision to increase the Bank's capital so as to ensure that its lending to developing countries would increase adequately in real terms.

The resolution was introduced in the Assembly's Second Committee by India on behalf of United Nations Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries. An oral amendment by the sponsors replaced the word "substantial" with "adequate" in reference to the

increase in IDA'S resources. The resolution was approved by the Second Committee without a vote on 11 December; the Assembly adopted it in like manner on 19 December.

Documentary references and text of resolution

Economic and Social Council consideration

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 22, 34.

Replenishment of IDA and recapitalization of the World Bank

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 54, 57. Plenary meetings 107, 109.

A/C.2/34/L.85. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 11 December 1979, meeting 57.

A/34/676/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution III.

Resolution 34/208, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the

Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolutions 31/181 of 21 December 1976 and 33/145 of 20 December 1978 on the recapitalization of the World Bank and the replenishment of the International Development Association,

Taking into account the greatly enlarged external financing requirements of the developing countries, particularly for long-term capital on highly concessional terms,

Realizing that considerable lead time is required for contributing Governments to take the necessary legislative action with respect to the replenishment of the International Development Association and bearing in mind that the commitment authority for the fifth replenishment of the International Development Association expires in June 1980,

- 1. Calls upon all contributing countries to take the steps necessary for the early conclusion of negotiations for the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association and to initiate the necessary action for that replenishment so as to ensure an adequate increase in real terms in the resources of the institution, taking into account to the fullest extent possible the rapidly growing requirements of the developing countries for such resources and the effects of world inflation;
- Urges the members of the World Bank to take early implementing action on the decision to increase the Bank's capital to ensure that its lending to the developing countries increases adequately in real terms.

Chapter VIII

Industrial development

The adoption on 8 April of an agreement to establish the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as a specialized agency, a move to new headquarters at the Vienna International Centre and preparations for the organization's Third General Conference, to be held at New Delhi, India, in January/February 1980, highlighted events of UNIDO in 1979.

The organization continued to direct technical assistance activities in 1979 towards helping developing States mobilize their endogenous skills and resources and accelerate their industrial development, with a view to raising their share of world industrial output from the current 9 per cent at the end of 1979 to 25 per cent by the year 2000. It also expanded its network of investment promotion services and decided to continue its system of consultations as an ongoing activity. Three major meetings on the iron and steel (New Delhi, 15-19 January), petrochemicals

(Mexico City, 12-16 March) and agricultural machinery (Stresa, Italy, 15-19 October) sectors were held in 1979 within the framework of the system of consultations.

The Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly took follow-up decisions on the work of the Industrial Development Board. The Council, by resolution 1979/54 of 2 August, and the Assembly, by resolutions 34/98 and 34/227 of 13 and 20 December, sought to promote industrial development co-operation through support for the activities of UNIDO and for the Third General Conference.

In addition, the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174,¹ the overseeing body for United Nations action on the establishment of a new international

economic order, reporting on its September 1979 session, noted that it had considered in a negotiating group an informal paper on industrial development co-operation submitted by Tunisia on behalf of United Nations Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries. The paper contained recommendations on restructuring world industrial production and strengthening the industrial capacity of the

developing countries. No consensus was reached in the time available, and the Committee annexed the paper to its report to the Assembly at its 1979 regular session.

Details of these and other actions of the Industrial Development Board, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in the field of industrial development are described in the following subchapters.

Activities and expenditures

Technical assistance

Expenditures by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in 1979 and the sources from which they were derived were as follows (in millions of United States dollars):

Source	Amount
United Nations regular budget	34.4
Technical assistance activities	
United Nations regular programme	
of technical assistance	3.8
United Nations Development Programme, indicative planning figures and cost sharing	46.5
United Nations Development Programme,	10.5
Programme Reserve and Special Measures,	
including Special Industrial Services	5.2
Special Industrial Services Trust Fund	0.1
General Trust Fund	0.3
Special-purpose Trust Funds	5.2
United Nations Industrial Development Fund	9.4
Total of technical assistance activities	70.5
Overhead funds related to technical assistance	9.4
Other substantive activities	
United Nations Environment Programme	0.1
UNIDO/International Bank for Reconstruction and	0.1
Development Co-operative Programme	0.5
Total expenditures	114.9

Technical assistance totalling \$70.5 million was delivered by UNIDO in 1979, a nominal increase of \$15 million and an increase in real terms of \$10.8 million, or 18.2 per cent, over 1978 expenditures. Of this total, nearly two thirds was funded under the indicative planning figures for country programmes of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for which UNIDO continued to serve as a major executing agency.

Included in the total were 1,410 field projects, of which 345 were large-scale projects (costing over \$150,000 each), 293 medium-scale (between \$50,000 and \$150,000) and 227 small-scale (\$25,000 to \$50,000); 545 averaged less than \$25,000. Over-all, project personnel accounted for 45 per cent of total project expenses, fellowships and training for 12.7 per cent, and subcontracts and equip-

ment for 40.4 per cent, with the balance in miscellaneous expenditures.

A general shift of interest on the part of developing countries was evidenced in 1979 from isolated projects to integrated programmes aimed at building self-reliance and developing local skills, industrial capacity and technology. Among the areas of special priority were projects for strengthening agricultural-industrial linkages, for the conservation of energy in industrial processes and the use of alternative energy sources, for health and environmental protection and for the development of small-scale and rural industries.

A total of \$16.35 million was expended for technical assistance in Africa in 1979, directed mainly to the creation and development of institutional infrastructure, the development of a technological base, refinement of planning techniques, and the strengthening of project identification, implementation and training capacities. Expenditures for project personnel in the region accounted for 59.5 per cent of the total, subcontracts and equipment for 31.2 per cent, and fellowships and training for 5.8 per cent, with the balance in miscellaneous expenses.

In collaboration with the Scientific and Technical Research Commission of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), UNIDO in 1979 completed a regional study and plan of action for the development of industrial and technological manpower. It also co-sponsored, with OAU and the Economic Commission for Africa, a regional symposium held at Nairobi, Kenya, on industrial policies and strategies for the period 1978-2000, as well as the sixth follow-up session of the Committee on Industrialization in Africa, held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The organization provided technical assistance in industrial matters to a number of African multinational organizations. The African and Mauritanian Common Organization, the Central African Customs and Economic Union, the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River and the West African Economic Community received assistance in development-programme preparation and promotion.

Industrial development 609

Technical assistance totalling \$10.16 million was delivered to the Americas in 1979—a 42 per cent increase over 1978 and the largest amount expended in the region since the inception of UNIDO in 1967. Of this total, some 62 per cent went to project personnel, 29 per cent to subcontracts and equipment, and 8 per cent to training and fellowships. Requests from the region reflected a growing interest in energy-related projects, regional co-operation programmes, and advisory services in the pharmaceuticals, building materials and agro-industries sectors.

At the country, level, assistance ranged from general planning and programming to projects for the use of ethyl alcohol as a chemical feed-stock and fuel, with emphasis on specialized sectoral development in the areas of capital goods, technology transfer and chemical, industries. Notable co-operative efforts included assistance extended by the Institute for Plastics, a technical centre established by UNIDO in Argentina, to plastics industries in Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and Uruguay.

In the first year in which the Arab States were tabulated separately by UNIDO, expenditures in 'the region totalled \$9.8 million, some 70 per cent of which was financed from UNDP sources. Over 30 per cent of UNIDO projects in 1979 were financed from trust funds deposited with UNIDO by recipient countries as payment against services requested from the organization, a method frequently employed by oil-producing developing countries. Aid to Arab States was mainly in the form of advisory services and assistance in industrial legislation, the metallurgical, petrochemical and engineering sectors, the upgrading of skills, the transfer of technology and the establishment of national standardization and qualitycontrol systems.

As in previous years, UNIDO'S largest technical assistance expenditures went to Asia and the Pacific, with a total outlay of \$19.87 million—an 8 per cent increase over 1978 levels, Some 84 per cent of this assistance was funded from UNDP sources. Of the total, 26.2 per cent went to project personnel, 63.6 per cent to subcontracts and equipment, and 9.2 per cent to training and fellowships.

Technical assistance in the region included projects in metallurgy, investment promotion, small-scale industries, industrial planning, standardization and quality control, certification and metrology, the development of non-conventional energy sources and the control of chemical pollutants.

In Europe and Western Asia, UNIDO maintained its over-all level of technical assistance delivery, at \$6.78 million, some 87 per cent of which was funded by UNDP. Some 60 per cent of

the total, particularly in countries with centrally planned economies, went to equipment and subcontracts, 28 per cent to project personnel and 11.5 per cent to training and fellowships.

Requests for assistance in Europe were generally for short-term expert assistance in trouble-shooting and high-level decision-making. Project areas included: coal conversion, gasification, liquefaction and pyrolysis in Poland; ore-processing and related research and development in Turkey; assessment of computer-based management control systems in Bulgaria; and standardization, quality control, certification and metrology questions in Greece, Portugal and Turkey.

In 1979, UNIDO assisted 131 countries and territories, undertook some 250 studies—including country profiles and case studies of selected industrial sectors—issued 36 publications and convened 75 meetings, 35 group training programmes and 126 expert groups, seminars, workshops, courses and symposia.

The tables below show UNIDO expenditures for direct technical assistance and for support activities, as well as the numbers of experts received and provided, fellowships awarded, and cost of assistance provided, by country or territory, and the over-all expenditures by region.

1979 UNIDO EXPENDITURES FOR TECHNICAL AID BY OPERATIONAL DIVISION AND SECTOR (in thousands of US dollars)

Division of Policy Co-ordination		1,082
Industrial Operations Division		68,178
Programme formulation and direction	473	
Industrial planning	4,976	
Institutional infrastructure	9,752	
Factory establishment and management	2,695	
Training	6,721	
Feasibility studies	2,358	
Agro-industries	8,485	
Metallurgical industries	9,053	
Engineering industries	7,143	
Chemical industries	15,126	
Investment co-operative programme	1,396	
International Centre for Industrial Studies		1,174
Division of Conference Services,		
Public Information and External Relations		29
Unspecified		51
Total		70,514

1979 UNIDO EXPENDITURES FOR REGULAR BUDGET AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES (in thousands of US dollars)

Policy-making organs	913
Executive direction and management	1,073
Programme formulation and direction	5,285
Industrial operations	12,059
Industrial studies	7,467
Conference services, public information	
and external relations	7,464
Administrative services	9,621
Preparatory work prior to occupancy of	
the Vienna International Centre	74
Total	43,956 ^a

^aIncluded in the total was \$36,790,000 for staff costs, \$1,788,000 for consultants, \$448,000 for expert group meetings and \$4,930,000 for other support activities.

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES AIDED BY UNIDO IN 1979

	N£	Nf		Cost of		N. C	N. C		Cost of
Country of territory	No. of experts received		Fellowships awarded	assistance provided (in US dollars)	Country or territory	No. of experts received		Fellowships awarded	assistance provided (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	11	_	2	198,300	Mauritius	7	3	2	122,700
Albania	_			10,600	Mexico	49	6	15	1,626,700
Algeria	12		1	624,200	Mongolia	5	-	_	613,700
Angola	1		10	290,500	Montserrat	-	-	_	8,300
Antigua Argentina	26	_ 19	1 40	10,400 1,138,000	Morocco Nepal	25 6	_	6 13	515,900
Bahrain	20		3	149,000	Netherlands Antilles	1	_	-	161,500 56,800
Bangladesh	22	_	45	1,821,000	New Hebrides	i	_	_	19,600
Barbados	4	_	1	160,100	Nicaragua	2	_	. —	60,300
Belize	2	_	1	60,100	Niger	4	1	_	26,700
Benin	14	_	_	344,800	Nigeria	26	-	8	1,072,000
Bhutan Bolivia	2 5	_	2 2	184,000	Oman Pakistan	2 7		1.2	124,200
Botswana	3	_		51,300 232,300	Panama	4		13 1	862,600 60,500
Brazil	12	7	10	442,900	Papua New Guinea	7	_	5	166,900
British Virgin Islands	-		_	600	Paraguay	_	_	Ī	3,000
Bulgaria	4	2	62	306,900	Peru	20	8	23	552,900
Burma	6	1	_	1,245,300	Philippines	8	7	15	479,600
Burundi	15	-	2	506,300	Poland	7	39	61	889,100
Cape Verde Central African Republic	4	_	4	63,000	Portugal	15	3	4	459,000
Chad	2	_	_	216,700 170,300	Qatar Republic of Korea	6 8	=	6	181,500 899,900
Chile	2	10	5	119,800	Romania	6	17	31	737,700
China	_	2	5	42,900	Rwanda	6	_	_	1,937,600
Colombia	18	1	7	389,700	St. Kitts	7	_	2	159,800
Comoros	2	-	_	4,600	Saint Vincent	2			
Cook Islands	_	_	_	1,500	and the Grenadines	9	_	-	24,500
Costa Rica	10	1	6 1	254,500	Samoa	1	-	. 9	198,100
Cuba	11 13	<u> </u>	2	1,268,200	Sao Tome and Principe Saudi Arabia	5	_	_	1,000 282,000
Cyprus Czechoslovakia	- 13	12	28	417,900 964,100	Senegal Senegal	8	2	8	430,000
Democratic Yemen	14	_	_	367,100	Seychelles	3	_		89,300
Djibouti		_	_	2,000	Sierra Leone	3	_	_	178,900
Dominican Republic	1	_	2	80,800	Singapore		_	2	7,700
Ecuador	11	_	5	575,900	Somalia	17		9	444,100
Egypt	32	3 4	58	2,328,600	Sri Lanka	3 9	3 1	12	175,700
El Salvador Equatorial Guinea	1 2	_	1	68,600 19,000	Sudan Suriname	1	_	19	505,400 42,000
Ethiopia	24	_	13	705,100	Swaziland	3	_	_	14,900
Fiji	5	_	2	306,200	Syrian Arab Republic	12	2	7	634,300
Gabon	2	_	-	74,800	Thailand	13	_	8	456,100
Gambia	3	-	-	188,000	Togo	10	_	4	311,700
Ghana	1_	_	1	76,300	Tonga	_	-	3	11,400
Greece Guatemala	7 10	2	7	105,400	Trinidad and Tobago	11	-	4	378,600
Guinea	11	_	4	341,900 489,700	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	_	_	_	6,200
Guinea-Bissau	-	_		200	Tunisia	9	4	16	590,900
Guyana	_	_	1	3,500	Turkey	39	3	51	1,734,200
Haiti	25	1	9	528,700	Uganda	8	-	1	367,100
Honduras	7	_	2	85,500	United Arab Emirates	1	-	_	53,400
Hong Kong	3	14	2	112,000	United Republic of		_ :	2	
Hungary India	13 29	70	2 4 8 2	231,200 7,450,500	Cameroon United Republic of	6	_	2	196,000
Indonesia	41		19	1,766,900	Tanzania	22	_	19	1,210,000
Iran	5	_	<u>-</u>	72,900	Upper Volta	20	-	6	800,200
Iraq	32	3	7	959,000	Uruguay	11	2	12	536,000
Ivory Coast	17	_	6	824,700	Venezuela	2	2	1	36,000
Jamaica	4	2	1	239,000	Viet Nam	3	_	2	151,100
Jordan	8	_		159,400	Yemen	9	_	2	316,400
Kenya Kiribati	3 O 1	_	11	132,000	Yugoslavia Zaire	21 12	13	17	912,500 742,900
Kuwait	4		1	4,700 198,000	Zambia	9	_	6	284,700
Lao People's			1	170,000					201,700
Democratic Republic	5	_	_	313,100	Communications		Country	Regional	m 1
Lesotho	7	_	_	101,100	Geographical region	_	rojects	projects	Total
Liberia	8			63,100	Africa		,977,000	1,372,000	16,349,000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	72	-	_	1,510,700	The Americas		716,000	445,000	10,161,000
Madagascar	2 10	1	2	55,000	Arab States Asia and the Pacific		453,000	346,000	9,799,000
Malawi Malaysia	4	_	4 6	290,600 190,400	Asia and the Pacific Europe and Western Asi		,288,000 ,761,000	1,583,000 22,000	19,871,000 6,783,000
Maldives		_	_	500	Global and	0,	,,01,000	22,000	0,705,000
Mali	_	5	4	460,500	interregional projects				7,551,000
Malta	2	-	1	6,400					
Mauritania	5	_	_	94,500	Total				70,514,000

^aExperts were also provided from Australia (9), Austria (1), Belgium (42), Canada (13), Denmark (9), Finland (20), France (63), the German Democratic Republic (2), the Federal Republic of Germany (52), Ireland (3), Israel (15), Italy (30), Japan (7), the Netherlands (14), New Zealand (5), Norway (6), Spain (15), Sweden (49), Switzerland (16), the USSR (8), the United Kingdom (131) and the United States (74).

Programme questions

Industrial development co-operation

In its report to the General Assembly on the work of its thirteenth session, held from 24 April to 4 May 1979 at Vienna, the Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) made recommendations on 4 May relating to organizational and financial matters, the system of consultations, the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB) and the integration of women in development. A 2 May decision concerned the role of the public sector in industrial development.

On the basis of a report by an open-ended sessional working group it had set up to consider the progress under the system of sectoral consultations -established on an experimental basis in 1976—the Board recommended that the system be continued and strengthened to provide the maximum benefit to the developing countries, and asked the Executive Director of UNIDO to prepare draft rules of procedure for their operation. It also decided to convene consultations on leather and leather products, food-processing, pharmaceuticals and fertilizers during 1980, and on petrochemicals, vegetable oils and fats, capital goods and the training of industrial manpower in 1981.

The Board approved proposals by the Executive Director for use of the regular programme of technical assistance in 1980, and provisionally approved proposals for 1981. It also approved a programme for 1980 and plan for 1980-1981 he had proposed for projects financed under the United Nations Industrial Development Fund.

The Board recommended that the Executive Director explore with the Secretary-General the possibility of extending measures for giving unido greater autonomy in administrative matters. It endorsed the views expressed in a consultant report that the, senior industrial development field advisers programme be strengthened, requesting the Executive Director to inform the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) of its view that undprobable underwrite the cost of up to 50 advisers by the end of 1980 and invite him to report on the UNDP Governing Council's decision in 1980.

After examining the report of the Permanent Committee on the work of its April 1979 session at Vienna and affirming its conclusion that UNIDO'S work could not be effectively sustained and expanded without appropriate resources, the Board recommended that the General Assembly, when approving the programme budget, take the Board's views into account.

The Executive Director was asked to prepare an in-depth evaluation of experience gained regarding the system of consultations for consideration at the Third General Conference of

On the basis of an expert group's report, the Board recommended that INTIB, until then a pilot project, should be continued as an ongoing activity of UNIDO with appropriate staff and resources, and that its work should include the sectors and topics covered by the UNIDO system of consultations and those chosen at the International Forum on Appropriate Industrial Technology, held in India in 1978. (See also p. 651.)

The Board requested the Executive Director to increase efforts aimed at integrating women in the industrialization process of developing countries by, among other measures, developing a concrete programme of action for this purpose. It also asked him to submit the preliminary results of studies he was to undertake on the subject to the Third General Conference of unido in 1980, to organize a policy-technical meeting as a follow-up to a November 1978 Conference preparatory meeting on the topic, to establish appropriate machinery such as a working group to co-ordinate activities in the field, and to keep these activities under continuing review.

On 2 May, the Board noted a proposal to hold, later in the month in Yugoslavia, an expert group meeting on the role of the public sector in industrial development to review issues such as linkages between public-sector policy and national industrial strategies, organizational and institutional arrangements, and management performance and evaluation. The Board requested the Executive Director to ensure an adequate role for the public sector in promoting the economic and social development of developing countries and to submit a more detailed report in 1980.

In other actions, the Board on 3 May granted consultative status to the Commonwealth Secretariat, an intergovernmental organization, and to the Association of African Development Finance Institutions, the European Federation of National Associations of Engineers and the Latin American Pharmaceutical Industry Federation, which were non-governmental organizations.

Having considered the Board's report at its July/August session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1979/54 without vote on 2 August, by which it urged all countries, and especially the' developed countries, to contribute to the Industrial Development Fund or to

increase their contributions thereto, with a view to reaching the agreed desirable funding level of \$50 million annually, endorsed the Board's decision on the system of consultations, and requested the General Assembly to provide adequate resources for the 1980-1981 programme. The Council also endorsed the Board's recommendation for expansion of the activities of INTIB and its continuation as an ongoing activity of UNIDO, and urged early implementation of the recommendations in the report on the senior industrial development field advisers programme, in the light of a review to be carried out jointly by UNIDO and UNDP.

The Council emphasized the importance of maintaining the momentum, quality and growth of the UNIDO programme of technical assistance and recommended that the Assembly provide adequate resources for it in its 1980-1981 budget.

The Council also stressed the need for active participation by all Member States in the Third General Conference of UNIDO and invited early State approval of the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization adopted on 8 April 1979 (see subchapter immediately below).

The text of the resolution had been approved, without objection, on 30 July by the Council's First (Economic) Committee, as proposed by the Ivory Coast on behalf of member States of the Council belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries.

On 13 December, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/98, relating to industrial development co-operation and the Third General Conference of UNIDO.

The Assembly thereby took note with appreciation of Conference preparations, urged active participation in the Conference, and asked the Secretary-General and the UNIDO Executive Director to ensure the conclusion of national, regional and interregional preparations and to seek extrabudgetary resources for the effective participation of the least developed countries. It also specified issues to which the Conference should give special attention (see subchapter immediately below).

The Assembly emphasized the need of support for increased industrial production, special and differential treatment and liberalized market access for developing countries, as measures to facilitate the restructuring of world industrial production, and asked the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UNIDO to expand and develop technical assistance programmes for the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries. It agreed that the system of consultations should be strengthened and continued as an ongoing UNIDO activity, and suggested

participation in the consultations of Government officials as well as of representatives of industry, labour and consumer groups. It stressed that UNIDO'S action programme on appropriate industrial technology should be implemented in accordance with the needs and priorities of developing countries, and requested that the industrial development field advisers programme be strengthened and extended in the light of a joint UNIDO/UNDP review.

The Assembly invited State approval of the UNIDO Constitution, urged all countries, and particularly developed countries, to contribute or expand their contributions to the Industrial Development Fund, urged developed countries and international financial institutions to consider ways of responding adequately to requests by developing countries for favourable financing terms in the industrial sector, invited consideration of a proposal to establish a long-term financing facility in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the purchase of capital goods by developing countries, and emphasized that a due share of resources transferred to those countries should be allocated to industrialization.

(See also subchapter immediately below for provisions of the resolution relating to the Third General Conference of UNIDO.)

The resolution had been approved without vote by the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 8 December. The text, based on a draft introduced by India on behalf of Member States belonging to the Group of 77, was submitted for approval by a Committee Vice-Chairman following informal consultations. The Group's text was withdrawn.

The final text differed from the Group's original draft, inter alia, by including three preambular paragraphs, by which the Assembly indicated its consciousness of UNIDO's role as a forum for negotiations between developed and developing countries and among developing countries in the field of industrial development, emphasized the relationship between world peace and progress towards real disarmament and resources available for international co-operation for industrial development, and emphasized that the public sector and planning could serve as important tools for industrial policies.

A number of operative paragraphs pertaining to recommendations to the Conference were redrafted (see subchapter below).

On 20 December, the Assembly adopted, by a recorded vote of 108 to 11, with 19 abstentions, resolution 34/227 on UNIDO'S programme. By this resolution, the Assembly emphasized that the programme budget proposals for UNIDO for the 1980-1981 biennium should reflect the

priorities agreed upon by the Industrial Development Board at its thirteenth session and as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1979/54 (see above). It reaffirmed that the system of consultations, INTIB and technical assistance were of the utmost priority and urgency to developing countries and that the momentum of their growth must be maintained; accordingly it requested the Secretary-General to submit to the current Assembly session proposals for the 1980-1981 programme budget that would enable UNIDO to execute its programmes in these areas.

The text had been submitted to the Second Committee by India on behalf of Member States belonging to the Group of 77. The Committee on 26 November decided to remit it to the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee as referring only to budgetary matters. The draft was subsequently revised by the sponsors to eliminate requests for specific amounts for each of the areas in question, in keeping with the Assembly's regular procedures.

On 11 December, the Fifth Committee approved the revised draft by a recorded vote, requested by the United States, of 67 to 12, with 16 abstentions. The Federal Republic of Germany abstained in the voting on the ground that decisions relating to the system of consultations and INTIB should be referred to the Third General Conference of UNIDO and that technical assistance activities should not be financed under the United Nations regular budget.

The USSR cited similar reasons for opposing the draft, which it considered premature and unjustified in its requests for additional funds. Moreover, it held that it was for the Third General Conference to identify priorities for UNIDO activities.

The United States also expressed strong objection to provision of funds for technical assistance under the regular budget, as well as to financing travel to meetings and consultations. Sweden, which abstained, said it supported the general objectives, but felt the request for extra funds could be met through internal redeployment.

On 18 December, the Fifth Committee decided, without vote, on a recommendation by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), to inform the Assembly that, should it adopt the resolution, an additional appropriation of \$598,500 would be required, although ACABQ was unable to recommend that requested travel expenses to consultation meetings be financed from the regular budget.

By a decision of 20 December, adopted by a recorded vote of 112 to 14, with 16 abstentions, as section XIV of resolution 34/233, the Assem-

bly approved an appropriation of \$100,000 for travel by 50 representatives of the least developed countries to consultation meetings of UNIDO, on the understanding that the decision constituted an exception to provisions of its resolution of 11 December 1962³ proscribing payment of travel and subsistence expenses for Government representatives.

The section had been approved in the Fifth Committee on 18 December by 65 votes to 12, with 11 abstentions, as orally proposed by the Chairman on the basis of a suggestion by Tunisia.

Industrial redeployment in favour of developing countries

The Executive Director of UNIDO submitted to the Industrial Development Board at its April/ May 1979 session a report on the question of industrial redeployment from developed to developing countries and on secretariat studies in the field, prepared in accordance with a General Assembly request of 15 December 1978.⁴

The report contained a consideration of the concept of industrial redeployment -which, broadly defined, would include the transfer of capital, technology, know-how, plants and other resources to developing countries in order to establish manufacturing capacity in those countries-and of its relation to questions of trade and structural adjustment. It further outlined the results or progress of studies on: constraints and potentials for industrial redeployment as viewed by developed countries' Governments, unions and entrepreneurs; priorities for redeployment in developing countries and its implications; international trade and market access to developed countries; and structural adjustment in developed countries, including adjustment policies, long- term structural changes and effects on employment. The report offered preliminary conclusions on the desirability of formulating a rational long-term policy for redeployment which would be mutually beneficial for developed and developing countries alike and indicated considerations that such a policy would have to take into account.

On 4 May, the Board endorsed the report's general concept and approach and decided that the secretariat's research programme should continue along the same lines. The Board submitted the report to the Assembly which, on 13 December, adopted without vote decision 34/427, taking note of it. The decision had been approved, without objection, in the Second Committee on 8 December, as orally proposed by the Chairman.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Industrial development co-operation

Economic and Social Council — 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 9-11, 19, 21. Plenary meetings 29, 39.

A/CONF.90/19. Constitution of UNIDO. Adopted on 8 April 1979 at 2nd session of United Nations Conference on Establishment of United Nations Industrial Development Organization as Specialized Agency and opened for signature on same date, Vienna, Austria.

A/34/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 13th session, Vienna, Austria, 24 April-4 May 1979, Chapters IV-VI and IX-XI.

E/1979/C.1/L.5 and Rev.1. Ivory Coast (on behalf of member States of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision, approved without objection by First Committee on 30 July 1979, meeting 21.

E/1979/C.1/L.5/Rev.1/Add.1. Programme budget implications of draft resolution introduced by Ivory Coast, E/1979/C.1/L.5/Rev.1.

E/1979/L.54. Summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its first and 2nd regular sessions of 1979. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/120. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 1979/54, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/120, adopted without vote by Council on 2 August 1979, meeting 39.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which laid down the main measures and principles for industrial development and co-operation within the framework for the establishment of a new international economic order,

Conscious of the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as the central co-ordinating organ within the United Nations system for the promotion of industrial development co-operation, in the promotion of the fulfilment of the measures and the attainment of the targets contained in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action.

Stressing the need to accelerate the implementation of the agreed measures for the achievement of industrial development co-operation, particularly those contained in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 33/77 and 33/78 of 15 December 1978 on the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and industrial development co-operation, respectively,

Having considered the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its thirteenth session,

Taking note of the statements made in this connexion by the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at the Council's second regular session of 1979,

1. Invites all States which have not yet done so to take early steps to sign and ratify, accept or approve the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organiza-

tion, adopted on 8 April 1979 at the second session of the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency;

- 2. Stresses the need for the active participation of the Governments of all Member States in the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to be held at New Delhi in 1980 to review the progress in the implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation and to adopt appropriate policies and concrete programmes for the development of a strategy for further industrialization as an essential element of the development process in the 1980s and beyond:
- 3. Appreciates the support given to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund by a number of contributors, but urges all countries, in particular the developed countries, to contribute to the Fund or to raise their contributions, taking into account the need for the maximum flexibility, with a view to reaching the agreed desirable funding level of \$50 million annually:
- 4. Endorses the decision taken by the Industrial Development Board at its thirteenth session with regard to the system of consultations and its programme for the biennium 1980-1981, as contained in paragraph 84 of the report of the Board, and accordingly requests the General Assembly to provide adequate resources for the system of consultations in the programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981, within the over-all budgetary resources of the United Nations as determined by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;
- 5. Further endorses the recommendation made by the Industrial Development Board at its thirteenth session with regard to the Industrial and Technological Information Bank, including in particular the establishment of that Information Bank as an ongoing activity of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and the expansion of its activities to include sectors and topics covered by the system of consultations, as well as those chosen for the International Forum on Appropriate Industrial Technology, and accordingly requests the General Assembly to provide the appropriate resources in the programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981.
- 6. Expresses its appreciation of the report on Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers and urges the early implementation of the recommendations contained therein, in the light of the review to be carried out jointly by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Development Programme;
- 7. Emphasizes the importance of maintaining the particular momentum, quality and growth of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization's programme of technical assistance recorded in the past four years and accordingly recommends to the General Assembly that adequate resources be provided in the programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981, within the over-all budgetary resources of the United Nations as determined by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 25-28, 40, 54, 56. Fifth Committee, meetings 76, 79. Plenary meeting 102.

E/1979/82. Preparatory arrangements for 3rd General Conference of UNIDO. Report of Executive Director of UNIDO. A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XII.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/C.2/34/L.31. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.58 and Corr.1. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.31. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/L.116. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.31), approved without vote by Second Committee on 8 December 1979, meeting 56.

A/C.5/34/90, A/34/816. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution III recommended by Second Committee in A/34/805. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/805. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 34/98, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/805, adopted without vote by Assembly on 13 December 1979, meeting 102.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which established the main measures and principles for industrial development and co-operation within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order.

Conscious of the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as the central organ within the United Nations system for the promotion and co-ordination of industrial development co-operation and for the attainment of the targets and the accelerated implementation of the agreed measures contained in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, including, in particular, raising the share of developing countries to the maximum possible extent and, as far as possible, to at least 25 per cent of total world industrial production by the end of the century,

Conscious also of the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a forum for the negotiation of agreements in the field of industry between developed and developing countries and among developing countries themselves at the request of the countries concerned,

Emphasizing that peace, security and national independence are major factors in ensuring international coperation for industrial development and that there should be progress in the field of real disarmament, which would increase the possibilities of reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries,

Recalling further its resolutions 33/77 and 33/78 of 15 December 1978 on the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and on industrial development co-operation, respectively, and 33/193 of 29 January 1979 on the preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade,

Bearing in mind that the rapid industrialization of developing countries constitutes an indispensable element and a dynamic instrument of the sustained self-reliant growth of their economies and of their social transformation.

Also bearing in mind that, within the framework of the new international economic order, far-reaching changes in the

structure of the world economy involve restructuring of world industry, taking fully into account the capacities and potential of the developing countries,

Emphasizing the role of redeployment of industrial capacities in the context of international industrial co-operation, including resource and technology transfers aimed at establishing and strengthening the productive capacities of developing countries with a view to stimulating their economies, taking into account their potential to develop their national resources in conformity with their over-all national objectives and priorities and the need to increase correspondingly their share in world industrial production,

Emphasizing further that the public sector and planning can serve as important tools for the implementation of industrial policies within the national framework of industrialization programmes of developing countries,

Affirming the need to promote the further development of collective self-reliance among developing countries as an essential element in their economic and industrial transformation.

Recognizing the need for, inter alia, a substantially increased transfer of financial resources to developing countries, including official development assistance transfers as well as improved access to markets with a view, inter alia, to the attainment of improved terms of trade, enhanced capital investment, enhanced absorptive capacities, the development and transfer of technology and development of conventional and non-conventional energy, in order to provide the necessary dynamic stimulus to the industrialization of those countries,

Recognizing further the close complementarity that exists in developing countries between the industrial and rural sectors and the necessity, for the optimum utilization of the national resources of those countries, of promoting endogenous industrialization through, inter alia, the use of appropriate technology,

- 1. Takes note with appreciation of the preparations now under way for the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as described in the report of the Executive Director of that organization;
- 2. Urges the Governments of all Member States to participate actively in the Third Genera! Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to be held at New Delhi from 21 January to 8 February 1980, to review the progress made and the obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation and to adopt appropriate policies and concrete programmes for the development of a strategy for further industrialization as an indispensable element of the development process in the 1980s and beyond:
- 3. Recommends that the Conference should, inter alia, give special attention to and, where appropriate, adopt concrete measures for:
- (a) Accelerating the implementation of agreed measures for the industrial development of developing countries, particularly those measures contained in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action;
- (b) Providing a major substantive input, in the field of industrialization, for the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade;
- (c) Restructuring world industrial production through positive strategies, thus establishing a more effective international division of labour, which would, inter alia, facilitate the redeployment of industry, expand and strengthen the industrial capacities of developing countries and promote domestic industrial processing of the natural resources of developing countries:
- (d) Providing financing at substantially increased levels for the industrial development of developing countries by more effectively utilizing and strengthening the existing international financing facilities, including appropriate ways to extend or modify those facilities, and, as required, through other measures towards this end;

- (e) Strengthening and enlarging the United Nations Industrial Development Fund in order to provide a significant increase in the necessary technical assistance for accelerating the industrialization of developing countries;
- (f) Promoting measures and policies to develop and strengthen the technological infrastructure of developing countries, taking into account their endogenous capacity as well as the need for the transfer of technology to them on fair, equitable and mutually acceptable terms;
- (g) Strengthening programmes that would lead to the optimum processing of agricultural and mineral commodities and the development of industries based on and related to agriculture within developing countries;
- (h) Developing manpower training in the developing countries, in particular for women and youth, according to national requirements for industrial development;
- 4. Emphasizes the need to facilitate the restructuring of world industrial production through, inter alia:
- (a) Support for increased industrial production in developing countries;
- (b) Special and differential treatment in favour of developing countries where feasible and appropriate in the context of a general effort to liberalize world trade, particularly in their favour:
 - (c) Trade liberalization relating to increased market access;
- 5. Invites the Conference to consider the mechanisms and institutions that should be strengthened or established within the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the implementation of its decisions, taking into account, inter alia, the recommendations and proposals contained in the study entitled Industry 2000— New Perspectives;
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in the light of that organization's experience in developing technical assistance programmes for the least developed as well as land-locked and island developing countries, to expand and develop the current programmes;
- 7. Agrees that the system of consultations has become an important and established activity of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, that it should be continued as an ongoing activity of the organization and be strengthened so as to provide the greatest possible benefit to the developing countries and contribute effectively to the achievement of the objectives and targets set out in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, and that participation from each country in the system of consultations might include officials of Governments as well as representatives of industry, labour and consumer groups, for example, as deemed appropriate by each Government;
- 8. Stresses that the co-operative programme of action on appropriate industrial technology being undertaken by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should be implemented in full accordance with the development priorities and needs of developing countries;
- 9. Requests that the industrial development field advisers programme should be strengthened and extended, in the light of the review being carried out jointly by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Development Programme;
- 10. Invites all States that have not yet done so to take early steps to sign and ratify, accept or approve the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, adopted on 8 April 1979 at the second session of the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency;
- 11. Urges all countries, in particular the developed countries, to contribute to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund or to raise their contributions, taking into account the need for maximum flexibility, with a view to reaching the agreed desirable funding level of \$50 million annually;
- 12. Urges developed countries and the international financial institutions concerned, including the World Bank, to consider ways and means of responding adequately to re-

- quests by developing countries for financial resources in the industry sector on favourable terms, in accordance with their established procedure, and, in this context, invites serious consideration of the proposal to set up a long-term facility in the World Bank for financing the purchase of capital goods by developing countries;
- 13. Emphasizes that industrialization should receive a due share of the resources transferred to developing countries from developed countries and international institutions, taking into account the development priorities of developing countries;
- 14. Requests the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to ensure that the necessary arrangements, including the requisite financial provisions, are made for the conclusion of national, regional and interregional preparations for the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, including arrangements for interregional and other meetings in the later stages of the preparatory process for the Conference;
- 15. Requests the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to seek extrabudgetary resources for the effective participation in the Conference of the representatives of the least developed countries, including the requisite financial provisions for the travel expenses and daily subsistence allowances of two representatives from each of those countries.

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 40, 49. Fifth Committee, meetings 73, 77, 86, 87. Plenary meeting 111.

A/C.2/34/L.32. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.72. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.32. A/C.5/34/76. Note by Fifth Committee Chairman.

A/C.5/34/L.42. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved by Fifth Committee on 11 December 1979, meeting 77, by recorded vote of 67 to 12, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

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

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

- A/C.5/34/88, A/34/7/Add.27. Proposals of Secretary-General for draft programme budget of UNIDO for 1980-1981 in response to request in para. 3 of draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.5/34/L.42, and report of ACABO.
- A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts III and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter IV D and Chapter V, draft resolution IV.

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV D and Chapter VI, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 34/227, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111, by recorded vote of 108 to 11, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, 'Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Čoast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire,

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

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975, which established the main measures and principles for industrial development and co-operation within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order,

Recalling further its resolution 33/78 of 15 December 1978 on industrial development co-operation and Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/54 of 2 August 1979 on the same subject.

Bearing in mind, in particular, that the rapid industrialization of developing countries constitutes an indispensable element and a dynamic instrument in the sustained, self-reliant growth of their economies and of their social transformation,

Stressing the need to accelerate the implementation of measures for the achievement of industrial development cooperation, particularly those contained in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, with a view to raising the share of developing countries to at least 25 per cent of total world industrial production by the end of the century, as called for in the Lima Declaration,

1. Emphasizes that the programme budget proposals in respect of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the biennium 1980-1981 should reflect the priorities agreed upon at the thirteenth session of the Industrial Development Board, as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1979/54;

- 2. Reaffirms that the programmes being developed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in respect of the system of consultations, the Industrial and Technological Information Bank and technical assistance are of the utmost priority and urgency to developing countries, and hence the momentum of their growth must be maintained in the biennium 1980-1981;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General, accordingly, to submit, during the current session of the General Assembly, proposals for the proposed programme budget for the bienium 1980-1981 that would enable the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to execute the programmes in respect of the system of consultations, the Industrial and Technological Information Bank and technical assistance, approved by the Industrial Development Board and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts Ill and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1080-1981), Chapter IV and Chapter V: draft resolution XI (section XIV, as orally proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman on suggestion of Tunisia, approved by Committee on 18 December 1979, meeting 87, by 65 votes to 12, with 11 abstentions

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV T and Chapter VI: draft resolution XI, section XIV.

Resolution 34/233, section XIV, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111, by recorded vote of 112 to 14, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

The General Assembly

XIV

Financing of the travel of representatives of the least developed countries to participate in consultation meetings of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Approves an appropriation of \$100,000 under section 17 of the programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981 for the travel of representatives of the least developed countries to participate in consultation meetings of the United Nations

Industrial Development Organization, it being understood that this constitutes an exception to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1798(XVII) of 11 December 1962.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of sections I-XIII of Assembly resolution 34/233.]

Industrial redeployment in favour of developing countries

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 25-28, 56. Plenary meeting 102.

A/34/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 13th session, Vienna, Austria, 24 April-4 May 1979, Chapter VII.

A/34/288. Report of Executive Director of UNIDO.

A/34/805. Report of Second Committee, draft decision II, as orally proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved without. objection by Committee on 8 December 1979, meeting 56.

Decision 34/427, by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial redeployment in favour of developing countries, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/805, adopted without vote by Assembly on 13 December 1979, meeting 102.

Other documents
Industry 2000-New Perspectives (ID/237 (ID/CONF.4/3) and Corr. 1).

Organizational questions

Establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency

The second session of the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency met at Vienna from 19 March to 8 April 1979 and, at its closing meeting, adopted by consensus a Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, opening it for signature on 8 April, as well as its Final Act.

The Conference had before it a draft prepared in 1976 and 1977 by an Intergovernmental Committee of the Whole to Draw Up a Constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency, and further elaborated by the Conference at its first session in February/March 1978.⁵

Three draft resolutions agreed to by the Intergovernmental Committee were also adopted by the Conference on 8 April and annexed to its Final Act. By the first, China's representation in the new organization was to be consonant with the General Assembly's 1971 resolution on the question; by the second, the Conference expressed its expectation that those having observer status in the new organization might establish permanent observer missions to the organization,

Industrial Development Abstracts, 08901-09100. UNIDO Industrial Information System (INDIS) (ID/240); 09101-09300 (ID/245).

UNIDO Guides to Information Sources, No. 37: Information Sources on Industrial Training (ID/241).

The Growth of the Pharmaceutical Industry in Developing Countries: Problems and Prospects. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.B.4.

Development and Transfer of Technology Series, No. 5: Technology for Solar Utilization. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.B.6; No. 1: National Approaches to the Acquisition of Technology. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.11.B.7; No. 3: The Manufacture of Low-Cost Vehicles in Developing Countries. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.11.B.8; No. 10: Brickmaking Plant. Industry Profile. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.B.9.

Industry and Development, No. 2. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.B.1; No. 3: Special Issue for the Third General Conference of UNIDO, U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.B.2; No. 4. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.B.4.

World Industry Since 1960: Progress and Prospects. Special Issue of the Industrial Development Survey for the Third General Conference of UNIDO. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.Il.B.3.

Practical Appraisal of Industrial Projects: Application of Social Cost-Benefit Analysis in Pakistan. Project Formulation and Evaluation Series, No. 4. U.N.P: Sales No.: F 79 II B 5

Metalworking Industries in Developing Countries of Africa: Report of the Workshop on Technical Co-operation among the Developing Countries of Africa in the Field of Metalworking Industries. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.B.1.

Yearbook of Industrial Statistics, 1978 Edition. Vol. I: General Industrial Statistics. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XVII.9; Vol. II: Commodity Production Data, 1969-1978. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XVII.10.

and urged all organizations that were to enjoy such status to implement the above 1971 resolution; and, by the third, the Conference suggested that authority be given for the Director-General to borrow funds or make other financial arrangements, within the organization's resources.

In addition, the Conference recommended to the General Assembly for adoption a draft resolution on transitional arrangements.

The Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174, ⁷ the overseeing body for United Nations action towards the establishment of the new international economic order, reporting on its March 1979 session, set forth agreed conclusions by which it emphasized that the conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) into a specialized agency should not be further delayed, and agreed that all Conference participants should commit their best efforts to solve remaining questions so that the constitution might be completed and adopted.

The second session of the Conference was attended by 82 States. The /Palestine Liberation

⁵ SeeY.U.N., 1978, p. 521. 6 See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 136, resolution of 25 2758(XXVI) October 1971. 7 See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 393, resolution 32/174 of 19 December 1977.

Organization and the Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe) were also represented, as were the European Economic Community, the Organization of African Unity, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Secretariat.

The Conference elected K. R. P. Singh (India) as President of the second session. There were 17 Vice-Presidents, and the Conference established a General Committee, Negotiating and Drafting Committees and a Credentials Committee. (For participants and officers, see APPENDIX III.)

The Constitution as adopted by the Conference consisted of a preamble and 29 articles arranged in six chapters, covering objectives and functions, participation, organs, programme of work and financial matters, co-operation and coordination, and legal matters including a set of final clauses. The Constitution also contained three annexes, listing member States, defining expenses to be covered by the regular budget, and rules governing arbitration and conciliation.

The organization's primary objective (article 1) would be the promotion of industrial development at all levels and its acceleration in developing countries, with a view to assisting in the establishment of a new international economic order.

To fulfil these objectives, the organization would, among other functions (article 2): encourage and assist developing countries to promote and accelerate their industrialization; initiate, co-ordinate and follow up United Nations activities as the central coordinating body in industrial development; create and develop concepts and approaches for industrial development on the basis of studies and surveys; encourage the development and use of planning techniques and assist in formulating programmes and plans in the public, co-operative and private sectors; provide a forum for-contacts, consultations and negotiations between developed and developing countries; assist developing countries to establish and operate industries to maximize the use of their resources; serve as a clearing-house for industrial information; devote particular attention to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries; promote, encourage and assist in the transfer and use of technology; organize and support industrial training programmes; provide pilot and demonstration plants; develop special measures to promote industrial co-operation among developing countries, and between them and developed countries; assist in regional industrial development planning; encourage industrial, business and professional associations and institutional infrastructure providing regulatory, advisory and developmental services; and assist in obtaining fair and equitable external

Articles 3 to 6 stipulated membership eligibility, entitlement to observer status, conditions under which members might be suspended, and withdrawal procedures.

The principal organs of UNIDO (articles 7 to 11) were to be: the General Conference, which would meet biennially to determine the guiding principles, approve the budget and adopt conventions and agreements; the 53-member Industrial Development Board which would meet at least annually to review the Conference-approved work programme, recommend budget assessments, handle unforeseen events, request reports, and prepare the Conference's agenda; the 27-member Programme and Budget Committee; and the secretariat, with the Director-General as the chief administrative officer.

Under chapter IV, each member and observer was to bear the expenses of its own delegation (article 12); administrative, research and other expenses were to be met from assessed contributions, and technical assistance and related activities from voluntary contributions (article 13). Procedures for preparation, submission and approval of programmes and budgets were contained in article 14, assessment of contributions and acceptance of voluntary contributions were discussed in articles 15 and 16, and establishment of a voluntarily funded Industrial Development Fund was outlined in article 17.

That the organization was to be brought into relationship with the United Nations as a specialized agency was set forth in article 18 and the possibility of relations with other organizations was indicated in article 19.

The seat of the organization was to be. Vienna (article 20). The organization was to enjoy in the territory of each of its members the necessary legal capacity and privileges and immunities, stipulated in article 21, for the exercise of its functions. Article 22 set forth procedures for dispute settlement and empowered the organization, subject to Assembly authorization, to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice. Articles 23 and 24 were clauses concerning amendment, signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession, and article 29 concerned authentic texts. The Constitution was, by article 25, to enter into force when at least 80 States that had deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval notified the Secretary-General- designated as the Depositary in article 28—of their agreement. The Conference was to be convened within three months following the entry into force of the Constitution (article 26), in respect of which no reservations could be made (article 27).

On 13 December, the General Assembly adopted without vote, as resolution 34/96, the text on transitional arrangements recommended by the Conference and transmitted to the Assembly in a report on the Conference by the Secretary-General. It had been approved, also without vote, on 1 December by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee.

By this resolution, the Assembly strongly recommended that States sign and ratify, accept or approve the UNIDO Constitution so that the new agency could come into existence at an early

date, and decided on transitional measures to cover the period extending to the close of the year in which its General Conference should first be convened, at which time the existing UNIDO would be terminated. It decided, inter alia, to transfer to the new Industrial Development Board, when elected, and the Director-General, when appointed, the functions of the current Board and Executive Director, whose offices would at that time be terminated. It authorized the Secretary-General to provide in his programme budget for the new agency's expenses during the transition period in question and to loan it up to one half the current organization's appropriations during the last year of its existence, to meet the new agency's initial expenses during its first complete calendar year. It authorized him to transfer to the new agency United Nations assets currently assigned to UNIDO, together with the assets of the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, and requested the Economic and Social Council to arrange for negotiation of an agreement to constitute the new agency as a specialized agency and to enter into such agreement, subject to Assembly approval. It urged that the staff of the existing organization be offered suitable appointments by the new agency and requested that the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board arrange to admit the agency into the Joint Staff Pension

An invitation to all States that had not done so to take early steps to sign and ratify, accept or approve the new Constitution was also included in Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/54 of 2 August 1979, on industrial development co-operation, and in Assembly resolution 34/98 of 13 December; on industrial development co-operation and the Third General Conference of UNIDO. (For details, see preceding subchapter; for texts of resolutions 1979/54 and 34/98, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES following that subchapter.)

Third General Conference of UNIDO

At its April/May 1979 session, the Industrial Development Board, in its capacity as the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, considered preparations for the Conference, to be held at New Delhi, India, in January/February 1980.

On 4 May, the Board noted the progress of preparations, recommended an organizational structure for the Conference and decided to hold a special session, in its capacity as the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee, at Vienna in November, to consider substantive matters for the Conference.

The Executive Director of UNIDO reported on the preparatory arrangements to the Economic and Social Council at its July/August 1979 session. By decision 1979/89, adopted without vote on 2 August, the text of which had been similarly approved by the Council's First (Economic) Committee on 30 July as orally proposed by its Chairman, the Council took note of the Executive Director's report.

The Council on the same date, by resolution 1979/54 on industrial development co-operation, stressed the need for active participation by all Member States in the Third General Conference to review progress in implementing the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation⁸ and to adopt policies and programmes for an industrialization strategy as an essential element of the development process in the 1980s and beyond. (For details, see preceding subchapter; for text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES following that subchapter.)

The first special session of the Industrial Development Board, acting in its capacity as the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee, was held at Vienna from 12 to 16 November.

The Board established an informal openended working group on organizational matters pertaining to the Conference. On 16 November, it adopted the group's recommendations with respect to the allocation of agenda items to the plenary Conference and its committees, and the size and geographical composition of the bureaux of the Conference and its committees.

Another open-ended working group it had established, to consider rules of procedure for the system of consultations, reported orally to the Board that agreement on a set of rules had not been reached. The Board on 16 November recommended that the Conference invite the Board to examine the subject further and adopt rules at its 1980 regular session.

By resolution 34/98 of 13 December, adopted without vote, the Assembly urged active participation by all Member States in the Third General Conference, and noted with appreciation the preparations described in the Executive Director's report.

The Assembly recommended that the Conference should give special attention to, and where appropriate adopt concrete measures for: accelerating implementation of agreed measures, particularly those in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, for the industrial development of developing countries; providing substantive input for the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade

(the 1980s); restructuring world industrial production through positive strategies, thus establishing a more effective international division of labour which would facilitate redeployment of industry, strengthen and expand capacities of developing countries and promote domestic processing of their natural resources; providing substantially increased financing by more effectively using, modifying or extending existing international financing facilities; strengthening and enlarging the United Nations Industrial Development Fund; promoting measures to strengthen developing countries' technological infrastructure, taking into account their endogenous capacity and the need for technology transfer on fair, equitable and mutually acceptable terms; maximizing agricultural and mineral commodity processing and developing agro-based and agrorelated industries; and developing manpower training, in particular for women and youth.

The Assembly also invited the Conference to consider the mechanisms and institutions that should be strengthened or established to implement UNIDO decisions, taking into account recommendations and proposals in a UNIDO study entitled Industry 2000-New Perspectives. It asked the Secretary-General and the Executive Director to ensure that the necessary financial and other arrangements were made for the conclusion of national, regional and interregional preparations for the Conference, including those for interregional and other meetings in later stages of the preparatory process, and to seek extrabudgetary resources for the effective participation of representatives of the least developed countries, including financial provisions for the travel expenses and daily subsistence allowances of two representatives from each of those countries.

The eight proposals in the UNIDO study on new perspectives to the end of the century related to setting up an international industrial finance agency, a global fund for the stimulation of industry, a commission for international industrial development law, a system for resolving industrial conflicts, an international industrial technology institute, an international centre for the joint acquisition of technology, an international patent examination centre, and a trade target for manufactured exports from developing countries.

Resolution 34/98 had been approved without vote by the Assembly's Second Committee on 8 December. The text, based on a draft introduced by India on behalf of United Nations Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries, was submitted for approval by a Committee Vice-Chairman following informal consultations. The Group's text was withdrawn.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES following preceding subchapter.)

Prior to approval of the text in the Committee, a separate vote was taken on the paragraph by which the Assembly requested that financial and other arrangements be made to conclude national, regional and interregional preparations for the Conference; the paragraph was approved by 84 votes to 7, with 24 abstentions. At the request of the United States, a separate vote was also taken in the Assembly on this paragraph, where it was adopted by a recorded vote of 106 to 8, with 28 abstentions.

The final text of several provisions of the resolution differed from the Group's original draft in that a number of the Assembly's recommendations to the Conference were redrafted. A paragraph emphasizing the need for specific support and trade measures for developing countries was recast from a recommendation that the Conference decide on measures supporting world industrial production restructuring through preferential trade liberalization by developed countries. A recommendation urging the establishment by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development of a long-term financing facility for the purchase of capital goods was deleted from recommendations to the Conference, changed to an invitation to consider seriously the proposal, and attached to a paragraph urging developed countries and financial institutions to consider ways of responding to developing countries' requests for resources.

A recommendation to decide on measures for providing industrial development financing "on a massive scale" was changed to financing "at substantially increased levels." The recommendation on restructuring world industrial production had previously been a recommendation that the Conference decide on concrete measures for supporting the restructuring of world industrial production through a range of preferential measures of trade liberalization by developed countries relating essentially to increased access to their markets and elimination of protectionist policies and restrictive business practices, as well as through stable pricing policies. A request that the Secretary-General ensure that necessary arrangements were made for participation in the Conference of representatives of the least developed countries became a request that he and the Executive Director seek extrabudgetary resources for this purpose.

In connexion with the separate vote in the Committee, requested by both Belgium and the United States, a number of States, including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, indicated that, while supporting

the General Conference, they could not endorse a provision calling for United Nations support for preparatory meetings at the regional and interregional levels. Such a request, according to Belgium, France and Italy, violated the basic principle of universality by using United Nations funds to finance activities from which some Members would be excluded. Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom indicated that they could accept United Nations financial support for preparatory meetings, but only when they were held in close proximity in time and venue to the Conference. Australia, Austria, Japan and Sweden (speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries) stated that only meetings held under United Nations auspices and in accordance with its established rules of procedure should be entitled to the Organization's financial and Secretariat support.

Bulgaria, speaking on behalf also of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, expressed the view that interregional meetings were appropriate provided that they did not take specific actions, but they should be financed from the Conference's budget rather than from general funds; for that reason those countries had abstained in the vote on the paragraph. They supported the transfer of industry to developing countries on the understanding that it should take place under national control and in accordance with national development plans. They also considered that solutions to industrialization problems should not be sought through the creation of new Secretariat units or expansion of existing ones but through increases in UNIDO'S efficiency.

Membership in UNIDO

On 13 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/97, by which

it decided to include Dominica and Saint Lucia in the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries in the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO. Dominica had become a Member of the United Nations on 18 December 1978 and Saint Lucia on 18 September 1979.

The text had been approved, also without vote, on 1 December by the Second Committee, where it was introduced by India on behalf of Member States belonging to the Group of 77.

Pledging Conference

On 6 November 1979, the second joint United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities was convened in New York for the announcement of pledges or intentions to pledge to funds and programmes of the United Nations system concerned with development, including the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, which completed its second year of operations in 1979.

The Fund, which was intended to supplement assistance provided through the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme for the industrial development of developing countries, had approved a total of 301 projects and expended \$13.1 million by the end of the year.

In considering the item at its April/May 1979 session, the Industrial Development Board expressed the hope that more contributions to the Fund would be made in the form of convertible currencies to reach the desirable annual funding level of \$50 million agreed in 1977.

As at 30 June 1980, 80 countries had pledged or delivered a total of \$12,043,215 to the Development Fund for 1980 as a result of the Pledging Conference. (For details of pledges, see table on p. 556.)

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 25-28, 54. Plenary meeting 102.

A/CONF.90/19. Constitution of UNIDO. Adopted on 8 April 1979 at 2nd session of United Nations Conference on Establishment of United Nations Industrial Development Organization as Specialized Agency and opened for signature on same date, Vienna, Austria.

A/CONF.90/20. Final Act of United Nations Conference on Establishment of United Nations Industrial Development Organization as Specialized Agency. Done at Vienna, Austria, 8 April 1979.

A/34/34. Report of Committee of Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 on its resumed first session (18-31 January 1979 (Part One)), 2nd (19-29 March 1979 (Part Two)) and 3rd (10-15 September 1979 (Part Three)) sessions, Headquarters, New York, Part Two: Chapter III; Part Three: Chapter II B and Annex III.

A/34/237. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/237, Annex I. Draft resolution, as recommended by United Nations Conference on Establishment of United Nations Industrial Development Organization as Specialized Agency for adoption by General Assembly, approved without vote by Second Committee on 1 December 1979, meeting 54.

A/34/805. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/96, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/805, adopted without vote by Assembly on 13 December 1979, meeting 102.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its endorsement of the recommendation of the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial

Development Organization to convert that organization into a specialized agency,

Taking note with approval of the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, adopted on 8 April 1979 at the second session of the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency,

Desiring to provide for a smooth transition between the existing United Nations Industrial Development Organization, established by General Assembly resolution 2152(XXI) of 17 November 1966, and the proposed specialized agency of the same name, and to assist the new agency in commencing its operations as soon as possible after its Constitution enters into force

- 1. Strongly recommends that States should sign and ratify, accept or approve the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and agree to its entry into force rapidly so that the new agency may come into existence at an early date;
- 2. Decides that the Industrial Development Board established by resolution 2152(XXI) shall cease to exist as soon as the members of the Industrial Development Board of the new agency have been elected, and authorizes the new Board to carry out, from that date and until the date provided for in paragraph 6 below, the functions specified for the Industrial Development Board of the existing United Nations Industrial Development Organization in relation to that organization;
- 3. Decides that the term of office of the Executive Director of the existing United Nations Industrial Development Organization shall terminate on the date on which the Director-General of the new agency assumes office in accordance with the Constitution of the agency, and authorizes the Director-General to carry out, from that date and until the date provided for in paragraph 6 below, the functions specified for the Executive Director of the existing United Nations Industrial Development Organization in relation to that organization;
- 4. Urges that all members of the staff of the United Nations assigned to the existing United Nations Industrial Development Organization should be offered appointments by the new agency that preserve their acquired rights and contractual status;
- 5. Requests the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to arrange for the admission of the new agency to the Joint Staff Pension Fund, in accordance with article 3 of the Regulations of the Fund, on a date to be agreed upon between the Fund and the new agency, so as to enable persons appointed to its staff to participate in the Fund from the date of their appointment;
- 6. Decides to terminate the existing United Nations Industrial Development Organization at the end of the last day of the calendar year in which the General Conference of the new agency is first convened and to reduce accordingly the budget sections from which financing is provided for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;
- 7. Authorizes the Secretary-General to include in the budget estimates of the necessary provisions to cover the expenses in respect of the new agency for the period extending from the entry into force of its Constitution until the end of the calendar year in which the General Conference of that agency is first convened;
- 8. Authorizes the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to loan to the new agency, until it receives sufficient contributions or advances from its members, an amount not exceeding one half of the appropriations for the existing United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the last calendar year of its existence, to meet the expenses of the initial operations of the new agency for the calendar year following that in which its General Conference is first convened, and to take the necessary budgetary measures;
- Also authorizes the Secretary-General to transfer to the new agency the assets of the United Nations used by the existing United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

- in accordance with arrangements to be entered into between the Secretary-General, acting in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and the Director-General of the new agency;
- 10. Further authorizes the Secretary-General to transfer to the new agency the assets of the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, provided that the agency agrees to use such assets in accordance with any undertakings by the United Nations towards the donors of those assets;
- 11. Requests the Economic and Social Council to arrange for the negotiation with the new agency of an agreement to constitute it as a specialized agency in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations, to enter into such agreement subject to the approval of the General Assembly and to arrange for the provisional application of that agreement as appropriate.

Third General Conference of UNIDO

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 9-11, 19, 21. Plenary meeting 39.

A/34/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 13th session, Vienna, Austria, 24 April-4 May 1979, Chapter VIII.

E/1979/82. Report of Executive Director of UNIDO.

E/1979/120. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft decision II, as orally proposed by First Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 30 July 1979, meeting 21.

Decision 1979/89, by which the Council took note of the report by the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on preparatory arrangements for the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/120, adopted without vote by Council on 2 August 1979, meeting 39.

Membership in UNIDO

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 40, 54. Plenary meeting 102.

A/34/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 13th session, Vienna, Austria, 24 April-4 May 1979, Chapter XIII.

A/C.2/34/L.36. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 1 December 1979, meeting 54.

A/34/805. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/97, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/805, adopted without vote by Assembly on 13 December 1979, meeting 102.

The General Assembly,

Recalling section II, paragraph 4, of its resolution 2152(XXI) of 17 November 1966 on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Decides to include Dominica and Saint Lucia in list C of the annex to resolution 2152(XXI).

Pledging Conference

1979 United Nations P/edging Conference for Development Activities, meetings 1, 2 (A/CONF.98/SR.1,2) of 6 November 1979.

A/CONF.98/1. Final Act of 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. Done at United

Nations, New York, 7 November 1979. (Para. 1 (f): United Nations Industrial Development Fund.)

A/CONF.98/2. Contributions pledged or paid at 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities as at 30 June 1980. Note by Secretary-General.

Report of UNIDO

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 9, 21. Plenary meetings 29, 39.

A/34/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 13th session, Vienna, Austria, 24 April-4 May 1979, Chapter XVI. (Annex: Documents submitted to Industrial Development Board at its 13th session.)

E/1979/120. Report of Second Committee, draft decision I, as orally proposed by First Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 30 July 1979, meeting 21.

Decision 1979/59, by which the Council took note of the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its thirteenth session, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/120, adopted without vote by Council on 2 August 1979, meeting 39.

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 25, 56. Plenary meeting 102.

A/34/805. Report of Second Committee, draft decision I, as orally proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 8 December 1979, meeting 56.

Decision 34/426, by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its thirteenth session, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/805, adopted without vote by Assembly on 13 December 1979, meeting 102.

Chapter IX

Questions concerning transnational corporations

During 1979, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations continued to expand its technical co-operation and research activities, including the development of a comprehensive information system. The Centre's technical co-operation expenditures for 1979, financed mainly by voluntary contributions from donor countries, were approximately \$1.1 million, compared to \$400,000 in 1978. More than half of the consultants contracted by the Centre for technical co-operation assignments were from developing countries.

Of the 35 advisory projects completed in 1979, 14 were in response to requests from African countries, eight from Latin American countries, 10 from Asian countries and one from a European country. The projects dealt with diverse sectors, such as the automotive industry, forestry, fisheries, citrus processing, copper and nickel mining, hotels and tourism, petroleum, telecommunications and aluminium smelting, as well as assistance in respect of foreign investment laws and regulations in general.

The Centre also organized eight national workshops and three regional workshops, and awarded its first fellowship during the year. The national workshops dealt with general issues and specific sectors such as petroleum, transnational banking and joint venture arrangements. They were held in Indonesia, Jamaica, Peru (2), the Philippines, Romania and Suriname, and in Zambia as part of the United Nations Nationhood Programme for Namibia. Regional work-

shops were convened on commercial fisheries for the South China Sea and Pacific area, on technology transfer for the Asia and Pacific region, and on mineral agreements for Pacific islands.

In addition to maintaining close co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Centre continued to strengthen its co-operative arrangements with the regional commissions and with several organizations within and outside the United Nations system carrying out technical cooperation programmes, including the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation and the World Tourism Organization. In July 1979, the Centre became an executing agency for UNDP with the authorization to administer and implement UNDP-financed projects within its mandate.

Research studies completed in 1979 included reports on transnational corporations in the pharmaceutical and advertising industries, an indepth study of the activities of transnational corporations in the industrial, mining and military sectors of southern Africa, and reports on methodological issues related to the social, political and legal impact of transnational corporations, on the relationship between regional and corporate integration, and on technology transfer through transnational corporations. Research in progress during 1979 covered topics such as

transnational banks and reinsurance operations, transnational linkages in developing countries, and transnational corporations in international tourism, food and beverage processing, the international bauxite-aluminium industry, the international copper industry, and the industrial, military and nuclear sectors of South Africa.

During 1979, the comprehensive information system on transnational corporations was able to meet a wide range of requests, more than double the volume of the previous year. The Centre made considerable progress in developing each of the system's components, including: policies, laws and regulations on matters related to transnational corporations; industry analyses; trends in the activities of transnational corporations; information on individual corporations; contracts and agreements between transnational corporations and host country entities; and data on information sources and expertise. During the year, the Centre also commenced work on a user's guide to the system to help meet the growing number of requests for information.

The activities of the Centre were reviewed by the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its fifth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 14 to 25 May and on 16 and 17 July 1979. The Commission expressed its general appreciation of the Centre's achievements, stressed the importance of setting work priorities and of obtaining more information on the financial implications of the Centre's programme, and noted a number of recommendations and proposals to be considered by the Centre in the areas of technical co-operation, development of a comprehensive information system and research. It emphasized that research activities, in particular, should be actionoriented and supportive of the Commission's two principal goals, namely the formulation of an international code of conduct and the strengthening of the negotiating capacity of host, particularly developing, countries.

In May 1979, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination evaluated the programme implemented by the Commission and the Centre for the period 1976- 1978. It urged a fuller definition of priorities among the Centre's activities, said the Centre should develop a systematic method of obtaining Government views on its policy analysis and information-gathering work, and recommended better co-ordination of the Centre's comprehensive information system with other United Nations information systems. It felt that the Centre would be acting prematurely if it shifted emphasis from formulation to implementation and monitoring of the code of conduct, agreed that the Centre should systematically make available information it had gained

in sending advisory missions to Governments, and recommended that the Commission should give precise guidelines on the role of the joint units set up by the Centre and the United Nations regional commissions. Finally, it recommended that the real growth of the programme on transnational corporations during 1980-1983 should not exceed that of the United Nations budget as a whole.

The Committee's conclusions and recommendations on this and other matters were endorsed by the Economic and Social Council by decision 1979/66 of 3 August (see p. 964).

Code of conduct and international agreement on illicit payments

In 1979, the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct held its sixth and seventh sessions in New York from 8 to 19 January and from 12 to 23 March, during which it considered the legal nature of the code, alternative modalities for its implementation and common elements regarding intergovernmental cooperation. At its seventh session, the Working Group also discussed a number of formulations prepared by its Chairman on topics such as national sovereignty and transnational corporations, adherence to economic goals and development priorities, non-interference in intergovernmental relations, abstention from corrupt practices, consumer and environmental protection, and the treatment of transnational corporations by countries in which they operated. As at the end of its seventh session, a number of sections to be included in the code remained incomplete and the Group concluded that it needed three more twoweek sessions to present a comprehensive draft of the code to the 1980 session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations.

The Working Group's report to the Commission's 1979 session described progress made at its 1979 'sessions as well as at its fifth session, held from 18 to 29 September 1978. The Commission took note of the report and instructed the Group to continue its work with a view to submitting a comprehensive draft code of conduct in 1980. It also requested the Economic and Social Council to authorize three more sessions of the Working Group to be held prior to the 1980 sessions of the Commission and the General Assembly.

The Commission also decided that its work relating to a definition of transnational corporations should be continued, particularly in the context of the formulation of a code of conduct, noting that the Working Group would discuss this topic further in 1980.

By another action, it asked the Executive Director of the Centre on Transnational Corpo-

rations for a report setting out options for the selection, rotation and participation of the Commission's expert advisers, taking into account suggestions by States at the 1979 session. Several representatives had expressed the view that, pending consideration of the whole question by the Commission, the Working Group should reconsider the manner in which the expert advisers participated in its work. The Commission agreed to prolong the mandate of 12 of its 16 expert advisers for an additional year, up to the 1980 session, and asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with Commission members, to submit to it before that session a list of 48 candidates for the selection of 16 advisers and possibly alternates.

The Committee on an International Agreement on Illicit Payments, established in August 1978,1 held its first and second sessions at United Nations Headquarters from 29 January to 9 February and from 7 to 18 May 1979, during which it discussed and formulated the draft of an international agreement on illicit payments. The Committee's report on these sessions contained the draft agreement as well as a set of notes containing alternative proposals and views expressed by Committee members with regard to each of the 11 articles in the draft. The report's annex contained proposals by France for a convention on the elimination of bribery in international commercial transactions. On 18 May, the Committee decided to transmit the draft agreement contained in its report to the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Transnational Corporations.

Although the Committee's report was not available for consideration by the Commission at its 1979 session, the Council took note of the report at its second regular 1979 session by decision 1979/76, adopted, without vote, on 3 August on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, where it had been approved, without vote, the day before on an oral proposal of its Chairman.

On 24 July, the observer for the Ivory Coast, on behalf of member States of the Council which were members of the "Group of 77" developing countries, introduced a draft resolution in the First Committee whereby the Council would: reaffirm that the formulation of a code of conduct by the Commission should be given the highest priority and in no way be delayed by the conclusion of an international agreement on illicit payments; take note of the reports of the Commission and the Committee on an International Agreement on Illicit Payments, endorsing the Commission's conclusion with regard to three additional two-week sessions of the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct

and urging completion of the work of both the Committee and the Working Group; decide that the Committee should hold at least two other two-week sessions; and recommend that the General Assembly decide at its 1979 session to convene in the last quarter of 1980 a negotiating conference to conclude agreement on the basis of the work of the Committee and the Working Group.

On 25 July, the United States introduced a draft resolution in the First Committee whereby the Council would decide to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries, no later than 30 June 1980, in which all States were to be invited to participate for the purpose of concluding an international agreement on illicit payments.

After informal consultations on the two drafts, a Vice-Chairman of the First Committee orally proposed a draft decision by the terms of which the Council would transmit the texts of both draft resolutions to the Assembly's 1979 session for further consideration and would decide that the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct should hold three further sessions in 1980, each of two weeks' duration, and should submit a comprehensive report to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its 1980 session.

The decision, annexing the two texts, was approved by the Committee without vote on 2 August and adopted in the same manner by the Council on 3 August, as decision 1979/73.

On the basis of informal consultations on the two draft resolutions annexed to Council decision 1979/73, a Vice-Chairman of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee submitted a draft decision by which the Assembly would transmit both draft resolutions to the Council's second regular 1980 session for further consideration. On 5 December 1979, the Second Committee Chairman stated that during informal consultations it had been decided to take no decision on the two draft resolutions. The draft decision was therefore withdrawn.

Activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa

In March 1979, the Centre on Transnational Corporations issued a comprehensive report on the activities of transnational corporations in the industrial, mining and military sectors of southern Africa, including a description of the patterns and trends of direct foreign investment in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and a summary of the economic, political and statutory developments relevant to transnational corporations with subsidiaries in

those countries. In the report's annex, the Centre listed the transnational corporations that did or did not recognize and negotiate with non-white and multiracial trade unions.

At its May 1979 meetings, the Commission on Transnational Corporations, after considering the Centre's report, approved, by a roll-call vote of 30 to 6, with 5 abstentions, a draft resolution, proposed by States members of the Group of 77, on the activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with the racist minority regimes in that area, recommending it for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

On 3 August, the Council adopted the Commission's text as resolution 1979/75, by which it took note of the Centre's report and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination and permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and economic activities, reiterating that the activities of transnational corporations in the area and their collaboration with the racist minority regimes were detrimental to the interests of those peoples. The Council called upon Governments to ensure the implementation of sanctions adopted and decisions taken by the United Nations with regard to the racist régimes in southern Africa, and strongly condemned continued investments and exploitation of black. labour by corporations collaborating with those regimes and the laws and regulations adopted by those regimes to enlist the support of transnational corporations in the perpetuation of apartheid policies; it called on home Governments to ensure that corporations of their nationality did not collaborate in the enforcement of such laws and regulations.

The Council urged transnational corporations to comply with United Nations resolutions by terminating their investments in the area and their collaboration with the minority regimes, and called upon Governments to take appropriate measures in order to terminate activities of their nationals and transnational corporations of their nationality owning or operating enterprises in southern Africa. It also called upon States: to prohibit their nationals and enterprises from making any royalty or tax payments to, or from transferring any financial resources to facilitate trade or investments in, the territories occupied by racist regimes; to deny tariff and other preferences to exports from those territories; and to refrain from supplying the régimes with petroleum or other strategic materials, from extending loans, investments and technical assistance to them and to corporations registered there, and from directly or indirectly contributing to the strengthening of their military capability.

In addition, the Secretary-General was requested: to instruct the Secretariat to continue its research on the activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa; to submit to the Commission on Transnational Corporations in 1980 an indepth analysis of the role of corporations in the industrial, military and nuclear sectors of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia; to update and expand the list of transnational corporations that did and did not recognize and negotiate with non-white and multiracial trade unions; to continue to collect and publish information on the activities of transnational corporations collaborating with the racist regimes; and to organize symposia, workshops, seminars and other programmes, in collaboration with concerned United Nations bodies, with a view to educating the general public in the home countries of the corporations involved in southern Africa on the extent of their collaboration with the racist regimes in that area.

The Council adopted resolution 1979/75 by a roll-call vote of 36 to 4, with 8 abstentions. The text of the resolution, recommended by the Commission on Transnational Corporations, had been approved in the First Committee on 1 August by a roll-call vote of 27 to 4, with 7 abstentions.

Several of the States that abstained on or voted against the resolution stated in explanation of vote that, although they agreed with its basic aims, they questioned the Council's authority to adopt the resolution without infringing the functions of other United Nations bodies. Ireland, on behalf of the member States of the Council belonging to the European Economic Community, and New Zealand also stated that not all the measures proposed were practical or appropriate. Finland, Spain and Sweden felt that on some points the language went beyond what they could support; Sweden added that the resolution did not appear to satisfy some basic elements of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the competence of United Nations bodies. The United States differed in particular with the request for the organization of symposia and other programmes for educating the public in home countries on transnational corporation activities in southern Africa, which it felt was counter-productive and contained unresolved financial implications.

On 6 November, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of the Declaration of the International Seminar on the Role of Transnational Corporations in South Africa, a seminar organized by the British Anti-apartheid Movement in co-operation with the Special Committee and held in London from 2 to 4 November. The Declaration called for: interna-

tional campaigns against key transnational corporations and financial institutions assisting South Africa in military, nuclear, petroleum and other strategic fields; co-ordinated action to implement effective arms and oil embargoes against South Africa and to terminate the flow of finance to the country; exposing the influence of transnational corporations operating in southern Africa on news media in other countries; and the establishment of a central information centre to assist Governments and organizations committed to sanctions against South Africa. (See also p. 174.)

At its 1979 regular session, the General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa which included provisions on the activities of transnational corporations in that area. By resolution 34/93 A of 12 December, the Assembly condemned transnational corporations and other institutions that assisted the racist regime of South Africa, inviting all States and organizations to take measures to persuade those bodies to abide by United Nations resolutions, and calling upon all Governments concerned to take measures to prevent transnational corporations, banks and all other institutions under their jurisdiction from collaborating with the apartheid regime (see also p. 179). By resolution 34/93 F of the same date, the Assembly requested the Special Committee against Apartheid to undertake missions to the home countries of transnational oil corporations for consultations on enforcing an effective oil embargo (see also p. 181). By resolution 34/93 R of 17 December, the Assembly authorized the Committee to organize, or participate in the organization of, symposia and other events in the home countries of transnational corporations with a view to educating the general public on the activities of those corporations in South Africa (see also p. 185).

(For page references to texts of these resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Establishment of a working group on standards of accounting and reporting

At its 1979 organizational session, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1979/9, approved the draft provisional agenda for its first regular 1979 session, with the addition of an item, orally proposed by the United Kingdom, on the establishment of an ad hoc intergovernmental working group of experts on international standards of accounting and reporting. The Council adopted this decision, without vote, on 9 February on an oral proposal of its President.

Acting on a 1978 recommendation of the Commission on Transnational Corporations,² the Council, on 11 May 1979, decided to establish a 34-member Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting. The Council fixed the regional distribution of seats in the Group and decided that the Group should take into account the 1978 report of the Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, as well as other activities in the field, and should consult with international accounting bodies and elicit views of other interested parties on an ad hoc basis. The Centre on Transnational Corporations would service the Group.

The Group was to report to the Commission in 1980 on further steps to be taken in the field of international standards of accounting and reporting within the scope of the Commission's work, particularly with regard to the comprehensive information system and the code of conduct, concentrating on the formulation of priorities that would take into account the needs of home and host countries, particularly those of developing countries. The Council requested the Secretary-General to endeavour to find extrabudgetary resources to facilitate, when necessary, the effective participation of Group members through payment of their travel and per diem expenses.

The Council took this action in adopting, without vote, resolution 1979/44, as proposed by a Council Vice-President following informal consultations on a draft decision submitted by the Commission in 1978, consideration of which had been postponed that year. In introducing the draft resolution, the Vice-President stated the understanding of the States participating in the consultations that: nothing would prevent a developing country's representative from being chosen as the Group's Chairman; the provision on the payment of members' expenses applied to one representative from each country in the Group; and the rules of procedure for the Council's subsidiary bodies would apply to the Group.

On 17 May, the Commission on Transnational Corporations suggested that the Group focus on national standards within the scope of the Commission's mandate, particularly concerning the comprehensive information system and the code of conduct. It requested the Intergovernmental' Working Group on a Code of Conduct to define questions on which it would like advice from the Ad Hoc Group and expressed hope that the Group would begin meeting as soon as possible so that it could assist the Intergovernmental Working Group before January 1980.

(For list of members of the Ad Hoc Group elected in 1979, see APPENDIX III.)

Provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Commission

On 3 August 1979, by decision 1979/74 adopted without vote, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the sixth (1980) session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations. The text had been forwarded by the First Committee, which had approved on 1 August, also without vote, a draft recommended by the Commission in accordance with Council resolution 1979/41 of 10 May. By resolution 1979/41, the Council had] decided, for purposes of document and budgetary controls, that its subsidiary

bodies were to submit to it for review a provisional agenda and a list of requested documentation. (For page reference to text of resolution 1979/41, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Report of the Commission

on Transnational Corporations

By decision 1979/75, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on the work of its fifth (1979) session. The decision was adopted, without vote, on 3 August as recommended by the First Committee, where it had been orally proposed by the Committee Chairman and approved, also without vote, on 2 August.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Code of conduct and international agreement on illicit payments

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 15-17,19, 20, 23. Plenary meeting 40.

- A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 7 May-1 June (first part) and 24 September-4 October 1979 (2nd part), Chapters III G and VIII C, para. 318.
- E/C.10/46. Report of Intergovernmental Working Group on Code of Conduct on its 5th (18-29 September 1978), 6th (8-19 January) and 7th (12-23 March 1979) sessions, Headquarters, New York.
- E/1979/38/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Transnational Corporations on its 5th session, Headquarters, New York, 14-25 May and 16 and 17 July 1979, Chapters III and VII.
- E/1979/104. Report of Committee on International Agreement on Illicit Payments on its first (29 January-9 February) and 2nd (7-18 May 1979) sessions, Headquarters, New York. (Chapter Ill: Draft international agreement on illicit payments; Annex: Proposals by France for convention on elimination of bribery in international commercial transactions.)
- E/1979/123. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft decision IV, as orally proposed by First Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 2 August 1979, meeting 23.

Decision 1979/76, by which the Council took note of the report of the Committee on an International Agreement on Illicit Payments on its first and second sessions, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/123, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

- E/1979/L.56. Programme budget implications of draft decision I recommended by First Committee in E/1979/123. Statement by Secretary-General.
- E/1979/C.1/L.6. Ivory Coast (on behalf of member States of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.
- E/l 979/C.1/L.10. United States: draft resolution.
- E/1979/123. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft decision I and Annex (draft resolution introduced by Ivory Coast, E/1979/C.1/L.6, and United States draft resolution, E/1979/L.10), as orally proposed by First Committee Vice-

Chairman following informal consultations, approved without vote by Committee on 2 August 1979, meeting 23.

Decision 1979/73 and Annex, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/123, adopted without vote by Council.

- At its 40th plenary meeting, on 3 August 1979, the Council decided:
- (a) That the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct should hold in 1980 three further sessions, each of two weeks' duration, in order to accomplish the task set out in its mandate, and that it should submit a comprehensive report to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its sixth session:
- (b) To transmit the draft resolutions entitled "Transnational corporations: code of conduct on transnational corporations and international agreement on illicit payments" and "International agreement on illicit payments," the texts of which are annexed to the present decision, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session for further consideration.

ANNEX

Transnational corporations: code of conduct on transnational corporations and international agreement on illicit payments

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, which, inter alia, call for the formulation, adoption and application of a code of conduct on transnational corporations,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 3514(XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which all corrupt practices, including bribery, by transnational and other corporations, their intermediaries and others involved, in violation of the laws and regulations of the host countries, are condemned,

Recalling the establishment, by the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its second session, of the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct,

Recalling Council resolution 1978/71 of 4 August 1978, by which the Council decided to establish the Committee on an International Agreement on Illicit Payments,

Noting the progress made so far by the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct and by the Committee on an International Agreement on Illicit Payments, and the pending issues as defined by the Intergovernmental Working Group and by the Committee, and the views expressed thereon in the Council,

Noting also the close relationship that exists between issues being considered by the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct and by the Committee on an International Agreement on Illicit Payments,

- 1. Reaffirms that the formulation of a code of conduct, by the Commission on Transnational Corporations should be given the highest priority and that the conclusion of an international agreement on illicit payments should in no way interfere with or delay that priority:
- Takes note of the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its fifth session and the report of the Committee on an International Agreement on Illicit Payments on its first and second sessions:
- 3. Urges States to complete the work of the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct and the Committee on an International Agreement on Illicit Payments;
- 4. Endorses the conclusion of the Commission on Transnational Corporations that the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct should hold three further sessions of two weeks' duration in order to accomplish its task as set out in its mandate, that these three sessions should be held before the sixth session of the Commission, and that the eighth session of the Group should be held before the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly;
- 5. Decides that the Committee on an International Agreement on Illicit Payments should hold at least two other sessions of two weeks' duration each, in order to accomplish its work and should report to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its sixth session and to the Council at its second regular session of 1980;
- 6. Recommends that the General Assembly should decide at its thirty-fourth session to convene in the last quarter of 1980 a United Nations negotiating conference to conclude agreement on the basis of the work of the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct and of the work of the Committee on an International Agreement on Illicit Payments.

International agreement on illicit payments

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1978/71 of 4 August 1978, in which, inter alia, it decided in principle to convene, if possible in 1980, and subject to a definitive decision by the Council at its second regular session of 1979, a conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude an international agreement on illicit payments,

Noting the progress made by the Committee on an International Agreement on Illicit Payments as recorded in its report on its first and second sessions.

- 1. Decides to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude an international agreement on illicit payments, to meet not later than 30 June 1980;
 - 2. Invites all States to participate in that conference.

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meeting 55.

A/34/3/Add.7. Report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter VII: Transnational corporations (transmitting, inter alia, Council decision 1979/73 of 3 August 1979 and Annex).

A/C.2/34/L.110. Draft decision submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolutions annexed to Council decision 1979/73 of 3 August 1979

A/34/635/Add.3. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on report of Economic and Social Council), paras. 8 and 9. Activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 15-17, 22. Plenary meeting 40.

- E/C. 10/51. Activities of transnational corporations in industrial, mining and military sectors of southern Africa. Report of Secretariat.
- E/1979/38/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Transnational Corporations on its 5th session, Headquarters, New York, 14-25 May and 16 and 17 July 1979, Chapter VI (a).
- E/1979/38/Rev.1, Chapter I. Draft resolution, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved by First Committee on 1 August 1979, meeting 22, by roll-call vote of 27 to 4, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, China, Cyprus, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Zambia

Against: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Finland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden.

- E/1979/L.54. Summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its first and 2nd regular sessions of 1979. Report of Secretary-General.
- E/1979/C.1/L.14. Programme budget implications of draft resolution recommended by First Committee in E/1979/123. Statement by Secretary-General.
- E/1979/123. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 1979/75, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/123, adopted by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40, by roll-call vote of 36 to 4, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zambia

Against: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also the resolutions adopted by the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its third and fourth sessions on the activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with the racist minority regimes in that area.

Recalling further the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and Programme of Action

for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, and General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations entitled "The activities of the transnational corporations in the industrial, mining and military sectors of southern Africa,"

Gravely concerned at the continued collaboration by transnational corporations with the racist minority régimes in southern Africa, in contravention of United Nations resolutions,

Gravely concerned further about the adverse trends in policies of home Governments which encourage transnational corporations to continue to collaborate with the racist minority régimes in southern Africa in violation of United Nations resolutions and in defiance of the legitimate aspirations of the oppressed peoples,

Considering that the cessation of the activities of transnational corporations in the area would constitute an important step in the struggle against the racist minority régimes,

Conscious of the continued need to enlist the active support of the home Governments of transnational corporations which operate in the territories occupied by the racist minority régimes,

Welcoming as a positive step measures taken by some home Governments to curtail the activities of their transnational and other corporations in southern Africa,

Mindful of the imperative need to maintain and strengthen international solidarity in support of the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa for self-determination and independence,

Recognizing the importance of mobilizing world public opinion against the involvement and collaboration of transnational corporations with the racist minority regimes in southern Africa.

- Takes note of the report of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations entitled "The activities of the transnational corporations in the industrial, mining and military sectors of southern Africa;"
- 2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination and permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and all economic activities:
- 3. Reiterates that the activities of transnational corporations in the area and their collaboration with the racist minority regimes are detrimental to the interests of the oppressed peoples in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia;
- 4. Recognizes the urgent need to take further and effective measures including sanctions, in order to terminate the continuing collaboration by transnational and other corporations with the racist minority regimes in southern Africa;
- Calls upon all Governments to adhere strictly to and ensure the effective implementation of sanctions and decisions already adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council;
- 6. Strongly condemns the continued investments and the exploitation of black labour by transnational and other corporations which continue to collaborate with the racist minority regimes in southern Africa in contravention of United Nations resolutions, thereby contributing to the perpetuation of oppression and other inhuman practices perpetrated against the majority of the population by the racist minority regimes;
- 7. Further condemns recent laws and regulations, such as that curtailing the flow of information on the activities of foreign subsidiaries, adopted by the racist minority regimes, particularly South Africa, in order to enlist the support of transnational corporations in the perpetuation of its inhuman policies of apartheid, and calls upon home Governments to adopt measures to ensure that transnational corporations of their nationality do not collaborate in the enforcement of such laws and regulations;
- 8. Urges all transnational corporations to comply fully with the relevant United Nations resolutions by terminating all further investments in the area and by ending their collaboration with the racist minority regimes;

- 9. Calls upon all Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative, judicial and other measures in respect of their nationals and transnational corporations of their nationality owning or operating enterprises in the area in order to put an end to such activities;
- 10. Calls further upon all States to terminate all forms of collaboration by their nationals and by transnational and other corporations of their nationality with the racist minority régimes in southern Africa and in particular:
- (a) To refrain from supplying petroleum, petroleum products or other strategic materials to the racist minority régimes;
- (b) To refrain from extending loans, investments and technical assistance to the racist minority régimes in southern Africa and to corporations registered in those territories;
- (c) To prohibit economic and financial interests under their national jurisdiction from co-operating with the racist minority régimes and enterprises registered in southern Africa:
- (d) To refrain from all activities which may directly or indirectly contribute to the strengthening of the military capability of the racist minority régimes;
- (e) To deny tariff and other preferences to exports from the territories occupied by the racist minority régimes in southern Africa as well as any inducements or guarantees for investment and trade in the area;
- (f) To prohibit all persons and enterprises of their nationality from making any royalty or tax payments to, or from knowingly transferring any assets or other financial resources in contravention of United Nations resolutions to facilitate trade with or investments in, the territories occupied by the racist minority régimes;
 - 11. Requests the Secretary-General:
- (a) To instruct the Secretariat to continue its useful research on the activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with the racist minority régimes in the area;
- (b) To submit to the Commission on Transnational Corporations, at its sixth session, an in-depth analysis of the role of transnational corporations in the industrial, military and nuclear sectors of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia:
- (c) To update and expand the list of transnational corporations which recognize and negotiate with non-white and multiracial trade unions as well as those which do not, contained in the report mentioned in paragraph 1 above;
- (d) To continue to collect and publicize information on the activities of transnational corporations which collaborate directly or indirectly with the racist minority regimes in southern Africa in contravention of United Nations resolutions;
- (e) To organize symposia, workshops, seminars and other public enlightenment programmes, in collaboration with other United Nations bodies concerned, with a view to educating the general public in the home countries of transnational corporations on the activities of those corporations in southern Africa and the extent of their collaboration with the racist minority regimes in the area.
- A/34/655. Letter of 6 November from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting Declaration of International Seminar on Role of Transnational Corporations in South Africa, London, 2-4 November 1979).

Establishment of a working group on standards of accounting and reporting

Economic and Social Council- organizational and first regular sessions, 1979
Plenary meetings 2, 5, 18.

E/1979/L.5. Draft provisional agenda for first regular session, 1979.

Decision 1979/9, by which the Council, on an oral proposal by its President, approved the draft provisional agenda for

its first regular session of 1979, E/1979/L.5, with the addition of an item entitled "Establishment of an Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting" (agenda item 17) orally proposed by United Kingdom, adopted without vote by Council on 9 February 1979, meeting 2.

- E/1979/28. Note by Secretariat, reproducing text of draft decision recommended by Commission on Transnational Corporations at its 4th session (E/1978/52 and Corr.1-3, Chapter I A) for adoption by Economic and Social Council.
- E/1979/L.33 and Rev.1. Draft resolution and revision submitted by Council Vice-President on basis of informal consultations.
- E/1979/L.38 and Rev.1. Programme budget implications of revised draft resolution submitted by Council Vice-President, E/1979/L.33/Rev.1.
- E/1979/L.54. Summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its first and 2nd regular sessions of 1979. Report of Secretary-General.

Resolution 1979/44, as proposed by Council Vice-President, E/1979/L.33/Rev.1, adopted without vote by Council on 11 May 1979, meeting 18.

The Economic and Social Council,

Acting upon the recommendation of the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its fourth session concerning the establishment of an ad hoc intergovernmental working group of experts on international standards of accounting and reporting,

Decides:

- (a) To establish an Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting composed of thirty-four members;
- (b) That, taking into account the different existing systems of accounting and reporting and without prejudice to the principle of equitable geographical distribution, the Group should be composed as follows:

Nine members from African States;

Seven members from Asian States;

Six members from Latin American States;

Nine members from Western European and other States;

Three members from Eastern European States;

- (c) That the members of the Group shall be elected by the Council at its second regular session of 1979; each State elected shall appoint an expert with appropriate experience in the field of accounting and reporting;
- (d) That the Group should take into account the report of the Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, as well as other relevant activities in the field; the Group should consult the international accounting bodies which it deems appropriate on matters pertaining to development of international standards of accounting and reporting; the Group should elicit views of other interested parties on specific issues on an ad hoc basis; the Centre on Transnational Corporations should provide the necessary services for the work of the Group;
- (e) That the Group should hold two sessions of two weeks each and should report to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its sixth session on further steps to be taken in the field of international standards of accounting and reporting within the scope of the work of the Commission, particularly with regard to the comprehensive information system and the code of conduct currently being formulated, with the understanding that duplication of work on requirements for information being pursued in other bodies of the Commission should be avoided; the Group should concentrate on formulating priorities, taking into account the needs of home and host countries, particularly those of developing countries:
- (f) To request the Secretary-General to endeavour to find extrabudgetary resources to facilitate, when necessary, the

effective participation of members of the Group through payment of their travel and per diem expenses.

E/1979/38/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Transnational Corporations on its 5th session, Headquarters, New York, 14-25 May and 16 and 17 July 1979, Chapter IV (b).

Provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Commission

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meeting 22. Plenary meeting 40.

- E/1979/38/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Transnational Corporations on its 5th session, Headquarters, New York, 14-25 May and 16 and 17 July 1979, Chapter X.
- E/1979/38/Rev.1, Chapter I. Draft decision, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by First Committee on 1 August 1979, meeting 22.
- E/1979/123. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft decision II.

Decision 1979/74, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/123, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 3 August 1979, the Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the sixth session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, as set out below:

Provisional agenda

- Report on the activities of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations
- 2. Work related to the formulation of a code of conduct
- 3. Comprehensive information system:
 - (a) Establishment of a comprehensive information system
 - (b) International standards of accounting and reporting
- Technical co-operation
- Studies on the effects of the operations and practices of transnational corporations:
 - (a) Activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with racist minority regimes in that area
 - (b) Other studies
 - (c) Future research
- Work related to the definition of transnational corporations
- Work related to the elaboration of an international agreement on illicit payments
- Question of expert advisers

Documentation

- Item 1: Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations
- Item 2: Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct
- Item 3 (a): Progress report on the establishment of a comprehensive information system
- Item 3 (b): Report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting
- Item 4: Report on the programme of technical cooperation on matters related to transnational corporations
- Item 5 (a): In-depth analysis of the role of transnational corporations in the industrial, military and nuclear sectors of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia

Item 5 (c): The activities and impact of transnational banks

The activities and impact of transnational corporations in tourism

The activities and impact of transnational corporations in insurance

The activities and impact of transnational corporations in the food and beverage industries Transnational corporations' linkages with domestic enterprises in developing countries Topics for future research

Item 7: Report of the Committee on an International Agreement on Illicit Payments

Item 8: Note by the Secretariat

Report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 15, 17, 23. Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/38/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Transnational Corporations on its 5th session, Headquarters, New York, 14-25 May and 16 and 17 July 1979. (Chapter II: Report on activities of United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations; Chapter IV (a): Comprehensive information system; Chapter V: Technical co-operation; Chapter VI (b) and (c): Studies and topics for future research; Chapter VIII: Work related to definition of transnational corporations; Chapter IX: Question of expert advisers; Annex: List of documents before Commission at its 5th session.)

E/1979/123. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft decision III, as orally proposed by First Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 2 August 1979, meeting 23.

Decision 1979/75, by which the Council took note of the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its fifth session, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/123, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

Other documents

The CTC Reporter, Vol. I, No. 6, April 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/S.79.II.A.5; No. 7, September 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/S.79.II.A.8.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter VII.

A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 7 May-1 June (first part) and 24 September-4 October 1979 (2nd part); Chapters III and VIII C.

Chapter X

Application of science and technology to development

The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development met at Vienna in August 1979 and adopted a Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development. On 19 December, the General Assembly, by resolution 34/218, endorsed the Programme of Action and took steps to implement its recommendations, including the creation of a United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development and a United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

By other decisions, the Assembly took note of a report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a network for the exchange of technological information as an aspect of development and endorsed a resolution on development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth (May/June 1979) session.

Details of these and related decisions are given in the subchapters below.

United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development

Preparations for the Conference

The Committee on Science and Technology for Development, acting as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 21 December 1976, 1 held its third, fourth and fifth sessions at United Nations Headquarters, New York, during 1979.

At its third session, held from 22 January to 5 February, the Preparatory Committee addressed itself to substantive issues, including a preliminary draft programme of action for the Confer-

ence requested by the Economic and Social Council on 4 August 1978² and prepared by the Secretary-General of the Conference pursuant to an Assembly resolution of 29 January 1979.³ The draft incorporated recommendations from national and regional papers, and embodied the agenda items recommended by the Council on 4 August 1976⁴ under six target areas: sharing of knowledge and experience by all members of the

 $^{1\} See\ Y.U.N.,\ 1976,\ p.\ 483,\ resolution\ 31/184.$

² See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 563, resolution 1978/70.

³ Ibid., resolution 33/192.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 481, resolution 2028(LXI).

international community; increasing scientific and technological policy-making capability in the framework of general development planning; transfer of technology to aid development; enhancing endogenous capabilities for national self-reliance; promoting collective self-reliance through co-operation among developing countries; and strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field of scientific and technological co-operation.

The Preparatory Committee asked the Conference Secretary-General to rearrange the Conference's draft programme of action, taking into account the views expressed at its third session. Statements on the objectives of the Conference, made at the session by Tunisia (on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries), by France on behalf of States members of the European Economic Community (EEC)), by the United states and by the USSR, were annexed to the Committee's report to the Assembly.

By other decisions, the Committee took note of several reports prepared in connexion with the Conference, made recommendations on the structure of the Conference, amended the Conference's rules of procedure to disallow written records of meetings, and asked the Economic and Social Council to reschedule the Committee's fourth session and to schedule a fifth session.

The draft programme of action, submitted to the Committee's fourth session, held from 23 April to 4 May, was reorganized under the folowing target areas: (a) strengthening the scientific and technological capacities of developing countries; (b) restructuring the existing pattern of international scientific and technological relations; and (c) strengthening the role of he United Nations in the field of science and technology and the provision of increased financial resources.

The Committee also reviewed and formally took note of documentation, approved general preparations for the Conference, requested specific reports for its fifth session, and recommended adoption of the provisional agenda contained in a progress report submitted by the Conference Secretary-General. Statements on the preparatory work for the Conference, made at the session by the Conference Secretary-General, by Bulgaria (also on behalf of seven other socialist countries of Eastern Europe and Mongolia), by China and by Norway (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland and Sweden), were annexed to the Committee's report to the Assembly.

The fifth and final session of the Preparatory Committee, held from 25 June to 7 July, was largely devoted to elaborating the final draft

programme of action to be presented to the Conference. Deliberations on the three, main target areas of the programme by two drafting groups, taking into particular account proposals prepared by the Group of 77, produced general agreement on the substance of the first target area. Consensus was not reached, however, on the two remaining target areas, which were referred to the Conference for consideration together with the programme's preamble. Other decisions included taking formal note of several Conference-related documents and setting dates for pre-Conference informal consultations. Having first defeated-by a recorded vote of 19 in favour to 41 against, with 6 abstentions—a United States motion for postponement of action to amend a 1977 Committee decision on national papers for the Conference, the Committee decided, by a recorded vote of 47 to 2, with 19 abstentions, that regional commission members, as well as States, be requested to prepare a national paper.

Additional preparations for the Conference included a pre-Conference International Colloquium on Science, Technology and Society: Needs, Challenges and Limitations, held at Vienna from 13 to 17 August 1979 under the auspices of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. The Colloquium was attended by some 300 scientists, technologists and planners from nearly 100 countries and representatives of concerned United Nations bodies. Its report to the Conference contained recommendations relating to broad policy considerations -such as endogenous capabilities of developing countries, development planning and global problems -as well as to 11 sectoral areas: agriculture, health, natural resources, transport, communications, industrialization, appropriate technology, human settlements, energy, population and information.

By a decision of 26 June 1979, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), meeting at United Nations Headquarters, requested its Administrator to take the measures needed, including convening a special meeting of the Council, to enable UNDP to respond promptly and effectively to Conference decisions approved by the General Assembly which might be of concern to UNDP.

By decision 1979/48 of 27 July, the Economic and Social Council decided, without vote, that the reports of the Preparatory Committee on its fourth and fifth sessions should be transmitted to the Conference for consideration. The text had been approved, without objection on 18 July, by the First (Economic) Committee as orally proposed by its Chairman.

Decisions of the Conference

The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development was held at Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979, pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 29 January 1979.⁵ The Conference was attended by representatives of 142 States. The Palestine Liberation Organization attended in the capacity of observer and the African National Congress (South Africa) and the Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe) were represented by observers.

The Conference was also attended by representatives of the United Nations Secretariat, bodies and programmes, including the five regional commissions, and 13 specialized agencies and related organizations. In addition, 29 intergovernmental organizations and a large number of non-governmental organizations were represented. (For participants and officers, see APPENDIX III.)

At its opening meeting, the Conference established two main committees. The First Committee was to complete the preamble to the draft programme of action on science and technology for development and consider programme recommendations directed at the first two of the Preparatory Committee's three proposed target areas. For this purpose, it set up three working groups to deal, respectively, with the preamble and introductions to the target areas, the transfer of technology, and information exchange. Proposals on which agreement was not reached, as well as compromise texts arising from informal consultations on those proposals and submitted by the Committee Chairman, were annexed to the Committee's report and to the Conference's report for further consideration, if it was felt desirable, in the context of future consultations.

To consider in detail the target area on strengthening the role of the United Nations and providing resources, the Second Committee established a negotiating group which, in turn, set up an open-ended drafting group to prepare recommendations.

Both Committees recommended to the Conference the adoption of their approved passages, reproduced in their reports.

The Conference also established an openended Working Group on Science and Technology and the Future to consider an agenda item on that subject as well as substantive aspects of new science and technology for overcoming obstacles to development. The Group considered a number of background papers, documents, and national and regional reports on meetings and symposia, and adopted a text containing agreed views on its areas of examination, recommending that the text be included in the Conference's report. In opening the Conference, the Secretary-General of the United Nations noted the close relationship subsisting between the entire spectrum of modern global ills and the uses of science and technology in development. Much human ingenuity, he noted for example, had been misdirected into the refinement of military technologies and wasteful consumerism in a world where famine and malnutrition were tragically present. It was thus a major task of the Conference to help ensure that scientific and technological potential were directed to constructive ends.

In addition, there was an enormous imbalance in the world's research and development activities, 97 per cent of which took place in industrialized countries. As a result, the developing countries were excessively dependent on imported technologies and needed help in gathering and sharing scientific knowledge to enhance their technological capabilities and accelerate their development. This required a global programme of action, which the Conference was designed evolve. Three elements, the Secretary-General concluded, were necessary for the success of the programme: the political will to seek remedies within the international framework; increased funding for science and technology at the national and international levels; and the institution efficient mechanisms for implementing the programme.

In an inaugural address, the Federal President of the Republic of Austria stated that science and technology were two decisive contributing factors in the drive for progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations. At the same time, science and technology were responsible for a seemingly endless accumulation of armaments and, while the Conference would hardly be able to resolve this problem, it would be a dereliction of duty to fail to draw attention to the fear and anxiety caused by the armaments race and the nuclear threat. By seeking ways to make science and technology serve development, however, the Conference could contribute to a more just international order and thus serve the cause of peace. With this in mind, he appealed to the participants to be indefatigable in making science and technology truly the instruments for overcoming ignorance, poverty and oppression.

The President of the Conference observed that science and technology were essential components of the development process at the national level, but that the achievement of their potential depended more and more on international collaboration and international action. It would be the task of the Governments represented

⁵ See footnote 3.

at the Conference, therefore, to show the political will and readiness to compromise which was necessary for translating ideas into actions, and to harness the forces of science and technology in the service of the balanced development of all nations.

In opening the general debate, the Secretary-General of the Conference stated that the success of the Conference would depend partly on its ability to formulate a coherent programme of action, a set of recommendations addressed to Member States and to the different bodies and organizations of the United Nations system for implementation and formulation of detailed programmes. The three critical issues before the Conference related to the transfer of technology, the establishment of appropriate institutional mechanisms and the solution of financial problems. The issue of technology transfer, he noted, was a complex one with emotional overtones, which had been under consideration for so long that it would be unrealistic to expect it to be definitively settled by the Conference. As to institutional machinery, the structure required to co-ordinate science and technology for development would consist of four elements: a secretariat, and bodies representing Governments, the United Nations system, and the scientific and technological community. Finally, the Conference Secretary-General observed that any recommendations the Conference might adopt would be vain in the absence of a considerable increase in the financial resources necessary for strengthening the scientific and technical capacities of developing countries.

Following the general debate, the Conference considered and, on 31 August, took note of the reports of its main committees and adopted the passages they had recommended for inclusion in the programme of action. The Conference also approved three resolutions and various decisions.

By the first of these resolutions, adopted unanimously, the Conference adopted and annexed its Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, containing agreed recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly. The Conference also thereby urged all Governments to take action to implement the Programme, requested United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations to comply with its recommendations, and invited the scientific and technological community to be guided by its provisions.

The second resolution dealt with women, science and technology (see subsection below on OTHER CONFERENCE DECISIONS).

By the third—a text introduced by Finland on behalf. of the Nordic countries and adopted by acclamation— the Conference. expressed its

gratitude to the host country and city and decided that the Programme of Action it had adopted would be known as the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development.

Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development

The Programme of Action encompassed a preamble and three sections containing recommendations directed at the major target areas recommended by the Preparatory Committee.

By the preamble, the Conference proclaimed that the ultimate goal of science and technology was to serve national development and to improve the well-being of humanity as a whole, the achievement of which presupposed full control by developing countries over their own resources and an equitable distribution of scientific and technological capabilites in the world. The Conference was thus an integral part of international efforts for the establishment of the new international economic order, whose recommendations aimed at the use of science and technology for the development of all counand particularly of the developing tries, countries.

To this end the Programme of Action, according to the preamble, set forth the requirements for specific action in the field of science and technology at the national, subregional, regional, interregional and international levels: (a) creation and/or strengthening of the policy-making capacity of developing countries; (b) promotion of efforts to strengthen their self-reliance; (c) strengthening their capacity, inter alia through external support and assistance, to generate scientific and technological knowledge and to apply science and technology to their own development; (d) restructuring international cooperation to improve distribution of world production and resources; (e) allocating adequate financial resources; (f) strengthening co-operation among developing countries and between developing and developed countries; and (g) adoption of special measures in favour of least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and those most seriously affected by economic crises.

The first of the three target areas which comprised the principal focus of the Programme of Action-titled section I, on strengthening the science and technology capacities of the developing countries—contained recommendations for specific action by developing countries at all levels as well as for international action by developed countries and by international organizations; The second target area, covered in section II of the Programme, contained recommendations

for restructuring the existing pattern of international scientific and technological relations.

By an introduction to the recommendations in sections I and II, the Conference noted that primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rested with these countries themselves and stated that they were committed to assuming that responsibility, individually and collectively. However, that effective action at the international level, especially by developed countries, was required to create an environment supportive of developing countries' national efforts.

Recommendations applicable at the national, subregional, regional and interregional levels in section I were laid down under three major headings: the scope and dimensions of science and technology policy; major elements of that policy for developing countries; and measures and mechanisms for strengthening the scientific and technological capacities of developing countries.

At the national level, each developing country should formulate a policy for science and technology, integrated with its over-all development plans and covering the simplest technologies to the most advanced. Such a policy should include: development targets for each science and technology sector; a survey of the current state-of-the-art resources and potential for each sector; mobilization of financial resources; appropriate institutional machinery, with attention to manpower and investment requirements; development of managerial capacities in all fields, including research and development; establishment of a capacity for the assessment, selection, acquisition and adaptation of foreign technologies; education and training; and other measures to ensure proper co-ordination, integration and equitable distribution of benefits.

Under a separate subsection on national measures and mechanisms for strengthening the scientific and technological capacities. of developing countries, the Programme set forth recommendations covering: institutional arrangements, including establishment of one or more high-level scientific and technological policymaking and implementing bodies; transfer, acquisition and assessment of technology; scientific and technological information systems; development of human resources; and financial arrangements.

At the subregional, regional and interregional levels, a policy of collective self-reliance was recommended to strengthen internal capacities and improve bargaining positions through bilateral and multilateral measures. This would entail, among other things: a policy framework to make financial, natural and human resources fully effective; co-operative, interlinked institutions; co-

operation in choosing topics and priorities; and substantial expansion, where possible, of financial and/or technical assistance to the least developed countries.

Major elements of co-operation policies at these levels included: preferential treatment between developing countries; co-ordinated training and education; strengthening regional research and development institutions; promoting interregional management activities; co-operative projects and symposia; and improved channelling of information on scientific and technological advances.

In a subsection on regional measures and mechanisms for strengthening the scientific and technological capacities of developing countries, recommendations were made for: joint initiatives to explore and utilize natural and other resources; joint industrial projects to maximize the use of resources, capital and skills, including management and marketing arrangements; inventories of skilled manpower; promotion of inter- and intraregional technology transfer; and undertaking regional development projects.

The Programme also set forth recommendations regarding institutional arrangements at the subregional to interregional levels, including the strengthening of scientific and professional associations and the establishment of institutional networks addressed to such activities as promoting of technological innovation, research and development programmes, training, information systems, and negotiations with suppliers of technology, including transnational corporations. Improvements in institutional support structures, including upgrading of national research and training centres to perform international functions, and strengthening or establishing management and engineering consultancy organizations and regional centres for the transfer and development of technology were also recommended.

On the subject of scientific and technological information systems at these levels, measures should be adopted to raise public awareness of the role of science and technology in development and of the problems experienced. Interlinked information networks and data banks should be established to exchange information on training programmes, conditions for technology transfer, terms of foreign investment and activities of transnational corporations, as well as information on agriculture, health, communications and industrialization.

Finally, recommendations were advanced concerning co-operative efforts aimed at developing human resources and increasing financial inputs at the subregional, regional and interregional levels

At the international level, recommendations on strengthening the scientific and technological capacities of developing countries were addressed to developed countries and to international organizations.

The major elements of co-operation policies proposed for developed countries included: support for problem-solving research, to be carried out as far as possible within the developing countries in co-operation with their institutions and in keeping with their priorities; activities involving intensive participation by developing countries and potentially leading to comprehensive agreements covering technology, finance, production and trade; measures to make available systematically, in accordance with national laws, the results of research and development; and substantial increases in the expenditures devoted to research and development of this kind.

Among institutional arrangements needed to support such activities were: direct linkages between the research and development systems of developed and developing countries, allowing for joint programmes; restructuring of international machinery to serve development and international co-operation better; intergovernmental agreements between developed and developing countries and commissions to strengthen co-operation; and improved co-operation between their respective scientific and technological associations.

Recommendations were also put forward for the establishment of information networks above the national level to link and strengthen national information capacity and facilitate access to patent documents. Developed countries should provide fellowships and training programmes, participate in efforts to solve the "brain-drain" problem, and support the establishment of centres of higher education and research in developing countries.

Developed countries were urged to untie development aid, to maximize the use of local technologies and services, and to encourage subregional, regional and interregional coordination by increasing and improving the terms of financing.

Recommendations addressed to international organizations related to institutional arrangements, technology transfer and assessment, scientific and technological information systems and the development of human resources. Organizations in the United Nations system were expected to harmonize their efforts to implement rapidly the recommendations and decisions on strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries. Consideration should continue to be given to the establishment of a global information network within the system, with

emphasis on priority needs of developing countries.

In the second broad target area, which comprised section II, on restructuring the existing pattern of international scientific and technological relations, the Programme presented recommendations on: the acquisition and transfer of technology; the restructuring of information systems relevant to the requirements of the developing countries; the promotion of international scientific and technological co-operation for development; and institutional arrangements to implement the structural transformation to be effected in international co-operation in this field.

Under the first topic, action by developing countries included: sharing experiences and coordinating domestic legislation policies and policies for the selection, acquisition, adaptation, assessment and development of technologies; joint purchase arrangements to improve the terms of acquisition; and co-operation on matters subject to international multilateral negotiations.

Developed countries should facilitate technology transfer from their small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as co-operative schemes, including joint ventures with public and private enterprises in developing countries.

More active involvement by organizations in the United Nations system was recommended in informing, advising and assisting in technology transfer through, inter alia, the provision of experienced personnel and training programmes, development of local institutions and establishment of regionally-oriented data banks and information centres.

On the second topic, the restructuring of international information systems, the Conference, by the Programme, recommended, that developed countries should make available information normally available to their own nationals and allow access on favourable terms to specialized information systems and publications. It further recommended the establishment of a global network to channel scientific and technological information to developing countries (see also p. 651).

On the third topic-promotion of international scientific and technological co-operation for development —recommendations concerned: international co-operative action, such as information and personnel exchanges and professional collaboration; co-operative projects between developing countries; the compilation of resource inventories; increased resource allocation by developed countries for solving problems relevant to developing countries and for co-operative development projects; and co-ordinated action by international and regional organizations to reduce their technological dependence on

foreign entities by upgrading their policymaking and managerial infrastructures.

On the fourth topic, institutional arrangements to implement structural transformation in international scientific and technological cooperation, the Programme offered methodological recommendations on an international co-operative programme for the application of science and technology and outlined the corresponding actions to be taken at the subregional and regional levels. Such programmes and projects, to be jointly designed, should: involve research and development; relate to training, specialization, updating and postgraduate programmes; strengthen institutions; promote activities such as information and technical aid, services and management training; promote use of local or regional technology; and seek participation of specialists in a supporting rather than a managerial role. Arrangements should be made at the subregional and regional levels to define priori ties, design programmes jointly, promote multilateral activities, and ensure proper resource balance.

In the introduction to section III of the Programme—on strengthening the role of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology and on increasing financial resources - the Conference observed that new arrangements were needed to complement national efforts and enhance and co-ordinate the contributions of science and technology to the development of developing countries. Stress was placed on the need to strengthen the endogenous capacities of the developing countries in accordance with their particular priorities, and on the need to ensure co-ordination of integrated cooperative activities both within the United Nations system and in the formulation of over-all development plans at the national, subregional, regional and interrregional levels.

Emphasized too was the need to treat science and technology as an integral part of the new international economic order, to distribute equitably the global effort to strengthen the endogenous capabilities of developing countries, and to increase the flow of financial resources to them through the system on a predictable, continuous and untied basis.

Specific recommendations were directed to: policy formulation and guidelines; technology transfer and assessment; scientific and technological information systems; development of human resources; institutional arrangements and structural changes; and global financial arrangements.

On policy formulation and guidelines, the Conference called for United Nations organizations to develop medium-term plans compatible with each other and with the Programme's overall policies. These plans should be cross-sectoral and integrated with national and regional development plans.

Evaluation mechanisms should be improved, associating the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination with the work as appropriate. The over-all effectiveness of the United Nations system should be enhanced by: improving co-ordination; decentralizing the decision-making process for strengthening the regional commissions, and improving their co-ordination with other organizations; and increasing the developing countries' participation in the decision-making processes in international organizations engaged in scientific and technological projects.

The Conference also called for United Nations action to increase, on request, developing countries' capacities in all areas of technology transfer and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in scientific and technological information services.

The Conference recommended that the system should improve training opportunities through scholarships and awards, new international fellowships, rationalization of the existing fellowship programmes, and assistance in higher education, research and professional training. The Conference also recommended aid to deal with the brain-drain problem and support for full participation of women in the application of science and technology for development.

The bulk of the Conference's recommendations in section III related to institutional arrangements and structural transformations in the United Nations system and to global financial arrangements in support of science and technology for development.

On the first of these topics, the Conference recommended that the General Assembly establish a high-level Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development to formulate guidelines for harmonizing policies in the United Nations system, improve linkages and co-ordination between its bodies, identify priorities, prepare an operational plan, monitor activities and new developments, maximize resources, and give policy-making guidance to a United Nations financing system in this field.

The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation should be responsible for over-all co-ordination in science and technology within the United Nations system, according to the Programme, which saw the need for secretariat support headed by a high-level official to assist him in his tasks; it was proposed that the Director-General report to the Assembly later in the year on the financial and organizational implications.

Addressing itself to institutional arrangements, and the system's training, research and development institutions, the Conference recommended that they: improve and establish interorganizational linkages; support intercountry institutional efforts; help strengthen academic institutions; facilitate professional study tours and exchange visits; arrange technical aid; assess and revise procedures for reviewing and implementing international conference decisions; increase generation and transfer of scientific and technical knowledge; mobilize world opinion in favour of armament reduction and reallocation of armament expenditures; assess scientific advances and their impact civilization; rapidly implement United Nations resolutions; facilitate developing countries' access to information important to the transfer and use of technology; foster scientists' and experts' involvement in developing countries' activities; and help national agencies identify elements of development programmes for proper assessment and co-ordination. United Nations programmes were to pay special attention to negotiations on international codes of conduct on the transfer of technology and on transnational corporations, as well as the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

The Conference invited the General Assembly to initiate a study of the activities, mandates and working methods of all bodies of the system in the field of science and technology for development, for possible improvements.

On the topic of global financial arrangements, the Conference recommended that the Assembly establish a financing system for science and technology for development to support a broad range of activities and, in particular, to help implement the Programme of Action. Direction and policy should be provided by the proposed Intergovernmental Committee. It was recommended that an intergovernmental group of experts be created by the Assembly to study, in collaboration with the Director-General, arrangements for the financing system's operation. Following the Committee's consideration of this study, recommendations were to be made to the Assembly in 1981 regarding long-term financing arrangements to enter into operation in January 1982. Pending their establishment, an Interim Fund would be created and sustained by voluntary contributions, with a target of \$250 million for the period 1980-1981, to be administered by UNDP under guidelines to be established by the Assembly and the Intergovernmental Committee.

Other Conference decisions

In addition to the resolutions by which it adopted the Vienna Programme of Action and

expressed appreciation to the host country, the Conference unanimously adopted, on 31 August, a resolution on women, science and technology, by which it invited States to facilitate women's participation in the decisionmaking process related to science and technology and their equal access with men to training and careers in the field. It recommended that all United Nations organizations and bodies related to science and technology should promote women's full participation in programme planning and implementation invited the proposed Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development to give due regard to their interests, and recommended that the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women consider the relationships among women, science, technology and development.

The text had been introduced by the United Republic of Tanzania on behalf also of Australia, Austria, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Hungary, Jamaica, Mongolia, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Somalia, Sweden, Thailand, the United States and Viet Nam.

By another decision of 31 August, the Conference decided to submit several draft recommendations for the Programme, which had been submitted by the Preparatory Committee but on which agreement had not been reached, as an annex to its report to the Assembly, for consideration by the Assembly or referral to the new Intergovernmental Committee or other bodies for further discussion. These related to provisions concerning, inter alia, transfer of technology, information systems, supplementary financing for national capacities, increased support to developing countries for the production and marketing of capital goods, and the role of transnational corporations.

On the same date, the Conference took note of the report of its Working Group on Science and Technology and the Future and included, as an annex to its report, the text the Group had recommended relating to its areas of consideration.

The Conference also annexed to its report comments and statements of position on the Programme of Action made by Poland (on behalf of eight Eastern European countries and Mongolia), by Ireland (on behalf of the members of EEC), by Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of 77), and individually by China, Japan, Switzerland and the United States.

Consideration by the General Assembly

In a report to the 1979 regular session of the General Assembly, the United Nations Secretary-General outlined matters deriving from the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development requiring the Assembly's consideration.

The first substantive section of the report dealt with the establishment and programme of work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, with the provision of expert advisory support for the Committee and with the establishment of an intergovernmental group of experts to study a financing system for science and technology for development. The report proposed that expert advice be made available to the Committee, on request, by an advisory committee comprising a small nucleus of leading figures experienced in the endogenous development and application of national policies for science and technology.

A separate section of the report, prepared by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, outlined the organizational implications of providing secretariat support for his work in assisting co-ordinating activities of the Intergovernmental Committee. A new and organizationally distinct secretariat for the Committee was suggested, headed by an Under-Secretary-General or Assistant Secretary-General, with ultimate staffing needs to be determined in light of the possibilities of redeploying personnel.

The final section of the report contained estimates of requirements for the initial administrative and programme support costs of the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, an initial prospectus of which was included in the first section of the report. The Interim Fund was to provide technical and capital assistance for implementing the recommendations of the Vienna Programme of Action, pending establishment of a long-term financing system.

On 19 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/218, by which it took note of the reports of. the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. and of the Secretary-General on matters deriving from the Conference. The Assembly reaffirmed the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in science and technology through, inter alia, new institutional arrangements and increased financial resources.

By the first operative section of the resolution, the Assembly endorsed the Vienna Programme of Action, urged all Governments to implement it, requested United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations to comply with its recommendations, and invited concerned scientific and technical organizations to be guided by them. It also expressed full support for the Conference's resolution on women, science and technology.

By the second section, the Assembly decided to establish an Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, open to the participation of all States as full members, with representation at a high level, to meet annually and report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, whose existing Committee on Science and Technology for Development was to be discontinued. The Assembly set forth the functions of the Committee and organizational arrangements, and referred to it consideration of the issues on which agreement was not reached at the Conference. It invited the Economic and Social Council to take the necessary action regarding its Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, to whose terms of reference the Intergovernmental Committee was to recommend modifications so that the Advisory Committee might provide it with all necessary assistance and advice.

By the third section of the resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish a new, organizationally distinct Centre for Science and Technology for Development within the United Nations Secretariat at Headquarters. It would be headed by an Assistant Secretary-General directly responsible to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and assist him in fulfilling his responsibilities under the Vienna Programme of Action, particularly in providing substantive support to the Intergovernmental Committee and in co-ordinating system-wide secretariat activities related to science and technology. The Centre would be funded from the regular United Nations budget, drawing as much as possible on existing resources. The Office for Science and Technology was to be abolished and most of its posts and budgetary resources were to be immediately redeployed to the new Centre. These arrangements were to be reviewed in 1981.

By the fourth section, on co-ordination within the United Nations system, the Assembly decided that the Director-General should be responsible for over-all secretariat co-ordination in science and technology, including co-ordinating the contributions of the United Nations system to the work of the Intergovernmental Committee. Organizations and bodies were asked to take steps to implement the recommendations, dealing with their institutional arrangements and structural transformations, addressed to them in the Vienna Programme of Action (see p. 639).

By the fifth section, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a basic study of the activities, mandates and working methods of the various bodies of the United Nations system in science and technology for development and to examine the possibilities of improving the system's efficiency. He was to submit a preliminary report to the Intergovernmental Committee in 1980 and a final study with proposals in 1981; the Committee's final proposals to the Assembly in 1981 were to be preceded by preliminary recommendations in 1980.

Finally, by the sixth section, on global financial arrangements, the Assembly decided to establish a United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, along the lines recommended in the Vienna Programme of Action. The Assembly set forth the objectives of the Financing System, considerations to be taken into account in determining its nature and level of resources, and means by which the System might derive additional resources. The Intergovernmental Committee was to establish guidelines for the allocation and distribution of the resources available, in accordance with broad criteria set forth in this section. The long-term arrangements of the Financing System, which were to start in January 1982, were to be determined by the Intergovernmental Committee - the directing and policy-making body of the System-which was asked to recommend to the Assembly an appropriate structure for the System's executive body. The Committee was to elect in 1980, a 27-member intergovernmental group of experts, which, with the support of the Director-General, would study all relevant arrangements for the operation of the System; terms of reference for the study were given in this section. The group's final report to the Committee was to be submitted in time for it to make recommendations to the Assembly at its 1981 session.

Pending the Financing System's full operation, a United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development was created, to be funded by voluntary contributions of at least \$250 million targeted for the two-year period 1980-1981, and to be administered by UNDP under policy guidelines established in an annex to the resolution and under those to be established by the Intergovernmental Committee. The Assembly, requested that a pledging conference for the Interim Fund be convened not later than March 1980.

The Assembly adopted resolution 34/218 on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the text without vote on 13 December. Section III, relating to the establishment of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, was put to a separate vote in both bodies. The request for a separate vote was made in Committee

by Ireland on behalf of the States members of EEC, and the Ivory Coast asked that it be recorded; the section was approved by 97 votes to 0, with 20 abstentions. Ireland reiterated its request in the plenary Assembly, which adopted the section by a recorded vote of 114 to 1, with 22 abstentions.

The text of the resolution had been proposed by Austria, following informal consultations on an earlier version, submitted by India on behalf of the Member States belonging to the Group of 77, which was subsequently withdrawn. The Austrian text added a number of new provisions to, and elaborated on several others contained in, the Group's earlier version.

Among changes in the operative provisions were: the Group's draft would have had the Intergovernmental Committee make recommendations to the Assembly regarding the periodicity of its meetings, whereas the agreed text indicated a more specific meeting schedule for 1980; the former would also have invited participation in the Committee's work at the head-of-secretariat level, whereas the adopted text indicated that level as preferable.

Section III of the Group's draft was titled "Secretariat for science and technology for development" and referred to the establishment of a new, distinct organizational entity, rather than naming it the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, to be headed by an Under-Secretary-General rather than an Assistant Secretary-General.

The entire section V, calling for a system-wide study by the Secretary-General of the efficiency of United Nations activities in science and technology for development, was introduced by the Austrian draft. While both drafts of the section on global financial arrangements had been derived from the Vienna Programme of Action, the adopted text followed more closely the wording and order of the recommendations in that Programme.

Speaking in explanation of vote in the Second Committee, Canada, Japan and Sweden (speaking also on behalf of Finland, Iceland and Norway) noted that they had voted in favour of section III of the draft resolution, on the establishment of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, believing that the assistance it was to render to the Director-General was in keeping with Assembly decisions on his role and functions. Canada, however, expressed concern over the statement of financial implications and proposed to take up the matter of redeploying existing Secretariat resources in the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee.

Ireland, speaking on behalf of the members of the EEC, noted that they had abstained in the vote on section III because of reservations on the creation of a new and distinct Secretariat body to perform work properly pertaining to the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

Bulgaria, speaking on behalf of eight Eastern European States and Mongolia, stated that those countries had abstained in the vote on section III because the assignment of an independent organizational status to the Centre opened the way to possible duplication of effort and because the creation of a new office of Assistant Secretary-General and other high-level posts seemed unjustified. Those States contested the financial implications of the resolution and proposed to pursue the matter in the Fifth Committee. They did not object to the establishment of the Interim Fund, on the understanding that its activities would be financed from voluntary contributions.

In the General Assembly, several States which had supported section III in the Second Committee explained that they had changed their vote in the plenary meeting because of Fifth Committee actions calling for an immediate additional appropriation of \$300,000 for temporary posts for the proposed Centre, which, they felt, contradicted understandings reached in the Second Committee.

The United States, which voted against section III in the plenary, stated that the action in the Fifth Committee, which had overturned a

recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, disregarded the need to use the resources of the United Nations system to full advantage. Canada observed that the immediate redeployment to the Centre of posts and budgetary resources from the abolished Office for Science and Technology, agreed upon in the Second Committee, made the designation of seven specific additional posts inappropriate; it had therefore abstained in the voting. Japan and Australia, which also abstained, expressed similar views. Finland, speaking also on behalf of Iceland, Norway and Sweden, stated that, while those countries had not changed their vote, the appropriations approved in the Fifth Committee did not correspond to their understanding of agreements reached in the Second Committee.

Speaking as current Chairman of the Group of 77, India rejected allegations that some representatives had gone back on understandings reached during informal negotiations. The resolution approved by the Second Committee, it argued, made clear that resources for the new Centre would not be confined to redeployed posts from the Office for Science and Technology, that additional resources from the United Nations regular budget would be made available, and that immediate appropriations were necessary to prepare properly for the first meeting of the new Intergovernmental Committee early in 1980.

Documentary references and text of resolution

Preparations for the Conference

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meeting 13. Plenary meeting 36.

A/34/43, Vols. I-III. Reports of Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development on its 1979 sessions, Headquarters, New York. Vol. I: 3rd session, 22 January-5 February; Vol. II: 4th session, 23 April-4 May; Vol. III: 5th session, 25 June-7 July 1979.

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June 1979, Chapters II (paras. 17 and 18), III and XXI B (decision 79/16).

E/1979/126. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft decision, as orally proposed by First Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 18 July 1979, meeting 13.

Decision 1979/48, by which the Council decided that the reports of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development on its fourth and fifth sessions should be transmitted to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, for its consideration, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/126, adopted without vote by Council on 27 July 1979, meeting 36.

Decisions of the Conference

Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, Austria, 20-31 August 1979 (A/CONF.81/16 and Corr.1,2). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.I.21 and corrigenda. (Chapter VI: Resolutions (1-3) and decisions (1 and 2) adopted by Conference; Chapter VII: Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development; Annex I: Issues of draft Programme of Action on which agreement was not reached at Conference; Annex II: Texts proposed for addition to Vienna Programme of Action; Annex IV: Text adopted by Conference on recommendation of Working Group on Science and Technology and Future; Annex V: List of documents before Conference.)

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 41, 49-53, 56, 59, 60. Fifth Committee, meeting 86. Plenary meetings 17, 107, 110.

Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, Austria, 20-31 August 1979 (A/CONF.81/16 and Corr.1,2), Chapters VI and VII. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.I.21 and corrigenda.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter X.

A/34/43, Vols. I-III. Reports of Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development on its 1979 sessions, Headquarters, New York. Vol. I: 3rd session, 22 January-5 February; Vol. II: 4th session, 23 April-4 May; Vol. III: 5th session, 25 June-7 July 1979.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979).

A/34/566. Letter of 10 October from Colombia, Fiji, Lebanon, Lesotho, Poland and Portugal (transmitting text of address delivered by Pope John Paul II to 34th session of General' Assembly on 2 October 1979, meeting 17).

A/34/587 and Add.1,2. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/L.79 and Corr.1 and Add.1. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and Annex (Initial prospectus for United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development) (Add.1).

A/C.2/34/L.105. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.79 and Corr.1. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/L.105/Add.1, A/C.5/34/101, A/34/7/Add.28, A/34/845. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Second Committee in A/34/779. Statements by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/C.2/34/L.122 and Add.1. Austria: draft resolution and Annex (Initial prospectus for United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development) (Add.1), as orally corrected by Second Committee Secretary, approved without vote by Second Committee an 13 December 1979, meeting 59.

A/34/779. Report of Second Committee.

Resolution 34/218 and Annex, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/779, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 110.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, which give prominence to the role of science and technology in promoting the development of developing countries.

Recalling also its resolutions 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, 31/184 of 21 December 1976, 32/115 of 15 December 1977 and 33/192 of 29 January 1979 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1897(LVII) of 1 August 1974, 2028(LXI) of 4 August 1976, 2123(LXIII) of 4 August 1977 and 1978/70 of 4 August 1978, concerning the convening and preparation of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development,

Recalling further its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 33/202 of 29 January 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system,

Convinced of the paramount need for and importance of the application of science and technology to development in establishing a new international economic order,

Recognizing that peace, security and national independence are important factors for ensuring the effective utilization and further development of science and technology for all countries, in particular for the developing countries, and that effective measures in the field of real disarmament would increase the possibilities of reallocation. of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.

Emphasizing the urgent need to develop and strengthen the scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries in order to enable them to apply science and technology to their own development, with a view to the elimination of existing inequalities between developing and developed countries in science and technology,

Recognizing that concerted and sustained efforts must be made by all sections of the international community in order to achieve the goal of strengthening the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries,

Further recognizing the role of the intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of scientific and technological development programmes,

Conscious that deliberate and urgent steps are needed in order to achieve the target of reconstructing the existing pattern of international scientific and technological relations,

Affirming the central role of the United Nations in the promotion of science and technology for development and the need to strengthen that role through, inter alia, new institutional arrangements and additional and substantially increased financial resources,

Reaffirming the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology through, inter alia, new institutional arrangements and new substantial resources in addition to those which currently exist.

Recognizing the need for adopting effective means of utilizing new science and technology for overcoming obstacles to development and also the role to be played by science and technology in the development strategies for the future,

Taking note of the report adopted by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development on 31 August 1979,

Noting with satisfaction the agreements reached at the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development as contained in the report adopted by the Conference.

Recognizing the important role of Governments in the execution of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, adopted by the Conference, and in the implementation of scientific and technological programmes within the framework of national development programmes,

Expressing regret that no decisions were taken on certain important questions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development,

Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development

- 1. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to the Government and people of Austria for the excellent facilities and generous hospitality provided for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held at Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979;
- 2. Endorses the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development;
- 3. Urges all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action;
- Requests organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system. and other intergovernmental organizations to comply with the recommendations set forth in the Vienna Programme of Action;
- 5. Invites-all concerned scientific and technical organizations to be guided by the provisions of the Vienna Programme of Action:
- 6. Fully supports resolution 2, entitled "Women, science and technology," adopted by the Conference on 31 August 1979;

П

Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

- 1. Decides to establish an Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;^a
- 2. Endorses the recommendation of the Conference that representation of Member States in the Committee should be at a high level;
- 3. Decides that the Committee shall be open to the participation of all States as full members, shall meet once a year and shall submit its reports and recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which may transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary, particularly with regard to co-ordination;
- 4. Invites all States to participate actively in the Committee and to make an effective contribution to its work;
- 5. Decides that the Committee shall assist the General Assembly, inter alia, in the following functions:
- (a) Formulating policy guidelines for the harmonization of policies of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in regard to scientific and technological activities, on the basis of the Vienna Programme of Action and with a view to contributing to the establishment of a new international economic order;
- (b) Promoting the improvement of linkages between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, with a view to ensuring the co-ordinated implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action;^b
- (c) Identifying priorities for activities within the Vienna Programme of Action with a view to facilitating operational planning at the national, subregional, regional, interregional and international levels;
- (d) Preparing an operational plan for carrying out the Vienna Programme of Action;
- (e) Monitoring the activities and programmes related to science and technology within the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;
- (f) Promoting the optimum mobilization of resources in order to enable the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to carry out the activities of the Vienna Programme of Action;
- (g) Initiating arrangements for the early identification and assessment of new scientific and technological developments which may adversely affect the development process as well as those which may have specific and potential importance for that process and for strengthening the scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries;
- (h) Providing directives and policy-making guidance to the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, as described in section VI below;
- Decides that the Committee shall, as an exception, hold a one-week additional session early in 1980 to consider, inter alia, organizational matters and other issues of a particularly urgent nature and shall hold its regular session in the second quarter of 1980;
- 7. Requests the Committee to establish working procedures and mechanisms necessary for the effective discharge of its responsibilities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session through the Economic and Social Council;
- 8. Decides that the Committee shall establish procedures and mechanisms which will ensure it adequate and effective provision of scientific and technical expert advice, shall consider in this connexion modifying the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development so that the latter will be able to provide, upon the request of the Committee, all necessary assistance and advice, and shall report thereon to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;
- 9. Invites the Economic and Social Council to take the necessary action, in the light of recommendations that may

- be made by the Committee, regarding the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;
- 10. Decides to refer those issues on which agreement was not reached at the Conference to the Committee, so that it may decide, at its earliest convenience, what further action, including procedural action, may be required, taking into account the relevant decision of the Conference;
- 11. Invites all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, in accordance with practices established in the light of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the relationship agreements, to participate actively in the work of the Committee at a high level, preferably at the level of heads of secretariat:
- 12. Invites all appropriate intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other concerned organizations to participate in the work of the Committee according to procedures established by the Committee;

11

Centre for Science and Technology for Development

- 1. Requests the Secretary-General to establish, as a new, organizationally distinct entity, a Centre for Science and Technology for Development within the United Nations Secretariat:
- 2. Decides that the Centre will be located at United Nations Headquarters and will be headed by an Assistant Secretary-General, who shall be responsible to and report directly to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation as envisaged in paragraph 64 (b) of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 and paragraph 5 (c) of section IV of Assembly resolution 33/202;
- 3. Decides also that the Centre shall assist the Director-General in fulfilling the responsibilities assigned to him in the Vienna Programme of Action, particularly in providing the necessary substantive support to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and in co-ordinating activities at the secretariat level related to science and technology within the United Nations system;
- 4. Decides further that in the performance of those responsibilities the Centre should maintain close co-operation with all the relevant entities of the United Nations; c
- 5. Decides to allocate all the necessary resources from the United Nations regular budget to the Centre, drawing to the fullest extent possible on resources already existing within the United Nations, and to abolish the Office for Science and Technology, redeploying immediately most of its posts and budgetary resources to the Centre, and decides further that the Committee should determine at the earliest possible time whether such resources should be strengthened;
- 6. Agrees to review the above arrangements, including the level of the head of the Centre, at its thirty-sixth session;

IV

Co-ordination within the United Nations system

1. Decides that the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation shall be responsible for

^a At the same time, the General Assembly recommends to the Economic and Social Council that its Committee on Science and Technology for Development should cease to exist.

^b The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should assist the Intergovernmental Committee, at its request, in accordance with their terms of reference.

^c These are, inter alia, the United Nations Development Programme, the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development.

exercising over-all co-ordination in science and technology, at the secretariat level, within the United Nations system;

- 2. Requests the organizations of the United Nations system, through, inter alia, the mechanisms of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to offer their full and effective co-operation and assistance to the Director-General in discharging his responsibilities in this field;
- 3. Further decides to entrust to the Director-General the responsibility of co-ordinating the contributions of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations, as well as the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, to the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
- Calls upon all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Director-General in the accomplishment of his over-all co-ordination tasks:
- Requests all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take the necessary steps to implement the recommendations addressed to them in paragraphs 90 to 99 and 104 to 108 of the Vienna Programme of Action;

V Study of system-wide efficiency

Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a basic study of the activities, mandates and working methods of all the various organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development and to examine the possibilities of improving the efficiency of the system in that field; a preliminary report on this study should be submitted to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its first substantive session in 1980, and a final study, including proposals, should be submitted to it at its 1981 session; the Committee should make preliminary recommendations to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session and final proposals to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

VI Global financial arrangements

1. Decides to establish a United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (hereinafter referred to as the Financing System);

A. Objectives

2. Decides that the Financing System shall finance a broad range of activities intended to strengthen the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries, in particular to assist in the implementation of the measures envisaged in the Vienna Programme of Action, those activities to be complementary to bilateral and multilateral programmes for science and technology and supportive of the national efforts of the developing countries in the field of science and technology, and decides that the Financing System shall be a vehicle for the mobilization, coordination, channelling and disbursement of financial resources:

B. Resources of the Financing System

- 3. Agrees that, in determining the nature and level of the resources of the Financing System, the following considerations should be taken into account:
- (a) Asymmetry of the technological capacity between developed and developing countries;
- (b) Need for predictability and continuous flow of financial resources:
- (c) Need for substantial resources in addition to those which currently exist within the United Nations system;

(d) Need for untied external resources for the scientific and technological development of the developing countries;

C. Other financial resources

- 4. Decides that the Financing System may enter into arrangements with international, regional and other public and private financial institutions with a view to the generation and channelling of additional resources to the developing countries for scientific and technological activities, including research and development, and the commercialization and acquisition of technology;
- Decides also that the resources to be derived from those arrangements should be supplementary to the Financing System's own resources; such resources could be provided by:
 - (a) International and regional financial institutions;
- (b) Public and private banks of national, regional and international types;
 - (c) Public and private corporations;
 - (d) Other public and private financial institutions;
- 6. Decides that, in addition, the Financing System may use other resources, such as:
- (a) Resources that may accrue from concrete progress on all measures towards general and complete disarmament, including the urgent implementation of the already agreed disarmament measures;
- (b) Resources that may accrue from the proposed "international labour compensatory facility" related to the reverse transfer of technology;
 - D. Allocation of resources for the interim and long-term arrangements of the Financing System
- Decides further that the resources available shall be allocated to the various activities identified in the Vienna Programme of Action, including national, subregional, regional and interregional activities; in the context of the decisions on interim arrangements adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session and those on long-term arrangements to be adopted at the thirty-sixth session, the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development shall establish guidelines for the allocation and distribution of resources for building up the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries; those guidelines should be within the framework of the priorities of the developing countries, at the national, subregional, regional and international levels, for implementing in particular different types of projects and programmes of direct relevance to the developing countries, taking into account, inter alia, the need to take special measures to meet the urgent and specific problems of the least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries and the need to overcome poverty and to accelerate the development of the developing countries as well as other criteria to be adopted by the Committee; additional criteria for the allocation of resources should provide, inter alia, for a part of the resources to be applied to high-risk research and development projects in science and technology at the national, subregional, regional and interregional levels and to provide support for the developing countries in obtaining financial resources from other sources;
- 8. Decides, in view of the above considerations, as follows:

Long-term arrangements of the Financing System to start in January 1982

(a) The directing and policy-making body of the Financing System shall be the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, which shall, taking into consideration the results of the study described in subparagraph (b) below, define the guiding principles, general economic provisions, forms of operation and general pro-

cedures for the formulation, submission, consideration and approval of programmes and projects, and shall submit to the General Assembly recommendations regarding the appropriate structure for the executive body of the Financing System;

- (b) An intergovernmental group of experts, composed of twenty-seven members, shall be elected, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and the need for an appropriate range of expertise, by the Committee at its first substantive session in 1980, which will be held at United Nations Headquarters; with the support of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, the group of experts shall undertake a prompt and thorough study of all relevant arrangements for the operation of the Financing System; the terms of reference shall be as follows:
 - (i) The study will make an assessment of the requirements for additional funding for scientific and technological activities in developing countries and of potential sources of funding;
 - (ii) The study will include an inventory of existing multilateral and bilateral programmes for providing financial support for such activities;
 - (iii) The study will review alternative proposals, including all the proposals put to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development by the Group of Seventy-seven for generating requisite additional funds for scientific and technological development activities on a long-term basis and for the disbursement and control of those funds, as well as those for institutional arrangements, and make recommendations thereon;
- (c) The intergovernmental group of experts shall submit its final report to the Committee for its consideration so that the latter may, through the Economic and Social Council, make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

Interim arrangements of the Financing System

- (d) Pending the establishment of the long-term arrangements for the Financing System, a United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development is hereby created, which will be sustained by voluntary contributions; the General Assembly agrees that the target for voluntary contributions for the two-year period 1980-1981 should be no less than \$250 million; during the interim period, to the extent that such funds are fully committed and taking fully into account the needs of the developing countries, the \$250 million figure will be reviewed by the Committee with the aim of raising additional resources for the Interim Fund:
- (e) The Interim Fund, which shall have an identifiable and separate basis, shall be administered by the United Nations Development Programme under the policy guidelines established in the annex to the present resolution and also under the guidelines established by the Committee when it starts its meetings; the Secretary-General is requested to convene a pledging conference not later than March 1980; the General Assembly shall provide the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme with the necessary resources for the initial preparatory responsibility until the Interim Fund is in operation;
- 9. Decides that the establishment of interim arrangements should not prejudice the ultimate decisions with regard to long-term arrangements;
- 10. Decides also that the Interim Fund shall be administered and managed in accordance with the provisions of the annex to the present resolution, and urges that the necessary arrangements be made to ensure that it becomes operational at the earliest possible time;
- 11. Urges all Member States, in particular the developed countries, to contribute generously so that the agreed upon target of \$250 million for the Interim Fund may be met.

ANNEX

Initial prospectus for the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development

Contents

Section	Paragraphs
I. interim Fund	1
II. Purpose of the Interim Fund	2
Ill. General principles	3
IV. Basic activities	4
V. Participation in the Interim Fund	5
VI. General operational provisions	6-10
VII. Resources of the Interim Fund	11-17
VIII. Organization and management	18-30
IX. Procedures	31-56

I Interim Fund

1. The United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development (hereinafter referred to as the Interim Fund), established by the General Assembly under resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, shall operate as an identifiable and separate fund and as an organ of the Assembly in accordance with the provisions set forth below.

II. Purpose of the Interim Fund

- 2. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 32 to 52 below, the aims and objectives of the Interim Fund and the purposes for which its resources shall be used are to provide technical and capital assistance to Governments and organizations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8 below, for activities intended to promote the objectives of and implement the measures recommended in the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, as set out in section I thereof, entitled "Strengthening the scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries," and section II entitled "Restructuring the existing pattern of international scientific and technological relations," as endorsed by the General Assembly and as an integral part of the establishment of the new international economic order, inter alia:
- (a) To strengthen the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries;
- (b) To promote the strengthening of international cooperation in the field of science and technology for development by, inter alia:
 - (i) Promoting co-operative arrangements through which developed countries may more effectively support and facilitate the internal efforts of developing countries to achieve development through the establishment and strengthening of their scientific and technological capacities;
 - (ii) Supporting co-operation among developing countries at the subregional, regional and interregional levels;
- (c) Pending the coming into operation of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, to support, promote and initiate if appropriate during the interim period the activities necessary to prepare for future efforts to strengthen the scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries.

Ill. General principles

- 3. The Interim Fund shall operate in accordance with the following principles:
- (a) The provision of assistance shall be in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and within the framework of the priorities of the recipient developing countries;
- (b) The assistance furnished by the Interim Fund shall not be a means of foreign economic and political interference in the internal affairs of the country or countries concerned and shall not be accompanied by any conditions of a political nature;

- (c) The resources available to the Interim Fund shall be used to support projects and programmes of the developing countries at the national, subregional, regional and interregional levels, taking due account of the need to ensure adequate linkages between institutions at the national, subregional, regional and interregional levels and between the latter and the productive sectors of the country or region concerned, and taking into account, inter alia, the need to take special measures to meet the urgent and specific problems of the least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries and the need to overcome poverty and to accelerate the development of the developing countries as well as other criteria to be adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
- (d) Due account shall be taken, in the use of the resources of the Interim Fund, of the need for an appropriate balance between activities to meet the urgent needs of the developing countries for assistance in the field of science and technology and activities to lay the basis for a sustained effort, over the next decade, to build up and strengthen the scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries, including co-operative undertakings in the field of science and technology for development;
- (e) The assistance furnished by the Interim Fund to individual countries shall be provided in response to the requests of the Governments concerned;
- (f) For intercountry projects and programmes, the assistance furnished by the Interim Fund shall be provided in response to requirements as defined by the countries concerned, taking due account of paragraphs 80 and 81 of the Vienna Programme of Action;
- (g) Subject to the provisions of subparagraphs (e) and (f) above, the activities supported by the Interim Fund shall be coordinated with, and should not duplicate activities of, bilateral and multilateral programmes for science and technology, including those of the entities of the United Nations system;
- (h) Assistance from the Interim Fund shall be provided in a flexible manner, and due account shall be taken, in the management of the Interim Fund, of the need to promote innovative approaches and accelerated procedures so as to be fully responsive to the Vienna Programme of Action over the interim period;
- (i) The resources of the Interim Fund may be used to provide assistance, capital and technical, to promote international collaboration in the field of science and technology;
- (i) The Interim Fund shall actively promote effective investment and other follow-up to its activities, and shall assist the developing countries in obtaining financial resources for scientific and technological activities from other sources;
- (k) Measures shall be taken to ensure that the relevant expertise existing in the United Nations system and in the developed and developing countries should be made available in the identification, formulation, appraisal, execution and evaluation of the projects and programmes supported by the Interim Fund.

IV. Basic activities

4. Within the limits of the resources prospectively available and of the interim period envisaged, the assistance furnished by the Interim Fund in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8 below shall support a broad range of activities envisaged in the Vienna Programme of Action to strengthen the scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries and likely to contribute to the restructuring of the existing pattern of international scientific and technological relations, including, inter alia, the creation and/or strengthening of policy-making capacity for scientific and technological matters; the review of, and international exchange of experience and information on, issues related to science and technology for development; the establishment of appropriate legal, administrative, fiscal and institutional machinery and the services required to carry out the process of scientific and technological development; the establishment and strengthening of national

capacities for the assessment, selection, acquisition and adaptation of foreign technology and expertise; the monitoring of future scientific and technological activities to assess their impact, including negative impact, on the developing countries; the preparation of action programmes to strengthen the scientific and technological capacities of developing countries both individually and on a co-operative basis; the establishment and improvement of national, subregional, regional and global information centres, networks and systems to meet, particularly, the needs of developing countries; the establishment of global and interregional projects in science and technology for development; the education and training of the human resources required at all levels to generate and implement scientific and technological development policies, plans, programmes and projects; the promotion of basic and applied research; application and pilot testing and the diffusion of innovative technology; the promotion, through the application of science and technology, of the use of natural resources for national, subregional and regional development; the facilitation of the transfer of technology from developed to developing countries; the promotion of activities related to the socio-cultural implications of science and technology for development; the undertaking of a limited number of high-risk, high-potential, research and development projects; the undertaking of international co-operation projects in research, development and application, and in training in relation to problems of particular importance to developing countries in the field of science and technology.

V. Participation in the Interim Fund

5. Participation in the Interim Fund shall be open to all States.

VI. General operational provisions

A. Forms of co-operation

- 6. In pursuance of its objectives, the Interim Fund may provide assistance, as appropriate, to projects or programmes in fields such as those mentioned in paragraph 4 above, at the country and intercountry level, through, inter alia, one or a combination of several of the following:
- (a) Services of experts and consultants, including operational personnel;
 - (b) Provision of equipment or supplies;
- (c) Scholarships and fellowships or other arrangements under which candidates from developing countries may study or receive training within other developing countries or in developed countries;
- (d) Assistance for research, development and the testing of products and processes and for pilot production;
- (e) Support for basic and applied research, including support for the creation, adaptation or application of technology in developing countries;
- (f) Support for the strengthening of existing and the creation of new research institutes;
- (g) Support for activities conducive to the acquisition of scientific potential and of operative technology and know-how;
- (h) Survey pilot projects, technical tests, experiments and research;
- (i) Support for the dissemination of the results of research and development and pilot projects both within and among developing countries;
- (j) Support to improve both the access of the developing countries to scientific and technical information and their ability to use it in the process of development;
- (k) Mobilization of additional resources of all kinds to support or follow up the activities of developing countries in the field of science and technology for development;
- (I) Such other and further assistance as may, in the opinion of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, be considered consistent with the objectives of the Interim Fund, taking into account the form of assistance requested by Governments.

7. The assistance referred to in paragraph 6 above to be furnished by the Interim Fund from its resources shall be on a grant basis. In the light of experience of the operations of the Interim Fund, the Committee shall provide policy guidelines on whether any capital assistance extended by the Fund shall be on a loan or a refundable basis.

B. Eligibility

- 8. Assistance from the Interim Fund may be furnished:
- (a) To the Governments of all States or groups of States;
- (b) To organizations eligible for assistance from the United Nations Development Programme, in accordance with the objectives of the Vienna Programme of Action;
- (c) To other organizations which may be deemed by the Committee to be eligible for assistance in accordance with the objectives of the Vienna Programme of Action;
- (d) At the request of a Government or Governments of such States:
 - (i) To an entity having public or private juridical personality within the territory of such States, including, inter alia, existing or new research institutes which are engaged in basic or applied scientific and technological research for development;
 - (ii) To regional or subregional governmental organizations having juridical personalities.

C. General responsibilities of recipients

- 9. The recipient Governments, organizations and institutions referred to in paragraph 8 above should ensure that the assistance furnished by the Interim Fund is used in an effective manner and in accordance with the purposes for which it is approved.
- 10. Recipient Governments, organizations and institutions shall maintain the records required by the Interim Fund in connexion with the administration of its assistance.

VII. Resources of the Interim Fund

- 11. The resources of the Interim Fund shall consist of voluntary contributions from Governments. The Interim Fund shall also be empowered to receive contributions from international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, and from other private sources. No limitation may be imposed by such donors on the use of donations in a specific recipient country, by a specific agency or for a specific project. Furthermore, while contributions may be accepted on an annual basis, it is desirable, in view of the two years' duration of the Interim Fund, that contributions should be pledged or indicated for two years. Contributions in kind may be accepted by the Interim Fund where the Administrator considers it appropriate to accept them.
- 12. Contributions pledged to the Interim Fund shall be payable as early as possible; every effort should be made to pay within six months following the pledge.
- 13. Cash contributions shall be made in convertible currencies or in currency readily usable by the Interim Fund.
- 14. To ensure that the multilateral character of the Interim Fund shall be strictly respected, no contributing country shall receive special treatment with respect to its contribution nor shall negotiations for the use of its currency take place between contributing and receiving countries.
- 15. Taking into account the financial situation of the country concerned, recipient Governments shall normally be expected to finance a considerable part of the local currency cost of projects.
- Trust funds may be established for specific purposes consistent with the policies, aims and activities of the Interim Fund.
- 17,. Assistance provided by the Interim Fund will be intended, inter alia, to broaden the financial means available to strengthen the scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries. For this purpose, the Interim Fund may enter into joint financing arrangements with multilateral, bilateral, public or private sources to support. projects approved by it.

VIII. Organization and management

18. The organization and management of the Interim Fund are designed to ensure maximum efficiency in the use of its resources.

A. Intergovernmental arrangements

- 19. The policy guidelines for the Interim Fund were established by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session; guidelines will also be established by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development when it starts its meetings. The Committee will review, as a separate item of its agenda, the policies and progress of the Interim Fund and will provide the necessary directives and guidance. In this connexion, the Administrator, in consultation with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, shall, during the interim period, submit to the Committee annual reports on the implementation of those policies. He shall also report annually to the Committee on the progress of the operations of the Interim Fund
- 20. The Administrator shall submit, during the interim period, annual reports to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the operations and management of the Interim Fund.
- 21. The Committee shall, in turn, review the reports referred to above on the progress and performance of the Interim Fund and shall make its report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

B. Administrator

22. The Interim Fund shall be administered by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, who shall exercise his functions under the policy guidance of the General Assembly and the Committee and under the operational management of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme. The Administrator shall have over-all responsibility and be accountable for all phases and aspects of the operations of the Interim Fund. He shall establish clear lines of responsibility for the direction of the Interim Fund. The Administrator shall appoint the staff for the Interim Fund, on the delegation of authority by the Secretary-General and in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations adopted by the Assembly. The selection of the staff and consultants shall be made in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Administrator shall have authority on behalf of the Interim Fund to enter into contracts and agreements with Governments, organizations and persons.

C. Staff and other administrative matters

- 23. The General Assembly shall provide the Administrator with the necessary resources for the initial preparatory responsibility until the Interim Fund is in operation.
- 24. The administrative expenses of the Interim Fund, once it becomes operational, will be met from its own resources.
- 25. The Interim Fund will operate with the minimum staff required to perform the functions assigned to it by the General Assembly. Its staff shall be assembled as expeditiously as possible and commensurate with its resources and volume of operations for the interim period.
- 26. In the operations of the Interim Fund, the Administrator will use, to the extent feasible, the capacities, including human resources,, available within the United Nations Development Programme and in other entities of the United Nations system.

D. Co-operation with organizations of the United Nations system

27. The Interim Fund shall establish and maintain close and continuous working relationships with the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, the specialized agencies and other United Nations entities concerned, including

the regional commissions, in order to give full expression to the Vienna Programme of Action.

28. The Administrator shall take measures to ensure the involvement, as appropriate, of the specialized agencies and United Nations entities concerned in the identification, formulation, appraisal, execution and evaluation of projects.

E. Use of consultants

- 29. The Administrator should use the expertise available in the United Nations system, in so far as that would minimize consultancy expenses. The Administrator may also obtain the services of expert consultants and consulting organizations to advise him on the activities of the Interim Fund, the cost to be charged to the Fund. It should be ensured to the maximum extent practicable that those services would be obtained from the developing countries.
- 30. Subject to the provisions of subsection D above, the Administrator, within the limits of the resources available from the Programme Reserve described in paragraph 52 below, may finance, upon the request of Governments, the provision of expert advice and support for the examination and preparation of projects at the formulation stage. Such resources should be recouped by the Programme Reserve as part of the costs of the project or projects which may result from that preparation.

IX. Procedures

A. Formulation of requests

- 31. The Administrator shall prescribe the form, content and procedures for requests for assistance from the Interim Fund.
- 32. Requests shall include all relevant information on the intended use of and benefits expected to be derived from the assistance of the Interim Fund together with statements of the part of the costs which the Governments themselves would be ready to bear.
- 33. In the formulation and appraisal of projects, the resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme will provide co-ordination at the field level, until such time as the United Nations resident co-ordinator has been appointed, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 28 above.

B. Methodology for the formulation and implementation of projects

- 34. The formulation and implementation of projects at the country level should be done with the full participation of the authorities of the country concerned and in accordance with the relevant recommendation of the Vienna Programme of Action
- 35. The formulation and implementation of projects at the intercountry level should be guided by the principles set forth in paragraphs 80 and 81 of the Vienna Programme of Action.

C. Appraisal and approval of requests

- 36. In considering requests for assistance, pending the guidelines and/or principles to be established by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the Administrator shall be guided by the general principles set out in section III above.
- 37. The Administrator shall submit for approval to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme projects to be supported by the Interim Fund resources in the amount of \$2 million or above on the basis of policy guidelines established by the Committee. Until such time as the Committee adopts additional policy guidelines, the Administrator should follow the policy guidelines set forth in General Assembly resolution 34/218 and the annex thereto.
- 38. The Administrator shall submit to the Committee at its first regular session proposals on methods for the approval of projects to be adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

- 39. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 8 above, the Administrator shall be authorized to approve projects to be supported by the Interim Fund below the amount of \$2 million and shall report in each case to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.
- 40. The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme shall take final decisions on the projects and programmes recommended by the Administrator in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 37 above, in the light of the guidelines established by the General Assembly and the Committee and of the directives which will be established by the Committee, and shall authorize the Administrator to conclude the appropriate agreements.

D. Execution of projects

- 41. Projects shall be executed through the channels and arrangements already established for the execution of projects by the United Nations system. Special attention shall be paid to the need to make maximum use of government executing arrangements and national expertise.
- 42. The Administrator shall apply the existing basic agreements between the United Nations Development Programme and the participating and executing agencies, in those cases where they have been so designated, as the basis for carrying out projects and programmes, subject to whatever modifications may be mutually agreed upon in the light of the special characteristics of the Interim Fund.
- 43. Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 28 above and, when necessary, in order to ensure the maximum effectiveness of the assistance furnished by the Interim Fund or to increase its capacity, and with due regard to the cost factor, increased use may appropriately be made of suitable services obtained from governmental and non-governmental institutions and firms, in agreement with the recipient Government concerned and in accordance with the applicable financial rules and regulations. Maximum use should be made of national institutions and firms within the recipient countries.
- 44. With the approval of the Government or Governments concerned in each case, non-governmental institutions and organizations within the recipient countries may execute projects supported by the Interim Fund.
- 45. Arrangements for the execution of projects shall be subject to the approval of the requesting Government or Governments and shall be specified in the project document. Such arrangements shall contain provisions regarding costs which the requesting Government will assume and those facilities and services which it will provide.
- 46. Emphasis shall be placed, in the execution of projects, on technical co-operation among developing countries.
- 47. The Administrator shall make appropriate arrangements to monitor and evaluate the progress and results of projects and programmes supported by the resources of the Interim Fund and shall report to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and to the Committee on their status.
 - E. Relations between Governments and the Interim Fund
- 48. Each Government shall designate to the Administrator an appropriate channel for its relations with the Interim Fund. The Interim Fund shall use only the official channel designated by each Government for the submission of requests.
- 49. In regard to the operations of the Interim Fund, the existing basic agreements between Governments and the United Nations Development Programme shall apply, subject to such modifications as may be called for having regard to the special characteristics of the Interim Fund and subject to the concurrence of the Governments concerned. In particular, the privileges and immunities accorded to the staff of the Interim Fund shall be identical to those accorded to the staff of the United Nations Development Programme.

F. Financial arrangements

50. The financial rules and regulations governing the Interim Fund shall be those of the Financial Regulations and

Rules of the United Nations Development Programme. Any amendments which may be necessary to take account of the special requirements of the Interim Fund's operation shall be drafted by the Administrator and submitted for consideration to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, which shall report accordingly to the Committee and the General Assembly.

- 51. The Administrator will take such steps as are necessary to ensure separate accounting and financial management of the operations of the Interim Fund, while using the existing services of the United Nations Development Programme to the maximum possible extent.
- 52. The Interim Fund shall be authorized to establish a Programme Reserve by earmarking 2 per cent of the total annual contributions. Such a Programme Reserve shall be used by the Administrator at his discretion for purposes consistent with the Vienna Programme of Action and with the guidelines established by the General Assembly and the Committee, to ensure the flexibility and innovative capacity of the Interim Fund and its ability to provide catalytic support. The Administrator shall ensure the utilization of such a reserve fund and shall report to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and to the Committee on his decisions and on the results achieved.
- 53. The Administrator shall not at any time enter into commitments which shall exceed the usable resources of the Interim Fund. Nor shall he incur any liabilities on behalf of the Interim Fund which shall result in a charge against the general resources of the United Nations Development Programme.

G. Period of the Interim Fund

- 54. In accordance with the decisions adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/218 and the outcome of the Pledging Conference, the Administrator shall determine the date at which the Interim Fund becomes operational and shall report accordingly to the Committee.
- 55. Time being of the essence, given the limited period of the Interim Fund, the Administrator submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session for approval proposals for staffing and other administrative resources required both for the preparatory period and for the full period to the end of 1981.
- 56. Taking into account the interim nature of the Fund, the General Assembly shall decide at its thirty-sixth session, on the recommendation of the Committee, on the arrangements to be made for an effective transition between the operations of the Interim Fund and the long-term arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development to be determined by the Assembly.

Other activities in the field of science and technology

Transfer of technology

Establishment of a network for the exchange of technological information

The Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), at its thirteenth session held in April/May 1979 at Vienna, considered reports by its Executive Director and by a specially convened expert group on the pilot operations of the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB), which had been established by UNIDO in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 15 December 1975⁶ as a component of a system-wide technological information exchange network. The reports analysed INTIB'S activities from July 1977 to December 1978 in the iron and steel, fertilizer, agro-industry and agricultural machinery sectors.

On 4 May 1979, the Board recommended, inter alia, that INTIB be continued with appropriate resources as an ongoing activity of UNIDO, and that its activities undertaken in accordance with the group's suggestions be expanded to include the sectors covered by the UNIDO system of consultations as well as those chosen by a 1978 UNIDO international forum on appropriate industrial technology. The Board requested its Executive Director to report to it at its fourteenth session on INTIB'S progress.

By resolution 1979/54 of 2 August, on industrial development co-operation, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the Board's recommendations regarding INTIB and requested the General Assembly to provide appropriate resources in the budget. (For details, see p. 611; for page

reference to text of resolution 1979/54, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, in its Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development adopted on 31 August, recommended that continuing consideration be given to the establishment of a global and international network within the United Nations system, which was outlined in the Programme of Action as part of the Conference's projected restructuring of the international scientific and technological information system relevant to the requirements of the developing countries. Among the Conference's specific proposals was the creation of a single national focal point for information networks in each country, linked to a common focal information centre operated at the global level under United Nations auspices. The proposed network was to facilitate contact between users and suppliers of information and to meet particularly the needs of developing countries for scientific, technical, socio-economic and legal information needed for decision-making in the selection and transfer of

The Conference also recommended in its Programme of Action strengthening the role of the United Nations in science and technology through improvements in the information services and technological information banks of the various United Nations bodies, which were to form integral parts of the global information network, and through development of the various

See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 513, resolution 3507 (XXX).
 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 514.

publications services, to make important world publications in the field available in all the official languages of the Organization. (For details on the work of the Conference, see preceding subchapter.)

By a provision of decision 34/452, adopted without vote on 19 December 1979, the General Assembly took note of a report the Secretary-General had submitted to it on the establishment of a network for the exchange of technological information as an aspect of development and international co-operation.

In outlining the basic premises underlying the proposed network, the report noted the network's need to allow for universal participation, defined its scope and set forth its aims of facilitating access to technological information in developing countries through flows of such information among developing countries and between them and developed countries, as well as of coupling problem-solvers with world-wide problemsolving information resources generally. The report also indicated the nature of the network under consideration as a mechanism linking many independent sources of information at the sectoral, national, regional and international levels, including sources already in operation in the United Nations system, which would form major nodes or components of the network.

In addition, the report: reviewed the question of identifying sectors or subject areas for implementation of the network; took note of the preparation in 1978 of a pilot Directory of United Nations Information Systems and Services by the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems, a subsidiary of the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC); outlined the views of an Inter-Agency Expert Group on the Establishment of a Network for the Exchange of Technological Information, convened at Geneva in February/March 1979 to provide guidance for further work on the proposed network; and offered an assessment of available information resources, including technological information resources in developed countries useful to developing countries and structures required to support the proposed network.

Finally, the report examined areas for possible further work towards establishment of the proposed network, including compilation of a computer-based analytical directory of information services in Member States and international organizations, development of regional and national referral points tied into a common information network, development of problem-oriented subnetworks and formulation of protocols for the transfer of information requests and responses through a United Nations-operated limited electronic mail facility.

The text of decision 34/452 was recommended by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, where it was orally proposed by the Committee Chairman and adopted without vote on 14 December.

Reverse transfer of technology

On 27 March 1979, the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), at its tenth special session at Geneva, took note of and endorsed recommendations that its Committee on Transfer of Technology had made in 1978 on the problem of the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries - the "brain-drain" problem. These recommendations were: that an in-depth study of the problem, being prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with UNCTAD and the International Labour Organisation, be made available to the Committee; that he co-ordinate treatment of the issue within the United Nations system and that, in the light of his decisions, the Trade and Development Board consider steps, including convening an expert group, to examine and report on the feasibility of measuring human resource flows; and that he continue to study the experiences relating to reverse transfer of technology of countries from different geographical areas as a prerequisite for assessing the magnitude, composition, causes and effects of the problem and for considering measures to be taken in

On 30 May, at its fifth session held in May/ June 1979 at Manila, Philippines, UNCTAD approved without dissent resolution 102 (V) on the development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology, by which, inter alia, it invited the Secretary-General to take the action requested by the Committee on Transfer of Technology and endorsed by the Board. In addition, it outlined measures to be taken by developed and developing countries and the international community in connexion with the brain-drain problem. It also asked the Trade and Development Board to consider providing facilities, on request, for a multilateral exchange of views on the development aspects of reverse transfer of technology, within existing institutional arrangements and available resources.

On 20 October, at its nineteenth session at Geneva, the Trade and Development Board authorized the UNCTAD Secretary-General to provide those facilities. He reported to the General Assembly at its regular 1979 session on the results of UNCTAD'S fifth session relating to development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology, and outlined the main conclusions of an UNCTAD secretariat paper on the subject submitted

to that session. 'The paper was based on the 1978 conclusions and recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology.

The report indicated that, while migration flows in the 1970s had not increased at the same rate as in the 1960s, the same general trends had been maintained, with continued concentration on flows of skilled workers, including physicians, engineers and scientists. Such migration to developed countries represented not merely a flow of manpower but a transfer of productive resources embodying investment in human capital. Measures to be taken by developing countries were categorized as incentive policies, regulatory policies and "de-linking" policies aimed at indigenizing developing countries' educational systems. Measures suggested for developed countries included bilateral or multilateral agreements for organizing migration flows, greater use of developing country personnel in developed-country or internationally financed projects, and enhanced support for institution building. International co-operation should concentrate on ensuring a more equitable sharing of the burdens and benefits associated with skilled migration; proposals included possible modifications of the current system of resource-flow accounting to give a more balanced picture, extension of the International Monetary Fund's compensatory financing facility to take account of serious fluctuation in migrants' remittances, revenuecollection assistance to developing countries and migration-based contributions by host developed countries for development spending. The results achieved at UNCTAD'S fifth session, the report noted, could best be assessed in the light of resolution 102 (V).

Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 20 December 1978,8 the United Nations Secretary-General submitted to it in 1979 an indepth study of the brain-drain problem. The report, which drew on a variety of studies by United Nations, governmental and other sources: assessed the magnitude and composition of the flow of migrant workers, with relevant statistical considerations; surveyed possible causes leading to migration; considered possible methods for imputing monetary values to the migration of skilled personnel; reviewed major policy issues for action at the national level by both developed and developing countries and at the international level; and outlined approaches to collective self-reliance through co-operative exchanges of skills among developing countries.

On 19 December 1979, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/200, whereby it endorsed UNCTAD resolution 102 (V) and called on all Member States and the international com-

munity to give urgent consideration to implementing the measures contained therein. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to co-ordinate the treatment of the question of reverse transfer of technology within the United Nations system and, in co-operation with relevant United Nations bodies, to study the feasibility of a Jordanian proposal for establishment of an international labour compensatory facility; a progress report was to be submitted to the Assembly in 1980 and a final report in 1981. The Assembly requested the Trade and Development Board, at its twentieth (March 1980) session, to consider arrangements to examine the feasibility of measuring human resource flows, and requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to carry out the studies envisaged in UNCTAD resolution 102 (V), including studies on the experience and policies of countries of different regions affected by such flows, on co-operation at the bilateral, regional and international levels, and on the feasibility of proposals for co-operative exchange of skills among developing countries. The Assembly invited Member States to respond favourably and to co-operate with the UNCTAD Secretary-General in implementing the proposals for action by developed and developing countries and the international community, as elaborated in the UNCTAD resolution.

The text of resolution 34/200 had been approved without vote by the Second Committee on 14 December. It was submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman following informal consultations on an earlier draft, submitted by India on behalf of Member States which were members of the "Group of 77" developing countries, which was then withdrawn.

The operative provisions of the final version differed from the Group's draft chiefly in requesting the United Nations Secretary-General, rather than the UNCTAD Secretary-General, to study the feasibility of establishing an international labour compensatory facility and in seeking a progress report in 1980 and a final report in 1981, rather than a single report in 1980. In addition, a paragraph of the Group's draft, by which resolution 102 (V) was emphasized as a good basis for formulating comprehensive measures of action in the field of reverse transfer of technology at all levels, was deleted. A paragraph to urge the international community to give urgent attention to the formulation of such measures was replaced by a clause, appended to the endorsement of resolution 102 (V), calling on Member States and the international community to give urgent consideration to implementing the measures contained therein.

⁸ Ibid., p. 565, resolution 33/151.

The request that the UNCTAD Secretary-General undertake the studies called for in resolution 102 (V) was redrafted, and another request, that he invite Governments to submit information to assist in the formulation of measures for action on the development aspects of reverse transfer of technology, was recast to have the Assembly invite Member States to co-operate with him in implementing the proposals in that resolution for remedial action at all levels.

In a statement following approval of the resolution in the Second Committee, Bulgaria, on behalf of eight socialist States of Eastern Europe and Mongolia, said that the increasingly acute problem of reverse transfer of technology was linked above all to the neo-colonialist policies of developed capitalist countries and their transnational corporations; practical measures must be directed towards forcing the countries responsible to compensate for the damage caused to the developing countries' economic development. They had supported the resolution on the understanding that the action recommended would be carried out within existing financial resources.

The United States observed, with respect to the study of an international labour compensatory facility, that suggestions of an international tax on immigrants would not be feasible for it on constitutional grounds, as such a tax could be discriminatory and violate basic human rights.

Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology

Two sessions of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology were held in 1979, both at Geneva: a resumed first session was convened in February/March; and a second session -preceded by preparatory meetings in September-was held in October/November at the request of UNCTAD, by decision 113 (V) of 3 June 1979 adopted at its fifth session.

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/195 of 19 December 1979, expressed deep concern that during the second session no agreement was achieved on a number of fundamental issues of interest to developing countries. It decided to convene a third session of the Conference in 1980 and called for the necessary political will and flexibility to complete negotiations and to take decisions for adoption of the code. (For details, see p. 595; for page reference to text of resolution 34/195, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Other matters relating to the transfer of technology

By resolution 112 (V) of 3 June 1979, on strengthening the technological capacity and accelerating the technological transformation of developing countries, UNCTAD at its fifth session requested its Secretary-General to organize, prior to its next session and subject to approval by the Trade and Development Board, up to three meetings of experts to study the transfer, application and development of technologies in the food-processing, energy, capital goods and industrial machinery sectors. (See p. 566.)

On 20 October, the Trade and Development Board requested its Committee on Transfer of Technology, at its 1980 session, to convene expert meetings on these subjects. It also requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to submit to the Committee studies on agro-industries, pharmaceuticals, design and engineering consultancy, and electronics, possibly also convening expert meetings on these topics. (See p. 595.)

The Committee on Natural Resources of the Economic and Social Council considered the question of the transfer of technology for the efficient development of natural resources, particularly in developing countries, and took a decision on the subject at its June 1979 session (see p. 679).

The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, in its Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development of 31 August 1979, included a set of recommendations on the acquisition and transfer of technology as part of a plan for restructuring international scientific and technological relations. The recommendations included: for developing countries, sharing experiences and coordinating policies, joint purchase arrangements, and co-ordinating their positions for international multilateral negotiations; measures by developed countries to encourage and facilitate technology transfer by their small and medium-sized enterprises, and to strengthen developing countries' institutional and enterprise capacities; and a more active role in providing information, advice and assistance on the part of organizations in the United Nations system and other international organizations. To strengthen the role of the United Nations system in science and technology for development, the Programme also included a recommendation that the various bodies should, on request, take action to increase the developing countries' capacities in all aspects of technology transfer. (For details of the Programme of Action, seep. 636.)

In another related action, the General Assembly, on 13 December by resolution 34/98 on industrial development co-operation and the forthcoming Third General Conference of UNIDO, to be held in 1980, recommended that the Conference give special attention to promoting measures and policies to strengthen the technological infrastructure of developing countries, taking into account the need for the transfer of technology to them on fair, equitable and mutually acceptable terms. (For details, see p. 612; for

page reference to text of resolution 34/98, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Application of computer science and technology to development

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) revised a report he had submitted in 1978 on the Intergovernmental Conference on Strategies and Policies for Informatics (SPIN) for discussion at the second regular 1979 session of the Economic and Social Council. The report had summarized 44 recommendations approved by SPIN-jointly sponsored by UNESCO and the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics (IBI) and held in August/September 1978 at Torremolinos, Spain-which collectively constituted an action programme for rational and accelerated use of informatics as a tool for development. The revised report contained, in addition, a summary of the 1978 actions of the Executive Board and General Conference of UNESCO and of the March 1979 session of the General Assembly of IBI relating to the results of SPIN.

On 3 August 1979, the Council adopted without vote resolution 1979/73, whereby it invited UNESCO, in co-operation with IBI, to continue programmes in support of the recommendations of SPIN and requested ACC to continue to co-ordinate programmes of assistance to Member States, with a view to enabling them to take full advantage of the possibilities offered by informatics for furthering their social and economic development. Taking note of the report of SPIN, the Council decided to bring it to the attention of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development to be held later in the month.

The text of the resolution had been proposed by Argentina, Italy and Spain and was approved without vote on 27 July by the Council's Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee.

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

The twenty-fifth session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, held from 5 to 16 March 1979 at Geneva, dealt principally with the nature of the contributions the scientific and technological community could make to the

August 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. Particular attention was given to preparations for a pre-Conference International Colloquium on Science, Technology and Society: Needs, Challenges and Limitations, at Vienna (see p. 634).

The Advisory Committee also reviewed the reports of several recent symposia or seminars, whose recommendations were taken into account in the planning of working papers for the Colloquium.

In the area of new developments in science and technology and their application for the benefit of developing countries, the Committee recommended the preparation of reports on waste-recycling technology and trends and developments in non-food agricultural material for consideration at its 1980 session.

International year for science and technology

The Secretary-General submitted to the second regular 1979 session of the Economic and Social Council a note circulating recommendations of the General Conference of UNESCO regarding a proposed UNESCO-sponsored international year for science and technology in 1980. These included a resolution adopted at the Conference's twentieth (October/November 1978) session reaffirming its strong belief in the need for such a year and inviting the General Assembly to designate 1980 as "International Year for Science and Technology," as well as proposed objectives and activities for the Year.

On 3 August, the Council adopted without vote decision 1979/65, by which it transmitted UNESCO'S proposal to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development for its recommendations to the 1979 regular session of the Assembly. The text of the decision had been proposed by the United Republic of Tanzania and was approved without vote on 24 July by the Council's Third Committee. Prior to approval, the sponsor accepted an oral amendment by the United States to transmit with the proposals the views expressed during the Council's debate on the question.

No action was taken on the matter by the Conference.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Transfer of technology

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NETWORK FOR THE EXCHANGE OF TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meeting 60. Plenary meetings 107, 109. Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, Austria, 20-31 August 1979 (A/CONF.81/16 and Corr. 1, 2), Chapter VII (sections II B and III C). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.I.21 and corrigenda.

A/34/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 13th session, Vienna, Austria, 24 April-4 May 1979, Chapter XI.

⁹ Ibid., p. 560.

A/34/558 and Corr. 1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/676/Add. 2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft decision III (para. (b)), as orally proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved (paras. (a) and (b) together) without vote by Committee on 14 December 1979, meeting 60.

Decision 34/452 (para. (b) taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on a network for the exchange of technological information), as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add. 2, adopted (paras. (a) and (b) together) without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Assembly decision 34/452.]

REVERSE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 43, 60. Plenary meetings 107, 109.

Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, Austria, 20-31 August 1979 (A/CONF.81/16 and Corr. 1, 2), Chapter VII. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.I.21 and corrigenda.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Manila, 7 May-3 June 1979. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (TD/269 (Vol. I)), Part One A (resolution 102 (V)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.14.

A/34/15, Vol. I and Corr. 1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I and Corr. 1 (10th special session, Geneva, 19-27 March 1979): Chapter I B 4 (c) and Annex I (decision 183 (S-X)); Vol. II (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapter III A and Annex I (decision 193 (XIX)).

A/34/425. Note by Secretary-General (covering note annexing report of Secretary-General of UNCTAD entitled "Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology: An assessment of the results achieved at the fifth session of UNCTAD").

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979), Annex, section IV.

A/34/593. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/L.64. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.130. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.64), approved without vote by Second Committee on 14 December 1979, meeting 60.

A/34/538/Add. 2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on UNCTAD), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 34/200, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/538/Add. 2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling further its resolutions 32/192 of 19 December 1977 and 33/151 of 20 December 1978, entitled "Reverse transfer of technology,"

Taking note of the views and recommendations of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, relating to economic problems,

Taking note further of the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its fifth session, the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and the report of the Trade and Development Board on its nineteenth session,

Considering that the outflow of skilled manpower from developing countries may have negative effects on the possibilities for the social and economic development of those countries and that it constitutes a reverse transfer of technology,

Reiterating the urgent need to reduce, as part of the efforts of the international community towards the establishment of the new international economic order, the reverse transfer of technology and to obviate its adverse effects, especially those of a development nature on developing countries,

Reiterating further the importance of technical co-operation among developing countries in the exchange of skilled manpower in the context of economic co-operation towards collective self-reliance.

Recalling the proposals made by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal of Jordan concerning the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility, which are directed towards alleviating the adverse effects of reverse transfer of technology on developing countries,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on reverse transfer of technology, containing a survey of its main features, causes and policy implications, and of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development entitled "Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology: an assessment of the results achieved at the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;"
- 2. Endorses resolution 102 (V) of 30 May 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology and decision 193 (XIX) of 20 October 1979 of the Trade and Development Board on the same subject, and calls upon all Member States and the international community to give urgent consideration to the implementation of the measures contained therein:
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures with respect to the co-ordination of the treatment of the question of reverse transfer of technology within the United Nations system, bearing in mind relevant paragraphs of General Assembly resolution 33/151 and resolution 102 (V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
- 4. Requests the Trade and Development Board, as envisaged in paragraph 6 of resolution 102 (V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to proceed at its twentieth session with the consideration of appropriate arrangements, including the necessity of convening a group of experts, to examine the feasibility of measuring human resource flows;
- 5. Requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Labour Organisation and other relevant United Nations bodies, to carry out, on the basis of the most up-to-date data available, a study on the feasibility of the proposals of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal concerning the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility and to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session and a final report at the thirty-sixth session;
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to carry out the studies envisaged in paragraph 7 of resolution 102 (V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
- 7. Invites Member States to respond favourably and to cooperate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the implementation

of paragraph 9 of resolution 102 (V) of the Conference and paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 33/151.

Application of computer science and technology to development

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 13, 17, 20.

Plenary meeting 40.

- E/1978/143/Rev. 1. Note by Secretary-General (covering note annexing report of Director-General of UNESCO on Intergovernmental Conference on Strategies and Policies for Informatics).
- E/1979/C.3/L.10. Argentina, Italy, Spain: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 27 July 1979, meeting 20.
- E/1979/116/Add. 1. Report of Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee (part II) (on co-operation and coordination within United Nations system), draft resolution.

Resolution 1979/73, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/116/Add. 1, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the Intergovernmental Conference on Strategies and Policies for Informatics, which was submitted to the Council pursuant to its resolution 1978/43 of 1 August 1978 on the application of computer science and technology to development,

Aware of the importance of informatics and its many applications to social and economic development,

- 1. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in co-operation with the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics, to continue to carry out programmes adopted by them in support of the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Conference on Strategies and Policies for Informatics:
- 2. Requests the Administrative Committee on Coordination to continue to give attention to effective cooperation and the co-ordination of programmes to assist Member States, with a view to enabling them to take full ad-

vantage of the possibilities offered by informatics for furthering their social and economic development;

3. Decides to take note of the report of the Intergovernmental Conference and to bring it to the attention of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development E/AC.52/XXV/CRP.11. Fourteenth report of Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development on its 25th session, Geneva, 5-16 March 1979.

International year for science and technology

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meeting 14. Plenary meeting 40.

- E/1979/92. Note by Secretary-General (circulating recommendations of General Conference of UNESCO prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2108 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977).
- E/I 979/C.3/L.8. United Republic of Tanzania; draft resolution, as orally amended by United States and sponsor, approved without vote by Third Committee on 24 July 1979, meeting 14.
- E/1979/116/Add. 1. Report of Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee (part II) (on co-operation and coordination within United Nations system), draft decision II.

Decision 1979/65, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/116/Add. 1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 3 August 1979, the Council, having considered the recommendations of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the designation of an international year for science and technology for development, decided to transmit the proposal of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, together with the views expressed by delegations during the Council's debate on this question, to the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, so that that Conference might make appropriate recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

Chapter XI

Questions relating to food problems

The world food situation in 1979 remained precarious, marked by a substantial decrease in aggregate wheat and coarse grain production and a continued increase in the food-grain import requirements of developing countries. According to the World Food Council, over 1 billion people were affected by hunger and malnutrition and over 450 million suffered from serious undernutrition, while assistance to developing countries continued to fall short of internationally agreed targets.

Measures to alleviate the situation were taken

by the Council, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the intersessional Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174. At its March 1979 session, the Committee adopted a set of agreed conclusions on aspects concerning food and agriculture. Taking into account, inter alia, the work of the Committee, the Council, at its September 1979 session, outlined a co-operative framework for national and international action, stressing the

¹ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 393, resolution 32/174 of 19 December 1977.

use of national food-sector strategies to raise food issues to the highest policy levels within the context of the national development programmes of developing countries. During the year, wfp provided food aid in support of development and emergency activities in developing countries valued at some \$580 million, while its

governing body, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, set forth a series of guidelines and criteria for food aid at its May 1979 session that were subsequently endorsed by the World Food Council.

Details of these and other actions are described in the subchapters below.

Report of the Committee of the Whole

The intersessional Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 discussed measures regarding world food problems and agricultural development at six meetings held between 19 and 29 March 1979 at United Nations Headquarters, New York. The Committee had been set up to act as a focal point in negotiations towards the establishment of the new international economic order and for an exchange of views on global economic problems.

On 29 March, the Committee approved a set of agreed conclusions on some aspects concerning food and agriculture presented by an informal working group it had appointed to study the question. Treated in the agreed conclusions were: food and agricultural production in developing countries and the flow of external resources; food security; food aid; agricultural trade; agro-related industries; rural development; and nutrition.

On the first of these topics, the Committee agreed that urgent measures should be taken to reach, if possible by the end of 1980, the 4 per cent annual growth rate for agricultural production in developing countries targeted by the 1974 World Food Conference; to this end, assistance with a high degree of concessionality should be increased by donor countries and international institutions, and reforms and other internal measures should be taken, in the context of their national development strategies, by the developing countries themselves, with which, the Committee recognized, primary responsibility for the development of their food and agricultural production lay.

The Committee agreed that: the resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development should be replenished on a continuing basis and consideration should be given to increasing its resources; financial and technical assistance should be assured by donor countries, and organizations for specific agricultural cooperation programmes; aid for fertilizers, pesticides and seed-stock for developing countries should be increased and acquisition assured; contributions to the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme should be increased and the

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Action Programme for Prevention of Food Losses and its Seed Improvement and Development Programme should be augmented to agreed levels; the FAO fisheries development programme should be supported; and the agricultural research capacity of developing countries should be strengthened and action taken to halt the deterioration of arable and grazing lands.

The Committee further agreed on the need to allocate resources freed through reductions in military spending to finance development - including food development-in developing countries.

On the subject of food security, the Committee urged the establishment of adequate food reserves by all countries as well as an international system for co-ordinating such reserves. It also expressed its deep regret at the suspension of the United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended (see p. 585), and urged an early resumption of the Conference.

The Committee recommended that a proposal for a reserve-stock financing fund be kept under consideration. It agreed that the International Emergency Food Reserve should in 1979 be brought to the agreed level of 500,000 metric tons of cereals. It asked the FAO Committee on World Food Security and other bodies to give careful consideration to FAO's five-point Plan of Action on World Food Security (see p. 1253).

In view of anticipated increases in food deficits during the 1980s, the Committee considered it imperative to improve the scope and flexibility of food aid, which, it agreed, should be provided on a grant basis to needy developing countries and channelled increasingly through the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme (WFP). Further, the Committee agreed that commitments, preferably on a multiyear basis, by donor countries should be enlarged to ensure the flow of at least 10 million tons of cereal in food aid annually. The WFP Committee on Food Aid Policies and

² See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 486.

Programmes should consider using food aid in assisting developing countries to establish national reserve stocks and should examine foodaid needs for coming years. Resumption of negotiations on a new international wheat agreement and a new food aid convention was urged.

The Committee noted with concern that only limited progress had been made towards solving long-standing problems in international agricultural trade, that protectionist practices had increased and that access to markets continued to face obstacles. It accordingly agreed that developed countries should adjust those sectors of their agricultural and manufacturing economies that required protection against developing country exports; the generalized system of preferences should be expanded to more processed, semi-processed and agricultural commodities, and the information system on its use should be improved. The Committee further considered that measures should be taken within the Integrated Programme for Commodities (see p. 582) to stabilize commodity prices.

The Committee agreed that it was important to continue the consultation system on agrorelated industries in the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. It also agreed on the need for increased assistance to expand and modernize such industries in developing countries as well as for adequate support for cooperative efforts between developing countries in this sphere.

World Food Council

Report of the World Food Council

The World Food Council held its fifth ministerial session at Ottawa, Canada, from 3 to 7 September 1979. It was preceded by a preparatory meeting in Rome from 4 to 6 July. In introducing the report of the Council for consideration by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee of the General Assembly later in the year, the Executive Director noted that, while on the surface the world food situation seemed to have improved, at a deeper level it was deteriorating. Food production in developing countries was not keeping pace with rising needs, leadingto increasing dependence on food imports, and actual food availability in most low-income countries had declined over the past decade. World food reserves were also unsatisfactory, the Director reported, with stocks well below minimum targets and disproportionately concentrated in North America, far from the areas of greatest

In its report, the Council noted, inter alia, that cereal stocks at the global level were equivalent The Committee stressed the importance of the participation of all segments of the rural population, including women, in national development plans and expressed the hope that all Governments would participate in the 1979 World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. (For details of the Conference, see p. 500.)

Finally, in regard to nutrition, the Committee, noting the inadequate flow of assistance from donor countries to programmes designed to eradicate malnutrition in the world, agreed that developed countries and international organizations should increase financial and technical assistance to help meet the nutritional goals set by developing countries, and that the United Nations system should continue to improve its capacity to help those countries formulate nutrition policies as part of their over-all development plans.

These agreed conclusions were contained in the Committee's report to the General Assembly, which considered it at its regular 1979 session during its discussion of development and international economic co-operation. In adopting resolution 34/110 on 14 December, dealing with the work of the World Food Council, the Assembly took note with satisfaction of the agreed conclusions, recognizing them as having been an important input to the Council's work at its 1979 session (see following subchapter).

(For further details of the report of the Committee of the Whole, see p. 462.)

to only 20 per cent of the aggregate annual consumption at the end of the 1978/79 season. Between May and July, the number of countries with food shortages increased from 17 to 20; those with unfavourable crop conditions increased from 24 to 31. Difficulties of food-importing countries were compounded by higher freight rates, bottle-necks in transportation and grain handling, and 30 to 40 per cent increases in the price of wheat and coarse grains. Of the 39 developing countries that had set national food-stock targets, only 11 were able to achieve their objectives.

To combat these and allied problems, the Council recommended concerted international action on a strategy for structural changes in the world food economy within the context of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.³ In conclusions and recommen-

 $^{^3}$ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 324 and 326, resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing texts of Declaration and Programme of Action.

dations adopted on 7 September 1979, the Council outlined a framework for national and international action developed on the basis of world-wide consultations. While developing countries, the report noted, recognized primary responsibility for the solution of their particular food problems, the task of overcoming hunger and malnutrition remained a joint responsibility of the international community. A framework of mutually supporting actions was therefore needed, with developing countries according a higher priority to food problems within their over-all development plans, donor countries and international agencies increasing development aid, and all parties joining to improve food security through expanded reserves, stabilized prices and efficient systems of distribution.

In particular, the Council recommended the use of national food-sector strategies in developing countries, as a means of raising food issues to the highest policy levels and co-ordinating all aspects thereof. The Council also supported: establishment of interministerial or other high-level co-ordinating authorities to monitor policies and oversee implementation of food strategies; establishment or strengthening of national units to identify, prepare and monitor food projects; and establishment of training centres in each of the world's developing regions to train staff for these units and process loans for projects or technical assistance.

In addition, the Council stressed the need for more direct Government action to overcome malnutrition and improve food distribution, and instructed its secretariat to assess various nutrition measures taken and to report on the most effective kinds of action under varying countryspecific conditions.

The second part of the Council's recommendations outlined the desired scope of international action. The Council noted the urgent measures needed to enable developing countries to meet a minimum agricultural growth rate of 4 per cent a year, including an estimated input of \$8.3 billion in aid, at 1975 prices, by the end of 1980, with \$6.5 billion of the total on concessional terms. To reverse the trend of food dependency and growing hunger, the Council also: reaffirmed the official development assistance target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for developed countries; called on developed and other donor countries and agencies to increase their aid to food and food-related programmes; urged prompt replenishment and expansion of international agency funds for food and agriculture; and urged simplification of lending procedures and expeditious fulfilment of aid commitments. In addition, the Council urged prompt implementation of the agreed conclusions concerning food and agriculture approved in 1979 by the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 (see preceding subchapter), particularly in regard to replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, fertilizer, pesticide and seed-stock assistance, and strengthening agricultural research capacities. The Council agreed to request a report on agricultural research from the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the United Nations Development Programme.

The importance of a world food security system to minimize the effects of cyclical shortfalls in production was also stressed by the Council. It affirmed the importance of concluding a new international wheat agreement and food aid convention. Pending the conclusion of a new agreement, the Council strongly recommended: commitments so that a new convention could be concluded in 1980, assuring a flow of at least 10 million tons of food aid; increased food aid to help developing countries build food reserves; and stepped-up efforts to identify infrastructural needs to assure food security as the basis for investment by FAO and development banks. The Council endorsed FAO'S five-point Plan of Action on World Food Security (see p. 1253) (Canada reserved its position) as well as International Monetary Fund (IMF) consideration of additional balance-of-payment support to low-income fooddeficit countries. It urged increased contributions to realize the target of a 500,000-ton International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR). The Council also endorsed guidelines and criteria for food aid recommended by the World Food Programme's Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes at its May 1979 session (see subchapter below, under DECISIONS OF DELIBERATIVE BODIES).

Finally, the Council recommended changes in international trade to eliminate protectionist barriers against the products of developing countries. It strongly endorsed and recommended implementation of the initiatives taken in the area of food production and trade by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its May/June 1979 session (see p. 561); supported the relevant section of the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action adopted by the 1979 World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (see p. 501); and urged developing countries to seek to expand mutual trade in agricultural commodities and manufactures and to report to it on the obstacles encountered and the types of support

required in this endeavour. It recommended that efforts be made to increase public awareness of the cost and negative effects of protectionism.

In its conclusions, the Council expressed concern at the rapid growth of world military expenditures and noted with appreciation the agreed conclusions of the Assembly's intersessional Committee of the Whole in this respect.

In view of the vital nature of world food problems, the Council urged a reversal of the structural imbalance in the world food economy. Overcoming hunger and malnutrition should be made a focal point of the international development strategy for the 1980s; it called on the General Assembly to give food and agriculture the highest possible priority in that decade and suggested that the Assembly consider declaring it the Food and Development Decade.

Consideration by the General Assembly

In accordance with an Economic and Social Council authorization-decision 1979/87 adopted without vote on 3 August 1979-the Secretary-General transmitted the report of the World Food Council directly to the General Assembly, which considered it at its 1979 regular session, mainly in the Second Committee.

On 14 December, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/110 on the report of the World Food Council; the Second Committee had approved the text, also without vote, on 8 December.

By this resolution, the Assembly took note with satisfaction of the agreed conclusions of the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174, as an important input for the work of the World Food Council at its fifth session, and of the report of the Council itself. It also took note of the concept of food-sector strategies that emerged from Council consultations and invited the Council to examine the matter further, fully respecting developing countries' development plans and priorities, with a view to enabling interested countries, particularly food-deficit developing countries, to consider the advisability of adopting such strategies, and to report thereon to the Assembly in 1980. The Assembly considered that development assistance agencies should not make preparation of a national food strategy a condition for development assistance.

It strongly urged developed countries, international institutions and other donors to increase their assistance to the food sector on concessional terms in an effort to achieve for developing countries the targeted 4 per cent annual agricultural production growth rate, if possible by the end of 1980. It endorsed the Council's call for direct action by Governments to achieve greater equity

in food distribution and called upon Governments, relevant United Nations organs and organizations and the international community as a whole to give very high priority to the eradication of hunger and malnutrition everywhere.

The Assembly urged all Governments that had not done so to consider agreeing to a new food aid convention assuring a minimum flow of 10 million tons of food aid annually and urged other efforts to assure conclusion of a new convention without waiting for the conclusion of a new international grain agreement. It recommended that all Member States and concerned international organizations should put into operation FAO's five-point Plan of Action on World Food Security, which the Council had endorsed in 1979, mainly as an interim measure until a new grain agreement was concluded. It also urged achievement and possible enlargement of the 500,000-ton IEFR target.

In addition to calling for increased food aid of sustained nutritional value and increased inputs of fertilizers and seed-stock, and recommending an assessment of the need to improve the food security infrastructure of developing countries, the Assembly invited IMF to consider additional balance-of-payments support to meet the increased food-import bills of low-income food-deficit countries.

The Assembly noted with deep concern that only limited progress had been achieved towards solving long-standing international trade problems in agricultural products, which adversely affected exports, particularly those of developing countries; solution of those problems could make an important contribution to improving world food production. The Assembly called for urgent action in negotiating forums to reduce or eliminate trade barriers in this area so as to facilitate more efficient patterns of production, and urged adjustments by the developed countries of sectors of their agricultural and manufacturing economies which required protection against developing countries' exports. It recommended expansion of the generalized system of preferences in international trade to cover a wider range of processed and semi-processed products and agricultural commodities and enlargement and improvement of the information system on using the generalized system. Finally, the Assembly recommended that the Council give continuing attention to the impact of food trade on world food production, with particular reference to developing countries' economies, utilizing the inputs of other bodies of the United Nations system.

The text of resolution 34/110, submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee, had been prepared on the basis of informal consulta-

tions on two earlier drafts, one submitted by Canada and the other by India on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries. The earlier drafts were withdrawn on approval of the compromise text by the Second Committee.

The text as finally approved differed in one respect from the Canadian draft with regard to the operative paragraph by which the Assembly took note of the concept of food-sector strategies that emerged from Council consultations; this paragraph corresponded to the Group of 77's text. By the Canadian text, the Assembly would have endorsed fully that concept as a means for developing countries to review their food efforts, revise the relevant policies and provide a framework for identifying and preparing food and agriculture investment projects and to step up the capacity for and mobilization of investment, including additional external finance; it would also have called on food-deficit countries which had not done so to consider adopting a food strategy, and on donors to assist them in preparing food-sector strategies.

In another respect, the adopted text differed from the Group's draft regarding the operative paragraph by which the Assembly noted with deep concern that only limited progress- rather than no progress-had been made in solving long-standing problems in international agricultural trade. A parallel text was not included in the Canadian draft.

The Canadian draft differed from the Group's text and from the resolution adopted in several other respects. It would have had the Assembly: endorse the conclusions and recommendations of the Council and urge full implementation of the recommendations by all Governments and organizations concerned; call on all Governments to co-operate with the Council secretariat in assessing experiences and advancing direct Government action in food distribution; and express gratitude to a number of international financial and other institutions which had cooperated with that secretariat in consultations to identify and remove constraints and bottle-necks to increasing food production in developing countries and generating additional resources therefor.

The Group's draft, which more closely corresponded to the resolution adopted, also contained a number of points of difference. It had referred to needed external assistance in the food sector with a high degree of concessionality, rather than the specific amount of \$6.5 billion mentioned in the 1977 Manila Communique of the World Food Council: A Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition.⁴ The International Monetary Fund would have

been requested to provide, rather than invited to consider providing, additional balance-ofpayments support. Developed countries would have been urged to take urgent action in the different negotiating forums to approve and implement long-standing proposals to remove distortive patterns of production, maintained through a system of subsidies and protectionism. The Assembly would have called for concrete programmes by those countries for adjusting their agricultural sectors to facilitate access of developing countries' food and agricultural products, in raw, semi-processed and processed form. It would also have asked the Economic and Social Council to consider and submit recommendations in 1980 on a proposal to declare a United Nations Food and Development Decade in the 1980s

By both original texts, the World Food Council would have been encouraged to continue and intensify its monitoring, co-ordinating and catalytic role on food matters, and Governments and organizations would have been urged to support and co-operate fully with it in this regard and to accord very high priority to food needs.

In statements made at the time of approval of the resolution, Canada felt that the operative paragraph on examining the concept of food-sector strategies represented a step backwards with respect to that concept, and the United States believed that, in view of the wide interest expressed in the preparation of food-sector strategies by a number of developing countries, it was necessary to implement that concept rather than to continue to study its advantages and disadvantages. Japan and the United States, while agreeing on the need to further liberalize international trade arrangements, pointed out that considerable progress had been made in negotiations on this subject. Japan further stated that the economic and political difficulties confronting each country had to be taken into consideration in dealing with reduction and elimination of trade barriers, and, in adjusting agricultural policies, the natural resources and economic and social-conditions of different countries had to be considered. New Zealand felt that the provisions on the subject should have taken fuller account of the legitimate interests in food trade of developed countries that were mainly

Bulgaria, speaking also on behalf of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, stressed the importance of reallocating resources freed through reductions in military spending to problems of economic and social development.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. ,535.

China considered that the countries engaged in hegemonistic expansion should be the first to take disarmament measures. It found defective a preambular provision by which concern was expressed that a substantial part of world resources was diverted to armaments and Governments were called on to take effective measures in real disarmament to increase possibilities for transfer of such resources to economic and social development and to upgrading food conditions. China said the text failed to distinguish between different categories of countries.

Documentary references and text of resolution

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meeting 40.

A/34/19. Report of World Food Council on work of its 5th session, Ottawa, Canada, 3-7 September 1979. (Part One: Conclusions and recommendations of World Food Council on its 5th ministerial session.)

E/1979/L.53. Organization of work of resumed 2nd regular session of 1979 of Economic and Social Council. Note by Secretariat, para. 3 (c).

Decision 1979/87 (para. (c), by which the Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session the report of the World Food Council on its fifth session), as recommended by Secretariat, E/1979/L.53, adopted (paras. (a)-(e) as a whole) without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1979/87.]

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 9, 20-23, 25, 33, 56. Plenary meeting 104.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter IX.

A/34/34. Report of Committee of Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 on its resumed first session (18-31 January (Part One)), 2nd (19-29 March (Part Two)) and 3rd (10-15 September 1979 (Part Three)) sessions, Headquarters, New York, Part Two, Chapter II.

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/485. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting Report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, 12-20 July 1979 (WCARRD/REP)).

A/34/614 (S/1 3587). Letter of 24 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 22 October 1979).

A/34/621 (S/I 3589) and Add.1. Letter of 26 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting document entitled "Crimes of the Hanoi authorities against Kampuchea and against humanity") and letter of 28 November.

A/C.2/34/L.9. Canada: draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.19. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.113. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of informal consultations on Canadian draft resolution, A/C.2/34/L.9, and draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.19, approved without vote by Second Committee on 8 December 1979, meeting 56. A/34/824. Report of Second Committee.

Resolution 34/110, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/824, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, as well as the agreed conclusions of the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 on some aspects concerning food and agriculture,

Recalling also its resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, by which it established the World Food Council to serve as a co-ordinating mechanism to provide over-all integrated and continuing attention to the successful co-ordination and follow-up of policies concerning food production, nutrition, food security, food trade and food aid, as well as other related matters, by all organizations of the United Nations system,

Recalling further the Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition, contained in the Manila Communique of the World Food Council and adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/52 of 8 December 1977, as well as the Mexico Declaration of the World Food Council, adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 33/90 of 15 December 1978,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution 33/90 concerning the implementation of the decisions, resolutions and programmes regarding food adopted since the World Food Conference in 1974,

Noting with regret the slow progress made in solving the fundamental food problems facing the developing countries, in particular food-priority countries and other developing countries with large food deficits, whose food situation is still deteriorating, and, in this context, noting with deep concern that the target of an annual growth rate of 4 per cent in the food and agriculture sector of developing countries, established in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and endorsed by the World Food Conference in 1974, has not been achieved,

Noting with concern the strong impact of food-stuff imports on the balance of payments of food-importing developing countries, in particular the least developed countries,

Recognizing that the responsibility for the development of food and agricultural production lies primarily with the developing countries themselves and that there is an increasing effort and growing commitment by developing countries to accelerate the development of their food and agriculture sectors,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to overcoming hunger and malnutrition everywhere and, in that context, the need for greater international action to improve the production and distribution of food.

Taking into account the relevant parts of the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development,

Expressing its deep concern at the fact that a substantial part of world resources, material as well as human, continues to be diverted to armaments with detrimental effect on international security and on efforts to achieve the new international economic order, including the solution of food problems, and calling upon Governments to take effective

measures in the field of real disarmament that would increase the possibilities of allocation of the resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, especially development of developing countries, and to upgrading their food conditions,

Hawing considered the report of the World Food Council on the work of its fifth ministerial session, held at Ottawa from 3 to 7 September 1979,

- 1. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to the Government and people of Canada for the excellent facilities and generous hospitality provided for the World Food Council at its fifth ministerial session:
- 2. Takes note with satisfaction of the agreed conclusions of the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 on some aspects concerning food and agriculture, which constituted an important input for the work of the World Food Council at its fifth ministerial session;
- 3. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the World Food Council on the work of its fifth ministerial session;
- 4. Takes note of the concept of food sector strategies which emerged from the World Food Council consultations, invites the Council to examine this matter further, having due regard for the principle of full respect for the development plans and priorities of developing countries, with a view to enabling interested countries, particularly food-deficit developing countries, to consider the advisability or otherwise of adopting food strategies within the framework of their national development programmes, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, and considers that development assistance agencies, whether national or international, should not make the preparation of a national food strategy a condition for development assistance;
- 5. Strongly urges developed countries, international institutions and others able to provide development assistance to increase substantially their assistance on concessional terms to the food sector in order to facilitate for developing countries the achievement of the agreed target of an annual growth rate of 4 per cent in agricultural production, for which an estimated necessary element of external assistance is \$8.3 billion with \$6.5 billion on concessional terms, at 1975 prices, as indicated in the Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition contained in the Manila Communique of the World Food Council:
- Further urges that this target should be reached if possible by the end of 1980, having regard to the deep concern of the international community as a whole regarding its urgent nature:
- 7. Endorses the call of the World Food Council for greater equity in food distribution through more direct action by Governments and stresses the need for supportive action by all Governments, with due regard to the policies followed and conditions prevailing in the respective countries;
- 8. Calls upon Governments, all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, other international organizations and the international community as a whole to give very high priority in their policies, programmes and actions to the eradication of hunger and malnutrition everywhere in the world;
- 9. Urges all Governments that have not yet agreed to the conclusion of a new food aid convention for securing the achievement of an absolute minimum flow of assistance of at least 10 million tons, even in times of high prices and food shortage, to reconsider their position and urges that every effort should be made to enlist new contributors and to increase the commitments of existing ones in order that a new food aid convention can be concluded without delay, in any case not later than the middle of 1980, and without awaiting the conclusion of a new international grain agreement;
- 10. Urges all countries, particularly those developed countries which are not yet contributing to it, to achieve immediately the 500,000-ton target for the International

Emergency Food Reserve and to consider its enlargement in response to growing emergency needs;

- 11. Urges the traditional donor countries and those in a position to do so to provide additional food aid to developing countries in order to assist them in building national food reserves:
- 12. Strongly calls upon donor countries to do their utmost to preserve the nutritional value, including the protein element, of their food aid;
- 13. Calls upon traditional donor countries and those in a position to do so, considering the growing need of the developing countries for agricultural inputs and the increasing costs of the latter, to increase their assistance for agricultural inputs, especially fertilizer, through the appropriate bilateral and/or multilateral channels, in particular the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and also to make substantial contributions to the Seed Improvement and Development Programme and the Action Programme for Prevention of Food Losses of the Food and Agriculture Organization, so as to reach the agreed funding level of \$20 million for each;
- 14. Recommends that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the regional development banks should consider undertaking a systematic assessment of the need to improve food security infrastructure at the national level as a basis for a major investment effort in the developing countries which request such assistance;
- 15. Invites the International Monetary Fund to consider providing, within the context of its financing facilities, additional balance-of-payments support for meeting the rise in the food import bills of low-income, food-deficit countries;
- 16. Notes with deep concern that only limited progress has been achieved towards the solution of the long-standing problems of international trade in agricultural products which adversely affect exports, particularly of developing countries, and whose solution could make an important contribution to improving over-all food production in the world;
- 17. Calls for urgent action in the different negotiating forums to move towards the approval and implementation of proposals to bring about the reduction and elimination of barriers to trade in agricultural products, in particular in relation to those of export interest to developing countries, and thus to facilitate, inter alia, more efficient patterns of production;
- 18. Urges developed countries to make their best efforts to adjust those sectors of their agricultural and manufacturing economies which require protection against exports from developing countries, thus facilitating access to the markets of food and agricultural products;
- 19. Recommends that the generalized system of preferences should be expanded to cover a wider range of processed and semi-processed products and, whenever possible, agricultural commodities and that the system of information on using the generalized system of preferences, providing technical assistance, including assistance in the field of research, development and marketing, should be enlarged and improved to enable developing countries to take full advantage of such preferences;
- 20. Recommends that the World Food Council, in accordance with its mandate, should give continuing attention to the impact of food trade on levels of food production in the world, in particular with reference to the economies of the developing countries, using to the maximum extent possible the necessary inputs which the different organs and organizations of the United Nations system should provide;
- 21. Recommends that all Member States and international organizations concerned should take appropriate steps to put into operation the Five-Point Plan of Action on World Food Security approved by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its seventy-fifth session and endorsed by the World Food Council at its fifth ministerial session, mainly as an interim measure until a new international grain agreement has been concluded.

World Food Programme

The World Food Programme (WFP), a joint undertaking of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), continued in 1979 to provide food aid to developing countries in support of development projects and to meet emergency needs. Since its inception in 1963, WFP had by the end of the year provided support valued at \$4.313 billion for some 977 development projects and 428 emergency operations in over 117 countries.

The Programme was governed by the 30-member Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA), which provided general guidance on the policy, administration and operation of WFP. It reported annually to the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council, and presented periodic and special reports to the World Food Council. The resources of WFP were provided mainly through voluntary contributions in commodities, cash or services pledged by Governments at biennial pledging conferences.

In December 1979, the General Assembly set a \$1 billion target for voluntary contributions to WFP over the 1981-1982 biennium, up from the 1979-1980 target of \$950 million.

Activities in 1979

As at 31 December 1979, total pledges for the 1979-1980 biennium amounted to \$743.5 million, 78 per cent of the \$950 million target. Pledges included \$538.9 million in commodities, \$170.6 million in cash and \$34 million in services. In addition, the 12 parties to the 1971 Food Aid Convention contributed to developing countries for the 1978/79 and 1979/80 crop years 379,171 metric tons of grain valued at \$57.1 million as well as cash grants of \$14.2 million. (For list of pledges for the biennium and contributions under the Convention, see tables below.)

At its 1979 sessions, held at Rome from 14 to 24 May and from 22 to 30 October, CFA approved 31 new development projects at a total cost to WFP of \$434.1 million. Also during the year, the Executive Director of WFP approved 22 additional development projects amounting to \$26.3 million. Of the 53 new projects approved in 1979, 79 per cent benefited the least developed countries and those most seriously affected by the current economic crisis. Among the larger projects approved by the Committee were: a supplementary nutrition programme for vulnerable groups in India, valued at \$57.4 million; a national relief works programme for land and water development in Bangladesh, valued at \$53.3 million; and a programme for rehabilitating forest, grazing and agricultural lands in Ethiopia, valued at \$37.3 million. (For list of projects approved in 1979, see table below.)

Noting that food aid in cereals had remained short of the 10-million-ton target set by the 1974 World Food Conference,⁵ CFA urged an early resumption of negotiations on a new international grains arrangement and a new food aid convention. It also urged greater efforts to achieve estimated annual food aid requirements in fats and oils, noting that the agreement reached on an International Dairy Arrangement, containing provision for the establishment of an International Dairy Products Council, would facilitate increased supplies of dairy products.

At its October session, CFA agreed on estimates of 17 million to 18.5 million tons of cereals, 300,000 tons of dairy products and 350,000 tons of vegetable oils as useful indicators of requirements for food aid by 1985. Such requirements were likely to increase substantially in the 1980s due to the rising trend in food-import requirements of developing countries, as well as their limited capacity to import on a commercial basis. The Committee also agreed to a number of proposals for establishing and maintaining national food reserves through direct contributions by donors of the required staple food; local purchases by donors from cash resources in support of reserve stocks; commodity exchanges that would not adversely affect local prices and markets; triangular transactions, whereby a donor would purchase the required commodity, preferably from a developing country, for supply to another developing country for security stocks; and assistance to food-aided agricultural development projects providing comprehensive support to the rural poor and couched within national policies and programmes for food security.

In preparation for the 1980 special session of the General Assembly on progress towards the establishment of a new international economic order, CFA submitted a report in 1979 on the progress achieved and obstacles encountered in food aid activities, concentrating on food aid policy, continuity of supplies and arrangements for emergency aid. While noting the improved policy for food assistance and the progress made in giving priority to the most seriously affected countries and to programmes designed to increase self-sufficiency, the report emphasized the need for assuring continuity of food supplies to the poorer developing countries, for improving

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1974, p.486.

effectiveness of food aid by combining it with technical and financial assistance, and for channelling a more substantial portion of Food Aid Convention contributions through WFP. The Secretary-General transmitted the CFA report to the Assembly by a note dated 30 November 1979.

During the year, WFP continued to pursue greater co-ordination with other development organizations in the form of technical assistance, training, tools and equipment, and financing. Further progress was made in joint programming, particularly in the context of United Nations Development Programme country programmes. Productive relationships with international financing institutions such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, regional development banks and the International Fund for Agricultural Development resulted in the implementation of several projects involving parallel inputs by these institutions and WFP.

Emergency operations

During 1979, the Director-General of FAO approved, on the recommendation of the WFP Executive Director, 69 operations for meeting emergency food needs, covering more than 14 million beneficiaries in 43 countries. The assistance amounted to about 320,000 metric tons of food commodities valued at approximately \$124.8 million, including transportation, superintendence, handling and related costs. The total cost included \$69.8 million from WFP emergency allocations and nearly \$55 million from the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR).

The refugee situation in South-East Asia elicited massive WFP assistance. Between 1 July and 31 December 1979, 11 operations were approved to provide approximately 50,000 tons of food at a total cost of \$21.7 million, of which \$21.1 million was drawn from IEFR. The Programme coordinated international food relief to the Kampuchean people and provided services in food procurement, transport and logistics to contributors to the relief effort. Other major operations aided refugees in China (\$6.9 million) and Pakistan (\$5.4 million), drought victims in Afghanistan (\$4 million) and Nepal (\$4.1 million), and drought victims (\$4.1 million) and cyclone victims (\$2.9 million) in India.

The growing demand for emergency food aid resulted in a significant increase in the proportion of WFP resources allocated for emergency operations. The emergency allocation for 1979 out of WFP's regular resources was increased from \$45 million to \$65 million and was fully committed during the year. As at 31 December 1979, pledges to IEFR amounted to 309,424 metric tons of grain or grain equivalents with an estimated value of \$76 million, including cash for transpor-

tation. Despite contributions by a greater number of countries, the total remained short of the target of 500,000 tons; CFA urged that contributions to IEFR be increased and that, in so far as possible, a larger proportion of IEFR contributions be laced at the disposal of WFP.

For list of emergency allocations and contributions to IEFR, see tables below.)

Decisions of deliberative bodies

In its fourth annual report to the Economic and Social Council, the FAO Council and the World Food Council, CFA summarized development and emergency food aid activities for the period April 1978 to May 1979. On the basis of a comprehensive review of food aid policies and programmes, it set forth in an annex to the report a series of guidelines and criteria for food aid, and requested the WFP Executive Director to transmit them to member Governments and report on progress in their implementation. The guidelines, which emanated from recommendations of the 1974 World Food Conference and the World Food Council, emphasized that food aid should be provided in forms consistent with the long-term development objectives of recipient countries and be co-ordinated with financial aid and other forms of development assistance. It was recommended that donor countries: make every effort to ensure continuity of food aid by implementing forward planning, preferably on a multiyear basis; give priority to low-income, food-deficit countries; finance transport and storage costs, particularly for the poorest countries; provide food aid essentially on a grant basis; channel more food aid through WFP and other multilateral institutions; and finance triangular transactions, wherever possible, between donors, developing food-exporting countries and recipient countries. The guidelines also called for donor and recipient countries to give priority to: emergency food requirements; activities designed to increase agricultural production, raise incomes and stimulate self-reliance; and nutrition intervention programmes, with special emphasis on vulnerable groups.

The CFA report examined a proposed target of \$1 billion in food aid contributions for the biennium 1981-1982, noting that the target of \$950 million for the 1979-1980 biennium had not been reached and stressing the need for a satisfactory level of carry-over into the next biennium in order to maintain WFP'S solvency. Two draft resolutions on the 1981-1982 pledging target were contained in the report-one for consideration by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council, and the other annexed to that resolution for submission to the General Assembly and the FAO Conference.

The Economic and Social Council took note of CFA'S annual report by decision 1979/60, adopted without vote on 2 August 1979, the text having been similarly approved by the First (Economic) Committee on 30 July, on an oral proposal by its Chairman.

On those same dates, the First Committee and the Council approved, without objection or vote, respectively, the draft resolution on the 1981-1982 pledging target as proposed by CFA, which became resolution 1979/55. By that resolution, the Council urged United Nations Member States and members and associate members of FAO to prepare to announce pledges at the ninth Pledging Conference for WFP. It also submitted to the General Assembly for consideration the draft resolution on the 1981-1982 pledging target contained in the CFA report.

The draft resolution, annexed to Council resolution 1979/55, was approved without vote by the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 1 December 1979 and adopted in like manner by the Assembly on 14 December as resolution 34/108.

By that resolution, the Assembly established a minimum target for voluntary contributions of \$1 billion for the 1981-1982 biennium, at least a third of which was to be in cash or services in aggregate. It expressed the hope that, in recognition of the prospective volume of sound project requests and WFP capability, substantial additional contributions would come from other sources. It urged United Nations Member States and FAO members to ensure the full attainment of the target and to surpass it in the event of major increases in costs of commodities and transporation or in food aid requirements. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of FAO, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose early in 1980 and decided that the subsequent pledging conference, for 1983-1984, be convened, at the latest, early in 1982.

Following approval of the text in the Second Committee, the USSR said it had joined in the consensus on the understanding that the measures envisaged referred only to countries participating in WFP and FAO.

STATEMENT OF PLEDGES TO THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME FOR 1979-1980

(As at 31 December 1979; in US dollar equivalents)

Contributor	Commodities	Cash	Total	Contributor	Commodities	Cash	Total
Afghanistan	-	2,500	2,500	Jordan	-	45,000	45,000
Australia	7,000,006	3,444,457	10,444,463	Kenya	-	1,364	1,364
Austria	4,275,000	475,000	4,750,000	Kuwait	-	400,000	400,000
Bangladesh	200,000	-	200,000	Lao People's Demo-			
Barbados	=	6,500	6,500	cratic Republic	-	1,000	1,000
Belgium	2,150,878	1,077,192	3,228,070	Lebanon	-	40,000	40,000
Bhutan	-	1,000	1,000	Liberia	-	2,000	2,000
Botswana	=	12,077	12,077	Luxembourg	-	37,879	37,879
Canada	145,299,145	17,094,016	162,393,161	Madagascar	-	2,293	2,293
Central African				Malawi	-	4,931	4,931
Republic	=	7,804	7,804	Malta	-	2,200	2,200
Chile	-	35,000	35,000	Mauritius	5,400	-	5,400
Colombia	117,292	20,000	137,292	Mexico	100,000	100,000	200,000
Cuba	1,250,000	-	1,250,000	Morocco	-	25,974	25,974
Cyprus	=	1,404	1,404	Netherlands	35,758,258	17,903,868	53,662,126
Democratic Yemen	-	5,685	5,685	New Zealand	915,032	464,447	1,379,479
Denmark	26,406,148	13,428,175	39,834,323	Nicaragua	=	10,670	10,670
Ecuador	-	50,000	50,000	Nigeria	=	15,360	15,360
Egypt	350,000	=	350,000	Norway	28,625,539	12,373,831	40,999,370
European Economic				Pakistan	469,991	=	469,991
Community	23,955,000	2,946,040	26,901,040	Panama	=	1,000	1,000
Fiji	-	2,000	2,000	Philippines	-	95,238	95,238
Finland	3,397,310	746,666	4,143,976	Republic of Korea	-	100,000	100,000
France	-	1,875,000	1,875,000	Saudi Arabia	-	55,000,000	55,000,000
Gambia	=	5,000	5,000	Singapore	-	1,000	1,000
Germany, Federal				Somalia	=	1,605	1,605
Republic of	28,638,887	13,934,255	42,573,142	Spain	-	400,000	400,000
Ghana	22,435	-	22,435	Sri Lanka	128,245	-	128,245
Greece	180,000	=	180,000	Sudan	40,281	=	40,281
Honduras	=	10,000	10,000	Swaziland	-	2,300	2,300
Hungary	360,000	-	360,000	Sweden	20,950,825	10,451,365	31,402,190
Iceland	-	16,000	16,000	Switzerland	4,166,250	2,040,104	6,206,354
India	833,333	416,667	1,250,000	Syrian Arab			
Indonesia	374,999	=	374,999	Republic	=	76,923	76,923
Iran	-	80,000	80,000	Thailand	25,000	-	25,000
Iraq	266,667	133,333	400,000	Trinidad and Tobago	· -	2,917	2,917
Ireland	1,784,257	869,105	2,653,362	Tunisia	-	50,000	50,000
Israel	-	5,000	5,000	Turkey	90,000	-	90,000
Italy	-	740,740	740,740	United Arab Emirates		300,000	300,000
Japan	6,666,667	3,333,333	10,000,000	United Kingdom	11,695,905	5,757,708	17,453,613
-				E			

Contributor	Commodities	Cash	Total	Contributor	Commodities	Cash	Total
United Republic of				Venezuela	-	93,457	93,457
Cameroon	-	14,816	14,816	Viet Nam	10,000	-	10,000
United Republic of				Yugoslavia	400,000	-	400,000
Tanzania	=	43,578	43,578		-		
United States	182,000,000 ^a	4,000,000	220,000,000 ^b	Total	538,908,750	170,636,777	743,545,527

^aSubject to the availability of commodities.

CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THE FOOD AID CONVENTION OF 1971 MADE AVAILABLE TO WFP

(As at 31 December 1979; in US dollars)

	CROP YEAR	1978/79		CROP YE		
CONTRIBUTOR	Quantity of grain (metric tons)	Value ^a	CASH	Quantity of grain (metric tons)	Value ^a	CASH
Australia	20,000	2,600,000	676,751	80,000 ^b	14,400,000	3,680,000
Belgium	7,000	910,000	245,000	-	-	-
Denmark	=	-	-	-	-	-
European Economic Community	65,000°	8,450,000	2,275,000	-	-	-
Finland	14,000	1,820,000	403,637	14,000	2,520,000	644,000
France	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany, Federal Republic of	35,000 ^d	4,550,000	1,050,000	-	-	-
Ireland	3,060	397,000	107,100	-	-	-
Netherlands	20,000	2,600,000	700,000	=	-	-
Sweden	35,000	4,550,000	1,050,000	35,000	6,300,000	1,610,000
Switzerland	11,111 ^e	835,666	288,888	-	-	-
United Kingdom	40,000	7,200,000	1,490,680	-	-	-
Total	250,171	33,912,666	8,287,056	129,000	23,220,000	5,934,000

^aBased on average world market price.

FOOD AID FOR DEVELOPMENT

(Projects approved in 1979)

a .	FT.11 6 4 5	Amount		F11 6 . 6 2	Amount
Country	Field of activity	(in US dollars) ^a	Country	Field of activity	(in US dollars) ^a
Afghanistan	Food assistance to educational		Guinea-Bissau	Feeding in schools and training	
	institutions	2,404,600		institutes	627,000
	Rural development	25,970,000		Assistance to health centres,	
Angola	Assistance to Namibian refugees	2,603,070		hospital patients and nursing-	
Bangladesh	Land and water development	53,315,000		school trainees	952,000
Bhutan	Food assistance for education		Haiti	Literacy and adult education	2,194,000
	development	5,287,970	India	Food assistance to Rajasthan	
	Pilot project for mule-track			Canal workers	12,010,000
	construction	1,569,000		Supplementary nutrition for	
Botswana	Food for primary schoolchildren			vulnerable groups	57,397,000
	and vulnerable groups	22,378,000	Indonesia	Maternal and child health centres	4,467,500
	Emergency strategic grain reserve	1,732,000		Agricultural development through	
Chad	Rural development	9,480,000		transmigration in Pematong,	
Cyprus	Agricultural development	2,326,700		Panggang and south Sumatra	1,572,000
Democratic Yemer		1,062,500	Kenya	Feeding of primary and pre-school	
Ecuador	Food assistance for agrarian			children	14,037,000
	reform and colonization		Kiribati	Supplementary feeding and	
	beneficiaries	1,885,000		nutrition education for	
Egypt	Land development and settlement	20,901,000		vulnerable groups	504,000
Ethiopia	Rehabilitation of forest, grazing		Lebanon	Feeding programmes for children	
	and agricultural lands	37,300,000		and vulnerable groups	7,040,500
Ghana	Forest plantations	12,380,000	Lesotho	National strategic wheat reserve	2,241,500
Guinea	Food assistance to agricultural		Madagascar	Rural settlement programme	1,132,400
	production and training centres	1,331,600		Eucalyptus plantation	474,300
	Slum clearance and low-cost			Pilot primary-school feeding	
	housing	575,000		programme	1,187,000

^bIncludes \$34 million in services.

^bIncludes 10,000 tons specifically designated for IEFR.

^clncludes 20,000 tons specifically designated for IEFR.

^dTotal quantity to be used under IEFR.

^eThe value of 10,000 tons was made available in the form of cash for use under IEFR for grain purchases.

Country	Field of activity	Amount (in US dollars) ^a	Country	Field of activity	Amount fin US dollars) ^a
Malawi	Assistance to young pioneers and		Sri Lanka	Food assistance for self-help	
	settlers	1,012,500		housing	820,500
Mali	Rural development	22,431,000	Sudan	Assistance to refugees	2,896,000
Mozambique	Feeding of primary boarding-		Thailand	Soil conservation and land	
	school students	3,883,800		development	665,000
	Assistance to Zimbabwean		Tunisia	Anti-erosion and desertification	
	refugees	15,924,700		control	15,173,000
Nepal	Feeding of mothers and children	6,491,000	Turkey	Malaria eradication and	
	Supplementary feeding pro-			control	962,000
	gramme for the International		United Republic	Assistance under the fourth	
	Year of the Child	130,100	of Cameroon	five-year plan	10,405,000
Pakistan	Watershed management in Dir		United Republic	Land development for rice	
	and Swat districts	5,254,900	of Tanzania	cultivation on Pemba island	1,389,000
	Chasma right bank irrigation			Resettlement of refugees at	
	project	25,360,000		Mishamo	5,001,000
Philippines	Feeding of pre-school children	1,075,000	Viet Nam	Dune and hill afforestation in	
Republic of Korea	a Levee construction for flood			Binh-Tri-Thien and Quang Nam-	
	control and land reclamation	7,506,000		Da-Nang provinces	7,460,000
Rwanda	Rural development in			Rehabilitation of irrigation	
	Gikongoro prefecture	1,348,200		system in Nghe Tinh	12,434,000
	Improvement and development				
	of roads	4,483,000	Total		460,443,340

^a Cost for entire duration of project as approved.

EMERGENCY ALLOCATIONS APPROVED IN 1979

		Amo (in US				Amo (in US	ount dollars)
Country	Nature of emergency	IEFR	WFP	Country	Nature of emergency	IEFR	WFP
Afghanistan	Drought	-	4,001,000	Mali	Drought	1,126,000	196,500
Angola	Refugees	-	1,819,300	Mozambique	Drought	-	2,102,250
Bangladesh	Refugees	-	113,000	Nepal	Drought	-	4,072,000
-	Drought	-	3,602,000	Nicaragua	Civil strife	2,294,000	2,939,000
Brazil	Floods	-	892,800	Pakistan	Refugees	-	5,383,000
Burma	Refugees	2,701,700	1,491,300	Paraguay	Floods	-	21,000
Cape Verde	Drought	620,500	297,500	Rwanda	Refugees	-	19,250
Chad	Drought	1,851,000	281,500	Sierra Leone	Excessive rainfall	912,000	685,000
China	Refugees	5,827,600	1,138,400	Somalia	Refugees	-	3,308,000
Democratic				Sri Lanka	Cyclone	-	1,366,000
Kampuchea	Refugees	19,943,400		Sudan	Refugees	258,900	2,466,300
Djibouti	Refugees	89,200	284,500	Thailand	Displaced persons	1,226,000	-
Dominican Republic	Hurricane	-	3,154,700		Refugees	-	570,600
Egypt	Floods	-	503,400	Uganda	War victims	1,174,700	2,988,200
El Salvador	Refugees	-	74,200		Refugees	-	502,300
Equatorial Guinea	Returnees	-	526,000	United Republic	-		=
•	Food shortage	-	483,000	of Tanzania	War victims	270,000	1,117,800
Fiji	Hurricane	-	257,200	Upper Volta	Drought	1,351,000	200,000
Guinea-Bissau	Drought	841,000	=	Viet Nam	Refugees	-	5,440,000
Honduras	Refugees	-	265,500		Typhoon	-	1,612,000
India	Cyclone	_	2,874,000	Yemen	Refugees	532,000	460,000
	Drought	_	4,102,500	Yugoslavia	Earthquake	105,000	184,000
Indonesia	Floods/drought	-	2,342,000	Zaire	Returnees	300,000	1,310,000
	Refugees	1,771,500	90,450		Refugees	135,000	405,000
Jamaica	Floods	-	10,400	Zambia	Drought	3,097,000	-
Jordan	Drought/crop failure	6,096,900	3,794,000		S		
Kenya	Excessive rainfall	1,765,000		Total		54,974,000	69,806,600
Malawi	Floods	684,600	59,750				

CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD RESERVE

(As at 31 December 1979)

			Value				Value
			(including cash				(including cash
		Quantity	for transportation)			Quantity	for transportation)
Contributor	Commodity	(in metric tons)	(in US dollars)	Contributor	Commodity	(in metric tons)	(in US dollars)
Australia	Grain	30,000 ^a	7,152,240	Germany, Federal			
Denmark	Grain	7,400 ^b	1,856,665	Republic of	Grain	35,000	7,599,550
European Economic	· Various ^c	1,580 ^b	395,000	Japan	Grain	3,200 ^b	800,000
Community	Grain	20,000	4,785,000	Netherlands	Grain ^d	20,000	5,000,000

Contributor	Commodity	Quantity (in metric tons)	Value (including cash for transportation) (in US dollars)	Contributor	Commodity	Quantity (in metric tons)	Value (including cash for transportation) (in US dollars)
Norway	Grain Various ^e	6,240 ^b 1,176 ^b	1,600,000 294,000	United Kingdom United States	Grain Various ^g	16,420 ^b 125,000 ^h	4,105,000 31,812,750
Sweden Switzerland	Grain Grain	40,000 ¹ 3,408 ^b	9,669,750 885,666	Total		309,424	75,955,621

^aIncludes 20,000 tons for bilateral use in consultation with WFP.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 11, 13, 21. Plenary meeting 39.

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

E/1979/78. Annual report of Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (covering note for 4th annual report, 6th (23-31 October 1978) and 7th (14-24 May 1979) sessions, Rome, Italy (WFP/CFA:7/20)).

E/1979/124. Report of First (Economic) Committee (on food problems), draft decision, as orally proposed by First Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 30 July 1979, meeting 21.

Decision 1979/60, by which the Council took note of the fourth annual report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/124, adopted without vote by Council on 2 August 1979, meeting 39.

E/1980/74. Report of Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (covering note for 5th annual report, 8th session, Rome, 22-30 October 1979 (WFP/CFA:9/18))

TARGET FOR WFP PLEDGES, 1981-1982

E/1979/78, Annex II. Draft resolution, as proposed by Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without objection by First Committee on 30 July 1979, meeting 21.

E/1979/124. Report of First (Economic) Committee (on food problems), draft resolution.

Resolution 1979/55 and Annex, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/124, adopted without vote by Council on 2 August 1979, meeting 39.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the fourth annual report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes,

Noting the comments of the Committee concerning the minimum target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme for the period 1981-1982,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2462 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2682 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on multilateral food aid, which recognized the experience gained by the Programme in that field,

- 1. Submits to the General Assembly for consideration and approval the draft resolution annexed to the present resolution;
- 2. Urges States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to undertake the necessary

preparations for the announcement of pledges at the Ninth Pledging Conference for the World Food Programme.

[For text of Annex to Council resolution 1979/55, see General Assembly resolution 34/108 below.]

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 32, 34-38, 54. Plenary meeting 104.

A/34/3/Add.9. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter IX: Food problems.

A/34/3/Add.9, Annex. Draft resolution annexed to Council resolution 1979/55 of 2 August 1979 and recommended for adoption by General Assembly, approved without vote by Second Committee on 1 December 1979, meeting 54.

A/34/484/Add.3. Reports of governing bodies of organs and organizations concerned within United Nations system on progress made towards establishment of new international economic order. Note by Secretary-General (covering note transmitting report prepared by Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (WFP/CFA:8/19) pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/198 of 29 January 1979). A/34/787. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 34/108, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/787, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The Genera! Assembly,

Recalling the provision of paragraph 1 of its resolution 2095 (XX) of 20 December 1965 to the effect that the World Food Programme is to be reviewed before each pledging conference,

Recalling also the provision of paragraph 4 of its resolution 32/112 of 15 December 1977 specifying that, subject to the review of the Programme provided for in resolution 2095 (XX), the next pledging conference should be convened at the latest early in 1980, at which time Governments should be invited to pledge contributions for 1981 and 1982, with a view to reaching such a target as may then be recommended by the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Noting that the review of the Programme was undertaken by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes at its seventh session and by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/55 of 2 August 1979 and the recommendations of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes contained in its fourth annual report,

Recognizing the value of multilateral food aid as furnished by the World Food Programme since its inception and the

^bCash contribution for purchases converted to grain in accordance with current market price.

^CCash contribution, equivalent to 1,580 tons of grain, for the purchase of rice, vegetable oil and dried fish.

^dUtilized thus far for the purchase of vegetable oil, dried fish, rice and pulses equivalent to 6,400 tons of grain.

^eNorway, which contributed \$294,000 bilaterally for the purchase of dried fish, agreed to credit that amount to IEFR as a multilateral contribution.

fluctudes 10,000 tons for bilateral aid.

glncludes processed cereals, dried skimmed milk and vegetable oil.

hlncludes 54,132 tons for bilateral aid.

necessity for continuing its action both as a form of capital investment and as a means of meeting emergency food needs,

- 1. Establishes for the two years 1981 and 1982 a minimum target for voluntary contributions of \$1 billion of which not less than one third should be in cash and/or services in aggregate, and expresses the hope that these resources will be augmented by substantial additional contributions from other sources, in recognition of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the World Food Programme to operate at a higher level;
- 2. Urges States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to make every effort to ensure the full attainment of the target and to surpass it appropriately in the event of major increases in costs of commodities and transportation, or in food aid requirements, occurring before or during the biennium 1981-1982;
 - 3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with

the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose at United Nations Headquarters early in 1980;

4. Decides that, subject to the review provided for in its resolution 2095(XX), the subsequent pledging conference, at which Governments should be invited to pledge contributions for 1983 and 1984 with a view to reaching such a target as may then be recommended by the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, should be convened at the latest early in 1982.

Other documents

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXVII.

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

Chapter XII

Use and development of natural (non-agricultural) resources

Implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan

International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade

The third special session of the Committee on Natural Resources was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 26 to 30 March and on 24 April 1979 in order to follow up on the Mar del Plata Action Plan, dealing with integrated water resources development and management and adopted by the United Nations Water Conference in 1977. The Committee reviewed the progress made in implementing the decisions of the Conference and decided on further measures to support and carry out the Action Plan. Among its topics of discussion was a recommendation that an International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade be launched in 1980, as had been proposed in the Action Plan.

At the Committee's request- to facilitate the World Health Organization's consideration of drinking water supply and sanitation at the May 1979 World Health Assembly session - the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular 1979 session in April/May, considered and adopted a resolution on the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade submitted to it by the Committee. By resolution 1979/31, the Council recommended that the General Assembly should hold a special one-day meeting during its regular 1980 session to launch the Decade. It requested the Secretary-General to prepare before then a comprehensive report using information supplied by Govern-

ments on the current status of countries in the field of drinking water supply and sanitation, on realistic targets to be achieved by 1990, on programmes planned to achieve these national targets and on plans for information programmes to educate the public on essential basic hygiene.

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) at its June/July 1979 session, adopted a resolution on international co-operation in support of the Action Plan, by which it asked all agencies of the United Nations system to assist the resident representatives in carrying out their functions in connexion with the Decade. It also requested the UNDP Administrator to present to the Governing Council at its 1980 session, after consultations with the regional commissions, information about implementing the Action Plan's recommendations on increasing funds available to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, for water resources development. It asked that the interagency Steering Committee for the Decade, set up under the chairmanship of UNDP to co-ordinate United Nations support for the Decade, meet as soon as possible to help prepare for the special meeting and to define the roles and responsibilities of the various secretariats in co-operating with Governments.

The Economic and Social Council also recommended that resident representatives of UNDP, in consultation with Governments, should serve as the focal point for co-ordinating external technical support for the Decade at the country level,

¹ SeeY.U.N., 1977, p. 555.

that regional commissions should support countries in their activities, and present regional reviews of preparatory activities and that the Committee on Natural Resources should review the progress made in implementing the goals of the Decade during the 1980s.

It recommended that donors of bilateral assistance and organizations providing multilateral assistance should present before the special meeting their plans for supporting countries in the implementation of the Decade's goals, and that the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy should take into account in its deliberations the preparatory work undertaken for the Decade. The Council adopted resolution 1979/31 on 9 May 1979 without vote.

On oral suggestions of the Council President and the United Arab Emirates, the Committee's recommended text was amended: "special" meeting to launch the Decade was substituted for "high-level" meeting; it was made clear that it was to be a meeting of the Assembly; and to indicate that the comprehensive report asked for would be used throughout the Decade, it was to be prepared as a framework for launching the Decade prior to the meeting rather than merely prepared for the meeting itself. Both France and the USSR expressed reservations on the resolution's financial implications.

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/191 of 18 December 1979, recalled the UNDP decision and endorsed Council resolution 1979/31. It decided to hold a special one-day meeting during its 1980 regular session to launch the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, 1981-1990, and asked the Committee on Natural Resources to review at its sessions in the 1980s Governments' progress in implementing the Mar del Plata Action Plan and to provide guidance and oversight to supporting water-related activities undertaken by organizations of the United Nations system.

(For further details, see subsection below on OTHER FOLLOW-UP ACTION TO THE MAR DEL PLATA ACTION PLAN.)

Institutional arrangements for international co-operation

The report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its third special session contained recommendations in the form of draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council concerning institutional arrangements for international co-operation in water development at both the regional and global levels. The resolutions were adopted by the Council on 3 August 1979.

By resolution 1979/67, on regional cooperation, the Council recommended that, in im-

plementing the Mar del Plata Action Plan, regional activities on water resources undertaken by United Nations specialized agencies and other organizations should continue to take local needs and requirements of countries and regions into account, and that these activities should be co-ordinated at the regional level through existing institutional mechanisms or through those to be established to strengthen their role in such activities. It recommended that such projects should be specific, taking into account the characteristics of the regions, and urged regional commissions to establish appropriate intergovernmental mechanisms as soon as possible. Member States were invited to provide technical and logistic inputs to commission work programmes dealing with water. The Council also recommended that the commissions be provided with sufficient resources to enable them to discharge the expanded responsibilities assigned to them in relation to the execution of the Action Plan; when necessary, they should explore funding from the regional resources of UNDP for encouraging technical co-operation activities among developing countries.

Resolution 1979/67 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the First (Economic) Committee, which had approved the text, also without vote, on 30 July.

By a second resolution on institutional arrangements for implementing the Action Plan, the Council took note of a report of the interagency Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) on international co-operation for water development. The report had pointed to the desirability of a system for monitoring progress in implementing the Action Plan, outlined the central role to be played by the Economic and Social Council, the Committee on Natural Resources and the regional commissions in monitoring and promoting such implementation, and set out proposals to organize and strengthen Secretariat support services for bodies with activities in the water resources sector. The report had also contained a statement of programme budget implications of the proposed institutional arrangements.

By the same resolution, the Council asked ACC to recast by 1981 the draft terms of reference, set out in its report, of a proposed Interagency Water Resources Board, taking into account matters discussed during the third special session of the Committee on Natural Resources. It requested ACC, organizations undertaking water-related activities and, where appropriate, regional commissions to intensify interorganizational co-ordination in this area and to elaborate appropriate procedures by which those bodies could provide essential support for the periodic

intergovernmental review of the Action Plan. It also requested that external organization activities at the country level be fully co-ordinated under the leadership of UNDP resident representatives in consultation with the Governments concerned.

Resolution 1979/68, containing these actions, was adopted by the Council, without vote, as recommended by the First Committee, which had approved the text, also without vote, on 30 July. In approving an amendment sponsored by Argentina and orally subamended by Ireland, the First Committee revised the draft provision proposed by the Committee on Natural Resources containing the Council's request to ACC and concerned organizations - to intensify co-ordination arrangements - to refer specifically to the regional commissions, where appropriate. Argentina also orally added the qualifying words "where appropriate" in reference to the elaboration of procedures for organizational support for the intergovernmental review of the Action Plan.

Other follow-up action to the Mar del Plata Action Plan

The Committee on Natural Resources, at its third special session, proposed that the Economic and Social Council adopt a series of follow-up measures to ensure implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan. Action was to be taken in support of the Plan's recommendations in the following areas: policy, planning and management; assessment of water resources; agricultural and industrial water use; financing arrangements for water resources development; shared water resources; technical co-operation among developing countries in water-related activities; drought loss management; and public information, education, training and research.

On 3 August 1979, in adopting resolution 1979/70, the Economic and Social Council adopted the Committee's proposed text of a resolution containing these recommendations. Taking note of reports and proposals for follow-up action received by organizations throughout the United Nations system, the Council:

- urged Governments to carry out the Plan's recommendations on national water policy, institutional arrangements, legislation, public participation and development of technology, and to exchange experiences and views on national institutional arrangements, and asked the Secretary-General to propose by 1980 ways to ensure such information exchange and to ensure that Action Plan recommendations on policy, planning and manangement and related supporting activities received the necessary attention;
- urged Governments to develop or intensify national activities in water resource assessment,

emphasizing data collection and evaluation methods, and endorsed a strategy presented by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Meteorological Organization designed to assist developing countries maintain and strengthen adequate assessment programmes, and asked those organizations, in co-operation with other United Nations bodies, to carry out a project to guide and aid countries in implementing their national assessment plans;

- urged Governments to establish reporting mechanisms for agricultural water development programmes and report regularly on their training and research facilities for irrigation, drainage and conservation programmes, and asked the appropriate organizations for intensified programme execution, studies and training programmes on soil-water-plant relations, and irrigation techniques, as well as studies on obstacles to increased production and productivity of irrigated agriculture;
- urged Governments to economize on industrial water consumption, reduce pollution and systematically exchange experience and knowhow, and recommended that the Industrial Development Board examine proposals of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on water use and treatment; and
- urged Governments to formulate and keep under review a steady flow of properly studied project proposals on different aspects of water resources development and management.

The Council called on Governments to intensify technical co-operation among developing countries in water-related activities and welcomed under financial support and invited preparatory support for a meeting of representatives of international river and lake organizations and interested Governments, planned for 1980. It invited donor and recipient countries to formulate and implement projects to mitigate drought losses and combat desertification. It urged Member States to strengthen their public information, education, training and research programmes and invited the system's organizations to accord the highest priority, within their water resources programmes, to public information, training and research activities.

Resolution 1979/70 was adopted without vote by the Council, having been approved in like manner by the First Committee on 30 July.

The General Assembly, at its session later in the year, endorsed the Council's 1979 resolutions concerning follow-up activities for the implementation of the Action Plan, took note of a report of the Secretary-General describing the results of the third special session of the Committee on Natural Resources, and took action to launch

an International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, 1981-1990 (see subsection above).

The Assembly took these actions in adopting, without vote, resolution 34/191 on 18 December 1979. Its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee had likewise approved the text on 8 December, as sponsored by Burundi, Chad, Finland, Guinea, Mali, the Netherlands, the Philippines, the Sudan, Sweden, the United States, the Upper Volta and Zaire.

Reports on the third special session of the Committee on Natural Resources

By decision 1979/77 of 3 August 1979, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on the nine meetings of its third special session, held in New York in March and April 1979, convened to discuss follow-up action to and implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan adopted by the 1977 United Nations Water Conference. By decision 1979/80 of the same date, the Council took note of a report by the Secretary-General on the results of the special session.

The Council's First Committee had recommended both actions, orally proposed by its Chairman on 30 July and 1 August, respectively. The decisions were taken in both bodies without vote.

The General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report when it adopted resolution 34/191 on 18 December (see subsection immediately preceding).

United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy

The Economic and Social Council, meeting in July/August, considered the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its sixth session, held at Istanbul, Turkey, from 5 to 15 June 1979, containing a draft resolution on preparations for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, to be convened in 1981; it also had before it a progress report from the Secretary-General outlining action taken by him and by the General Assembly since February 1979 to prepare for the Conference, and on interagency co-operation in this area.

The Secretary-General's report, submitted in accordance with a 1978 Assembly resolution, noted the appointment of Mohamed Habib Gherab (Tunisia) as Secretary-General of the Conference, the establishment of an internal Secretariat Co-ordinating Committee, and an address given by the Secretary-General of the Conference in which he advised that the main focus

of the Conference should be the identification of the contribution of new and renewable sources of energy to meeting national and global energy requirements, an assessment of prospects for the remaining decades of the century, the identification of practical options open to Governments, particularly those of developing countries, and consideration of the scope of further international action and co-operation.

The Secretary-General reported that he had addressed a note verbale to all States inviting Governments to nominate experts for eight technical panels on various power sources. He also reported that the first interagency meeting in preparation for the Conference had been convened by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation at United Nations Headquarters on 1 March 1979. Agencies had been requested to contribute background material for and explore the possibility of hosting some of the technical panels, and to consider outposting staff to assist in preparations for the Conference.

On 3 August 1979, the Council adopted resolution 1979/66, by which, noting the Secretary-General's progress report, it called for support in Conference preparations from organizations in the United Nations system, and recommended that States consider designating national focal points to co-ordinate preparations and link them to Conference secretariat preparations. It also asked the Secretary-General to proceed speedily with the appointment of the technical panels. The Council recommended that the General Assembly designate an intergovernmental preparatory body for the Conference, consider measures to enhance the readiness of developing countries for the Conference, and consider ways in which, pending the holding of the Conference, the United Nations system could more effectively assist those countries in the area of new and renewable sources of energy. The Council asked the Conference Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly later in the year a comprehensive report on preparations, including a calendar and programme of activities.

Resolution 1979/66 was adopted, by 37 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions, on the recommendation of the First Committee, which had approved the text on 2 August by 31 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions. The text had been submitted by the observer for the Ivory Coast on behalf of Council members which were members of the "Group of 77" developing countries. The Group's text superseded the draft on the same subject that had been proposed by the Committee on Natural Resources.

² See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 572, resolution 33/148 of 20 December 1978.

An amendment sponsored by the USSR would have had the Council recommend that the Assembly designate the Committee on Natural Resources as an intergovernmental preparatory body for the Conference, open to the participation of all States as full members and to report to the Assembly through the Council, and would have deleted reference in the same paragraph to taking into account in this connexion the corresponding recommendation contained in the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources on its sixth session; the amendment was rejected by a roll-call vote, requested on behalf of the Group of 77, of 15 votes in favour to 25 against, with 2 abstentions.

The USSR, speaking after the vote on the resolution, also on behalf of the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR, said they had abstained in accordance with the principle that new bodies should not be established and available resources should be used more effectively. Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community (EEC) in the Council), Japan, New Zealand, Sweden and the United States said they supported the consensus but favoured the designation of the Committee on Natural Resources as the preparatory committee for the Conference. China and the spokesman for the Group of 77 said that they had opposed the USSR amendment, considering it was for the Assembly to designate the new body without prejudice to its right to designate whatever preparatory body it chose.

The General Assembly, when considering preparations for the Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, had before it letters of 19 September and 4 October from Austria, offering Vienna, and Kenya, offering Nairobi, as sites for the 1981 Conference.

A report of the Secretary-General, submitted in accordance with a 1978 Assembly resolution³ and Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/66, outlined the progress of global, regional and national preparations for the Conference, and described measures which could be taken to enhance the readiness of the developing countries for the Conference and possible action by the United Nations system before the Conference to assist developing countries in the area of new and renewable sources of energy. It touched on the role and technical inputs of nongovernmental and intergovernmental organizations, outlined an information programme for the Conference and referred to meetings to be scheduled for the proposed intergovernmental preparatory body. Annexed to the report were the membership and terms of reference of the eight technical panels-on ocean energy, wind power, geothermal energy, solar energy, biomass, hydropower, fuel wood and charcoal, and oil shale and tar sand.

An oral progress report of the Secretary-General of the Conference was made to the Second Committee on 19 November and later reproduced as a document in accordance with a Committee decision.

By resolution 34/190, adopted without vote on 18 December, the Assembly took note of these progress reports, decided that the Conference would be held at Nairobi in August 1981, and designated the Committee on Natural Resources as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference. The Committee was to meet in open-participation sessions, two of which were to be held in time to report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council in 1980 with recommendations on the duration, dates, invitations and draft agenda for the Conference and on the work programme of the Committee for 1981. The technical panels were to prepare their interim reports for Committee consideration at its second 1980 session; in addition, adequate arrangements should be made for equally detailed consideration of energy sources for which no technical panels had been created, namely, peat and draught animal power. The Assembly recommended that States designate national focal points to co-ordinate their preparations and link them with Conference secretariat preparations, and invited, in addition to United Nations bodies previously invited, interested intergovernmental, in particular regional, and nongovernmental organizations to contribute to those preparations.

The Secretary-General and concerned bodies of the United Nations system were asked to report on ways to assist Members, particularly developing countries, in the energy resources area until the Conference, with particular attention to transfer of technology, research and information exchange, and technical and financial assistance. The Secretary-General, United Nations organs and Governments able to do so were asked to provide appropriate assistance, including technical assistance, to developing countries, at their request and in accordance with established procedures, in their preparations for the Conference at the national level through their national focal points, and at the subregional, regional, interregional and global levels, using, inter alia, to the greatest extent possible, existing resources. The Secretary-General was also asked to accelerate preparations through public information activities to ensure global awareness of the importance and

³ Ibid.

objectives of the Conference, and to report in 1980 on preparations, including recommendations for a detailed programme and calendar of activities and other measures, particularly consideration of the final results of the technical panels by the Preparatory Committee.

The text of the resolution had been approved without vote on 1 December by the Second Committee. It was a compromise text, submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman after informal consultations on a draft resolution introduced by India on behalf of Member States belonging to the Group of 77; that draft was subsequently withdrawn.

In addition to editorial changes, the compromise text differed from that submitted by India in that it: added the provision by which the Assembly considered that arrangements should be made for consideration of energy sources such as peat and draught animal power; modified the invitation to regional intergovernmental organizations that they in particular contribute to Conference preparations, and included interested non-governmental organizations in the invitation; sought identification of ways to assist, before the Conference, Member States and in particular developing countries in energy sources, rather than developing countries alone, and deleted reference to consideration of reports on this matter by the Preparatory Committee at its second 1980 session; recast the provision asking for assistance in Conference preparations, by which the Assembly, by the earlier draft, would have requested the Secretary-General and United Nations bodies to provide all necessary assistance, in particular technical assistance, to developing countries, at their request, in the preparations for the Conference at all levels, and added an invitation to Governments in a position to do so to provide similar assistance; and, among other measures, not specified in the original draft, on which recommendations were to be made in a report on preparations, the final text mentioned particularly the consideration of the final results of the technical panels by the Preparatory Committee.

Speaking in explanation of vote, also on behalf of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, Bulgaria said they reserved their position with regard to the financial implications of the resolution, maintaining that Conference planning measures should be taken within the framework of existing appropriations and facilities. Positions of their Governments with regard to limitation of expenses and financial implications were also explained by Ireland, speaking on behalf of the States members of EEC, and by the United States.

Multilateral development assistance for exploration of natural resources

The Economic and Social Council, at its 1979 organizational session, adopted a Japanese proposal to invite the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) to submit to the Council for consideration at its second regular 1979 session a study on ways in which the Bank's activities in financing natural resources development could be made more responsive to the needs of developing countries. This was one of the provisions of Council decision 1979/3, adopted without vote on 9 February. By the same decision, the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report to facilitate its compliance with a General Assembly request in a resolution of 29 January 1979⁴ that it consider, in consultation with UNDP, the advisability of adjusting the operating procedures of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (see section below).

The Bank's study, which responded to an Assembly invitation in the same 29 January resolution, detailed the Bank's programme to accelerate petroleum production in developing countries. The report analysed the balance of energy in the world, reviewed recent activities of the World Bank and its affiliates in the energy sector, discussed prospects and problems concerning fuels in developing countries, and made proposals for expanding assistance in energy exploration and development.

The Council took note of the report by decision 1979/90 of 3 August 1979, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of its First Committee, which had approved without vote on 1 August the text orally proposed by its Chairman.

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/109 of 14 December 1979, took note of a report of the Secretary-General on multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources, prepared in accordance with its January resolution. The report contained information on missions sent to assess States' requirements for the exploration and development of mineral and energy resources, a forthcoming review of the operating procedures of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, proposals concerning the transfer of technology to developing countries in the natural resources field and the World Bank's activities in this field. (For further details, see section below on UNITED NATIONS REVOLVING FUND FOR NATURAL RESOURCES EXPLORATION.)

India introduced and orally revised in the Second Committee during the Assembly's regular 1979 session, on behalf of the Member States

⁴ Ibid., p. 573, resolution 33/194.

belonging to the Group of 77, a resolution on multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources. The Committee approved the orally amended text without vote on 1 December. On 19 December, the Assembly adopted it, also without vote, as resolution 34/201.

It thereby decided to provide the necessary finances to undertake missions to developing countries to assess their needs for exploration and development of natural resources, asking the Secretary-General to use resources within the existing regular programme of technical cooperation for this purpose. It requested the working group of governmental experts, to be established by the Economic and Social Council-a decision which the Assembly endorsed- to review and analyse the activities of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, to include among its activities concrete projects for promoting research and development in developing countries. The Assembly noted the recommendations of the Group of Experts on Mineral and Energy Exploration in Developing Countries concerning the transfer of technology⁵ and requested the bodies of the United Nations system to take urgent steps to assist the developing countries in this area; it also noted the action of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in this regard (see p. 594).

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to request the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to coordinate the activities of the United Nations system in the field of assistance in technology transfer, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (see p. 636). It also welcomed the World Bank's programme to accelerate petroleum production in the developing countries, and invited the Bank to consider expanding that programme at the request of developing countries and within the framework of their national priorities, particularly in respect of exploration, and to report to the Assembly in 1980 on these matters.

After approval of the resolution, Bulgaria, speaking also on behalf of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said that they had not objected to the adoption of the resolution; however, they were not members of the World Bank and were not bound by any obligations implied by the provisions of the resolution concerning the Bank's activities. The United States said that it supported the text but reiterated its long-standing position against funding

technical assistance from the regular budget. France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Japan and the United Kingdom maintained their reservations with regard to the matters referred to in various of the resolutions recalled in a preambular paragraph, on permanent sovereignty over natural resources and all economic activities. Belgium expressed similar reservations, recalling its previously expressed view that such sovereignty should be exercised in strict respect for international law and in conformity with the demands of international solidarity in so far as supplies of products were concerned.

Mineral resources

By a decision of 3 August 1979, the Economic and Social Council- taking into consideration the needs of many developing countries in expanding the base for their fertilizer industries, and noting that reports prepared by the Secretary-General on copper, gas, nickel and chrome had been useful in the Committee on Natural Resources - requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on phosphates and potassium salts for the Committee at its 1981 session.

The Council took this action when it adopted, without vote, resolution 1979/71; its First Committee had approved the text without vote on 1 August. The text had been proposed by the Committee on Natural Resources at its June 1979 session.

The Committee on Natural Resources at that session also considered a report of an eightmember Group of Experts on Definitions and Terminology for Mineral Resources, which had met at Headquarters, New York, from 29 January to 2 February 1979. The report reviewed the terms and definitions of mineral classification currently in use, analysed the classification problem and difficulties in implementing a new system, and discussed adaptation to individual commodities.

On 3 August 1979, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the report and noted that the Expert Group had not dealt with the problems of definition and terminology relating to mineral production and consumption. It requested the Secretary-General to review current practices in the United Nations and other international organizations in reporting, compiling and publishing statistics on mineral production and consumption, and to convene a group of experts to develop a common set of definitions and terminology for use by the United Nations in this

⁵ Ibid., p. 569.

field; the group was to report to the Committee on Natural Resources.

Resolution 1979/72, containing these provisions, was adopted without vote. The First Committee on 1 August had approved, without vote, the text which had been proposed by the Committee on Natural Resources.

United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

The United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, established in 1973⁶ and administered by UNDP, provides risk capital for natural resources development, to be replenished through payments from the results of successful exploration schemes.

During 1979, five new projects were approved by the Fund, in Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, the Sudan and Suriname, one project was successfully completed and three others became operational. The first successfully completed project involved the identification of lead and zinc and the possible recoverable values in gold and cadmium.

Consideration of the Revolving Fund by the Committee on Natural Resources at its June 1979 session focused mainly on issues concerning the required replenishment contributions and possible expansion of Fund activities. The Committee approved for submission to the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution providing for the establishment of an intergovernmental working group, to be appointed by the Secretary-General, to prepare for a review of the Fund's activities in 1981; the Council would also ask that the group's conclusions be submitted to it at its second regular 1981 session, through the Committee and the UNDP Governing Council.

When the First Committee of the Economic and Social Council discussed the report of the Committee on Natural Resources in July, Japan, the Netherlands, the Philippines and Turkey sponsored a resolution containing a modified version of the Committee's recommendations, including some additional provisions, which superseded the text in the report. The First Committee approved the four-power text without vote on 30 July and the Council adopted it as resolution 1979/65, without vote, on 3 August.

The Council, by this resolution, noted a decision adopted on 29 June 1979 by the UNDP Governing Council, which had also considered the recommendations of the Committee on Natural Resources. By that decision, the Governing Council had invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the UNDP Administrator, to establish a group of experts to review the Fund's activities, also authorizing the Administrator, pending the 1981 review, to undertake feasibility

studies when requested and within the Fund's operational and financial limitations. It had also endorsed his recommendation that the Governing Council continue as governing body of the Fund until that review, and approved projects for precious metals exploration in Liberia and diamond exploration in Ghana.

By other provisions of resolution 1979/65, the Economic and Social Council decided to establish a working group of governmental experts to review and analyse the Fund's activities in order to assist the Council in carrying out a comprehensive review of the Fund's functions, institutional arrangements and repayment system. It invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrator, to appoint the members, decided that the group was to report to it through the UNDP Governing Council and the Committee on Natural Resources, and further decided that the Governing Council should continue as the Fund's governing body until completion of the 1981 review.

The German Democratic Republic, speaking after approval of the text also on behalf of Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, stated that, the provisions of the resolution not being consistent with their position, they would not participate in the activities of the Fund.

When the Second Committee of the General Assembly took up the question of development and international economic co-operation at its regular 1979 session, Japan introduced a resolution also sponsored by Chile, Italy, Kenya, Mali, the Netherlands, the Philippines. and Turkey. The resolution-reclassified on a suggestion by Jamaica as being more related to the agenda item on operational activities for developmentwas orally amended by the sponsors and approved by the Second Committee without vote on 1 December and likewise adopted by the Assembly on 14 December as resolution 34/109.

The Assembly thereby took note of the reports before it on the activities of the Fund as well as the report of the Secretary-General on multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources (see section above). It invited the working group of governmental experts to examine ways to promote the effective operation of the Fund while carrying out the comprehensive review of its functions, institutional arrangements, funding and repayment system. It asked the Secretary-General to invite international organizations, in particular the World Bank, to provide technical, financial and other information to assist the experts in assessing developing countries' needs and organiza-

 $^{^{6}}$ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 408, resolution 3167(XXVIII) of 17 December 1973.

tions' financial and technical resources available for natural resources exploration. Member States were asked to consider contributing substantially to the Fund to help finance projects and feasibility studies authorized by UNDP, whose June decision to undertake such studies was endorsed. The Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council were urged to consider further other proposals of the Administrator on Fund activities.

Sweden, on behalf also of Denmark, Finland and Norway, noted that they had abstained from voting on the establishment of the Fund; their position with regard to separate funds within the United Nations system applied to the Revolving Fund.

By resolution 34/201 of 19 December, concerning multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources, the Assembly also took decisions relating to the Revolving Fund. By that resolution, it endorsed the Council's decision of 3 August (resolution 1979/65) to establish an expert group to analyse the Fund's activities to help the Council carry out a comprehensive review; it asked the group to consider how the Fund should include among its activities projects for promoting research and development in developing countries, at their request, to enhance their indigenous capacities for exploration and development of their resources. (For further details, see section above on MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR EXPLORATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.)

Pledging Conference

At the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held on 6 November 1979 at United Nations Headquarters, the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration received pledge announcements for 1980. Pledges were received from the Dominican Republic (\$2,000), Italy (\$1,197,605) and Panama (\$1,000), bringing 1980 pledges to the Fund to \$1,200,605 as at 30 June 1980.

Other decisions of the Committee on Natural Resources

Among questions discussed by the Committee on Natural Resources at its June 1979 session, were those of energy, permanent sovereignty over natural resources, co-ordination of natural resource development programmes in the United Nations system, transfer of technology and remote sensing.

The Committee recommended that a report submitted by the Secretary-General on some energy problems and issues in developing countries be drawn to the attention of the UNDP Administrator for consideration of prompt funding arrangements for increased energy exploration activities in developing countries; the Committee requested that he submit a report to it and to the UNDP Governing Council. The Committee also asked the Secretary-General for reports on energy (including transfer of technology), natural gas and progress in coal use and development.

Two reports of the Secretary-General dealt with work being done on questions of permanent sovereignty in respect of territories subjected to foreign domination, colonial administration, alien occupation, apartheid or racial discrimination, and with general issues in the field of permanent sovereignty. The Committee asked the Secretary-General to include in his next report on the issue an analytical examination of the work being done by the United Nations system in fulfilling its mandate under resolutions on this question.

The Committee noted but took no formal action on two other reports - on cross-organizational analysis of the mineral resources programmes and of the energy programmes of the United Nations system-in view of the forthcoming consideration of the question by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its September/October 1979 meetings (see p. 969).

The Committee invited the Economic and Social Council to submit to the August 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development a report before it in which the Secretary-General reviewed recommendations concerning the transfer of technology in the field of natural resources made in 1978 by the Group of Experts on Mineral and Energy Exploration in Developing Countries. It also asked for an analytical report on progress in implementing programmes concerning the transfer of technology regarding natural resources, particularly coal and gas.

Following consideration of a report on the work of the Remote Sensing Unit of the Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport, the Committee expressed interest in receiving more detailed information on the value of remote sensing techniques applied to UNDP-assisted exploration projects and asked for a report on new techniques for exploring, identifying and assessing natural resources, including remote sensing and transfer of technology.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1979/78, approved without vote on 3 August 1979 the provisional agenda and proposed documentation for the seventh (1981) session of the Committee on Natural Resources. The text, which had been approved without vote by the

⁷ See footnote 5.

First Committee on 1 August, was based on a draft decision proposed by the Committee on Natural Resources; following consultations, and on oral proposals by the First Committee Chairman, some reductions were made by that Committee in the documentation by incorporating some of the requested reports with others of wider scope, and an item on industrial minerals was deleted.

Operational activities

During 1979, operational activities were financed under UNDP in the following fields:

Energy. Assistance for 22 large-scale (above \$250,000) and 27 small-scale energy projects was provided to Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, the Niger, Peru, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

There were 82 experts in the field and 112 fellowships were awarded; UNDP expenditure for 1979 was \$3,799,579, of which an estimated \$1,042,431 was spent on equipment.

Minerals. Of the 48 projects executed in this field, 37 were large scale. The countries receiving assistance were Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, India, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, the Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Thailand, Turkey, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia.

Field experts, including consultants, numbered 149, and 81 fellowships were granted.

The total UNDP contribution for 1979 was \$16,742,034, out of which \$4,693,869 was for equipment.

Water resources. Technical assistance for 72 projects, of which 54 were considered large scale, was provided to Afghanistan, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Burma, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, the Comoros, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, the Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Upper Volta, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

The number of field experts provided was 158, and 70 fellowships were granted.

During 1979, 25 new projects were proposed for approval by the end of the year, pending the availability of funding, and two projects were financed under the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (see section above).

Related decisions

During its 1979 regular session, the General Assembly adopted several decisions relating to natural resources in other contexts. Resolution 34/136 of 14 December dealt with permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories. Co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States was acted upon by the Assembly in resolution 34/186 of 18 December. In addition, the Economic and Social Council adopted on 1 August resolution 1979/49 on the interrelationship between population, resources, environment and development.

(For page references to texts of the above resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan

INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

Economic and Social Council-first regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 11, 14.

E/1979/39. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 3rd special session, Headquarters, New York, 26-30 March and 24 April 1979, Chapters I (draft resolution II and decision of 24 April 1979) and II A and D.

E/1979/63. Note by Secretariat, transmitting Committee on Natural Resources decision of 24 April 1979 recommending draft resolution II (reproduced in Annex) for adoption by Economic and Social Council.

E/1979/L.29 and Rev.1. Programme budget implications of

draft resolution II reproduced in Annex to E/1979/63. Statement by Secretary-General.

Resolution 1979/31, as recommended by Committee on Natural Resources, E/1979/63, and as orally amended by United Arab Emirates and by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware of the gravity of the problem of drinking water supply and sanitation and the crisis that mankind may have to face unless timely action is taken,

Recognizing that the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan adopted by the United Nations Water Conference includes, inter alia, the launching of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade recommended in paragraph 15 of the Action Plan,

Taking note of the progress report on drinking water supply

and sanitation, prepared by the World Health Organization in co-operation with other international organizations, and the reports of the regional meetings held under the auspices of the regional commissions and the proposals contained therein,

Noting the great differences among the needs of countries and the importance of realism and flexibility in identifying national targets within the framework of the Decade,

Noting also that in the development of programmes for the Decade it will be necessary to bear in mind the relationship between drinking water supply and sanitation and the development of water resources for other uses and that rural water supply and sanitation form an integrated part of primary health care programmes.

Bearing in mind the relationship between drinking water supply and sanitation and rural development and the improvement of the quality of life among the urban and rural poor.

Considering the importance of appropriate technology and the participation of the local population in the development of the community water supply and sanitation facilities, and the need for manpower for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of those facilities, as well as the need for the exchange of experiences in the above-mentioned fields and for technical co-operation among developing countries,

Taking note of the preparations for the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade undertaken by the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy established under General Assembly resolution 33/193 of 29 January 1979,

- Recommends that, during its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly should hold a special one-day meeting to launch formally the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, as a framework for the launching of the Decade and prior to the abovementioned meeting, a comprehensive report on the basis of information supplied by Governments, covering whenever possible the following:
- (a) Data on countries' status in the field of drinking water supply and sanitation, to comprise a general baseline against which to measure progress during the Decade;
- (b) Targets to be achieved by 1990 that are realistic, taking into account national and international constraints;
- (c) The programmes planned to achieve these national targets, including information on the amount of national and external resources needed for the development, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of drinking water supply and sanitation facilities;
- (d) Plans for information programmes to educate the general public on essential basic hygiene;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, with the assistance of the interagency Steering Committee for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and other appropriate United Nations bodies, such guidance as may be requested by Governments in the preparation of national reports for the special meeting referred to in paragraph 1 above, to receive and process those reports in time for them to be issued before the meeting, and to be responsible for the interagency overview of the implementation of the goals of the Decade;
- 4. Recommends that donors of bilateral assistance and organizations providing multilateral assistance should present in time for the special meeting reports presenting their plans and possibilities for supporting countries in the implementation of the goals of the Decade;
- 5. Recommends that resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme, in consultations with and with the consent of the Governments concerned, should serve as the focal point for co-ordinating the external technical support for the Decade at the country level in conformity with paragraph 34 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977;
 - 6. Recommends that regional commissions should sup-

port countries in their activities and present regional reviews of preparatory activities;

- 7. Recommends that the Committee on Natural Resources should review the progress made in implementing the goals of the Decade at its meetings during the 1980s;
- 8. Recommends that the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy should take fully into account in its deliberations the preparatory work undertaken for launching the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, bearing in mind that the Mar del Plata Action Plan was approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/158 of 19 December 1977.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 12-14, 18, 19, 21. Plenary meeting 40.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

E/1979/39. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 3rd special session, Headquarters, New York, 26-30 March and 24 April 1979, Chapter II H and Annex II (List of documents before Committee at its 3rd special session: E/C.7/90-94).

E/1979/39, Chapter I. Draft resolution I, as recommended by Committee on Natural Resources for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by First Committee on 30 July 1979, meeting 21.

E/1979/125. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 1979/67, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/125, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the recommendations and resolutions of the United Nations Water Conference constituting the Mar del Plata Action Plan on integrated water resources development and management, which was approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/158 of 19 December 1977.

Recalling that the United Nations Water Conference, in its resolution VIII, entitled "Institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the water sector," recommended that a central role should be played by the Economic and Social Council, the Committee on Natural Resources and the regional commissions in their respective regions in the promotion of intergovernmental co-operation as a follow-up to the implementation of the Action Plan,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, in which the Assembly called upon the regional commissions to exercise team leadership and responsibility for co-ordination and co-operation at the regional level,

Further recalling its resolution 2121(LXIII) of 4 August 1977, in paragraph 10 of which it requested the regional commissions to strengthen and intensify their responsibilities in the water sector,

Considering also the proposals contained in the reports of the regional meetings held under the auspices of the regional commissions, and particularly taking note of the steps taken in establishing intergovernmental machinery in each region with the aim of expediting the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan,

- 1. Recommends that:
- (a) In the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan on integrated water resources development and management, the regional activities related to water resources undertaken by the specialized agencies and other organizations should continue to take into account the local needs and requirements of the various countries and regions, as requested;
- (b) For this purpose, the activities of these agencies and organizations undertaken on the basis of the respective regional programmes should be co-ordinated at the regional

level through existing institutional mechanisms or those to be established for the purpose of strengthening their role in that area, as requested;

- (c) Projects forming part of such programmes should be specific and concrete taking due account of the characteristics of the regions involved, and should be presented for discussion through the mechanisms referred to in subparagraph (b) above, as requested;
- 2. Urges the regional commissions that have not already done so to take the necessary steps to establish an appropriate intergovernmental mechanism as soon as possible;
- 3. Recommends that the secretariats of the regional commissions should be provided with sufficient manpower and financial resources to enable them to discharge the expanded responsibilities assigned to them by the United Nations Water Conference in relation to the execution of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, including the servicing of their respective bodies dealing with water, and that, should these activities demand additional resources, consideration should be given, infer alia, to the redeployment of existing resources;
- 4. Recommends further that, where additional resources are required for the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan at the regional level, the regional commissions should actively explore funding from the regional resources of the United Nations Development Programme for encouraging activities relating to technical co-operation among developing countries;
- 5. Invites Governments of Member States to provide substantive technical and logistic inputs to the work programmes of the bodies in the respective regional commissions that deal with water.

E/C.7/84. Report of ACC.

E/C.7/84/Add.1 and Add.1 Corr.1. Programme budget implications of report of ACC, paras. 31 and 43-45. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/1979/39, Chapter I. Draft resolution III, as recommended by Committee on Natural Resources for adoption by Economic and Social Council and as amended by Argentina (E/1979/C.1/L.3, orally subamended by Ireland), approved without vote by First Committee on 30 July 1979, meeting 21.

E/1979/C.1/L.3. Argentina: amendment to draft resolution III recommended by Committee on Natural Resources in E/1979/39, Chapter I.

E/1979/125. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 1979/68, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/125, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2115(LXIII) of 4 August 1977, in which it called upon the Administrative Committee on Coordination and the Environment Co-ordination Board to develop in greater detail the administrative and financial aspects of the proposals contained in their report on current and future activities of the United Nations system in water resources development,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on institutional arrangements for international co-operation for water development;
- 2. Emphasizes the need for the continuing systematic coordination of the water-related activities being carried out by organizations of the United Nations system;
- 3. Requests the Administrative Committee on Coordination, taking into account the matters raised and discussed during the third special session of the Committee on Natural Resources, to recast the draft terms of reference of the proposed Interagency Water Resources Board set out in its report and to resubmit the question to the Committee on Natural Resources at its seventh session in 1981;
 - 4. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-

ordination, the organizations undertaking water-related activities and, where appropriate, the regional commissions, to make meanwhile the necessary arrangements for intensifying interorganizational co-ordination and co-operation in this programme area and, as a matter of urgency, taking into account the institutional arrangements at their respective levels, to elaborate where appropriate procedures by which the organizations and regional commissions could provide essential support for the periodic intergovernmental review of the Mar del Plata Action Plan;

- 5. Recommends that the necessary co-ordination in this field should be carried out within the existing resources of the United Nations Secretariat and that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should discuss interagency co-ordination as required;
- 6. Requests the external organizations carrying out activities at the country level to ensure that these activities shall be fully co-ordinated under the leadership of the resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme, in consultation with and with the consent of the Governments concerned, in conformity with paragraph 34 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977.

OTHER FOLLOW-UP ACTION TO

THE MAR DEL PLATA ACTION PLAN

E/1979/39. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 3rd special session, Headquarters, New York, 26-30 March and 24 April 1979, Chapter II A-C and E-G and Annex II (List of documents before Committee at its 3rd special session: E/C.7/78-80 and E/C.7/80/Add.1, E/C.7/81, E/C.7/83, E/C.7/85-94).

E/1979/39, Chapter I. Draft resolution IV, as recommended by Committee on Natural Resources for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by First Committee on 30 July 1979, meeting 21.

E/1979/125. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 1979/70, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/125, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the Mar del Plata Action Plan on integrated water resources development and management, adopted by the United Nations Water Conference, contains recommendations and resolutions dealing with a wide spectrum of subject areas and activities relating to water, including assessment, use and efficiency, environment and health, policy, planning and management, education, training and research, the management of natural hazards, and regional and international co-operation,

Recalling that the Action Plan was approved by the Council in its resolutions 2115(LXIII) and 2121(LXIII) of 4 August 1977 and by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/158 of 19 December 1977 and that further recommendations were made by the Council and the Assembly concerning the follow-up to and implementation of the Action Plan, including the desirability of designating national water committees,

Taking note of the following documents and the proposals contained therein: the report on the assessment of water resources, prepared jointly by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the note by the Secretary-General on water policy, planning and management; the progress report on drinking water supply and sanitation, prepared by the World Health Organization in co-operation with other organizations of the United Nations system; the progress report on water resources development and management in agriculture, prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the preliminary study on industrial water use prepared by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization; the report of the Secretary-General on financing arrangements for international co-operation in the devel-

opment of water resources; the note by the Secretary-General on activities in the field of shared water resources; the report of the Secretary-General on technical co-operation among developing countries in water resources development; the note by the Secretary-General on drought loss management; the report on public information, education, training and research, prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the progress report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the decisions of the United Nations Water Conference; and the reports on the regional meetings convened by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Western Asia,

I Policy, planning and management

- 1. Urges Governments:
- (a) To carry out, in as systematic and co-ordinated a manner as possible, the recommendations contained in section D of the Mar del Plata Action Plan concerning national water policy, institutional arrangements, legislation, public participation and development of appropriate technology;
- (b) To exchange experiences and views on their existing and proposed institutional arrangements relating to national water planning and development;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General to make proposals to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1980, in order to ensure the exchange of information referred to in paragraph 45 (vi) of the Action Plan and paragraph 25 of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the decisions of the United Nations Water Conference;
- 3. Further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the recommendations on policy, planning and management contained in the Action Plan shall receive the necessary attention and support within the framework of technical cooperation activities in this area, and that related supporting activities on desirable national and local institutional arrangements shall be pursued;

II Assessment of water resources

- 1. Urges Governments to develop and/or intensify national activities in the assessment of water resources, with particular emphasis on data collection and processing methods for the evaluation of hydrological parameters under specific conditions, in particular in developing countries;
 - 2. Decides:
- (a) To endorse the strategy, presented in the report on the assessment of water resources, for the implementation of resolution I of the United Nations Water Conference at the regional and international levels, in order to assist developing countries in maintaining and strengthening adequate programmes for the assessment of their water resources;
- (b) To request the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Meteorological Organization, in co-operation with the regional commissions and other United Nations organizations concerned, to carry out an international project along the lines indicated in their report on the assessment of water resources, with a focus on the national level, designed to provide guidance and practical aid to countries that require assistance in implementing their national plans for water resources assessment;

Ill Agricultural water use

- 1. Urges Governments:
- (a) To formulate measures to establish a reporting mecha-

- nism for their agricultural water development programmes in accordance with the Action Programme on Water for Agriculture adopted by the United Nations Water Conference in its resolution III;
- (b) To report on a regular basis to the appropriate intergovernmental bodies at the regional and global levels on their existing and proposed training and research facilities to serve the needs of current and planned programmes for irrigation, drainage and land and water conservation for agriculture;
- 2. Requests the appropriate organizations to intensify the execution of the programme of work, and of studies and training programmes on soil-water-plant relationships and irrigation methods and techniques, as well as studies on the institutional and economic obstacles to the increase of the production and productivity of irrigated agriculture;

IV Industrial water use

- 1. Urges Governments:
- (a) To intensify their efforts to economize on water consumption in the industrial sector and to reduce to the maximum extent possible the level of pollution caused by waste waters at the source through the development and application of appropriate technologies for this purpose;
- (b) To establish suitable mechanisms for a systematic exchange of experience and the transfer of technological know-how from developed to developing countries, and within the framework of technical co-operation among developing countries:
- 2. Recommends that the Industrial Development Board should examine detailed proposals on industrial water use and treatment practices made by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the light of the recommendations in paragraph 27 of the Mar del Plata Action Plan;

V Financing arrangements for water resources development

Urges Governments to formulate a steady flow of properly studied project proposals on different aspects of water resources development and management and to ensure that such projects shall be kept under review both in terms of feasibility and the ranking of priorities at the national level;

VI Shared water resources

- 1. Takes note of the views expressed during the third special session of the Committee on Natural Resources, so that they can be taken into account by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session in the follow-up to its resolution 33/87 of 15 December 1978, bearing in mind the importance attached by the Governments concerned to the matter of shared water resources;
- 2. Welcomes the financial support to be provided by the United Nations Development Programme to the meeting of representatives of international river and lake organizations and representatives of interested Governments, which the Secretary-General has planned for 1980;
- 3. Invites participating organizations and Governments to provide active support in the preparatory process, so as to ensure the full success of the meeting;

VII Technical co-operation among developing countries in water-related activities

Calls upon Governments to intensify technical cooperation among developing countries in water-related activities and in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan;

VIII Drought Ioss management

- 1. Recalls the recommendations in section E, paragraphs 66-69, of the Mar del Plata Action Plan and in the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;
- 2. Invites recipient and donor countries to work together to formulate and implement suitable projects designed to mitigate drought losses and also to combat desertification, taking into account in particular the need to strengthen the technical capacity of affected countries through the development of appropriate training and educational programmes;

IX

Public information, education, training and research

- 1. Stresses the importance of activities in the fields of public information, education, training and research referred to in section F of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, which are a prerequisite for the successful implementation of the Action Plan as a whole:
- 2. Urges all Member States to strengthen their programmes in the above-mentioned fields, taking into account their specific needs, and to encourage the exchange of information on such programmes;
- 3. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and all other organizations of the United Nations system to accord the highest priority within their specific water resources programmes to activities in the field of public information, training and research, with the aim of increasing the capacity of Member States to cope with current and future water problems confronting their economic and social development.

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 53, 54, 56. Fifth Committee, meeting 82. Plenary meeting 108.

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters XVIII and XXI Q (decision 79/15).

E/1979/91. Results of 3rd special session of Committee on Natural Resources. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/L.93 and Rev.1. Burundi, Chad, Finland, Guinea, Mali, Netherlands, Philippines, Sudan, Sweden, United States, Upper Volta, Zaire: draft resolution and revision, approved without vote by Second Committee on 8 December 1979, meeting 56.

A/C.2/34/L.94 and Rev.1, A/C.5/34/91, A/34/838. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Second Committee in A/34/635/Add.3. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/635/Add.3. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution.

Resolution 34/191, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.3, adopted without vote by Assembly on 18 December 1979, meeting 108.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/158 of 19 December 1977, by which it adopted the report of the United Nations Water Conference, approved the Mar del Plata Action Plan contained therein and endorsed Economic and Social Council resolutions 2115(LXIII) and 2121(LXIII) of 4 August 1977, concerning the implementation of the Action Plan and the report of the Conference, respectively,

Recalling that the United Nations Water Conference recommended, in paragraph 15 of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, that the decade 1981-1990 should be designated as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade

and should be devoted to the implementation of national plans and programmes for drinking water supply and sanitation in accordance with the Plan of Action contained in resolution II of the Conference,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/31 of 9 May 1979 entitled "International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade," decision 79/15 of 27 June 1979 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on international co-operative action in support of the Mar del Plata Action Plan and World Health Assembly resolution WHA 32.11 of 18 May 1979, entitled "United Nations Water Conference: follow-up to the Mar del Plata Action Plan," all of which were designed to secure the further implementation of the Decade,

Recognizing that the implementation of the Decade will require concerted action by countries, with all possible support by international organizations, as requested,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the third special session of the Committee on Natural Resources:
- 2. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolutions 1979/31 of 9 May 1979 and 1979/67, 1979/68 and 1979/70 of 3 August 1979, concerning the follow-up activities for the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan;
- 3. Decides to hold a special one-day meeting during its thirty-fifth session formally to launch the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, 1981-1990, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/31 and on the understanding that the requirements for documentation set out in that resolution will be reduced;
- 4. Requests the Committee on Natural Resources, at its regular biennial sessions during the 1980s, to review the progress made by Governments in the implementation of the Action Plan and to provide continued guidance and oversight to the supporting water-related activities undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations system, including the plans and programmes of the Decade.

REPORTS ON THE THIRD SPECIAL SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 21, 22. Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/39. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 3rd special session, Headquarters, New York, 26-30 March and 24 April 1979. (Annex II: List of documents before Committee at its 3rd special session.)

E/1979/125. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft decision I, as orally proposed by First Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 30 July 1979, meeting 21.

Decision 1979/77, by which the Council took note of the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its third special session, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/125, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

E/1979/91. Results of 3rd special session of Committee on Natural Resources. Report of Secretary-General.

- E/1979/125. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft decision IV, as orally proposed by First Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 1 August 1979, meeting 22.
- Decision 1979/80, by which the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the third special session of the Committee on Natural Resources concerning the follow-up to and implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/125, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 12-14, 18, 19, 21-23. Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/69/Rev.1. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 6th session, Istanbul, Turkey, 5-15 June 1979, Chapters I (draft resolution II) and Ill (paras. 34 and 35).

E/1979/98. Progress report of Secretary-General. E/1979/C.1/L.13 and Rev.1. Ivory Coast (on behalf of member States of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision, approved by First Committee on 2 August 1979, meeting 23, by 31 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

E/1979/125. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 1979/66, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/125, adopted by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40, by 37 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1978/61 of 3 August 1978,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 33/148 of 20 December 1978, in which the Assembly decided to convene an international conference on new and renewable sources of energy under the auspices of the United Nations in 1981,

Having noted the progress report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy,

Noting the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources on the Committee's work at its sixth

Welcoming the appointment of Mr. Mohamed Habib Gherab as the Secretary-General of the Conference,

Noting with appreciation the comprehensive statement by the Secretary-General of the Conference,

Emphasizing the importance of the preparations for the Conference at the national, subregional, regional and global

Aware of the importance of developing new and renewable sources of energy in order to meet requirements for continued economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries,

- 1. Calls upon all appropriate organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to extend their fullest support to the preparatory process and to the Conference secretariat;
- 2. Recommends that States should consider designating national focal points which will co-ordinate preparation for the Conference at the national level and provide a link to the Conference secretariat in its preparatory activities;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to proceed speedily with the appointment of the technical panels, in accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 33/148;
- 4. Recommends that the General Assembly at its thirtyfourth session should designate an intergovernmental preparatory body for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy which would be open to the participation of all States as full members and would report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, taking into account in this connexion the corresponding recommendation contained in the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources on the work of its sixth session;
- 5. Recommends that the General Assembly at its thirtyfourth session should consider measures to enhance the readiness of developing countries for the Conference;
- 6. Recommends that the General Assembly at its thirtyfourth session should consider ways in which, pending the

holding of the Conference, the United Nations system could more effectively assist the developing countries in the area of new and renewable sources of energy, including research and information relating to the latest technologies and development in this vital area;

7. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a comprehensive report on the preparatory process for the Conference, including a detailed programme and calendar of proposed activities and of other measures which may be required to meet fully the objectives of Assembly resolution 33/148.

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 33, 44, 45, 47, 54. Fifth Committee, meeting 84. Plenary meetings 107, 108.

A/34/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 7th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 18 April-4 May 1979, Chapter IV C 5 and Annex I (decision 7/9).

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979)

A/34/585. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/3. Letter of 19 September from Austria (transmitting note verbale sent to all Members of United Nations).

A/C.2/34/7. Letter of 4 October from Kenya (transmitting note verbale of 25 September 1979 sent to all Members of United Nations).

A/C.2/34/15. Statement by Secretary-General of United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy in Second Committee on 19 November 1979, meet-

A/C.2/34/L.18. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.92. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.18. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/L.101. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.18), approved without vote by Second Committee on 1 December 1979, meeting 54.

A/C.5/34/96, A/34/7/Add.25, A/34/777. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Second Committee in A/34/767. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/34/767. Report of Second Committee.

Resolution 34/190, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/767, adopted without vote by Assembly on 18 December 1979, meeting 108.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 33/148 of 20 December 1978. by which it decided to convene an international conference on new and renewable sources of energy in 1981 under the auspices of the United Nations,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/66 of 3 August 1979,

Bearing in mind its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978 on the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,

Bearing in mind in particular the critical role which new and renewable sources of energy can play in increasing the industrial, technological, production and distribution capacities of developing countries as well as in enhancing research and development in this field,

Taking note of the progress reports of the Secretary-General and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy on the preparations for the Conference,

- 1. Decides that the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy shall be held at Nairobi in August 1981;
- 2. Decides to designate as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy the Committee on Natural Resources, meeting for this purpose in sessions open to the participation of all States as full members within the framework of General Assembly resolution 33/148, and decides that the Preparatory Committee shall report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;
- 3. Decides also that the working languages of the Preparatory Committee shall be those of the General Assembly;
- 4. Decides further to schedule two sessions of the Preparatory Committee in 1980, the first to be held early in the year and the second to be held in time to facilitate the submission of the Committee's report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980;
- 5. Requests the Preparatory Committee to include in its report recommendations concerning the duration of the Conference, specific dates, invitations and draft agenda for the Conference and the work programme of the Committee for 1981.
- 6. Decides that the technical panels appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 33/148 should prepare their interim reports in time for consideration by the Preparatory Committee at its second session of 1980;
- 7. Considers that adequate arrangements should be made to ensure equally detailed consideration for those new and renewable sources of energy for which no technical panels have been created, namely, peat and draught animal power;
- 8. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to co-operate with the Government of Kenya with a view to holding the Conference there, to submit to the Conference all relevant documentation and to arrange for the necessary staff, facilities and services;
- 9. Recommends that States should designate national focal points which will co-ordinate preparations for the Conference at the national level and provide a link to the Conference secretariat in its preparatory activities;
- 10. Invites, in addition to the organizations mentioned in paragraph 7 of resolution 33/148, interested intergovernmental organizations, in particular regional organizations, and interested non-governmental organizations to contribute to the preparations for the Conference in an appropriate manner:
- 11. Requests the Secretary-General and the concerned organs, organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to identify and submit a report for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the ways in which, pending the holding of the Conference, the United Nations system can more effectively assist Member States, in particular the developing countries, in the area of new and renewable sources of energy, with particular attention, inter alia, to:
- (a) Concrete measures for the transfer of relevant technology to developing countries;
- (b) Exchange of research and information on the latest developments and experiences in the practical application of new and renewable sources of energy;

- (c) Provision of appropriate technical assistance, as necessary, to the designated national focal points in the preparations for the Conference;
- (d) Provision of financial assistance for the measures listed above;
- 12. Requests the Secretary-General and the organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to provide appropriate assistance, including technical assistance, to developing countries, at their request and in accordance with established procedures, in their preparations for the Conference at the national level through their national focal points and at the subregional, regional, interregional and global levels, using, inter alia, existing resources to the greatest extent possible;
- 13. Also invites Governments in a position to do so to provide similar assistance:
- 14. Requests the Secretary-General to accelerate preparations for the Conference also through a programme of public information activities designed to ensure world-wide awareness of the importance of the Conference and its objectives;
- 15. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the preparations for the Conference, including recommendations for a detailed programme and calendar of activities and other measures-particularly the consideration of the final results of the technical panels by the Preparatory Committee-which may still be required in order fully to meet the objectives of resolution 33/148.

Multilateral development assistance for exploration of natural resources

Economic and Social Council- organizational session, 1979 Plenary meeting 2.

E/1979/L.8 and Rev.1. Japan: draft decision and revision.

Decision 1979/3, as proposed by Japan, E/1979/L.8/Rev.1, adopted without vote by Council.

- At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 1979, the Council, considering the need for documents relevant to General Assembly resolution 33/194 of 29 January 1979 on multi-ateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources, decided:
- (a) To request the Secretary-General to prepare a report that would facilitate compliance by the Economic and Social Council with the request in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 33/194;
- (b) To invite the World Bank to submit to the Council, at its second regular session of 1979, a study prepared in accordance with provisions of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 33/194;
- (c) To consider the reports mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) above at its second regular session of 1979.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meeting 22. Plenary meeting 40.

- E/1979/93. Programme to accelerate petroleum production in developing countries: Study prepared by World Bank in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/194 of 29 January 1979.
- E/1979/125. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft decision V, as orally proposed by First Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 1 August 1979, meeting 22.
- Decision 1979/90, by which the Council took note of the study, prepared by the World Bank in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/194 of 29 January 1979, on the programme to accelerate petroleum production in

the developing countries, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/125, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 33, 54. Plenary meetings 107, 109.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Manila, 7 May-3 June 1979. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (TD/269 (Vol. I)), Part One A (resolution 112(V)) and decision 113(V)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.14.

A/34/532. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/L.12. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 1 December 1979, meeting 54.

A/C.2/34/L.23. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.12. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/34/676/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/201, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolutions 3175 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3336 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3516 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and 31/186 of 21 December 1976 on the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources and all economic activities,

Recalling further its resolutions 32/176 of 19 December 1977 and 33/194 of 29 January 1979,

Recognizing the importance of natural resources exploration and development to the economies of the developing countries and the need for specific measures to support the efforts of developing countries in the exploration and development of natural resources,

Recognizing also the need to ensure an adequate flow of investment into the natural resources sector in the interested developing countries, in particular from the developed countries.

- 1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources;
- 2. Regrets to note paragraph 8 of the report of the Secretary-General, in which it is stated that several developing countries were unable to accept missions to assess their needs in the field of the exploration and development of natural resources owing to lack of financial resources;
- 3. Decides to provide the necessary finances to undertake the above-mentioned missions and requests the Secretary-General to utilize resources within the existing regular programme of technical co-operation for this purpose;
- 4. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/65 of 3 August 1979, in which the Council decided, inter alia, to establish a working group of governmental experts to review and analyse the activities of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration in order to assist the Council in carrying out a comprehensive review of the functions, institutional arrangements and repayment system of the Fund;
- 5. Requests the above-mentioned working group to con-

sider the ways in which the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration should include among its activities concrete projects for promoting research and development in developing countries, at their request, so that they may enhance their indigenous capacities for the exploration and development of their natural resources;

- 6. Notes the recommendations of the Group of Experts on Mineral and Energy Exploration in Developing Countries regarding transfer of technology and in this context requests the organs,' organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take urgent steps with a view to assisting the developing countries, at their request, in this area;
- 7. Takes note of the action taken by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session regarding transfer of technology;
- 8. Requests the Secretary-General to request the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to take the action necessary to co-ordinate the ongoing activities of the United Nations system in the field of assistance in technology transfer, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 9. Welcomes the programme to accelerate petroleum production in the developing countries outlined in the study prepared by the World Bank, and invites the World Bank to consider expanding its programme of assistance to the developing countries in this field, at their request and within the framework of their national priorities, particularly in respect of exploration, and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the measures referred to in the present resolution.

Mineral resources

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 19, 22. Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/69/Rev.1. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 6th session, Istanbul, Turkey, 5-15 June 1979. Chapters II and IX.

E/1979/69/Rev.1. Chapter I. Draft resolution I, as recommended by Committee on Natural Resources for action by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by First Committee on 1 August 1979, meeting 22.

E/1979/125. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 1979/71, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/125, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 33/194 of 29 January 1979 on multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources and 33/136 of 19 December 1978 on the acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries,

Taking into consideration the needs of a great many developing countries in expanding the base for their fertilizer industries,

Noting that the reports prepared by the Secretary-General on copper, gas, nickel and chrome constitute a useful contribution to the work of the Committee on Natural Resources,

Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on phosphates and potassium salts as the most important minerals used in agriculture, for submission to the Committee on Natural Resources at its seventh session.

E/C.7/104. Report of Group of Experts on Definitions and Terminology for Mineral Resources

E/1979/69/Rev.1, Chapter I. Draft resolution IV, as recommended by Committee on Natural Resources for action by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by First Committee on 1 August 1979, meeting 22.

E/1979/125. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft resolution VII.

Resolution 1979/72, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/125, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the desirability of reaching agreement on the terminology used in classifying mineral resources and the continuing need for internationally consistent and easily understood statistics on mineral commodities.

Taking into account the discussion in the Committee on Natural Resources at its sixth session on the report of the Group of Experts on Definitions and Terminology for Mineral Resources appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1954 B (LIX) of 25 July 1975,

- 1. Endorses the report of the Group of Experts on Definitions and Terminology for Mineral Resources;
- 2. Notes that the Group of Experts did not deal with the problems of definition and terminology relating to mineral production and consumption;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to review present practices in the United Nations and other international organizations in reporting, compiling and publishing statistics on mineral production and consumption, including statistics on secondary recovery of metals;
- 4. Also requests the Secretary-General to convene subsequently a group of experts, whose members should be selected on an equitable geographical basis, to develop a common set of definitions and terminology that could be used for the reporting, compilation and publication by the United Nations of statistics on mineral production and consumption, including secondary recovery of metals;
- 5. Further requests that the group of experts to be appointed should present the results of its work in the form of a report to be submitted to the Committee on Natural Resources at its eighth session.

United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 12-14, 19, 21, 22. Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters XIII and XXI L (decision 79/26).

E/1979/69/Rev.1. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 6th session, Istanbul, Turkey, 5-15 June 1979, Chapters I (draft resolution III) and IV (para. 15).

E/1979/C.1/L.11. Japan, Netherlands, Philippines, Turkey: draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 30 July 1979, meeting 21.

E/1979/L.44. Extract from report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session: Chapter XXI-Decisions adopted by Governing Council at its 26th session.

E/1979/125. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 1979/65, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/125, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3167 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 and Council resolution 1762 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 on the establishment of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, Recalling also General Assembly resolution 33/194 of 29 January 1979 on multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources,

Reaffirming the importance of the Fund as an instrument for assisting developing countries in developing their natural resources.

Bearing in mind the need to intensify further the activities of the Fund.

Recalling further Council decision 1978/53 of 2 August 1978, according to which the review specified in paragraph 1 (m) and (p) of Council resolution 1762 (LIV) will take place in 1981.

Noting draft resolution III contained in the report on the work of the Committee on Natural Resources at its sixth session

Noting further the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the Fund in 1978 and decision 79/26 adopted by the Governing Council of the Programme on 29 June 1979,

- 1. Decides to establish a working group of governmental experts to review and analyse the activities of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, in order to assist the Economic and Social Council in carrying out a comprehensive review of the functions, institutional arrangements and repayment system of the Fund;
- 2. Invites the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to appoint the members of the working group, having due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution;
- Decides that the report of the working group should be submitted to the Economic and Social Council through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Committee on Natural Resources;
- 4. Decides further that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme should continue as the governing body of the Fund until the completion of the 1981 review of the Fund's operations.

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 29, 33, 35, 37, 54. Plenary meeting 104.

A/34/532. Multilateral development assistance for exploration of natural resources. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/L.22. Chile, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mali, Netherlands, Philippines, Turkey: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 1 December 1979, meeting 54.

A/34/787. Report of Second Committee (on operational activities for development), draft resolution VI.

Resolution 34/109, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/787, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3167 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1762 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 on the establishment of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration,

Recalling also its resolution 33/194 of 29 January 1979 on multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources,

Emphasizing the importance of natural resources exploration and development to the economies of the developing countries.

Reaffirming the importance of the Fund as an instrument for assisting developing countries in developing their natural

Recognizing the importance of the systematic undertaking of the exploration and survey of the natural resources of developing countries.

Bearing in mind the urgent need to intensify the activities

of the Fund and noting that the Fund's approved commitments nearly equal available resources,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 1978/53 of 2 August 1978, under which the review specified in paragraphs 1 (m) and (p) of Council resolution 1762 (LIV) is to be carried out in 1981,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/65 of 3 August 1979, in accordance with which a working group of governmental experts was established to review and analyse the activities of the Fund,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its sixth session, especially the deliberations on the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the Fund in 1978 and the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained therein, as well as the report of the Secretary-General on multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources;
- 2. Invites the working group of governmental experts to examine ways and means of promoting the Fund's effective operation, while carrying out a comprehensive review of the functions, institutional arrangements, funding and repayment system of the Fund;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the appropriate international organizations, in particular the World Bank, to contribute to the successful deliberations of the working group by providing technical, financial and other information that would assist the experts to assess the needs of developing countries as well as the available financial and technical resources of international organizations in the area of natural resources exploration;
- 4. Requests Member States to give serious consideration to the possibility of contributing substantially to the Fund, thus enabling it to finance projects currently under consideration as well as the Fund's new activities in undertaking feasibility studies as authorized by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme;
- 5. Endorses decision 79/26 of 29 June 1979 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, by which the Fund was authorized to undertake feasibility studies, and urges the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council to give further consideration to the other proposals contained in the report of the Administrator on the activities of the Fund in 1978.

PLEDGING CONFERENCE

1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, meetings 1, 2 (A/CONF.98/SR.1,2) of 6 November 1979.

A/CONF.98/1. Final Act of 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. Done at United Nations, New York, 7 November 1979. (Para. 1 (d): United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration.) A/CONF.98/2. Contributions pledged or paid at 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities as

at 30 June 1980. Note by Secretary-General.

Other decisions of the Committee on Natural Resources

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee meeting 22. Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/69/Rev.1. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 6th session, Istanbul, Turkey, 5-15 June 1979, Chapters V-VIII and X. E/1979/69/Rev.1, Chapter I. Draft decision, as recom-

mended by Committee on Natural Resources for action by Economic and Social Council and as orally revised by First Committee Chairman, approved without vote by First Committee on 1 August 1979, meeting 22.

E/1979/125. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft decision II.

Decision 1979/78, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/125, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 3 August 1979, the Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the seventh session of the Committee on Natural Resources as set out below:

Provisional agenda

- 1. Mineral resources:
 - (a) Trends and salient issues, with particular reference to molybdenum, cobalt and vanadium and including problems of transfer of technology;
 - (b) Availability and supply of selected minerals: Phosphate rock and potash
- 2. Energy resources:
 - (a) Trends and salient issues, including problems of transfer of technology;
 - (b) Technical questions:
 - (i) Natural gas: problems of associated gas utilization
 - (ii) World coal prospects
- New techniques, including remote sensing for identifying, exploring and assessing natural resources
- Water resources: progress in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan
- United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration
- 6. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources
- Co-ordination of programmes within the United Nations system in the field of natural resources

Documentation

Item 1: Report of the Secretary-General on trends and salient issues, with particular reference to molybdenum, cobalt and vanadium and including problems of transfer of technology

Report of the Secretary-General on phosphate rock and potash

Item 2: Report of the Secretary-General on the salient issues with regard to energy

Report of the United Nations Symposium on World Coal Prospects

Item 3: Report of the Secretary-General on new techniques for identifying, assessing and exploring natural resources (to include aspects on transfer of technology)

Item 4: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan

Item 5: Report of the Administrator of the United Nations

Development Programme on the activities of the
United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural
Resources Exploration

Item 6: Report of the Secretary-General on the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources

Item 7: Report of the Secretary-General on the coordination of programmes within the United Nations system in the field of natural resources

Report of Committee on Natural Resources

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meeting 23. Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/69/Rev.1. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 6th session, Istanbul, Turkey, 5-15 June 1979 (originally E/C.7/112, transmitted to Economic and Social Council under covering note, E/1979/69: Report of Chairman of Committee on Natural Resources). (Annex Ill: List of documents before Committee at its 6th session).

E/1979/125. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft decision III, as orally proposed by First Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 2 August 1979, meeting 23.

Decision 1979/79, by which the Council took note of the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources on the work of the Committee at its sixth session, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/125, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

Other documents

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XV.

Chapter XIII

Questions pertaining to the environment

United Nations Environment Programme

Activities in 1979

During 1979, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) assigned nine experts to projects in Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Switzerland and Thailand. Seven of these were from Argentina, India, Lebanon, Nigeria, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand and the United Republic of Tanzania and two were from the Netherlands.

The Programme sponsored several seminars during the year. These included: a training seminar on biogas as an alternative energy source, jointly organized with the Commonwealth Science Council, held from 25 July to 25 August in China; and four intergovernmental seminars on alternative patterns of development and lifestyles, organized jointly with the regional commissions concerned - for the African region (held from 5 to 9 March at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), for Asia and the Pacific (held from 14 to 18 August at Bangkok, Thailand), for Latin America (held from 19 to 23 November at Santiago, Chile), and for Europe (held from 3 to 8 December at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). It also participated in a United Nations Children's Fund seminar on services for the pre-school child, at Port Louis, Mauritius, from 10 to 17 November.

The world-wide environmental information-exchange network of UNEP, INFOTERRA, held its first training course at New Delhi, from 2 to 11 April, organized jointly with the Indian Government. It held its second network management meeting at Moscow from 1 to 6 October to review the network's progress and formulate recommendations for its evaluation and future development.

The UNEP Committee on the Ozone Layer held its third session in Paris from 20 to 23

November and examined research efforts and reports on the stratosphere.

For publications issued during the year, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.

International co-operation on the environment

The Governing Council of UNEP held its seventh session at UNEP headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, from 18 April to 4 May 1979. It adopted a number of decisions on 3 May, several of which were based on the work of its two sessional committees established at the opening meeting. Sessional Committee I considered the subjects incorporated into the chapters of the Governing Council's report dealing with implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and arid and semi-arid land ecosystems (see subchapter below), as well as with programme matters. Sessional Committee II discussed topics related to the Environment Fund.

Affirming the importance of environmental considerations in the establishment of the new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade (the 1980s), the Council, by a five-part decision on programme policy and implementation, asked the Executive Director of UNEP to participate actively in the formulation of the strategy.

The Council endorsed proposals-by the Executive Director towards the development of a system-wide, medium-term environment programme and noted with satisfaction the cooperation between him and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, between UNEP and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, as well

¹ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 509.

as with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and the World Wildlife Fund in preparing a world conservation strategy, to be launched in March 1980, to help Governments manage their living resources.

Other sections of this decision dealt with the periodicity, duration, organization and documentation of Council sessions and decided on topics for the 1982 state-of-the-environment report. The Council urged the Executive Director to strengthen national and regional institutions to tackle environmental problems in developing countries and welcomed his intention to improve environmental assessment activities, focus more sharply on emerging problems in the annual state-of-the-environment report, implement the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (see subchapter below), halt tropical forest depletion and improve public information.

After considering the Executive Director's report on the environment programme, the Council approved new and revised programme objectives and strategies by another decision, by which it also stipulated criteria to be taken into account in determining priorities.

On the subject of terrestrial ecosystems, the Council reaffirmed that humid tropical forest ecosystems constituted a priority concern of UNEP and appealed to United Nations bodies and international organizations to assist Governments and promote co-operation in finding solutions to the problem of their degradation and rapid disappearance. It asked the Executive Director, who was to ensure that such activities were reviewed and co-ordinated, to work in conjunction with Governments and organizations on an integrated conservation and use programme, convening an expert meeting for that purpose. He was also asked to convene a highlevel expert group in 1980 to identify and define elements of a policy to preserve soils from degradation.

Following its consideration of matters relating to the Environment Fund of UNEP, the Council noted with regret that about half of the United Nations Member States had not contributed to the Fund. By a decision, it appealed to Governments to contribute according to their ability, as early as possible and in convertible currencies. It approved a 1979 appropriation level of \$43.8 million and the apportionment of that amount among Fund programme activities. Other decisions concerning the Fund's management included approval of its financial reports and accounts for 1976-1977, and programme and programme support costs for 1978-1979 - with a recommendation that the Secretary-General report on the common services of the organizations expected to occupy premises at Gigiri, Kenya, and a request that the Executive Director present to the Council a long-term staffing policy. An appropriation of \$19,084,900 for programme and programme support costs for 1980-1981 was also approved.

In separate actions the Council urged ratification and implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and approved the establishment of two funds-a Trust Fund for that Convention and a Regional Trust Fund for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution-both for two-year periods, within the framework of the Environment Fund, to be administered during that period by the Executive Director.

The Economic and Social Council, on 2 August, welcomed UNEP activities, took note of the report of the Governing Council on the work of its 1979 session and transmitted it to the General Assembly. By other provisions of resolution 1979/56, the Council welcomed the Governing Council's decision on programme policy and implementation, by which it had drawn the attention of the regional commissions to the advantages of setting up intergovernmental regional environmental committees, and welcomed UNEP'S participation in the high-level meeting on environmental protection held, within the framework of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), at Geneva in November 1979 (see p. 710).

Welcoming also UNEP'S role in research on the interrelation of population, resources, environment and development, it invited the views of the Governing Council of UNEP on action taken pursuant to a 1974 Assembly resolution asking United Nations bodies to help applicant developing countries undertake integrated studies on the matter.² It also reiterated its appeal for urgent and generous governmental contributions to the UNEP Fund.

Resolution 1979/56, adopted without vote by the Council, had been approved, also without vote, by its First (Economic) Committee on 30 July, as sponsored by Argentina, Kenya, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Somalia, the Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The General Assembly likewise took note of the report of the UNEP Governing Council and of the results of the high-level meeting on the protection of the environment when it adopted resolution 34/188, without vote, on 18 December. It noted with appreciation UNEP'S progress, and other organizations' co-operation, in developing

 $^{^{2}}$ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 560, resolution 3345 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974.

a system-wide, medium-term environment programme, and asked the Council to pursue work on technical aspects of environmental assessment and the integration of environmental factors in development.

The Assembly also: asked financial institutions to consider financing studies on environmental aspects of projects in developing countries; stressed the need for UNEP to increase resources for such projects; welcomed UNEP'S collaboration with IUCN and the World Wildlife Fund in formulating a world conservation strategy; invited ratification, implementation and promotion of international instruments to protect the environment; called for full UNEP cooperation in preparations for the 1981 United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy; welcomed the establishment of the two new trust funds; and appealed for Government contributions to meet the \$150 million target for the 1978/1981 medium-term plan period.

This resolution was based on a text introduced in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, and orally revised, by India on behalf of Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries. In addition to their own revisions, the sponsors agreed to a USSR oral amendment to take note of the results of the high-level meeting on environmental protection. They did not accept amendments by the United States to add provisions to take note of Government interest in the possible use of environmental assessment procedures to identify and deal with transboundary environmental problems, and to invite UNEP to consider developing such an assessment so States could evaluate the effects of their activities beyond their territory, including the global commons. These amendments were withdrawn before the Committee approved the text without a vote on 12 December.

Following approval of the text, the USSR observed that it had not opposed it on the understanding that any increase in the funding of projects for developing countries would come from the voluntary fund of UNEP and not entail any reduction in UNEP's role in global, interregional or regional programmes in which most countries had an interest.

Canada recorded its view that the resolution did not envisage any change in the current balance between UNEP'S global and regional programmes. The Netherlands regretted that the text did not give more explicit directions on the Governing Council's role in the elaboration of instruments for integrating environmental factors in the development process during the new development decade.

Environment co-operation regarding shared natural resources

By resolution 34/186 of 18 December, the Assembly took note of a set of 15 draft principles drawn up by an Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States, established by the UNEP Governing Council, as guidelines and recommendations for the guidance of States in the conservation and harmonious use of shared natural resources, without prejudice to already binding rules of international law. The Assembly asked all States to use the principles in formulating bilateral or multilateral conventions. The Governing Council was to report on progress.

This resolution was adopted without vote, having been approved by the Assembly's Second Committee on 11 December by a recorded vote of 94 to 0, with 23 abstentions. Ethiopia had suggested that all votes concerning the resolution should be recorded. The sponsors were Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden and the Upper Volta, whose text, after two revisions, would have had the Assembly adopt the draft principles. Brazil orally proposed that the Assembly take note of, rather than adopt, them. The Committee rejected, by a recorded vote of 34 in favour to 52 against, with 28 abstentions, a motion by Pakistan that Brazil's amendment be considered a new proposal rather than an amendment as it had the effect, according to the sponsors, of negating the force of their resolution. A subsequent proposal by Pakistan that the Assembly take note with satisfaction and endorse the draft principles was not accorded priority, under the rules of procedure, over the Brazilian amendment, which the Committee adopted by a recorded vote of 59 to 25, with 27 abstentions. In a separate vote requested by Pakistan, it then approved the paragraph, as amended, by 62 votes to 27, with 23 abstentions, before adopting the resolution as a whole.

A number of States spoke in explanation of vote in the Second Committee or to explain their position following adoption of the resolution by the Assembly.

Brazil, Ecuador and Peru noted their reservations on some of the principles, notwithstanding their positive votes on the resolution. These States, as well as Colombia, considered that they affected a State's sovereign right freely to dispose of its natural resources. Guinea, Peru and Turkey noted that as yet there was no legal or agreed definition of shared natural resources. Egypt and Venezuela also considered it premature to adopt draft principles on this subject.

Italy said it could vote in favour because of the voluntary nature of the principles and it believed that work on a definition must proceed. Romania considered that legal obligations could derive only from bilateral or multilateral agreements. Portugal said its positive vote was based on that assumption and that a more just and safe world required the progressive standardization and systematization of State practices and behaviour. Ethiopia said it continued to have some difficulty with the provision by which all States were asked to use the principles as guidelines and recommendations in formulating bilateral or multilateral conventions.

France and the Federal Republic of Germany voted for the text but maintained reservations with respect to provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,³ recalled in a preambular paragraph, in which the principle of full permanent sovereignty of every State over its natural resources was reaffirmed. France restated its view that the authority of States over their natural resources could not be "full."

Uruguay, which abstained, believed the principles of conduct were only acceptable when the responsibility was shared as much as the resources; there must be strong support for them, based on a broad consensus.

Argentina, Canada, the Netherlands and Sweden also abstained, saying they regretted that the Assembly had not given the principles a stronger endorsement. Iraq and Pakistan said they abstained because the amendment had made the resolution too weak.

The Second Committee's consideration of the question took place in the light of a report and recommendations of the Secretary-General on the subject. As the Assembly had requested in 1978,⁴ he transmitted summaries of the views of Governments which had replied to his invitation for comments on the Working Group's draft principles, which the Governing Council had approved in 1978.⁵

The 36 responding Governments were Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guyana, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Romania, Senegal, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Upper Volta.

Among the principles set forth by the Working Group were recommendations that States should: co-operate in conserving and using shared natural resources; conclude agreements to regulate conduct; ensure that activities did not damage another State's environment; make environmental assessments before undertaking affecting another resource-sharing State; exchange information and consult regularly; notify, consult and otherwise co-operate on plans to change shared resource use or conservation and avoid unreasonable delays in so doing;. engage in joint studies and assessments for solution to problems; inform others of emergency situations arising from the use of a shared resource which might affect them and co-operate in contingency plans and assistance to avert grave situations or counter their effects; consider jointly seeking the services of a competent international organization in clarifying problems; submit disputes on which negotiations had failed to agreed settlement procedures and refrain from aggravating the situation; assume liability under international law for environmental damage resulting from violations of their obligations; co-operate to develop further international law regarding liability and compensation to victims of environmental damage; take account, in domestic activities, of their effects on other States; try to provide to affected nationals of other States access to and treatment in courts equivalent to that accorded to their own nationals; and apply these principles so as to enhance development and the interests of all, and particularly of developing, countries.

Environment and development

The UNEP Governing Council on 3 May requested the Executive Director, in co-operation with specialized agencies, to promote and contribute to studies of the environmental impact of socioeconomic activities in the context of an integrated physical planning policy. It endorsed his programme for classifying and categorizing case studies, approved by an intergovernmental expert group meeting on the evaluation of costs and benefits of environmental protection measures which he had convened on 9 and 10 April 1979, and urged Governments to provide case studies showing new ideas and techniques in cost-benefit analysis.

Marine pollution

Mindful of the dangers posed to the marine environment by the shipping of oil and dangerous substances and of the effects on marine pollution of land-based pollution and the dumping of waste, the General Assembly, by resolution 34/183 of 18 December 1979, urged competent international institutions and organizations, in particular the Inter-Governmental Maritime

³ Ibid., pp. 324 and 326, resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing text of Declaration and Programme of Action.
⁴ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 539, resolution 33/87 of 15 December 1978.
³ Ibid., p. 537.

Consultative Organization (IMCO), to expedite and intensify their activities relating to pollution prevention and determination of responsibility, in accordance with the work done on these questions by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. It called on States parties to the 1954 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil to discharge their obligations fully. It urged all States to examine the possibility of ratifying as soon as possible the international conventions and protocols designed to ensure better protection of the marine environment, improve navigational safety and guarantee the competence of crews, and to co-operate in implementing measures to combat marine pollution effectively, without prejudice to the results of the Law of the Sea Conference. The UNEP Governing Council and IMCO were asked to continue considering marine pollution problems.

This resolution was adopted without vote; it had been similarly approved on 5 December by the Second Committee. The text was based on a draft transmitted to the current session from the Assembly's 1978 session.⁶ Following consultations in 1979, a Committee Vice-Chairman submitted a number of amendments which the Committee approved. These added, among other things, preambular references to bearing in mind the effects of land-based pollution and waste dumping, to taking account -a Moroccan amendment would have had the Assembly take note with satisfaction - of progress of the Law of the Sea Conference regarding protection and preservation of the marine environment, and to bearing in mind work done by IMCO in training and certifying seafarers as well as, notably, the 1976 International Labour Organisation Convention concerning Minimum Standards in Merchant Ships.

All references to the Law of Sea Conference were added. Additional operative provisions made particular reference to IMCO in urging expedition and intensification of activities relating to pollution prevention. A call on States parties to the 1954 Convention on oil pollution to ensure that national legislation was stringent enough to have a genuine deterrent effect was replaced by a specific reference to article VI of that Convention.

A list of conventions was removed from a provision urging examination of the possibility of ratifying instruments on the marine environment and replaced by a general description of their purpose. Finally, the date for submission of a report on continued consideration of marine pollution problems was changed to 1981 and IMCO was included in that request as a contributor.

A second Moroccan amendment to the 1978 text would have, in addition to urging expedi-

tion and intensification of pollution-prevention activities, urged that similar attention be given to the problems of responsibility, including the determination thereof, and to the adoption of appropriate procedures for the payment of compensation for damage in this matter. The Moroccan amendments were not pressed to a vote.

An Intergovernmental Review Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States, attended by 17 Governments, was held at Geneva from 5 to 10 February 1979 to discuss the future programme and financing of the Mediterranean Action Plan, a cost-sharing project of UNEP'S regional seas programme, begun in 1975 to carry out pollution monitoring and research projects.

Recognizing the importance of the Mediterranean Action Plan, the UNEP Governing Council on 3 May requested the Executive Director to maintain and strengthen, for 1980-1981, UNEP'S commitment to the Plan.

Environment conventions and protocols

The UNEP Executive Director submitted his annual report on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment to the Governing Council at its April/May 1979 session, and the Secretary-General transmitted it to the Assembly later in the year, pursuant to the Assembly's request of 9 December 1975⁷ that it be kept informed of the status of such instruments. The report gave information on developments during 1978 in respect of environment conventions and outlined action taken to keep the Council informed of the status of existing conventions and protocols. It also contained a supplement to the UNEP register of important conventions adopted since 1933 in this field, updated to 31 December 1978.

On 3 May, the Council asked the Executive Director to recommend to the Working Group of Experts on Environmental Law that it conclude as soon as possible its study of the legal aspects of off-shore mining and drilling carried out within the limits of national jurisdiction, prepare a list of priority areas in international environmental law, meet more often and consider ways to further the development of environmental law. The Council further requested the Executive Director to procure the co-operation of international law institutions and universities to study the areas selected by the Group.

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/188 of 18 December 1979, on international cooperation in the field of the environment (see section above), invited Member States to ratify and implement the international conventions and

Ibid., p. 540, decision 33/421 of 15 December 1978.
 See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 443, resolution 3436 (XXX).

protocols designed to protect the environment in every respect, and urged Governments to promote the conclusion of such instruments. By resolution 34/183 of the same date (see section on MARINE POLLUTION above), the Assembly called on States parties to the 1954 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil to discharge their obligations under that Convention, in particular those contained in article VI, concerning penalties to be imposed for unlawful discharge of oil.

Interrelations of population, resources, environment and development

Conscious of the importance of the interrelations of population, resources, environment and development and of the need to stimulate research through dissemination of United Nations studies and other activities such as international seminars, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1979/49 of 1 August 1979, requested that, as part of the research activities of the organizations of the United Nations system, multidisciplinary studies, including comparative national and regional studies of such interrelations, be undertaken.

By resolution 1979/56 of 2 August (see section above on INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT), the Council welcomed the important role played by UNEP in such research, and invited the Governing Council's views on action taken pursuant to the General Assembly's 1974 request⁸ that United Nations bodies help developing countries that so requested to undertake integrated studies on such interrelations at the country level.

The Assembly, by decision 34/450 of 19 December, drew the attention of United Nations bodies to a statement of the United Nations symposium on interrelations among resources, environment, population and development, held at Stockholm, Sweden, in August 1979, in connexion with their ongoing multidisciplinary work in these areas (see p. 787).

(For page references to texts of resolution 1979/49 and decision 34/450, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Other decisions of the Governing Council

A number of other decisions which the UNEP Governing Council adopted on 3 May 1979 concerned Earthwatch, the health of people and of the environment, energy, education and training, non-governmental organization activities and environmental conditions of the Palestinian people.

The Governing Council asked the Executive Director to convene an ad hoc meeting of Government experts to consult and report on mechanisms and procedures for conducting environ-

mental assessment within Earthwatch, a global environment-assessment programme designed to give early warning of impending crises. It requested him to ensure UNEP'S continued co-operation, up to 1983, with a regional programme launched in 1978 under ECE auspices, in co-operation with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), for monitoring and evaluating the long-range transport of air pollutants. It further asked him to provide national focal points for States, at their request, for the International Referral System, an information component of Earthwatch, and to strengthen the programme of seminars on environmental problems with a view to increasing the use of the System. It asked him to convey to WMO UNEP'S willingness to take responsibility for a study of the impact of climate on human activities, a subprogramme of WMO'S World Climate Programme, and to consult with WMO and the International Council of Scientific Unions on developing a plan of action and research procedures on atmospheric carbon dioxide.

The Governing Council requested the Executive Director, in co-operation with United Nations organizations, to continue to pay particular attention to problems and needs in developing countries in the areas of sanitation, disposal and treatment of waste and vector-borne disease control, and asked him to study ways of strengthening the capabilities of these countries to formulate and implement training programmes in these areas.

Concerned about the future prospects of energy resources available to developing countries, the Council urged the Executive Director to promote more activities in this area, particularly those related to the development of renewable energy resources, energy conservation and the development of technologies for the production and use of energy. He was also urged to allocate substantial resources to support activities in this area, to initiate more pilot projects and training programmes, and to explore the possibility of helping developing countries to obtain bilateral and multilateral assistance for their energy needs.

The Council requested the Executive Director to ensure UNEP'S continued co-operation through 1981 with the International Centre for Training and Education in Environmental Sciences, and urged establishment within the Centre of a mechanism to ensure consultation and co-operation with Latin American countries to meet their environmental training needs more effectively. He was also asked to consult with Latin American Governments on the establishment of a system or integrated network of institutions carrying out high-level environmental

⁸ See footnote 2.

activities, so as to combine their resources in providing environmental training and education.

The Council called on the Executive Director and UNEP member States to encourage the creation and growth of non-governmental organizations and their activities in the environment field. It also asked him to ensure an adequate assessment of and report on the environmental conditions of the Palestinian people in implementing an Assembly resolution of 18 December 1978 on their living conditions.⁹

Pledging Conference

On 6 November, at the 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, States pledged contributions for 1980 to a number of United Nations programmes and funds, including UNEP. As at 30 June 1980, five States had pledged or paid a total of \$47,213 to UNEP (see p. 555).

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 358, resolution 33/110.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

International co-operation on the environment

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 6-8, 20, 21. Plenary meeting 39.

A/34/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 7th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 18 April-4 May 1979, Chapters II and IV C 2 and F and Chapter VII and Annex I (decisions 7/1, 7/3, 7/6 and 7/14).

E/1979/NGO/9. Statement by NGO in category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/1979/C.1/L.8 and Corr.1. Argentina, Kenya, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 30 July 1979, meeting 21.

E/1979/118. Report of First (Economic) Committee.

Resolution 1979/56, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/118, adopted without vote by Council on 2 August 1979, meeting 39.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its seventh session,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its seventh session and transmits it to the General Assembly for consideration;
- 2. Welcomes the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme, and in particular those relating to its contribution to the new international development strategy, the development of a system-wide, medium-term environment programme, environmental assessment, the studies and efforts aimed at the actual integration of environmental factors in the development process, and the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;
- 3. Welcomes the important role played by the United Nations Environment Programme in regard to research on the interrelation of population, resources, environment and development, and invites the views of the Governing Council of the Programme on action taken pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3345 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974;
- 4. Welcomes decision 7/1 of the Governing Council, in section II of which it draws the attention of the regional commissions to the advantage of setting up, if they have not done so already, intergovernmental regional environmental committees of the regional commissions, and in this context welcomes also the contribution. of the Programme to and its active participation in the high-level meeting on the protection of the environment, to be held within the framework of the Economic Commission for Europe in 1979;
- 5. Reiterates its appeal to all Governments to contribute urgently and generously to the Fund of the United Nations En-

vironment Programme, bearing in mind decision 7/14 of the Governing Council, so as to meet the approved target.

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 24, 28, 30-32, 50, 54, 58. Plenary meeting 107.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XIII.

A/34/296. Note by Secretary-General (covering note transmitting reports of Executive Director of UNEP on international conventions and protocols in field of environment and on register of international conventions and protocols).

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/C.2/34/L.77. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally revised by USSR and by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 12 December 1979, meeting 58.

A/C.2/34/L.95. United States: amendments to draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.77.

A/34/837. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 34/188, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/837, adopted without vote by Assembly on 18 December 1979, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its seventh session,

Noting the statement made on 29 October 1979 by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Program me,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/56 of 2 August 1979 on international co-operation on the environment,

Noting the results of the high-level meeting on the protection of the environment, held at Geneva from 13 to 15 November 1979, within the framework of the Economic Commission for Europe,

Taking into account the note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment,

Mindful of possible adverse effects on the marine environment as a result of off-shore mining and drilling, Noting the progress achieved at the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea with regard to protection and preservation of the marine environment,

Affirming that environmental considerations should be viewed in the context of national plans and priorities and development objectives of all countries, in particular the developing countries,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its seventh session;
- Notes with appreciation the progress achieved by the United Nations Environment Programme in the development of a system-wide, medium-term environment programme and the sustained co-operation of the organizations of the United Nations system in this regard;
- Invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to pursue its work on the technical aspects of environmental assessment and the integration of environmental factors in the development process;
- 4. Requests appropriate multilateral financial institutions to consider, within the framework of the over-all financing of projects in developing countries, at their request, the costs of the studies that might be required on the environmental aspects of such projects;
- 5. Stresses the need for the United Nations Environment Programme to increase the resources available for its projects in the developing countries, in accordance with their requirements and priorities, bearing in mind the need for regional balance and environmental problems arising from underdevelopment and poverty, as well as the balance between global and regional programmes as identified in the relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme:
- 6. Welcomes the collaboration of the United Nations Environment Programme with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the World Wildlife Fund in the development of guidelines to help Governments in the management of their living resources through the formulation of a world conservation strategy, to be launched in March 1980;
- 7. Invites Member States, as appropriate, to ratify and implement the international conventions and protocols designed to protect the environment in every respect and further urges Governments to promote the conclusion of such conventions and protocols;
- 8. Calls upon the United Nations Environment Programme to co-operate fully in the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, to be held in 1981;
- 9. Welcomes the establishment of the Regional Trust Fund for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and the Trust Fund for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
- 10. Appeals to all Governments to contribute or increase their contribution to the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme so as to meet the approved target set by the Governing Council in its decision 6/13 of 24 May 1978.

Environment co-operation regarding shared natural resources

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 24, 28, 30-32, 44, 57, 58. Plenary meeting 107.

A/34/557 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General. A/C.2/34/L.24. Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden: draft resolution. A/C.2/34/L.24/Rev.1,2. Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Upper Volta: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by Brazil, approved by Second Committee on 11 December 1979, meeting 57, by recorded vote of 94 to 0, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: None

Abstaining: Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Burma, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Iraq, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

A/34/837. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 34/186, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/837, adopted without vote by Assembly on 18 December 1979, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant provisions of its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, in which it reaffirmed the principle of full permanent sovereignty of every State over its natural resources and the responsibility of States as set out in the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States and to co-operate in developing the international law regarding liability and compensation for such damages.

Recalling its resolution 3129 (XXVIII) of 13 December 1973 on co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States,

Recalling also the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974,

Noting that the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, by its decision 6/14 of 19 May 1978, invited the General Assembly to adopt the draft principles of conduct in the field of the environment for the guidance of States in the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States, including the explanatory note, contained in the report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States established under Governing Council decision 44 (III) of 25 April 1975,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/87 of 15 December 1978 and containing summaries of the comments made by Governments regarding the draft principles, as well as other significant information, recommendations and suggestions in connexion therewith,

Desiring to promote effective co-operation among States for the development of international law regarding the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States,

Recognizing the right of States to provide specific solutions on a bilateral or regional basis,

Recalling that the principles have been drawn up for the guidance of States in the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States,

- 1. Takes note of the report as adopted of the intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States established under decision 44 (III) of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme in conformity with General Assembly resolution 3129 (XXVIII):
- Takes note of the draft principles as guidelines and recommendations in the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States without prejudice to the binding nature of those rules already recognized as such in international law;
- 3. Requests all States to use the principles as guidelines and recommendations in the formulation of bilateral or multilateral conventions regarding natural resources shared by two or more States, on the basis of the principle of good faith and in the spirit of good neighbourliness and in such a way as to enhance and not adversely affect development and the interests of all countries, in particular the developing countries:
- 4. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Environment and development

A/34/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 7th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 18 April-4 May 1979, Chapter IV C 3 and Annex I (decision 7/7).

Marine pollution

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 24, 28, 30-32, 55. Plenary meeting 107.

A/34/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 7th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 18 April-4 May 1979, Chapters IV C 4 and VII C, and Annexes I (decisions 7/8 and 7/14 D) and II.

A/C.2/34/L.2. Note by Secretariat, containing draft resolution transmitted to General Assembly at its 34th session by its decision 33/421 of 15 December 1978, as amended by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/34/L.108), approved without vote by Second Committee on 5 December 1979, meeting 55.

A/C.2/34/L.104. Morocco: amendments to draft resolution contained in A/C.2/34/L.2.

A/C.2/34/L.108. Amendments to draft resolution contained in A/C.2/34/L.2, proposed by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations.

A/34/837. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/183, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/837, adopted without vote by Assembly on 18 December 1979, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the grave dangers posed to the marine environment by the shipping of oil and other dangerous substances, Mindful also of the effects of land-based pollution and the dumping of waste on marine pollution,

Recalling that the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization has adopted a number of comprehensive international conventions, recommendations, traffic separation schemes and codes of practice specifically for the purpose of enhancing maritime safety, ensuring efficiency of navigation and protecting the marine environment,

Recalling further the adoption during 1978 by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization of additional international instruments providing for comprehensive

standards dealing with tanker safety and pollution prevention, and also with training, certification and watch-keeping for seafarers.

Taking into account the significant progress achieved at the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea with regard to the protection and preservation of the marine environment.

Bearing in mind also the work done for many years by the International Labour Organisation and by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization concerning training and certification for seafarers, notably the international Labour Organisation Convention concerning Minimum Standards in Merchant Ships, 1976,

Regretting that the various measures to ensure the safety of navigation by the observance of the existing international regulations are not applied stringently by all States parties to those instruments.

Considering that the conservation of the marine environment represents a basic objective for mankind,

- 1. Urges the competent international institutions and organizations, in particular the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, to expedite and intensify their activities relating to the prevention of pollution and the determination of responsibilities in this matter in accordance with the work already done on these questions by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;
- Calls upon States parties to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, to discharge fully their obligations under the Convention and, in particular, those contained in article VI of that Convention;
- 3. Urges all States which have not already done so to examine the possibility of ratifying at the earliest opportunity the international conventions and protocols designed to ensure better protection of the marine environment, to improve the safety of navigation and to guarantee the training and competence of crews;
- 4. Urges all States to co-operate in order to implement material measures for the effective combating of marine pollution, without prejudice to the results of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea with regard to marine pollution;
- 5. Requests the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consuitative Organization and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to consider the problems relating to marine pollution and to report thereon, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

Environment conventions and protocols

A/34/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 7th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 18 April-4 May 1979, Chapter IV C 2 and E2 and Annex I (decisions 7/6 C and 7/11).

A/34/296. Note by Secretary-General (covering note transmitting reports of Executive Director of UNEP on international conventions and protocols in field of environment and on register of international conventions and protocols).

Other decisions of the Governing Council

A/34/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 7th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 18 April-4 May 1979, Chapter II (paras. 128-139); Chapter IV B 1, C 1 and 5 and D; and Chapter VIII and Annex I (decisions 7/2, 7/4, 7/5, 7/9, 7/10, 7/12 and 7/15).

Pledging Conference

1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, meetings 1, 2 (A/CONF.98/SR.1,2) of 6 November 1979.

A/CONF.98/1. Final Act of 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. Done at United Nations, New York, 7 November 1979. (Para. 3: UNEP.) A/CONF.98/2. Contributions pledged or paid at 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities as at 30 June 1980. Note by Secretary-General.

Other documents

Publications of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Catalogue of publications and periodicals published by UNEP or by co-operating or supporting agencies through different projects supported by United Nations En-

vironment Fund. Available from: UNIPUB, 345 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Desertification Control (semi-annual bulletin).

Industry and Environment (quarterly newsletter).

IRPTC (International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals)
Bulletin.

The Ozone Layer (semi-annual bulletin).

The Siren (quarterly bulletin).

UNITERRA (monthly newsletter).

International co-operation to counter the spread of deserts

Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

On 3 May 1979, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) adopted a resolution by which it called on Governments to consider contributing generously to a Special Account¹⁰ set up by the Secretary-General on 15 March 1979 for financing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification adopted by the 1977 United Nations Conference on Desertification.¹¹

The Governing Council authorized the UNEP Executive Director, after consultations with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to continue contributing to the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) -formerly the United Nations Sahelian Office - for UNEP/UNDP activities in connexion with their joint venture to co-ordinate United Nations efforts to assist the Sudano-Sahelian region in implementing the Plan of Action (see section below). It also authorized him, in co-operation with specialized agencies, to provide financial aid for-executing an Organization of African Unity (OAU) project for the preparation of a hydrogeological map of Africa, asking him to co-operate closely with African intergovernmental organizations to deepen awareness of and combat the desertification problem. The Council also noted the establishment of the Desertification Unit in the UNEP secretariat and endorsed the proposed role of the interagency Working Group on Desertification - convened by UNEP to ensure efficiency in planning, programming and executing projects developed within the framework of the Plan of Action which reported to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

The UNDP Governing Council on 28 June similarly endorsed the -modalities of the joint UNEP/UNDP venture and authorized financing of UNDP'S share of the costs, after taking note of a report of the UNDP Administrator on implementation of the Plan of Action (see also p. 936).

Having considered the report of the UNEP Governing Council, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1979/56 of 2 August 1979 (see subchapter above under INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT), welcomed UNEP'S activities relating to the implementation of the Plan of Action.

The Secretary-General, in an October report to the General Assembly, transmitted an analysis and summary of the views of States on measures and means of financing its implementation. The Governments had responded to an invitation for their comments on a 1978 study by a group of specialists in the international financing of projects12 submitted to the UNEP Governing Council, addressed to all States pursuant to an Assembly request of 15 December 1978.¹³ The 29 responding States were Argentina, Australia, the Bahamas, Benin, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Seychelles, Singapore, Spain, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, the Upper Volta and Zambia.

Government attitudes were basically of three types: those generally supporting the measures and means of financing proposed in the study, with the possibility of further clarification; those opposing the measures on grounds that existing resources and channels of assistance would permit the problem to be satisfactorily addressed; and those which felt the proposals called for further study.

The Secretary-General concluded that the Assembly might wish to identify proposals in the study and Government recommendations that warranted further consideration, and ask for a report on them, based on a further study to be prepared by high-level specialists.

The Assembly, by resolution 34/184 of 18 December 1979, stressed the urgency of implementing the Plan of Action. Noting with concern the slow progress towards that end and the lack of adequate resources, the Assembly noted with satisfaction the opening of the Special Account

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 543, resolution 33/116 C of 29 January 1979, section IX.

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 509. ¹² See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 541.

¹³ Ibid., p. 542, resolution 33/89.

for that purpose, bearing in mind its voluntary nature. Noting also with concern that no contributions had been received, it called on Governments and organizations to contribute generously.

By other provisions, the Assembly expressed appreciation to UNEP for its work as co-ordinator for implementing the Plan of Action, and called on donor countries and interested organizations to participate in the work of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control - UNEP'S main vehicle for mobilizing funds-and to support projects submitted to them through that Group.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with the UNEP Governing Council, to prepare for it a report based on a study to be prepared by a group of high-level specialists in international financing to be convened by the Executive Director. It was to contain: a complete inventory of ideas and proposals for extrabudgetary financing; a financial plan and analysis of the costs of a programme to stop desertification; methods for mobilizing domestic resources; a survey of the practicality of obtaining loans on a concessionary basis; a study of the feasibility of creating a public international corporation to attract investment for financing projects with noncommercial rates of return; and means to encourage the participation of foundations in research and training.

The text of this resolution was submitted by India, on behalf of the Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries, in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, where it was approved on 12 December by 100 votes to 0, with 21 abstentions. The Assembly adopted it by a recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 21 abstentions.

The sponsors accepted and the Committee approved a USSR oral amendment by which the Assembly, in taking note of the opening of the Special Account, bore in mind its voluntary nature. The voluntary nature of the funding was also stressed when Bulgaria, on behalf also of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, explained their positive votes. The sponsors also orally revised their text to request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the UNEP Governing Council, to submit the report on the study to the Assembly, rather than invite the Council itself to submit it.

Finland (on behalf of the Nordic countries) and Spain said they had abstained because of reference to the Special Account, in keeping with their position of principle in opposition to a proliferation of special-purpose funds. Moreover, the Nordic countries did not consider that

making a complete inventory of ideas and proposals for financing fell within UNEP'S sphere of competence and were not convinced of the utility of a study of the feasibility of creating a corporation to attract investments.

Ireland (speaking on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community) and the United States said they, too, had abstained because of the references to the Special Account. They did not feel it was the best way of attracting funds, which should be obtained through existing bilateral and multilateral channels. The United States also considered that requesting another study before properly evaluating the previous one was imprudent.

Restoration and improvement of the Fouta-Djallon massif

By resolution 34/185, the General Assembly noted a resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of OAU at Monrovia, Liberia, in July 1979 concerning the Fouta-Djallon massif in western Africa, the source of all rivers in the subregion. By the OAU resolution, the UNEP Executive Director had been requested to integrate a pilot project for the rehabilitation of the massif, affected by drought and deforestation, with a transnational project for the establishment of a green belt to the south of the Sahara. The aim of the pilot project was the integrated biological planning of the Fouta-Djallon catchment areas with a view to stabilizing the flow of the African rivers whose headwaters were situated in the massif.

The Assembly invited the Governing Council of UNEP to consider favourably the inclusion of the pilot project in its programme of action against desertification. The Secretary-General was to report on this matter in 1980.

The resolution was submitted in the Second Committee by India, on behalf of the Member States belonging to the Group of 77, and cosponsored by France. The Second Committee approved the text without vote on 16 November and the Assembly similarly adopted it on 18 December.

Measures for the benefit

of the Sudano-Sahelian region

The Secretary-General submitted two reports to the General Assembly in 1979 on United Nations assistance efforts in the Sudano-Sahelian region, as requested by the Assembly on 15 December 1978.¹⁴

By the first of these, he reported on measures taken by United Nations bodies for the benefit of the region, notably the signing on 8 January

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 655, resolution 33/88.

1979 by the executive heads of UNEP and UNDP of a Memorandum of Understanding establishing the modalities of a joint UNDP/UNEP venture to facilitate the discharge by UNSO of its enlarged mandate, by which co-ordination of United Nations efforts in desertification control, in the 15 countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region was included among its functions. The Memorandum spelled out the legislative authority of the joint venture, the role and objectives of UNSO and its functions with respect to its additional desertification-control activities. The report commented on the administrative programme and financial support being provided and coordinated by the two Programmes, and noted an UNSO meeting at Dakar, Senegal, from 30 May to 1 June, with organizations of the United Nations system and resident representatives in the 15 countries to discuss UNSO's new mandate and ways to ensure collaborative action.

The Secretary-General also submitted a UNEP report which updated, to August 1979, information submitted to the Governing Council at its April/May session. Included was an account of action taken to implement the UNDPAJNEP joint venture, of UNSO relations with UNDP and UNEP, of the cost of the expansion of UNSO'S mandate, and of planning, programme and resource-mobilization efforts. The report also recounted recent legislative action by the two Governing Councils of the Programmes and by the Economic and Social Council.

By resolution 34/187, adopted without vote on 18 December, the Assembly commended the executive heads of UNEP and UNDP for the way they had established the joint venture and asked the two Programmes to continue to support UNSO and help it carry out its additional responsibilities at a level commensurate with the region's pressing needs. It noted with satisfaction UNSO's progress in assisting Governments on behalf of UNEP in implementing the Plan of Action, as well as the efforts of the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations and programmes, especially through the interagency Working Group on Desertification, to ensure the effectiveness of the aid provided.

The Assembly invited the UNEP Governing Council to examine and report back to it in 1980 on the possibility of including Djibouti, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau in the list of countries which received aid through UNSO in implementation of the Plan. It urged Governments, United Nations organizations, other intergovernmental bodies and private organizations and individuals to respond favourably to aid requests from the region's Governments. The UNEP Governing Council was asked to continue to report annually through the Economic and Social Council on implementation in the region of the Plan of Action.

The resolution was sponsored by 52 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) in the Second Committee, where it was approved without vote on 5 December.

The sponsors orally added the provision containing the invitation to the Governing Council to consider including the three countries in the list of those receiving assistance through UNSO.

(See also p. 935.)

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 24, 30-33, 58. Plenary meeting 107.

A/34/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 7th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 18 April-4 May 1979, Chapter V and Annex I (decision 7/13).

A/34/575. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/L.17. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally amended by USSR and by sponsors, approved by Second Committee on 12 December 1979, meeting 58, by 100 votes to 0, with 21 abstentions.

A/34/837. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/184, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/837, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1979, meeting 107, by recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Boliv-

ia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ice-

land, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom. United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977 and 33/89 of 15 December 1978, concerning, respectively, the report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification and the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.

Taking note of the relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its seventh session and its decision on measures to combat desertification,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on additional measures and means of financing for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Stressing the urgency of implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in view of the acute seriousness of the problem in many countries, particularly developing countries, and of the limited resources which it has thus far been possible to mobilize to combat desertification,

- 1. Takes note with satisfaction of the opening by the Secretary-General on 15 March 1979 of the Special Account for financing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, bearing in mind the voluntary nature of that account;
- Notes with concern the lack of adequate financial resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and the slow progress achieved thus far;
- 3. Also notes with concern that no contribution to the Special Account has been made thus far;
- 4. Calls upon donor Governments and financing organizations to contribute generously to the Special Account, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification:
- 5. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Environment Programme for its work in co-operation with Governments and interested organizations of the United Nations system within the framework of its responsibilities as co-ordinator for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;
- 6. Calls upon donor countries and interested organizations to participate actively in the work of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control and to support the projects submitted to them through the Consultative Group;
- 7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report, on the basis of a study to be prepared by a group of high-level specialists in international financing to be convened by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, which will deal with:
- (a) A complete inventory of relevant ideas and proposals put forward in the United Nations system of possible new ways and means to finance programmes of multilateral organizations at the world level, additional to regular assessed budgets and conventional extrabudgetary resources;
- (b) A financial plan and analysis outlining the components and costs of a programme to stop further desertification and identifying what is already being financed and what additional resources may be needed to meet the minimum objectives of stopping the spread of desertification;
 - (c) Methods for the mobilization of domestic resources;
- (d) The practicality of obtaining loans from Governments and world capital markets on a concessionary basis;
- (e) The feasibility of the creation of a public international corporation which would attract investments from countries as well as institutions and would provide financing for suitable anti-desertification projects with non-commercial rates of return;
- (f) The means for encouraging the active participation of foundations in the financing of anti-desertification training and research programmes.

Restoration and improvement of the Fouta-Djallon massif

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 24, 33, 41. Plenary meeting 107.

- A/34/552. Letter of 8 October from Lesotho (circulating resolutions of 33rd ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 6-20 July 1979; and declarations, resolutions and decisions of 16th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, 17-20 July 1979, Monrovia, Liberia), Annex I (resolution CM/Res.756(XXXIII)).
- A/C.2/34/L.21. France and India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 16 November 1979, meeting 41.

A/34/837. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 34/185, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/837, adopted without vote by Assembly on 18 December 1979, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations in general and the United Nations Environment Programme in particular,

Considering section II of Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/37 of 21 July 1978, in which the Council emphasized the need for United Nations organizations, other international bodies and intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations to assist efforts to combat desertification.

Noting the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979, concerning the integrated biological improvement of the Fouta-Djallon massif in the context of action to combat desertification.

- 1. Invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to consider favourably the inclusion of the pilot project for the restoration and improvement of the Fouta-Djallon massif in its programme of action against desertification;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Measures for the benefit of the Sudano-Sahelian region

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 24,30-32,39,55. Plenary meeting 107.

- A/34/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 7th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 18 April-4 May 1979, Chapter V and Annex I (decision 7/13B).
- A/34/405. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting annual report of Governing Council of UNEP on implementation in Sudano-Sahelian region of Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, submitted in accordance with para. 6 of General Assembly resolution 33/88 of 15 December 1978).

 A/34/406. Report of Secretary-General.
- A/C.2/34/L.35. Algeria, Angola, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: draft

resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 5 December 1979, meeting 55 A/34/837. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 34/187, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/837, adopted without vote by Assembly on 18 December 1979, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/170 of 10 December 1977, 32/172 of 19 December 1977 and 33/88 of 15 December 1978, and section II of Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/37 of 21 July 1978,

Noting decision 7/13B of 3 May 1979 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and decision 79/20 of 28 June 1979 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Reiterating its concern at the particular seriousness of desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region and the persistent critical situations resulting from it, which hamper the economic and social development of the region and have particularly adverse effects on the way of life of the population,

- 1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and the report of the Secretary-General on measures taken for the benefit of the Sudano-Sahelian region;
- 2. Commends the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for the dispatch and effective, co-ordinated manner with which they established the joint venture called for in General Assembly resolution 33/88.
- 3. Notes with satisfaction the progress made by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in assisting the Governments of the region, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme, in implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

- 4. Requests the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme to continue to provide support to the joint venture with a view to helping ensure that the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office continues to carry out its additional responsibilities at a level commensurate with the pressing needs of the region;
- 5. Invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to examine at its eighth session the possibility of including Djibouti, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau in the list of countries which receive assistance through the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in implementing in the Sudano-Sahelian region the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on this matter;
- 6. Urges all Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental bodies, private organizations and individuals to respond favourably, bilaterally or through the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, the Consultative Group for Desertification Control or any other intermediary, to requests for assistance from the Governments of the Sudano-Sahelian region in combating desertification;
- 7. Also notes with satisfaction the efforts made by the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system concerned with the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, especially through the Interagency Working Group, to ensure complete effectiveness of assistance provided to the fifteen countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;
- 8. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to report annually to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters IX A and XXIH (decision 79/20).

Chapter XIV

Questions concerning human settlements

The second session of the Commission on Human Settlements-its first substantive session-was held at Nairobi, Kenya, from 26 March to 6 April 1979. The Commission called for additional funding for human settlements activities, both by national Governments at home and by international organizations to assist developing countries.

Three resolutions recommended by the Commission were endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in July and adopted by the General Assembly in December. They called for the strengthening of human settlements activities (resolution 34/116), the preparation of periodic reports on such activities (resolution 34/114)) and the integration of the United Nations Audio-Visual Information Centre on Human Settlements, located at Vancouver, Canada, with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

(Habitat) at Nairobi (resolution 34/115). The Assembly also approved additional resources for regional human settlements activities by the United Nations Secretariat (resolution 34/229).

The year 1979 was the first full year of operation of the Habitat Centre, which was established in 1978 as an outgrowth of recommendations by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held in 1976 at Vancouver.

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

Activities in 1979

During 1979, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) continued to implement its 1978-1979 work programme, which was organized according to the six subject areas of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, 1976: settlement policies and strategies; settlement planning; shelter, infrastructure and services; land; public participation; and institutions and management.

The Centre continued to give high priority to direct assistance to member Governments through technical co-operation, research and training, and the dissemination of information. It spent \$12.5 million on technical co-operation, with most of the resources coming from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Smaller portions of this total came from the United Nations regular budget and from voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, a component of the Centre.

During the year, the number of countries served by the Centre increased from 47 to 57. The Centre administered 26 projects: 6 in Africa, 13 in Asia and the Pacific, 3 in Europe and 4 in the Middle East. The number of small-scale projects in Africa and Asia rose, due to the establishment of several preparatory assistance and pre-investment projects which were to be followed by full-scale projects.

The Centre collaborated with the African Development Bank and the Commonwealth Development Corporation to organize the establishment of a regional housing finance corporation (Shelter-Afrique) and held discussions with the Asian Development Bank on the possibility of establishing a regional housing finance entity or Asian housing bank.

The Centre published a wide range of studies and reports, often in co-sponsorship with other organizations. These included publications on science and technology in human settlements, human settlements and the new international development strategy, a review of rent control in developing countries which provided information on non-conventional financing for low-income housing, and a preliminary edition of a directory of information and documentation centres for human settlements. Several training manuals were also published-on the formulation of national settlement policies and strategies, improvement of slum and squatter areas, and improvement of low-income settlements.

The Centre was associated with four regional meetings on human settlements finance and management in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, and Western Asia. These were held at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Mexico City (Mexico), Manila (Philippines) and Al-Ain (United Arab Emirates). An international conference on the financing and management of rural human settlements was held in Spain in October, a second meeting of

African experts on building materials and construction industries took place at Addis Ababa in July, an International Council for Building Research Studies and Documentation seminar on maintenance and modernization of buildings was held at Rotterdam, Netherlands, in September, and a symposium on new building materials and components took place at Baghdad, Iraq, in October. A preparatory meeting for the establishment of a human settlements information network in Latin America occurred in March in Mexico, and Bangkok, Thailand, was the site of an intergovernmental meeting on human settlements management and information, held in September.

The transfer of the Centre to Nairobi from United Nations Headquarters in New York was completed in 1979 with the establishment of administrative and support services there in October.

Programme and resources of the Centre

The Commission on Human Settlements, at its March/April session at Nairobi, reviewed reports by the Executive Director of the Centre on its current work programme, proposals for the 1980-1981 work programme, and its human and financial resources and technical cooperation capability. The proposed work programme emphasized national, regional and subregional action, limiting global activities basically to support for those levels and assistance to the Commission.

On 4 April, the Commission endorsed the programme of work for 1980-1981, took note of the estimated cost of its implementation, and requested the Executive Director to seek further voluntary contributions from Governments and financial institutions for its implemention.

On the same date, the Commission adopted a resolution endorsing the functional integration with the Centre of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. The Commission also endorsed proposals by the Executive Director, as modified by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, on the allocation of the Foundation's resources for the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980. According to these proposals, \$775,000 was allocated for programme support costs to staff and otherwise to maintain the Foundation at its current level of activity, \$281,600 was to be carried over from an existing reserve fund, and the rest of the Foundation's resources, estimated at \$894,700, was availabale for project commitments. The Foundation's total expenditure and commitments for this 12-month period were

¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 441.

estimated at \$2,346,200, to be financed entirely by voluntary contributions.

The need for additional resources to implement the Centre's work programme at the regional level was the subject of General Assembly resolution 34/229, adopted on 20 December. Noting that the proposed United Nations programme budget for 1980-1981 did not contain any request for additional resources for the Centre for deployment to the regions, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure the immediate availability of additional resources to implement the work programme at the regional level.

To implement this resolution, the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee approved on 18 December, without vote, the addition of \$140,000 to the 1980-1981 programme budget, to pay for temporary staff for expanded human settlements activities in the regional commissions for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and Western Asia.

Resolution 34/229 was adopted by a recorded vote of 122 to 10, with 6 abstentions. The text, proposed by India on behalf of United Nations Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries, was approved by the Fifth Committee on 13 December by 72 votes to 9, with 7 abstentions. The draft resolution was originally submitted to the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, but that Committee decided on 1 December to refer it to the Fifth Committee.

International co-operation in the field of human settlements

On the recommendation of the Commission on Human Settlements, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions on 14 December dealing with specific human settlements activities. The resolutions concerned reports and information services on human settlements, and the strengthening of national and international activities in this field. The Commission's resolutions were endorsed by the Economic and Social Council before the Assembly adopted them, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which had similarly approved them on 23 November.

By resolution 34/114, the Assembly decided that the United Nations should issue periodically two sets of reports on human settlements. The first, to be issued every five years, would be a "Global report on human settlements," replacing the quinquennial housing survey called for by the Assembly in 1969.² The second, to be issued every two years, would cover financial and other assistance for human settlements provided to and among developing countries, the human set-

tlements activities of the United Nations system, collaboration between the Habitat Centre and non-governmental organizations, and human settlements activities of intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system. The first biennial report would be prepared in 1982, preceded by an interim report in 1981.

In approving the issuance of a global report on human settlements, the Assembly said it should follow the objectives, contents and format set out in a February report to the Commission by the Centre's Executive Director. He had suggested that the global report should provide information on the global and regional conditions of settlements, encourage and maintain interest in the evolving nature and the significance of settlements, and update and synthesize information generated by the Centre's own activities and other sources. The report would consist of an analytical part and a statistical annex.

By resolution 34/115, the Assembly decided that the functions and transferable assets of the United Nations Audio-Visual Information Centre on Human Settlements, known as Vision Habitat, should be transferred to the Habitat Centre on the expiration of the agreement between the Government of Canada and the United Nations on the operations of Vision Habitat. Vision Habitat had been established at Vancouver following the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements held there in 1976, and had been financed by Canada. The agreement on Vision Habitat was due to expire on 31 March 1980.

The Assembly also recommended that steps be taken to establish a unified information service in the Habitat Centre, comprising a range of information and communications skills and capabilities, including an audio-visual component. It appealed to States and organizations to make contributions for the continuation of these activities, and requested the Centre's Executive Director to report to the Commission on Human Settlements at its next session on progress in establishing the information service.

By resolution 34/116, the Assembly urged Member States, within the context of their national priorities, to devote a larger share of national resources to strengthening human settlements activities as vehicles of economic and social change. It suggested that they consider whether an increased allocation could be made for human settlements in their multilateral and bilateral co-operation programmes, particularly those financed by UNDP, and requested them to report every two years to the Commission on

 $^{^{2}}$ See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 448, resolution 2598 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969.

Human Settlements on progress made in implementing the recommendations for national action made by the Habitat Conference.

Before approving the draft resolution on this subject recommended by the Commission, the Second Committee made two changes, as a result of oral amendments by Venezuela. First, it deleted a preambular paragraph stating that new constraints on energy supplies and natural resources would force most countries to encourage more economical urban and rural living patterns. Second, it added the phrase "within the context of their national priorities" to the operative paragraph by which the Assembly urged Member States to devote a larger share of resources to human settlements.

Under its agenda item on human settlements, the Assembly also adopted resolution 34/113, requesting a comprehensive report on the social and economic impact of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories (for details, see p. 398; for page reference to text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS).

On 4 April, the Commission adopted one resolution and two decisions which did not call for Assembly action.

By the resolution, it requested the Executive Director to consult with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America with a view to setting up an intergovernmental committee on human settlements, establishing a support unit, and arranging to secure resources for regional and subregional human settlements programmes.

By one decision, the Commission deferred to its next session the establishment of a subcommittee on criteria for selecting the nongovernmental organizations that would be authorized to participate in its work.

By the other, it requested the Executive Director: to explore with intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system ways to establish or strengthen co-operation and information exchange; to prepare for the Commission a report on the topic and an inventory and analysis of the major programmes and projects of the principal organizations; to establish close working relationships with global and regional financial institutions and regional commissions, and to make arrangements with them for participation at meetings and exchange of documentation; and to prepare a semi-annual calendar of human settlements conferences.

The resolution and decisions adopted by the Commission at its second session were endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1976/46, adopted without vote on 27 July. This action was taken on the recommendation of the Council's First (Economic) Committee, which on 23 July similarly approved a draft resolution sponsored by Argentina, Finland, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, the Sudan, Sweden, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), at its seventh session held from 18 April to 4 May at Nairobi, noted with appreciation, by a resolution on programme policy and implementation, the close cooperation established between UNEP and the Habitat Centre.

Pledging Conference

At the 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held at United Nations Headquarters on 6 November, 20 States pledged a total of \$1,433,476 for the 1980 activities of the Habitat Centre and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. This total included amounts announced subsequent to the Conference as at 30 June 1980, as indicated in the table below.

		Amount		
(Country	(in	US	dollar) ^a
Α	Algeria	8,000		
E	Bangladesh	5,000		
E	Bhutan	1,000		
C	Chile	3,000		
C	Colombia		1	0,000
F	inland		7	8,947
C	Germany, Federal Republic of		56	5,547
C	Greece			7,000
I	ndia		9	9,146
K	Kenya		4	5,608
Madagascar		2,381		
N	Malawi			1,000
Netherlands		304,560		
Panama		500		
Pakistan		5,069		
Qatar		5,000		
Republic of Korea		20,000		
Sweden		241,254		
Tunisia		28,049		
United Republic of Cameroon				2,415
	Total		1,43	3,476

^aThe dollar equivalent of the contributions pledged in national currencies was calculated at the rate of exchange in effect on the date of pledge, except that contributions paid were recorded at the rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) A/34/8. Report of Commission on Human Settlements on work of its 2nd session, Nairobi, Kenya, 26 March-6 April 1979, Chapters III and V A and Annex I A (resolutions 2/1 and 2/2).

PROGRAMME AND RESOURCES OF THE CENTRE

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 20, 46, 54. Fifth Committee, meetings 81, 85. Plenary meeting 111.

A/C.2/34/L.68. India (on behalf of Member 'States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved by Fifth Committee on 13 December 1979, meeting 81, by 72 votes to 9, with 7 abstentions.

A/C.2/34/L.82, A/C.5/34/77/Add.1. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution introduced by India, A/C.2/34/L.68. Statements by Secretary-General. A/C.5/34/77. Note by Fifth Committee Chairman.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts III and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-

1981), Chapter IV G and Chapter V: draft resolution VII. A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV G and Chapter VI: draft resolution VII.

Resolution 34/229, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111, by recorded vote of 122 to 10, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

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

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977 on institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements and 33/111 of 18 December 1978 on international co-operation in the field of human settlements,

Noting with regret that the provisions of resolution 32/162, as they relate particularly to the transfer of posts and resources to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), have still not been fully implemented,

Recalling the undertaking by the Secretary-General to include in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981 a request for additional resources for redeployment to the regions,

Noting that the regional commissions have taken steps to implement section IV of General Assembly resolution 32/162, Taking note of the fact that the Commission on Human Settlements, at its second session, approved the 1980-1981

work programme of the Centre, including proposals for additional resources which would be redeployed to the regional commissions to carry out human settlements activities at the regional level,

Noting that the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981 prepared by the Secretary-General does not contain any request for additional resources for the Centre for deployment to the regions,

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the immediate availability of additional resources necessary to implement at the regional level the work programme of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) for 1980-1981 as approved by the Commission on Human Settlements at its second session.

International co-operation in the field of human settlements

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 6-9, 15, 16. Plenary meeting 36.

A/34/8. Report of Commission on Human Settlements on work of its 2nd session, Nairobi, Kenya, 26 March-6 April 1979, Chapters IV-VI and Annex I A (resolutions 2/3-2/6) and B (decisions 2/7 and 2/8). (Annex IV: List of documents before Commission at its 2nd session; Annex V: List of special presentations.)

E/1979/C.1/L.2. Argentina, Finland, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 23 July 1979, meeting 16.

E/1979/119. Report of First (Economic) Committee.

Resolution 1979/46, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/119, adopted without vote by Council on 27 July 1979, meeting 36.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977 on institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements, and 33/111 of 18 December 1978 on international co-operation in the field of human settlements,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Believing that human settlements issues constitute an integral and vital aspect of national social and economic development,

Convinced of the need to reinforce human settlements activities at the national, regional and international levels,

Considering that the strengthening of measures and objectives in relation to human settlements should form part of the new international development strategy,

Having considered the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its second session,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its second session;
- 2. Reiterates the need for the speedy and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/162;
- 3. Endorses the resolutions and decisions of the Commission on Human Settlements as contained in annex I to its report, in particular resolution 2/l on the 1980-1981 work programme, and the proposed criteria for the implementation of the programme, annexed to that resolution;
- 4. Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolutions proposed in Commission resolutions 2/3, 2/4 and 2/6. contained in annex I to that report:

Decides to transmit to the General Assembly, for consideration at its thirty-fourth session, the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its second session.

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 20, 29, 30, 48. Plenary meeting 104.

A/34/3/Rev.l. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XIV.

A/34/8, Annex I. Draft resolution, as proposed by Commission on Human Settlements in its resolution 2/3 and recommended by Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1979/46 of 27 July 1979 for adoption by General Assembly, approved without vote by Second Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 48.

A/34/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 7th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 18 April-4 May 1979, Chapter VI and Annex I (decision 7/l, section II).

A/34/389 and Corr.l. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/793. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/114, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/793, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2598(XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it directed the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive housing survey every five years,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 976 G (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the co-operation of the specialized agencies, regional commissions, international financial institutions and governmental agencies, a biennial report on the level and kind of official assistance and international aid given to developing countries in the field of housing, building and planning,

- 1. Decides that the quinquennial housing survey called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 2598(XXIV) should become the "Global report on human settlements" and should be issued every five years, according to the objectives, format and contents set out in paragraphs 10 to 20 of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat):
- 2. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements to undertake the preparation of a biennial report in 1982, beginning with an interim report in 1981, on the following subjects:
- (a) Financial and other assistance provided to and among developing countries for human settlements, and the human settlements activities of the United Nations system, according to the objectives, format and contents set out in sections II and III of the report of the Executive Director, as modified by the Commission on Human Settlements;
- (b) Activities and collaboration between the Centre and non-governmental organizations;
- (c) Human settlements activities of intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system and cooperation between them and the Centre;
- 3. Urges all Member States to provide the necessary information for the preparation of the above-mentioned reports;
- 4. Calls upon the Secretariat, particularly the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and all other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to provide the necessary information for the preparation of the above-mentioned reports and to collaborate with the Centre in their preparation;
- 5. Invites organizations working in the field of human settlements, including intergovernmental organizations outside

the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, to collaborate with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements in the preparation of those reports;

6. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, in consultation with the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, to explore the establishment of efficient mechanisms for regular and systematic reporting and consultations for the above-mentioned reports.

A/34/8, Annex I. Draft resolution, as proposed by Commission on Human Settlements in its resolution 2/4 and recommended by Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1979/46 for adoption by General Assembly, approved without vote by Second Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 48.

A/34/793. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 34/115, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/793, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/115 of 16 December 1976, by which it established the United Nations Audio-Visual Information Centre for Human Settlements,

Recalling further its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, by which it established the United Nations Centre on Human Settlements (Habitat), entrusted it with responsibility for promoting the further and continued use of audio-visual material relating to human settlements and decided that the Director of the United Nations Audio-Visual Information Centre on Human Settlements (Vision Habitat) should report to the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements.

Recognizing that the effective dissemination of information, including the use of audio-visual techniques and materials, will help accelerate the process of development through the effective and rapid dissemination among policy-makers, experts and the public in all countries of information on the need for new awareness and on new approaches, methods and techniques for improving human settlements, especially their social, economic and environmental aspects, as well as through their increasing use for project-monitoring, education, training and public information,

Noting that the agreement between the Government of Canada and the United Nations on the operations of the United Nations Audio-Visual Information Centre on Human Settlements expires on 31 March 1980,

Convinced that the programme developed by the United Nations Audio-Visual Information Centre on Human Settlements should be continued,

Noting that the audio-visual activities have been fully integrated into the work programme of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements,

- 1. Recommends that the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) should take the necessary steps to establish a unified information service within the Centre to comprise a suitable range of information and communications skills and capabilities, including an audio-visual component at an appropriate level;
- 2. Decides that, upon the termination or expiration of the agreement referred to above, the functions and transferable assets of the United Nations Audio-Visual Information Centre on Human Settlements (Vision Habitat) should be transferred to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements;
- Requests the Secretary-General to consult with the Government of Canada on the appropriate formal arrangements regarding the termination or expiration of the agreement;
- 4. Encourages all Member States to make available to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements audio-visual material prepared for their programmes of national action;

- Appeals to all States and interested organizations to make available to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements the necessary resources for continuing its audio-visual and information activities;
- 6. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements to report to the Commission on Human Settlements at its third session on the progress achieved towards the establishment of a unified information service.

A/34/8, Annex I. Draft resolution, as proposed by Commission on Human Settlements in its resolution 2/6 and recommended by Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1979/46 for adoption by General Assembly, and as orally revised by Venezuela, approved without vote by Second Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 48.

A/34/793. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 34/116, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/793, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 2718(XXV) of 15 December 1970, 3001 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3327(XXIX) of 16 December 1974 and 32/162 of 19 December 1977.

Noting that in the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its second session Member States are called upon to deal with human settlements programmes as an integral and important element of national development plans,

Recognizing that the goals of the new international economic order encompass both general economic improvements in developing countries and the achievement of social equity in the distribution of benefits from economic growth,

Convinced that human settlements activities can make an important contribution to achieving both those goals of the new international economic order,

Recognizing that one of the most urgent needs in developing countries is to upgrade the living and working conditions of low-income and disadvantaged groups in both rural and urban areas, Convinced that human settlements programmes provide a direct mechanism for redressing imbalances in access to shelter, utility services, health care, education and community amenities, and hence can have a significant impact on the immediate, day-to-day needs of low-income and disadvantaged groups,

Convinced that human settlements programmes offer an effective tool for generating the, energy-conserving and resource-conserving community patterns which will be called for.

- Urges Member States, within the context of their national priorities, to devote a larger share of national resources to the strengthening of human settlements activities as vehicles of economic and social change;
- 2. Suggests that Member States should examine multilateral and bilateral co-operation programmes, particularly those financed by the United Nations Development Programme, to determine whether an increased allocation can be made to the human settlements sector;
- 3. Requests Member States to report every two years to the Commission on Human Settlements on the progress made in implementing the recommendations for national action adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and, where possible, on the level and sources of international and national funding being devoted to human settlements activities.

Pledging Conference

1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, meetings 1, 2 (A/CONF.98/SR.1,2) of 6 November 1979.

A/CONF.98/1. Final Act of 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. Done at United Nations, New York, 7 November 1979. (Para. 3: United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.)

A/CONF.98/2. Contributions pledged or paid at 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities as at 30 June 1980. Note by Secretary-General.

Chapter XV

Regional economic and social activities

Economic Commission for Europe

At its thirty-fourth session, held at Geneva from 27 March to 27 April 1979, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) approved a programme of work for 1979-1980 and endorsed in principle its long-term programme for 1979-1983. The Commission reaffirmed the determination of member Governments to work towards implementation of the topics in the Final Act of the 1975 Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) requiring multilateral co-operation in the fields of economics, science, technology and the environment. The ECE Executive Secretary accordingly participated in

preparations for a 1980 Scientific Forum and in a Meeting of Experts on the Mediterranean, held at Valletta, Malta, in February/March 1979. The Commission asked him to continue his participation, if invited to do so, in activities resulting from those meetings.

The Commission reiterated its previous call to its subsidiary bodies to consider in their work programmes the interests of member countries which were developing from an economic point of view.

In his report on ECE activities in 1979, the Executive Secretary discussed a USSR proposal to

hold all-European or inter-State congresses on co-operation in the major areas of environment, transport and energy. A resolution on the work and future activities of ECE in this regard was adopted by the Commission. Observations were made in the report concerning gaps- particularly in activities related to the transfer of technology. Other matters covered included the concentration and integration of the Commission's programmes of work, with special reference to the field of science and technology, and general energy questions. On the suggestion of the Executive Secretary, the Commission decided to select environmental activities as the next major topic for in-depth consideration.

A high-level meeting within the framework of ECE on the protection of the environment was held in November.

The Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy, a new body created by the Commission on an ad hoc basis, held its first session at the end of October.

Other decisions taken by the Commission at its thirty-fourth session sought to advance ECE work on energy, water problems, co-operation in the field of science and technology, including engineering industries, better use of ECE resources, studies of trade in chemical products and of economic consequences of migrant labour in the region, co-operation on new technologies of coal extraction and utilization, economic co-operation in the Mediterranean, automation, standardization, and ECE contributions to preparatory work for the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women and the new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade (the 1980s).

The ECE secretariat made contributions to the three complementary activities related to the preparation and formulation of the new strategy, through the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination's Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives and the Committee for Development Planning. The secretariat also contributed data and analyses to the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs for its long-term studies, prepared demographic research studies, in particular a study of the causes of recent fertility declines in Europe and an analysis of data from the World Fertility Survey undertaken in conjunction with the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, other regional commissions, the International Statistical Institute and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

For list of publications, see documentary references below.

Activities in 1979

Problems of the environment

The high-level meeting within the framework of ECE on the protection of the environment, held at Geneva from 13 to 15 November, culminated more than three years of preparatory work. The Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems examined in depth, through expert groups, selected topics pertaining to longrange transboundary air pollution, low- and nonwaste technology and reutilization and recycling of wastes, transboundary water pollution, protection of flora and fauna, and control of toxic substances and wastes. The Senior Advisers completed the substantive work on a draft resolution and Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution and a draft Declaration on Low- and Non-waste Technology and Reutilization and Recycling of Wastes, and transmitted them to the Commission in April. At the highlevel meeting, those drafts were formally adopted and the Convention was opened for signature following its adoption. There were 35 signatories before the conclusion of the meeting. They agreed to start its implementation on an interim basis.

The Convention emphasized the implementation and further development of the co-operative programme for the monitoring and evaluation of the long-range transmission of air pollutants in Europe, carried out for the past two years by ECE in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization.

The Declaration reflected the recognition that long-term policies for the protection of the environment must be based on preventive measures. Its recommendation opened up the potential for intergovernmental co-operation.

On 12 December, the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee of the General Assembly was orally informed that the participants in the high-level meeting had formally requested that the Assembly be notified of the conclusions of the meeting, including the Convention and the Declaration. The Executive Secretary of ECE had also been asked to inform the 1980 Madrid meeting of participating CSCE States of the results of the meeting, including its report and the texts of the documents adopted.

By resolution 34/188 of 18 December, on international co-operation in the field of the environment, the Assembly noted the results of the high-level meeting (see p. 691).

In the field of environmental planning, the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems sponsored or co-sponsored seminars on integrated physical, socio-economic

and environmental planning (Bergen, Norway, 18-22 June), on environmental impact assessment (Villach, Austria, 24-29 September) and, as a regional contribution to a UNEP global project, on alternative patterns of development and life-styles (Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, 3-7 December). The conclusions and recommendations formed an environmental contribution to the new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade.

In April, ECE decided to revise the terms of reference of its Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. It' was to initiate and participate in housing, building and planning activities to encourage and support Government action in the field, undertake studies and research on problems and policies, collect, evaluate, compare and disseminate statistical data on regulations and standards, draw up policy and strategy recommendations for member countries, provide a forum for exchange of experiences, and review and assess the state of human settlements in the region. The Committee organized, at Geneva from 2 to 4 May, a symposium on urban renewal and the quality of life and, at Warsaw, Poland, from 14 to 18 May, a seminar on mechanization in the building industry. The Committee held a seminar on the improvement of housing and its surroundings at The Hague, Netherlands, from 15 to 19 October. Publications were completed on land-use planning and policies and on major long-term perspectives for human settlements in the ECE region.

The group of experts on housing, building and planning problems and policies in the countries of southern Europe, at its 28 May to 2 June session held at Varna and Sofia, Bulgaria, discussed the relationship between housing and tourism development and prepared a publication on the quality of life and human settlements, with examples of protection and improvement in southern European countries.

Under the co-operative programme for monitoring and evaluating the long-range transmission of air pollutants in Europe, 48 stations were in operation in 15 countries by the end of 1979. Samples for the third and fourth interlaboratory tests were distributed by the Chemical Co-ordinating Centre to some 20 laboratories participating in the tests. The results showed an improvement in analytical work.

At the end of 1979, 23 ECE Governments had nominated national focal points for the compilation of a compendium on low- and non-waste technology. Thirty-four monographs were evaluated for inclusion in the compendium. A third meeting of focal points was recommended for the evaluation of additional monographs, as well as those found to require further work.

The Committee on Water Problems completed preparation of the ECE Declaration of Policy on Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, including Transboundary Pollution, for adoption by the Commission. The Declaration was based on 14 principles serving as guidelines for the formulation and implementation of national water policies as well as for international cooperation among ECE member countries. The Committee sponsored a seminar on rational utilization of water from 17 to 22 September at Leipzig, German Democratic Republic.

Emphasis was put on co-operation in the management and use of shared water resources and the development of integrated land-use planning, together with improved water legislation and suitable economic incentives, as part of interrelated measures in a national long-term policy directed towards the reduction of existing water pollution and its prevention.

Energy

The Commission decided in April to establish on an ad hoc basis a new principal subsidiary body-the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy- to undertake an extensive exchange of information, views and experience on general energy problems, to elaborate a programme of work and to examine problems related to a possible high-level meeting on energy within the framework of ECE.

The first session of the Senior Advisers was held from 29 October to 1 November. Representatives provided information on energy resources and national objectives and policies. There was universal agreement on the overriding importance of reducing the growth rate of energy consumption through conservation and diversification policies. It was also generally recognized that energy problems could not be solved through national measures alone, but that international co-operation, including more intensive co-operation within the ECE region, was imperative.

The Senior Advisers examined data on energy resources and demand, and approved a detailed questionnaire to obtain more information.

Further work was done on projections in the energy field. Preliminary papers on energy supply and demand as well as investment requirements were submitted to the Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments. An energy balance model for the ECE region was scheduled to be completed during 1980.

A symposium on the gasification and liquefaction of coal, held at Katowice, Poland, from 23 to 27 April, reviewed progress and future prospects in coal conversion.

The ECE secretariat co-operated with the Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport in organizing a United Nations symposium on world coal prospects at Katowice from 15 to 23 October and submitted a report on environmental problems arising from the coal industry, as well as five papers describing the work of the Coal Committee in the fields dealt with by the symposium.

The group of experts on the utilization and preparation of solid fuels, in co-operation with the group of experts on coal statistics, continued work on the international ECE coal classification.

The Committee on Electric Power continued work on problems of planning and operating large power systems, on electric power stations, and on the relationship between electricity and the environment. Progress was achieved in work on the interconnexion of electric power transmission systems in the Balkan countries. A symposium on the prospects of hydroelectric schemes under the new energy situation and on related problems took place at Athens, Greece, from 5 to 8 November.

The Committee on Gas continued its work on natural gas resources, transport and storage, and distribution and utilization of gas. A seminar on liquefied natural gas peak shaving was held at Washington, D. C., from 5 to 9 March.

Long-term perspectives

With completion of the first stage in the development of an over-all economic perspective for the ECE region up to 1990, the Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments as well as other principal subsidiary bodies engaged in a concentrated examination of individual economic sectors during 1979.

The Senior Economic Advisers organized a seminar on forms and orientations of international co-operation in relation to long-term growth patterns, at Warsaw from 15 to 18 May. It was stressed that, along with economic development, trade patterns had shown a remarkable shift from goods where comparative advantages based on relative endowments of natural resources, labour or capital were predominant towards skill-, research- and technology-intensive goods, requiring the expansion of markets and the achievement of economies of scale in order to keep down unit costs.

Three macro-economic models (for North America, European market economies and centrally planned economies) were prepared and discussed by the Senior Economic Advisers. These models, together with sectoral projections, also served as a major contribution to a global project on long-term development objectives under study at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Trade and industrial co-operation

The Committee on the Development of Trade continued its efforts to identify and reduce or eliminate obstacles to trade, providing a basis for study of the longer-term prospects for the expansion of intraregional trade. The relationship between short-term tendencies and long-term prospects for the development and diversification of, and the factors most likely to determine, East-West exchanges were examined at an ad hoc meeting of trade experts to consider the trade aspects of the over-all economic perspective for the ECE region up to 1990, convened by the Committee in association with the Senior Economic Advisers from 8 to 10 October. The meeting sought to understand better the problems and opportunities to which national commercial policies and business activities would have to be adjusted.

Work on the identification and elimination of obstacles to the development of trade was advanced in 1979 by the issuance of an up-to-date and consolidated inventory, drawn up on the basis of notifications from ECE Governments. The inventory listed obstacles to the expansion of exports and replies and explanations furnished by countries in which such obstacles were reported.

Industrial co-operation received special attention at the fifth ECE seminar on East-West trade promotion, marketing and business contacts, held at Poznan, Poland, from 24 to 26 April. The seminar provided a forum for an exchange of views and experience on methods and techniques of market entry for industrial products.

Four major recommendations intended to facilitate maritime- transport document and import clearance procedures, as well as to simplify requirements for signature/authentication on trade documents and shipping marks, were agreed in 1979 by the working party on facilitation of international trade procedures.

The Commission in April invited additional member Governments to answer questionnaires which sought information for a feasibility study on creating a multilateral system for the notification of laws and regulations concerning foreign trade and changes therein.

Science and technology

The Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology completed work on a manual on licensing procedures in ECE member countries. This publication, to which 20 countries contributed national chapters, aimed at assisting those involved in negotiating licensing agreements.

A project was undertaken by the Senior Advisers in co-operation with the Conference of European Statisticians and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Member countries were asked to respond to a questionnaire which set out to identify indicators useful in measuring the international transfer of technology.

In addition, ECE asked the Senior Advisers at their 1980 meeting to take into account, as appropriate, the results of the August 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (see p. 633) as well as recommendations which resulted from ECE's preparatory work for the Conference.

A seminar on co-operative technological forecasting in the field of solar energy was held in the Canary Islands (Spain) from 2 to 6 July. This seminar laid the foundation for new co-operative initiatives which might be undertaken by ECE and which might have a wider application to technological forecasting in other advanced or high-technology areas.

Industry

The Steel Committee, at its session from 29 to 31 October, decided to undertake two studies on a strategy for energy use in the iron and steel industry, and on the evolution of the-specific consumption of steel.

In April, ECE recommended that the Chemical Industry Committee explore problems of the pharmaceutical industry related to safety requirements and examine ways these problems could be dealt with in the ECE framework.

A seminar on forecasting, planning and programming in the chemical industry, held from 10 to 14 September at Warsaw, provided an opportunity for countries with different socioeconomic systems to exchange experience and compare operational techniques and approaches. Particular emphasis was given to modern concepts of modelling and computer simulation.

A seminar on computer-aided design systems as an integrated part of industrial production, held at Geneva from 14 to 17 May, demonstrated that computer graphics and interactive display systems had considerable impact on traditional work processes and that the trend would spread with the technological development of both hardware and software.

A seminar on development and use of industrial handling equipment was held from 3 to 8 September at Sofia.

Transport

The work accomplished by the Inland Transport Committee and its subsidiary bodies reflected ECE's well established role in reviewing transport problems and policies in the region and in

developing international instruments and technical regulations affecting international transport.

The co-operation established with the United Nations Development Programme for the implementation of projects on the Trans-European North-South Motorway, a feasibility study of a navigable waterway between the Danube River and the Aegean Sea, and a proposed project for a survey of transport problems connected with the development of transport through and around the Mediterranean contributed to research in this area.

Substantive work on a fundamental revision of the European Code for Inland Navigation with a view to unifying or harmonizing of its rules was begun, and progress was made on the elaboration of uniform technical requirements for inland waterway vessels to be applied equally by all interested European countries.

A comprehensive study of safety aspects of pleasure navigation was concluded with a view to establishing recommendations on the maximum number of persons permitted on board pleasure craft.

Statistics

The Commission was increasingly involved in work on international comparisons. That work was carried out within the framework of the United Nations International Comparison Project, by comparing the per capita quantity of gross domestic product of different countries and also the purchasing power of their currencies. The fourth phase of that project was under preparation and included more than 20 countries from the ECE region.

The Conference of European Statisticians meeting from 25 to 29 June gave high priority to the development and harmonization of statistics of energy needed for national and international purposes. A framework for a system of general energy statistics was being elaborated.

A seminar on integrated statistical information systems and related matters was held at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, from 10 to 14 September.

Agriculture and timber

A symposium on the effects of air-borne pollution on vegetation was held at Warsaw from 20 to 24 August under the auspices of the Committee on Agricultural Problems and the Timber Committee, with the support of UNEP and in cooperation with the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems.

A symposium on economic and technological aspects of sugar beet production was held at Kiev, Ukrainian SSR, from 17 to 21 September. The symposium assessed recent advances in breeding, cultivation practices, mechanization

and storage, and the use of leaves and beet byproducts in animal feeding.

The joint Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/ECE working party on agrarian structure and farm rationalization, meeting from 1 to 5 October, stressed the economic efficiency of the main categories of farms with reference to cereals, milk and pork production, providing insights into possible economies of scale and factors influencing efficiency.

A seminar on the utilization of tropical hardwoods, held at Amsterdam, Netherlands, from 15 to 18 May, brought together producers, exporters, importers and users of tropical hardwood and research workers. The Timber Committee continued to monitor the changing patterns of tropical timber markets and utilization. A seminar on mechanization and techniques of thinning operations was held at Nancy, France, from 27 to 31 August and a symposium on economic and technical developments in the furniture industry was held at Poznan from 5 to 9 November.

Role of women in the economic evolution of the ECE region

A seminar was held from 9 to 12 July in Paris, under ECE auspices, as a regional contribution to the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women. The seminar concentrated on the structure of employment, education and training, and time management. A study on the economic role of women in the ECE region was being revised for publication and presentation as a Conference background document.

Decision by the Economic and Social Council

On 3 August, by decision 1979/70, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of ECE for the period 23 April 1978 to 27 April 1979, of the views expressed during the discussion, of the resolutions and decisions adopted by ECE and of the ECE programme of work. The Council adopted this decision, without vote, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee which, on 30 July, had similarly approved the text as submitted by ECE.

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 18, 20, 21. Plenary meetings 30,40.

E/1979/47 and Add.1. Annual report of ECE (23 April 1978-27 April 1979), Vols. I and II. (Vol. I, Chapter IV: Resolution (1 (XXXIV)) and other decisions (A(XXXIV)-U(XXXIV)) adopted by 34th session of ECE, Geneva, 27 March-27 April 1979; Annex III: Publications and documents issued by Commission. Vol. II, Chapter V: Programme of work for 1979-1983.)

E/1979/47, Chapter 1. Draft decision, as submitted by ECE for action by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by First Committee on 30 July 1979, meeting 21.

E/1979/76/Add.1. Report of Secretary-General on meetings of Executive Secretaries of regional commissions (Rabat, Morocco, 18-20 March; Geneva, 10 and 11 July 1979). Part B: Analytical summary of annual reports of regional commissions, Chapter I.

E/1979/121/Add.1. Report of First (Economic) Committee (part II) (on regional co-operation), draft decision II.

Decision 1979/70, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/121/Add.1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 3 August 1979, the Council took note of the report of the Economic Commission for Europe for the period 23 April 1978 to 27 April 1979, of the views expressed during the discussions in the Commission, of the resolutions and other decisions adopted by the Commission at its thirty-fourth session, contained in chapters III and IV of that report, and of the Commission's programme of work.

Other documents

E/1979/42. Summary of economic survey of Europe in 1978. Statistical Indicators of Short-Term Economic Changes in ECE Countries, Vol. XXI (monthly).

Quarterly Bulletin of Coal Statistics for Europe, Vol. XXVIII, Nos. 1-4.

Quarter/y Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe, Vol. XXX, Nos. 1-4.

Ha/f-year/y Bulletin of Electric Energy Statistics for Europe, Vol. XXIV, Nos. 1,2.

Timber Bulletin for Europe, Vol. XXXI No. 2 (January-December 1978). Supplement 8: Medium-Term Survey of Trends in the Sawnwood and Sawlog Sector, Part I: Medium-Term Survey of the Sawnwood and Sawlog Market; Part II: Structure and Capacity of the Sawmilling Industry and Consumption of Raw Materials; Supplement 9: Medium-Term Survey of Trends of Pulpwood and Other Roundwood, Part I: Trends in Roundwood Production and Supply and Comparison of Recorded Trends with Forecasts; Part II: Pulpwood, Energy from Wood, Miscellaneous Industrial Roundwood; Supplement 70: Monthly Prices for Forest Products, No. 2. Vol. XXXII, No. 1 (January-June 1979) and No. 2 (January-December 1979). Supplement 1: Annual Forest Products Market Review Referring to 1978 and the Early Months of 1979; Supplement 2: Monthly Prices for Forest Products, No. 3; Supplement 3: Forest and Forest Products, Country Profile No. 4-Switzerland; Supplement 4: Monthly Prices for Forest Products, No. 4; Supplement 5: Forest Products Market Trends in 1979 and Prospects for 1980; Supplement 6: Forest and Forest Products, Country Profile No. 5-Norway; Supplement 7: Monthly Prices for Forest Products, No. 5; Supplement 8: Trends and Prospects for Forest Products in South European and Other Mediterranean Countries. Supplement 9: Monthly Prices for Forest Products, No. 6; Supplement 10: Mediumterm Survey of the Wood-based Panels Sector (including a Survey of Production Capacity and Raw Materials Consumption); Supplement 11: The Flow of Forest Products from the Forest to the Consumer.

Economic Survey of Europe in 1979: The European Economy in 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.E.1.

Economic Bulletin for Europe, Vol. 31, No. 1: A. Recent Changes in Europe's Trade; B. Special Study: Prices and Volumes of East-West Trade 1965-1977. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.E.2; No. 2: Comparative GDP Levels. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.E.3.

The Economic Commission for Europe and Energy Conservation: Recent Experience and Prospects. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.E.4.

The Economic Role of Women in the ECE Region. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.E.6.

Prices of Agricultural Products and Selected inputs in Europe and North America, 1978/79. Annual ECE/FAO Price Review No. 29. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.11.E.7.

Agricultural Trade in Europe: Recent Developments. Agricultural Trade Review No. 17. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.11.E.11.

Major Trends in Housing Policy in ECE Countries. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.80.11.E.12.

Review of the Agricultural Situation in Europe at the End of 1979. Vol. I: General Review, Livestock and Meat; Vol. II: Grain and Dairy Products. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.E.13.

Annual Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe, Vol. VII, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/R.80.II.E.14.

The Steel Market in 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.E.15.

Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe, Vol.XXIII, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/R.80.ll.E.16.

Annual Bulletin of Coal Statistics for Europe, Vol. XIV, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/R.80.11.E.17. Statistics of World Trade in Steel, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/R.80.11.E.18.

Conservation of Energy in the Chemical Industry. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.E.19.

Annual Bulletin of Transport Statistics for Europe, Vol. XXXI, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/R.80.11.E.20.

Annual Bulletin of Gas Statistics for Europe, Vol. XXV, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/R.80.II.E.21.

Annual Bulletin of Electric Energy Statistics for Europe, Vol. XXV, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/R.80.ll.E.22.

Statistics of Road Traffic Accidents in Europe, Vol. XXVI, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/R.80.II.E.23.

Annual Bulletin of Trade in Chemical Products, Vol. VI, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/R.81.II.E.3.

Annual Review of the Chemical Industry, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.II.E.7.

Annual Bulletin of General Energy Statistics for Europe, Vol. XII, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/R.8l.II.E.10.

Bulletin of Statistics on World Trade in Engineering Products, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/R.81.II.E.13.

Annual Review of Engineering Industries and Automation, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.II.E.16.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

The thirty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) was held at Manila, Philippines, from 5 to 16 March, 1979. The Commission endorsed programme changes for 1979 and the work programme and priorities for 1980-1981. Its membership expanded to 43 with the admission of the New Hebrides and Niue as associate members; its terms of reference were also amended to take account of the admission of Fiji and Solomon Islands as full members.

In his policy statement, the ESCAP Executive Secretary observed that the fluctuations in the international economy during the 1970s had revealed the vulnerability of the region to external market forces. Although ESCAP developing countries had adjusted well, that situation continued to pose major problems of short-term economic management which had diverted attention from longer-term issues of development. He indicated that during the 1980s development patterns should be based on renewable rather than non-renewable resources and that developing countries would need equitable access to the non-renewable resources of the oceans.

By a resolution on regional input for the new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade (the 1980s), ESCAP enumerated the essential elements that should be included in the new strategy: liberalization of international trade and terms of trade; food and agricultural development; improving the organization and development of the primary commodities sector of the world economy; enlarging developing countries' shipping services and their share in world industrial production; increasing the flow of resources in

real terms; and promoting the transfer of technology. The Commission emphasized that particular attention be given to the problems of landlocked, least developed and developing island countries in the framing of the new strategy.

The Commission requested the United Nations Secretary-General to expedite implementation of the General Assembly's 1977 resolution on restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, particularly where it related to ESCAP, and to make adequate resources available. A transfer of management responsibilities took place in 1979 for the first group of regional and subregional projects from United Nations Headquarters, New York, to ESCAP in accordance with that resolution. This, coupled with increased extrabudgetary assistance, raised the total value of the technical co-operation programme administered by ESCAP to more than \$21.5 million-an increase of about 37 per cent over 1978. Forty-five missions were undertaken by a corps of 11 regional advisers and experts to countries in the region. Increased attention was given to the needs of the geographically and economically disadvantaged countries and to priority areas indicated by the Commission.

Other actions taken by the Commission through resolutions adopted in March concerned: adoption of the statute of the ESCAP Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre; mobilization of resources for implementation of ESCAP's work programme; requests for country experiences on the roles of the co-operative movement and of the public sector in the socio-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 438, resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977.

economic development of the region's developing countries for preparation of reports on these topics; strengthening technical and economic cooperation among developing countries in shipping matters; organization of proposals for an intergovernmental committee on human settlements at the regional level; and regional activities during the International Year of the Child (1979).

Achievements of the Commission during 1979 included: the establishment of the Asian Reinsurance Corporation on 24 May, with the Corporation underwriting reinsurance business with effect from 1 January 1980; commencement of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity in July, with the aim of solving telecommunications problems and improving management of facilities in the region; consideration of a regional development strategy for the 1980s at meetings held in April and May 1979 by groups of consultants representing the region's two major geographic segments and at an intergovernmental meeting held in September; and at Bangkok, Thailand, in October, the ESCAP Preparatory Meetings of Ministers of Industry for the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

For list of publications, see documentary references below.

Activities in 1979

Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

By a resolution adopted in March, ESCAP invited developed countries and intergovernmental organizations to support economic and technical co-operation among developing countries and provide increased external assistance to supplement the resources contributed to such co-operation activities by countries participating in them. It also invited ESCAP developing countries and their institutions to collaborate in a regional information system to promote economic and technical co-operation.

A new programme of increased collaboration among United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations for economic and technical co-operation among developing countries was developed for 1980-1981. The Commission would act as a clearing-house for requests for development assistance. The programme contained a special component to help disadvantaged countries. Some programme activities had begun in the 1978-1979 biennium, and the new concepts informed most of ESCAP's current projects. A regional interagency working group was established under the chairmanship of the Executive Secretary of ESCAP. Interagency discussions

sions were held with the aim of developing an Asian and Pacific information system to promote economic and technical co-operation as the regional arm of the global Information Referral System.

Agriculture

The Commission stressed the need for regional action to improve food security in view of the continuing food shortage in developing countries. The ESCAP/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/UNIDO Fertilizer Advisory Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific completed its second year of operation with 13 member countries. A project was initiated to improve fertilizer distribution capacity at the district level. A regional economic survey and information service on the use of agro-pesticides in ESCAP developing countries was set up under the second phase of the Agricultural Requisite Scheme for Asia and the Pacific.

Socio-economic studies on coarse grains, pulses, roots and tuber crops were undertaken during the year. A project document for a regional co-ordination centre for research and development of the crops was revised. Indonesia offered host facilities, and Japan offered to provide a director with its own funds-in-trust.

Development planning

The Development Planning Division was concerned with: reviews and appraisals of recent economic activities in the region; perspective studies; development planning techniques; regional or subregional co-operation, including problems of external migration of labour, the development of river basin potential, trade co-operation and regional financial institutions; quantitative short-, medium- and long-term projections on national economic performances, linking national models into a global forecasting system; and theoretical work to incorporate aspects of income distribution, employment and sectoral linkages into those models.

Industry, human settlements and technology

The reorientation of industrialization policies and strategies in the region was further stressed at Bangkok by the October 1979 Preparatory Meeting of Ministers of Industry for the Third General Conference of UNIDO to be held in 1980. The ministers urged that programmes be worked out to strengthen manufacturing capacities, emphasizing the development of project generation and implementation capabilities of developing countries. They called for disaggregation of the industrial growth targets envisaged in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial

Development and Co-operation adopted by UNIDO'S Second General Conference in 1975.²

With the completion of the first phase of a project on industrialization in non-metropolitan areas, pilot projects were identified, to be implemented during the second phase. A number of subregional programmes and specific projects to improve the technological capabilities of national institutions were currently being implemented. A feasibility study was undertaken on setting up an industrial estate at Surkhet, Nepal, under a "prime-mover industry" project. In the field of investment promotion, preliminary steps were completed for the setting up of a regional bureau on fiscal documentation.

Consultations with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) took place in order to work out an integrated work programme to meet the specific needs of the countries of the region.

International trade

Follow-up activities were undertaken during 1979 on the regional trade expansion and cooperation programme adopted at the Ministerial Conference on Co-operation in Trade in Asia and the Pacific, which had been held at New Delhi, India, in August 1978.

A second round of trade negotiations under the 1975 Bangkok Agreement³ was planned for 1980 to enlarge the product coverage under tariff preferences of the Agreement. Other developing countries were invited to join the negotiations. The Agreement currently offered tariff cuts averaging 36 per cent on 146 selected products. Participating States were Bangladesh, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka.

The Agreement for the establishment of the Asian Reinsurance Corporation came into force on 24 May. Members were Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The Corporation functioned from headquarters in Bangkok, underwriting reinsurance business with effect from 1 January 1980.

The value of transactions channelled through the Asian Clearing Union increased from AMU (Asian Monetary Units) 68 million in 1977 to AMU 109.9 million in 1978. An AMU was equivalent to a special drawing right allocated by the International Monetary Fund.

The Trade Promotion Centre continued to provide assistance to developing countries through its four services, namely advisory, trade information, professional development and market product development.

Under the second phase of a project to assist the least developed land-locked countries of the E S C A P region, greater emphasis was placed on the promotion of co-operation between landlocked and transit countries. During the year, field offices-with a resident transport expert -were set up in Kabul (Afghanistan), Vientiane (Lao People's Democratic Republic) and Kathmandu (Nepal).

Assistance in economic and technical cooperation was made available to commodity communities and associations in the region.

Natural resources and mineral prospecting

The Commission assumed executing agency responsibilities for: the Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre (SEATRADC); the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre (RMRDC); the project on the investigation of the mineral potential of the South Pacific of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas; and the project of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas on technical support for regional offshore prospecting in east Asia.

Based in Ipoh, Malaysia, SEATRADC continued to operate under its own Board of Management which met twice during the year. The Board was informed that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) would provide \$47,000 for the purchase of equipment for an analytical laboratory at the Centre. The Centre's current work programme contained six projects in the field of exploration, two in mining, two in mineral processing and one in tin smelting.

In August, RMRDC was transferred from Bangkok to new headquarters at Bandung, Indonesia. The Commission had adopted the statute of the Centre in March.

Among various activities in the energy field, ESCAP held a working group meeting on efficiency and conservation in the use of energy and, in cooperation with UNDP, mounted a mission to selected countries to draw up a programme of assistance in various aspects of energy.

Population

Population activities were aimed at monitoring, analysing and reporting demographic trends and situations in the region and at assisting Governments in population policy formulation and in incorporating demographic factors in national development planning.

The Commission felt that more effective national family-planning policies and, programmes supported at the regional level should be under-

² See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 473.

³ Ibid., p. 527, regarding the First Agreement on Trade Negotiations among Developing Member Countries of ESCAP.

taken, and indicated the upcoming major issues in population policies and family planning.

An assessment of population training needs and facilities of countries in the region was carried out. In addition, technical assistance was provided to six countries on the development of their information clearing-house systems. A mission to assess the population information capabilities and needs among the South Pacific countries and selected Asian countries was fielded.

Shipping, ports and inland waterways

By a resolution of 16 March, ESCAP urged the developing countries of the region to strengthen technical and economic co-operation in shipping matters. Priority continued to be given to the development of manpower capability, shippers' co-operation, maritime policy and institutions, shipping and port information systems, development of merchant marines and shipping services, and port management and inland water transport.

The development of manpower was supported through workshops, seminars, study tours and assistance to national maritime institutions. Regional and national workshops on shippers' cooperation, shipping and port management as well as on inland waterways administration and maintenance, together with meetings of chief executives of national shipowners' associations and shippers' organizations, were held.

The Commission commended efforts to implement the work programme in the field of shippers' organization and co-operation and suggested that an appropriate association of the national shippers' councils of the region should be established as soon as possible.

Advisory services were provided for: shippers' co-operation, merchant shipping, containerization, port construction and management; legislative, administrative and technical aspects of government policy on shipping and inland waterways; economic statistics of shipping; and shipping information.

The Commission urged that advisory services aid to the development of national shipping policy be continued. Recognizing that shipping data was essential for formulating sound shipping policies, it endorsed assistance to developing countries in implementing a project on economic statistics of shipping (L.2 scheme).

Social development

The Commission endorsed a summary of the five-year regional action programme included in the report of its Committee on Social Development as the broad base of legal authority for future programmes in the field of integration of women in the development process.

An ESCAP regional preparatory conference for the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women was held at New Delhi in November. Its recommendations included a strategy and plan of action for 1980-1985-the second half of the Decade-in education, health and employment as a regional input to the Conference. Greater resources and manpower allocation were called for to assist member countries implement the world and regional plans of action.

The Commission also endorsed recommendations of a regional preparatory meeting for the International Year of the Child, and asked the Executive Secretary to review and report on the Year's activities for the purpose of formulating national and regional programmes for child services and welfare.

A meeting to advise the Executive Secretary on priorities in youth affairs activities in the region was held. Advisory services were provided by Governments in development-oriented training in social work and community development. The mobile training scheme for the training of front-line and supervisory personnel in the least developed and land-locked countries concluded after a follow-up assignment in Bangladesh from March to June.'

Statistics

Implementation of the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP) was organized through the regional commissions. In December, the Co-ordinator and a member of the NHSCP unit at the United Nations Statistical Office visited Bangkok to assist ESCAP in establishing its unit.

A proposal was submitted for extrabudgetary financing for case studies in at least five countries on statistics for rural development, which would help prepare guidelines for organizing data files on the subject. A complementary programme on environmental statistics was established, forming part of a global project being executed with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

A working group of statistical experts, meeting at Bangkok in October/November, stressed the importance of statistics for rural development and for disadvantaged groups of the population. It recommended that the development of statistics on women, youth and children should receive priority attention.

Advisory services continued in the fields of national accounts, civil registration and vital statistics, population and housing censuses, and data preparation and processing of censuses and surveys. Support continued for training activities of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific.

Transport, communications and tourism

The inaugural sessions of the General Assembly and the Management Committee of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity were held at Bangkok in May, and the Telecommunity, which started work in July, consisted of 17 members - Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Burma, China, India, Japan, Malaysia, Nauru, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam -one associate member (Hong Kong) and nine affiliate members (two in Hong Kong, two in Japan and five in the Philippines).

Railway experts visited the Philippines National Railway to study the problems of energy conservation in particular. An ESCAP mission to China considered co-operation between the railways of the region and the Chinese railways.

Towards ESCAP'S aim of drawing up an Asian master plan for the railways of the region and to form an Asian Railway Union, a meeting was convened in June in the Federal Republic of Germany on technical innovations leading to an increase of speeds on existing lines and their applicability to developing countries. Top railway executives of Asia and the Middle East met in October in Tokyo.

Major emphasis was given to the improvement of rural/feeder road systems in the context of integrated rural development. Two regional seminars on rural/local roads and rural transport were held in Bangladesh in March/April and in the USSR in October.

Activities in tourism and international travel were broadened, with major emphasis on technical studies and surveys. Maldives received help in drawing up a tourism master plan, and tourism surveys were conducted in Thailand. A study was undertaken on possible improvement of joint tourism marketing 'among member countries.

Environment

The environmental work programme was designed to strengthen and implement a number of activities in four priority areas: creation and enhancement of environmental awareness; development of the institutional and legal framework for environmental protection and management at the national level; environmental management of land ecosystems, particularly of arid and semi-arid lands; and protection of the marine environment and related ecosystems.

Articles were prepared on the relationship between environment and development, as well as a comprehensive survey and a status report on environmental protection legislation in general, based on information collected from 24 countries. Specific studies were made on marine pol-

lution legislation and environmental impact assessment in selected countries; preparatory work was begun to set up a regional technical workshop on desertification and to assess land management practices in the region. A regional project on the protection of the marine environment and related ecosystems was also initiated in co-operation with the Swedish Environmental Protection Service. The Commission also took part in the first phase of the development of the South Pacific regional environment programme, in co-operation with the South Pacific Commission, the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation and UNEP.

The Typhoon Committee continued work on its typhoon operational experiment, which aimed at reducing the risk of life and damage by improving the forecasting and warning capabilities through an exchange of information and data during the early stages of a typhoon.

Integrated rural development

By the end of 1979, of the 47 projects of the integrated programme on rural development for 1978-1979, 15 had been completed and 13 were expected to be completed by early 1980. Thirteen other projects awaited funds, three others were expected to continue into the next biennium, and three had been deleted. In addition, ESCAP was designing and implementing activities in partnership with international organizations to strengthen national efforts to alleviate rural poverty. Activities undertaken during the year covered area development, training, local-level planning, monitoring and evaluation. Country activities included those for Maldives and the Philippines.

An ad hoc intergovernmental meeting, held in December, reviewed an interagency co-ordinated plan of action for integrated rural development in the region since endorsement of the plan in 1977. It also provided guidelines for future activities under the plan, including follow-up activities to the July World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (see p. 500).

Transnational corporations

The Joint Unit on Transnational Corporations of ESCAP and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations developed and intensified activities in the field of information, research and technical co-operation. The Joint Unit undertook research studies, assisted the Centre in research into specific economic sectors, and continued to provide regional support to its efforts to establish a global comprehensive information system on transnational corporations, while focusing on corporations operating in the ESCAP region. In co-operation with the Centre,

technical assistance to strengthen the negotiating capacity of developing countries was provided through various workshops. An interregional project on the role of transnational corporations in primary export commodities was begun, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Africa.

Mekong project

As a result of a 1978 agreement⁴ between three of the riparian countries of the Mekong River (the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam), the Mekong Committee operated as an Interim Committee for Coordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, pending the participation of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Interim Committee held three sessions during 1979, at Hanoi, Viet Nam, at the beginning of the year, at which it approved the 1979 work programme, at Manila in March and at Bangkok in October.

As at 31 December 1979, the cumulative total of resources contributed, pledged or likely to be available to the Mekong project generally or to specific projects sponsored by the Committee stood at \$415.3 million, representing an increase of more than \$32 million during the year. Institutional support of \$4.5 million from UNDP (phase V) began on 1 May for a period of three years.

Among highlights of 1979 was the increased hydropower production capacity of the Lao People's Democratic Republic by more than 500 gigawatt-hours as a result of the completion of the Nam Ngum project. A report summarizing all the studies made regarding the Pa Mong project was prepared. The hydrologic network in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand underwent a major expansion: the number of hydrologic stations in the two countries increased by 23 per cent and that of meteorologic stations by 8 per cent.

Regional institutions

By a resolution of 14 March on regional training and research institutions, ESCAP decided to integrate, by July 1980, four of its five institutes and centres (see APPENDIX III) into a single intergovernmental institution to be known as the Asian and Pacific Development Centre, for which the Executive Secretary was asked to formulate a charter.

The Centre, envisaged as a think-tank to help in the search for development models more suited to the specific needs of ESCAP countries, required \$18.8 million for its initial five years; UNDP institutional support would amount to \$4.2 million, in addition to programme support, and member countries would contribute \$5.6 million. Malaysia offered host facilities at Kuala Lumpur. The Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific was to continue as a separate regional institution. The institutions continued to carry out training courses, seminars, workshops, consultancy and research programmes throughout the year.

Decisions by the Economic and Social Council

On 3 August 1979, by decision 1979/71, the Economic and Social Council took note of the annual report of ESCAP for the period 18 March 1978 to 16 March 1979 and of its recommendations and resolutions. The decision was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the First (Economic) Committee, which had similarly approved, on 30 July, a text proposed by ESCAP.

Also on 3 August, on the First Committee's recommendation, the Council adopted, without vote, resolution 1979/62, by which it noted that Fiji and Solomon Islands had become members of ESCAP, and amended ESCAP's terms of reference to take account of this admission and the admission of the New Hebrides and Niue as associate members. The text, proposed by ESCAP, had been approved in the First Committee without vote on 30 July.

Documentary references and text of resolution

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 18, 20, 21. Plenary meetings 30,40.

E/1979/48. Annual report of ESCAP (18 March 1978-16 March 1979). (Chapter I: Issues that require action by, or are brought to attention of, Economic and Social Council; Chapter III C (para. 856); Chapter IV: Resolutions (191 (XXXV)-201 (XXXV)) adopted by ESCAP at its 35th session, Manila, Philippines, 5-16 March 1979; Annex III: Publications and documents issued by Commission.)

E/1979/48, Chapter I A. Draft decision, as submitted by ESCAP for action by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by First Committee on 30 July 1979, meeting 21.

E/1979/76/Add.1. Report of Secretary-General on meetings of Executive Secretaries of regional commissions (Rabat, Morocco, 18-20 March; Geneva, 10 and 11 July 1979), Part B: Analytical summary of annual reports of regional commissions, Chapter II.

E/1979/L.51. Programme budget implications of draft decision III recommended by First Committee in E/1979/121/Add.1 . Statement by Secretary-General.

E/1979/121/Add.1. Report of First (Economic) Committee (part II) (on regional co-operation), draft decision III.

Decision 1979/71, by which the Council took note of the report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for the period 18 March 1978 to 16 March 1979 and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 583.

Chapters III and IV of the report, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/121/Add.1, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

E/1979/48, Chapter I A. Draft resolution, as submitted by ESCAP for action by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by First Committee on 30 July 1979, meeting 21.

E/1979/121/Add.1. Report of First (Economic) Committee (part II) (on regional co-operation), draft resolution I.

Resolution 1979/62, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/121/Add.1, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that Fiji and Solomon Islands have become members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission,

Noting also the recommendation of the Commission, contained in its annual report, with regard to the requests of the Governments of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and also of New Zealand, that the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides and Niue respectively should be included in the geographical scope of the Commission and admitted as associate members.

- 1. Decides that the New Hebrides and Niue be admitted as associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific;
- 2. Further decides that paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the Commission's terms of reference be amended to take account of this admission of associate members and of the admission of Fiji and Solomon Islands as members.

Other documents

E/1979/71. Economic and social survey of Asia and Pacific, 1978 (Summary).

Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1978. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.11.F.1.

Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific, Vol. IX, No. 1, March 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.11.F.8; No. 2, June 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.11.F.14. No. 3, September 1979, U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.11.F.5; No. 4, December 1979, U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.11.F.7.

Proceedings of the Workshop on Efficient Use and Maintenance of Irrigation Systems at the Farm Level in China. Water Resources Series No. 57. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.11.F.16.

Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1979: Recent Economic Developments, 1978-1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.F.I.

ESCAP Atlas of Stratigraphy II. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.11.F.2. Index to Resolutions of the ESCAP, 1947-1978. Part I: Numerical List; Part II: Subject Index; Part III: Compendium of Resolutions. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.11.F.3, Parts I-III.

Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific, No. 16. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.80.11.F.4.

Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Pacific, Vol. X, Series B, No. 1, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.80.ll.F.6; Vol. XVI, Series A, No. 1, 1977. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.80.ll.F.9.

Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific, No. 53. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.11.F.8.

Guidebook on Biogas Development. Energy Resources Development Series, No. 21. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.11.F.10.

Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.80.II.F.11.

Proceedings of the Working Group Meeting on Efficiency and Conservation in the Use of Energy. Energy Resources Development Series, No. 22. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.11.F.12.

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific, Vol. XXX, No. 1, June 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.11.F.13.

Proceedings of the Sixth Session of the Committee on Natural Resources, Incorporating the Triennial Review of Mineral Development Activities in the ESCAP Region, 1976-1978. Mineral Resources Development Series, No. 47. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.11.F.15.

Economic Commission for Latin America

In 1979, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), also known by its Spanish acronym CEPAL, continued research and analysis of the principal problems of economic and social development in Latin America and giving technical advice to Governments of the region concerning Latin American presence and participation in international affairs. Changes in international economic relations affected the Latin American socio-economic situation and, with it, the programmes and activities of ECLA. The Commission became aware of the dangers of overextension and laid down clear guidelines and restraints for the work programme approved by the member Governments at the eighteenth session, held at La Paz, Bolivia, from 18 to 20 April at the technical level and from 23 to 26 April at the ministerial level. Also at that session, it admitted Spain as a full member.

It continued its close collaboration with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the Latin American Demographic Centre and the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation.

Almost 30 conferences, meetings and seminars were sponsored or co-sponsored by ECLA during 1979. It also completed, continued or initiated studies and reports in the fields of regional integration, the environment, protectionism and trade between developed and developing countries, trade facilitation, external relations of Latin America with Western and Eastern Europe, human settlements, science and technology, the integration of women into development, technical co-operation among developing countries, energy and rural social development. Particularly important were ECLA's activities in connexion with the new international development strategy for the 1980s and a regional programme of action for its implementation.

In efforts to rationalize its institutional structure, ECLA decided that in future certain topics would be examined by sessional committees specially established for the purpose, following consultations with Governments, to formulate measures to promote intra- and interregional cooperation activities.

In connexion with its work programme, ECLA

asked its Executive Secretary to report on implementation of recommendations of the United Nations Administrative Management Service on the structure and operation of its secretariat. The Commission also sought ways to decentralize its operational, research and analytical activities and asked that the criteria currently used by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in allocating resources be revised to meet the greater needs and capacities of the region's countries.

Other ECLA decisions supported work on international conferences held or scheduled under the aegis of the United Nations and implementation of their plans of action in the region: it expressed satisfaction at the results of regional preparatory meetings for the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (see p. 633); it noted the recommendations of an Ad Hoc Working Group on Financing Machinery for Scientific and Technological Development (Lima, Peru, 26 and 27 March 1979) which set out basic principles for such machinery and requested that an international working group study and report on the question; and it approved preparatory work for the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women. A second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America was held at Caracas, Venezuela, from 12 to 16 November. In addition, ECLA stressed the need of improving the situation of children in connexion with the International Year of the Child (1979), and sought to strengthen relations with non-governmental organizations.

In September and October, ECLA convened meetings of the Committee of the Whole in New York-and the General Assembly took action in October and November - to obtain emergency aid for Nicaragua (see p. 314), and for Dominica and the Dominican Republic (see p. 937).

In addition, ECLA produced the 1978 edition of its annual Economic Survey of Latin America, which included for the first time since 1963 an analysis of the economic development of Cuba. The 1978 edition of the Statistical Yearbook for Latin America was also published. For list of publications, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.

Activities in 1979

Social development

As part of ECLA's periodic appraisals of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,⁵ the secretariat prepared a study on the economic and social development and external economic relations of Latin America which was submitted

to a meeting of the Committee of High-level Government Experts at Quito, Ecuador, from 12 to 16 March and subsequently adopted as the "La Paz Appraisal" at ECLA's eighteenth session. This was the final part of ECLA's work under a 1970 General Assembly resolution on the International Development Strategy 6 and the fourth and final regional appraisal of progress achieved during the Decade (the 1970s).

According to the study, the gross domestic product of Latin America as a whole in 1978 was more than four times that of 1950, representing an average cumulative annual growth rate of 5.5 per cent. This rate was higher than the corresponding figures for the world economy as a whole (4.8 per cent), the industrialized market economies as a group (4.3 per cent), and the other developing countries, although it was considerably behind the rates for Japan (8.8 per cent), the Eastern European centrally planned economies (7.2 per cent) and the Middle East (7.4 per cent).

With respect to per capita product, the region as a whole achieved an average of approximately \$1,300 at current prices. However, given the rate of population increase, the per capita product grew at an average rate of only 2.6 per cent per year, lower than the rate recorded by most of the industrialized countries, particularly those of Western Europe, so that the income gap became even wider. In addition, the rate and pattern of Latin American economic development over the past three decades was not uniform, and the unevenness and differences recorded led to marked contrasts in the evolution of the region's countries.

The economic growth of Latin America was accompanied by the economic and technological transformation of the productive systems of most countries of the region. However, the depth and dynamism of this process varied from one country to another, depending on economic size and development capacity, and the differences between large, medium-sized and, in particular, small countries in degree of economic development and future potential had intensified.

The study emphasized that in all Latin American countries economic and technological changes took place within the context of a markedly heterogeneous structural situation, in which productive segments or units with a high degree of modernization and productivity coexisted with activities of lower productivity where technological progress was very slow or practically nil, as in subsistence farming. This technological differentiation explained important aspects

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 319, resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

of the conformation of Latin American society, particularly the distribution and concentration of income.

Latin America's share of exports in world trade, about 11 per cent in 1950, declined to 5.6 per cent in 1977. If the value of oil exports was excluded, the drop was even steeper. Several circumstances underlay this performance, including the extraordinary growth of trade among the industrial countries, spurred by the policy of liberalization in that field, and the specialization of their production systems. Between 1950 and 1975, manufactured products increased their share in world trade from roughly 44 per cent to more than 60 per cent and the share of fuels increased from 10 per cent to 19 per cent, whereas food and raw materials declined from 49 per cent to 19 per cent. The study indicated that the constantly shrinking participation of Latin America in world trade was due to an economic and technological structure characteristic of the degree of development of peripheral countries in comparison with that of the central countries. Latin America's share also declined in world trade in commodities as a whole.

Nevertheless, the study noted that since the end of the past decade there had been a diversification of Latin American exports- originally consisting of commodities-into industrial products. In 1975 industrial goods amounted to 14 per cent of total exports, more than twice the 1965 figure. On the other hand, the proportion of the value of exports dispatched to industrial market-economy countries dropped from roughly 80 per cent in 1950-1960 to 65 per cent in 1975. During this period, the share of intraregional trade rose from 17 per cent (1960) to 20 per cent, and exports to the socialist countries from, less than 1 per cent to 8 per cent in 1975, partly because of a shift in Cuba's trade.

The study examined the fundamental contradiction characterizing the prevailing style of Latin American development: the incongruity between a relatively dynamic process of economic growth and technological and productive change on the one hand, and a process of social change which was not accompanied by an equitable distribution of wealth and an improvement of the level of well-being of the population as a whole, on the other. The foregoing aspects were complemented by a study of the dimension and nature of the poverty suffered by a high proportion of the population of Latin America. Finally, problems linked to employment and education were examined.

In conclusion, the La Paz Appraisal examined Latin America's priorities for the 1980s and recommended action to be taken by the ECLA secretariat and by the Committee of High-level Government Experts with regard to regional participation in the preparation and application of the new international development strategy. Annexed to the Appraisal were statements by Canada and the United States, which commented or reserved their position on various provisions.

Also in connexion with the new international development strategy, ECLA adopted a resolution underlining some key aspects of Latin America's basic development objectives and policies connected with international co-operation, economic, social and human development, and co-operation within the region and with other developing countries. It asked for enhanced efforts in studying medium- and long- term projections of the economic and social development of the Latin American countries and for a regional action programme to implement the new strategy for the 1980s. By other resolutions, it asked that special attention be given to problems of protectionism, international monetary and financial aspects and requirements of Latin American economies, and economic relations between Latin America and developed areas.

Work continued on studies on styles of development and social change. A regional seminar on styles of development and the environment was held from 19 to 23 November at Santiago, Chile.

The Commission also undertook studies of the instruments used by selected countries to face inflationary pressure stemming from higher export revenues (from petroleum and coffee, in particular). The studies further analysed how receipts from petroleum could be used to promote a more accelerated and socially just economic development.

Co-operation among developing cow tries and regions

The Commission instructed its Executive Secretary to prepare for 1980 a compendium and study of technical analyses made of regional and subregional co-operation, integration processes and bilateral economic relations, for determining the desirability of drawing up a charter of economic and social relations. of Latin America or some other instrument for contributing to identification of bases for a fair and just Latin American economic order. Another resolution reflected the importance assigned at the La Paz session to co-operation among developing countries and developing regions of different geographical areas and to the recommendations of the Plan of Action adopted at the 1978 United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.7

The Commission endorsed the work programme of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, which held its fourth session at Paramaribo, Suriname, from 21 to 27 March; support from specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies and technical cooperation programmes was sought for this purpose. At a first meeting of Caribbean planning experts, held at Havana, Cuba, from 25 to 31 January, member countries' experiences in the substantive and technical aspects of development planning were analysed.

In connexion with efforts to intensify regional co-operation, ecla adopted resolutions aimed at facilitating regional trade and transport; requesting studies on the establishment of an integrated transport system, including the land-locked countries of Bolivia and Paraguay, and on the migration of unskilled labour; providing guidelines and a data bank for statistical activities in support of country activities in censuses and statistics; promoting cultural co-operation, particularly autochthonous traditions; and advancing economic integration.

Poverty

The Commission gave special attention to the assessment of poverty in Latin America. New development strategies were proposed, among them a "growth with redistribution strategy," involving public investment, and a "basic needs satisfaction strategy." Studies were made on sectoral reviews of basic needs (nutrition, education, health and housing) and on poverty profiles for five countries.

A regional seminar on critical poverty was held from 27 to 31 August at Santiago. The main document submitted stressed the importance of the State's role in alleviating poverty.

An analysis was made of the current situation and policies aimed at overcoming extreme poverty among children under six years of age, and ECLA held a regional symposium on critical poverty among children at Santiago from 3 to 7 December in connexion with the International Year of the Child.

Natural resources

The Commission concentrated its efforts on energy and water resources. It decided to promote implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan of the 1977 United Nations Water Conference⁸ through a sessional committee at its regular sessions, and recommended establishment of a water resources unit in the ECLA secretariat. On technical co-operation in water resources, ECLA recommended that, if possible, it be assigned in 1979 and subsequent years \$300,000 from the regular United Nations

budget to finance the launching of horizontal cooperation projects, or that programme resources be reallocated for this purpose. To increase rapidly the basic information needed in this regard, specialized agencies were requested to study the technical and economic aspects of satellite remote sensing to obtain the needed data.

Studies to determine the energy situation in the region-whose countries depended largely on hydrocarbon energy products for their energy needs-were recommended for planning national energy policies, as well as studies on machinery to cope with price rises and on alternative sources, and a feasibility study on establishing a regional information system to collect and transmit data for countries importing energy resources.

Industrial development

The Commission's industrial development efforts in 1979 dealt mainly with co-operation in specific industrial sectors, such as forestry and mechanical industries. A project run jointly by ECLA, UNDP and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) continued the study of capital goods in order to provide the countries of the region with complete information on the current situation and future outlook for production and supply in Latin America.

The Second Latin America Conference on Industrialization, sponsored by ECLA and UNIDO, was held from 10 to 14 September at Cali, Colombia.

Economic and social planning

During 1979, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning carried out a varied range of activities including technical assistance and a series of studies connected with its four main programme areas: research, advisory services, training and planning.

In research, a course/seminar was held at Santiago from 5 March to 2 April. Special attention was given to the role of the State in planning with a view to preparing a report to be presented at a 1980 Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning in Guatemala.

The Institute carried out advisory services missions in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Panama and Venezuela, among others. It co-operated with state governments of Brazil in formulating a development strategy, and provided assistance in executing a programme of integrated rural development.

In the first half of the year, a central planning course and the first international course on

⁸See Y.U.N., 1977, p.555.

social planning were held at Santiago. Various courses were given by officials of the training programme in Brazil, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama and Venezuela. Support was provided for programmes of national training centres.

The Institute held the first Meeting of Planning Experts of the Caribbean (Havana, 25-31 January), co-sponsored a seminar on national strategies in regional development (Bogota Colombia, 17-21 September), and prepared summary versions of the national development plans of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Commission adopted a resolution in April endorsing recommendations of the Institute's Technical Committee, made within the context of the 1978 Second Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean; the Committee had been established in 1977 at the First Conference. It suggested studies and training and advisory services which the Institute should carry out, including intensification of support for the system of coordination and co-operation among planning bodies of the region. The Committee's Chairman and the ECLA Executive Secretary were asked to seek UNDP support for the sixth phase of the In: stitute's activities, from 1 January 1980.

The Joint Inspection Unit in May submitted a report on the Institute as part of a series of studies on regional training and research institutions with technical co-operation potentials and orientations. It analysed the Institute's organization and functions and suggested measures for the organization of its activities in the context of technical co-operation among developing countries and its potential role for future technical co-operation operations aimed at improving social and economic development techniques.

Human settlements

The Commission maintained active participation in a joint project with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the Comite Interamericano de Desarrollo Agricola. Their studies dealt with, among other subjects, rural settlements and makeshift settlements in metropolitan areas. As part of ECLA's collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme, a series of seminars was prepared on ecotechniques concerning human settlements in the wet tropics.

Human settlement was to be the subject of specific examination by ECLA sessional committees. The Executive Secretary was asked to study the financial implications of setting up an intergovernmental committee on human settlements, and member Governments were asked to send experts to ECLA sessions.

A regional conference was convened at

Mexico City from 7 to 10 November to evaluate ECLA's work programme on human settlements.

Population

Within the framework of its regional population programme, the Latin American Demographic Centre was responsible for training, research and direct technical advice in four basic areas: monitoring of demographic tendencies, population and development, training, and documentation and data-processing.

Monitoring included a continuing review of population projections and methodological research and basic studies on infant mortality (on which 13 case studies were published) and on fertility in some countries. Population and development projects covered research on regional development, public policies and migrations, rural development and human settlements, international migration of unskilled labour and development strategies, and population policies, as well as advisory missions in Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Paraguay. The Centre's training programme included courses at Santiago on basic and advanced demographic analysis and intensive courses of a national and regional character in Brazil and Costa Rica, respectively; it received research fellowship students from Bolivia, Panama and Paraguay and offered post-graduate courses for 19 social scientists during the second academic year of a programme in social studies of population. The documentation system on population provided training for officials connected with national institutions in various countries in dataprocessing and courses on processing systems.

The Commission in April approved the conclusions and recommendations of the first Meeting on Population of the Committee of High-level Government Experts, held at Quito on 12 and 13 March, especially with regard to the Centre's work programme for 1979-1980, the general objectives of the ECLA population programme, and recommendations on priority to be given to technical co-operation, training courses and seminars, planning of professional training, and decentralization of these activities. The Commission instructed the Executive Secretary to convene periodic meetings of the Committee at least every two years to provide general orientation on the Latin American regional population programme, serve as consultative and evaluation mechanisms for ECLA activities under that programme, and take note of the Centre's reports and work programme and present recommendations to ECLA.

Information

The Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation analysed and processed documentation generated by ECLA and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. The Centre prepared a thesaurus of the environment for Latin America and a document on environmental information for development. It also made a regional diagnostic report on the situation of information units for development, and published a directory of information units for development existing in international and regional organizations with headquarters in the region.

The Centre continued to advise countries in the operation of systems of information for development and the training of officials in information-documentation techniques. Work advanced in indexing integration terms and particularly in the creation of a system of bibliographical information for planning.

Decision by the Economic and Social Council

On 3 August 1979, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1979/63, having consid-

ered the annual report of ECLA for the period from 8 May 1978 to 26 April 1979, took note with satisfaction of the results of the Commission's eighteenth session held at La Paz. The Council endorsed ECLA's resolution by which it welcomed Spain's application for membership in ECLA and amended the Commission's terms of reference accordingly. Finally, the Council expressed its gratitude to ECLA' for the steps taken in matters of co-operation between developing countries and between developing regions of different geographical areas.

The Council adopted this resolution, without vote, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, where the text was similarly approved on 30 July, on a proposal by Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and the Dominican Republic. The First Committee Chairman orally amended the resolution's title orienting it to the Commission's report rather than the admission of Spain.

Documentary references and text of resolution

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 18, 20, 21. Plenary meetings 30, 40.

E/1979/51, Vols. I and II. Annual report of Economic Commission for Latin America (8 May 1978-26 April 1979). (Vol. I, Chapter I: Issues that require action by, or are brought to attention of, Economic and Social Council; Annex II: List of documents submitted by secretariat. Vol. II, Chapter IV: Resolutions (383(XVIII)-415(XVIII)) adopted by ECLA at its 18th session, La Paz, Bolivia, 18-26 April 1979.)

E/1979/76/Add.1. Report of Secretary-General on meetings of Executive Secretaries of regional commissions (Rabat, Morocco, 18-20 March; Geneva, 10 and 11 July 1979), Part B: Analytical summary of annual reports of regional commissions, Chapter III.

E/1979/102 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report of JIU on Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning; comments by Secretary-General.

E/1979/L.49. Programme budget implications of draft resolution II recommended by First Committee in E/1979/121/Add.1 . Statement by Secretary-General.

E/1979/C.1/L.9. Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic: draft resolution, as orally amended by First Committee Chairman, approved without vote by First Committee on 30 July 1979, meeting 21.

E/1979/121/Add.1. Report of First (Economic) Committee (part II) (on regional co-operation), draft resolution II.

Resolution 1979/63, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/121/Add.l, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Economic Commission for Latin America covering the period from 8 May 1978 to 26 April 1979,

- 1. Takes note with satisfaction of the results of the eighteenth session of the Commission, held at La Paz, Bolivia, from 18 to 26 April 1979;
- 2. Endorses Commission resolution 412(XVIII), welcoming with satisfaction the application of the Government of Spain for the admission of Spain to full membership of the Commission, and accordingly amends paragraph 3 (a) of the Commission's terms of reference by inserting after the words "the Netherlands" a comma followed by the word "Spain;"
- Expresses its gratitude to the Commission for the steps taken in matters of co-operation between developing countries and between developing regions of different geographical areas.

Other documents

E/1979/72. Economic trends in Latin America in 1979.

E/1981/56. ECLA biennial report covering period 27 April 1979-15 May 1981, Chapter II and Annex III.

E/CEPAL/1061 and Add.1. Economic and social development and external economic relations of Latin America, Vols. I and II.

CEPAL Review, April 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.11.G.2; August 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.11.G.4; December 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.11.G.5.

Statistical Yearbook for Latin America, 1978. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/S.79.ll.G.3.

Economic Survey of Latin America, 1978: The Evolution of the Latin American Economy in 1978; The Economic Evolution of the Individual Countries; Latin America and the Internationalization of the World Economy: Significance and Options. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.G.I.

Economic Commission for Africa

The fourteenth session of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) (fifth meeting of the Conference of Ministers) was held at Rabat, Morocco,

from 20 to 28 March 1979. The Commission adopted 45 resolutions covering a wide range of matters concerning the socio-economic develop-

ment of Africa. Included were one on the restructuring of intergovernmental machinery for development and co-operation in Africa, and another calling for accelerated development on a self-sustaining and self-reliant basis at the national, subregional and regional levels.

The Commission considered related topics such as the development process and Africa's problems and perspective in the framework of the third United Nations development decade (the 1980s), the development issues of the least developed African countries, the African region and international negotiations, food and agriculture, with particular reference to the Regional Food Plan for Africa, the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-1988), acceleration of industrial development, the Commission's medium-term plan for 1980-1983 and its biennial programme of work and priorities for 1980-1981, the integration of women into the development process, population programmes and policies, regional co-operation and integration, and technical and economic cooperation among developing countries.

The year's activities were geared to encouraging and assisting member States towards increased and improved agriculture and food production, and promotion of intra-African trade and improvement of transport and other forms of communications.

Activities in 1979

Agriculture

The Commission in March recommended that establishment of an ECA Feasibility Study and Investment Promotion Unit be expedited, particularly to assist in major projects relating to food and agriculture within the context of the implementation of the Regional Food Plan for Africa adopted in 1978 by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/ECA Regional Conference of African Ministers of Agriculture.

The Commission completed reports on subregional co-operation in food, livestock, fisheries and forest products in West Africa, and prepared project documents on the agricultural potential of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) area and on the establishment of a West African Agricultural Commodities Intelligence Service.

The Commission evaluated the programmes and projects of African intergovernmental organizations to assess their contribution to current and future food-production efforts. It also assisted an integrated United Republic of Tanzania/Zambia rural development project in setting up priorities and plans of action. It took part in preparatory ac-

tivities for establishing the Centre for Integrated Rural Development in Africa.

In co-operation with FAO, studies were intitiated to identify the institutional problems of small farmers regarding farm investment and use of improved inputs. Also in collaboration with FAO, the secretariat monitored the food and nutrition situation.

Economic and technical co-operation

Although the main projects of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCS)-the field arm of ECA-remained under the supervision of the ECA secretariat, MULPOCS for the first time became fully responsible for arrangements for convening meetings of their policy organs. The Commission in March called for the integration of their work programmes into ECA's over-all work programme.

Under the auspices of the Lusaka-based MULPOC in Zambia, an intergovernmental negotiating team concluded negotiations on eight protocols of a draft treaty on the creation of a Preferential Trade Area for eastern and southern African countries. Four protocols and the draft treaty remained to be negotiated.

Studies were undertaken at the Gisenyi-based MULPOC in Rwanda to promote subregional economic integration through harmonization of industrial policies, customs arrangements and payments procedures among countries Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire) of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes. Within the Yaoundé-based MULPOC in the United Republic of Cameroon (for the central African subregion), sectoral studies were carried out on industry, trade, agriculture and transport, and the creation of a subregional clearing-house and payments systems were actively considered. The Niameybased MULPOC in the Niger (for west Africa) published the first issue of a periodic liaison bulletin and a directory of west African intergovernmental organizations, and undertook other activities, including identifying training and intermodal transport needs as a first step in assisting west African organizations to rationalize their work programmes. For the Tangier-based MULPOC in Morocco (for north Africa), an interdisciplinary trade mission completed a report planned as the basis for identifying projects for economic cooperation and integration in the subregion.

The Commission continued to render legal services in connexion with the establishment of new economic and technical co-operation organizations. By a March resolution, it endorsed a resolution on an ECA/Economic Commission for Latin America interregional action programme for the promotion of technical and economic cooperation between the two regions, which had

been adopted by the Conference of African Planners in December 1978, and called for efforts to formulate similar programmes with the other regional commissions.

Industrial development

The Commission prepared basic documents for a regional symposium on industrial policies and strategies for internally self-sustaining development and collective self-reliance during the period 1978-2000, held at Nairobi, Kenya, from 11 to 18 September, jointly sponsored by ECA, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), with additional input from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The symposium's recommendations were endorsed by the Fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 17 to 20 October. The Conference requested its sponsoring and other concerned organizations to study the report and formulate basic priority programmes of action. The Conference also requested ECA and the African Development Bank to co-operate in establishing an African Industrial Development Fund. A resolution was also adopted calling for a feasibility study on the establishment of two regional development training centres on composite flour programmes.

The ECA-sponsored African Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing began operating in April. Its constitution had been adopted and signed at Cotonou, Benin, at a meeting on 4 and 5 April of African plenipotentiaries and the Council of the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design. Ibadan, Nigeria, was selected as the Centre's headquarters, where its first Executive Board meeting was held on 29 and 30 October.

The first ECA/UNIDO meeting of experts on chemicals, held at Addis Ababa from 26 November to 1 December, recommended creation of multinational industrial enterprises for project promotion, and that pre-investment studies be carried out on fertilizers, pesticides, basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and petrochemicals.

The first ECA/UNIDO meeting of experts on metals and engineering, held at Addis Ababa from 3 to 8 December, recommended creation of development corporations, and promotion and implementation of a number of project ideas for the manufacture of iron and steel products, brass, bronze, refractories, electrodes, components, spare parts, agricultural machinery and equipment.

Work was started on the preparation of project descriptions for the ideas recommended by both meetings.

The second phase of a UNDP-financed project on forest industries development being executed by the FAO/ECA Forest Industries Advisory Group began in April. Initial steps were also taken on a major survey of current and future timber and forest products consumption in the central African subregion, due to be completed in 1984.

Education, training and manpower

National training workshops in Botswana, Malawi and Togo and a regional workshop in Kenya were organized for trainers, staff development officers and training managers.

An Interregional Conference on Distance Education in September at Addis Ababa, cosponsored by ECA and the German Foundation for International Development, focused on correspondence education and the open university system. A second Conference, organized in conjunction with the Netherlands, considered training policy and co-ordination, non-formal education in manpower development and intra-African co-operation in manpower utilization.

Two field missions visited the north and central African subregions to identify the existence and growth problems of indigenous consultants. In November, ECA assisted in organizing a meeting at which the Association of Eastern and Southern African Consultancy Organizations was formed.

Various ECA-administered fellowships were integrated into the Expanded Training and Fellowship Programme for Africa. Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Morocco made substantial fellowship offers, and Lesotho made a financial contribution. A total of 75 Africans received training awards under bilateral arrangements, 54 trainees benefited from an ECA/Netherlands fellowship scheme, and more than 100 trainers participated in training workshops.

Pursuant to a Commission resolution of 27 March on manpower development, steps were taken towards the establishment of an African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research at Nairobi, the establishment of a North African Graduate Institute of Management, and the finalization of an agreement on the conversion of the East African Management Institute into a subregional institute serving 17 States.

Activities to help member States improve public administration and management included studies, training and advisory missions to member States, workshops and seminars. An Association of African Tax Administrators was formed at a regional conference and workshop on tax policy and administration at Addis Ababa in June.

International trade and finance

Substantial assistance was given to member States in their efforts to promote subregional trade in compliance with a resolution of 27 March by which the ECA adopted a development strategy for the African region for the third United Nations development decade and stressed, in an annexed Plan of Action, the need to increase intra-African trade from the current 4 per cent to 8 per cent within the next decade. By the same resolution, ECA recommended to member States for adoption a draft Declaration of Commitment of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on Guidelines and Measures for National and Collective Self-Reliance in Social and Economic Development for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

Extensive assistance was provided for the establishment of a Preferential Trade Area in eastern and southern Africa. An intergovernmental negotiating team reached agreement on protocols related to clearing and payments arrangements, co-operation on agricultural and industrial policies, rules of origin, transit trade and transit facilities, transport and communications, and type of product, standardization and quality of goods to be traded within the area.

Regarding intra-African finance, ECA continued to assist the West African Clearing House, the Association of African Central Banks (AACB) and the African Centre for Monetary Studies to improve or facilitate the smooth running of those institutions. It handed over the AACB secretariat to the African Centre for Monetary Studies in September. It also urged membership in the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations, and appealed to the European Economic Community to co-operate fully in negotiation of a new co-operation agreement with the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries

The Commission participated in a number of regional and interregional activities in relation to economic co-operation among developing countries, most of which were carried out in close collaboration with other regional commissions, OAU and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). It was also actively involved in servicing African meetings for the fifth session of UNCTAD in May/June, the Co-ordination Committee on Multilateral Payments Arrangements and Monetary Cooperation among Developing Countries and a joint OAU/ECA/UNCTAD African regional meeting at Addis Ababa from 7 to 18 December in preparation for an interregional meeting of the "Group of 77" developing countries on economic co-operation among developing countries.

Together with other regional commissions, ECA carried out a number of studies concerning transnational corporations and their impact on various industries: aluminium and cocoa in Ghana, coffee in Burundi, bauxite in Sierra Leone, textiles in the United Republic of Tanzania and primary products in Africa in general. Other papers concerned excessive outflow of financial resources from developing African countries and major issues raised by transnationals. The Commission in March urged establishment of a system of information exchange concerning host country/transnational corporation agreements and negotiations, and of machinery to monitor transnational corporation activities and problems which arose.

Mineral and energy resources

The Commission continued to promote the increased participation of the countries of the subregion in the East African Minerals Resources Development Centre and to assist the Centre to consolidate its position. An ECA-sponsored intergovernmental expert meeting at Yaounde in late 1979 decided that a mineral resources development centre for the central African subregion should be established.

The Commission concentrated on encouraging exploration, systematic planning and optimum development of energy resources in Africa, promoting multinational co-operation in their exploitation and use, as well as co-ordination of development policies.

The preparatory stage of a project on assistance in the formulation of energy policies and in the evaluation, development, exploitation and use of energy resources and technical cooperation was completed, regarding the development of conventional energy resources. A study was begun on the establishment of an African petroleum organization to co-ordinate policies in the field of hydrocarbons, and preparatory work was carried out for the establishment of a Standing Committee for Energy in North Africa.

A regional solar energy seminar was convened at Niamey from 8 to 13 January and ECA continued to give advisory services to Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mauritius and Somalia on the development of solar, wind and biogas energy. A demonstration centre for utilization of these nonconventional energy sources was established in the ECA secretariat.

An exhibition on solar energy equipment was organized at Rabat in March, which included a briefing on techniques. The Commission at 'its March session decided to establish a Regional Centre for Solar Energy Research and Development in Africa.

Cartography

Support from west African countries as participating members was sought to enable the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Survey at Ile-Ife, Nigeria, one of two regional cartographic centres to embark on its programme of curriculum and physical development. Efforts were also made to obtain teaching staff and fellowships for African students to train at the Centre. An ECA mission visited member States to solicit support for and participation in the Nairobi Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping which had started 1979 with serious financial difficulties and an ineffective accounting system.

The Commission in March asked for completion and printing of 12 atlases of a cartographic inventory for Africa. Members participated in the Fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa at Abidjan, Ivory Coast, in November, which called for closer co-operation between ECA and the African Association of Cartography (ACC) and asked ECA and AAC to convene a meeting to improve their working relations. The Conference also appealed to African Governments to supply the Map Documentation and Reference Centre more generously with maps, charts and other cartographic publications. The Conference asked ECA to provide a budget to enable the Centre to purchase maps, atlases and gazetteers.

At ECA'S March session, a remote sensing exhibition was staged in which Kenya, Mali, Morocco, the Sudan, the Upper Volta, Zaire and technical agencies from developed countries participated. A mission composed of Canada, France, the United States and ECA evaluated the activities of the Ouagadougou (Upper Volta) Regional Remote Sensing Centre in June, and proposed extension of the phase I project for one year before proceeding to phase II- the establishment of receiving stations in Africa.

Environment

Under a joint ECA/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) project for strengthening the environmental capabilities of ECA, a review of secretariat programming activities was carried out. The secretariat submitted a report to UNEP on assessment and management of national environmental machinery, and a follow-up study was undertaken to assess progress.

Another ECA/UNEP project, on the development of legislation for environmental protection-in the ECA region, was being implemented; missions were sent to 15 African countries in this regard.

Science and Technology

The Commission took part in preparatory activities for the August United Nations Confer-

ence on Science and Technology for Development (see p. 633), which it attended. It organized meetings of African experts at Lome, Togo, and Mbabane, Swaziland, to formulate and adopt an African position, sent missions to a number of African countries to assist with their preparations, and ensured that the African position was incorporated in the main Conference document.

The World Intellectual Property Organization and ECA continued to provide the interim secretariat for the Industrial Property Organization for English-speaking Africa, and ECA participated in a mission to countries in the east and west African subregions in late 1979 to discuss with national experts the detailed structure and functions of the Patent Documentation and Information Centre of the last-named organization. A 14 to 21 December meeting of the Council of the organization approved the mission's recommendations on the establishment of the Centre.

In collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, ECA completed details for the joint implementation of a UNDP preparatory assistance project for the development of marine science and technology in Africa.

A seminar on technology policy research, organized jointly with the International Development Research Centre, took place from 3 to 6 December at the University of Ife, Nigeria, aimed at promoting a technology policy studies programme in the region.

Development planning

The Commission prepared the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1978-1979. Part I covered the African development strategy for the third United Nations development decade, the international economic situation, growth, domestic savings and fixed capital formation in developing Africa, agriculture, manufacturing, external trade and balance of payments, resource flows and external debt, monetary development and inflation. It also contained a special study on economic growth, employment, income distribution and mass poverty. Part II of the Survey covered current economic developments and policies in the individual ECA countries.

In response to a request contained in a 1975 General Assembly resolution⁹ for studies on long-term trends in and forecasts of the economic development of the region, a standard projection model was built for Africa. The secretariat developed several types of models adapted to the characteristics of various groups of countries-

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 539, resolution 3508(XXX) of 15 December 1975.

the least developed and the oil-exporting countries as well as the more developed and non-oil-exporting countries- all classified by income groups. The models served as bases for three major quantitative studies for a Conference on African Least Developed Countries and the first session in 1980 of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers; ECA approved the merger of three separate Conferences into the Joint Conference in March 1979.

Human settlements

The Commission in March endorsed the resolutions of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements, which had first met at Addis Ababa from 2 to 6 October 1978. Seven member States were assisted in setting up national advisory committees on human settlements. Three experts were attached to the MULPOC at Niamey and Lusaka. They participated in updating a master plan for the city of Dakar, Senegal, in defining a national policy on economic housing in Ghana promoting the use of local building materials, in assisting in a resettlement project for 28 villages affected by the Manantali Dam on the Bafing River (Mali), in preparing a regional programme of assistance to the nomad population in the Sahelian countries affected by drought and a report on the regional situation and the problems of human settlements, and in arranging, with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Nairobi, training programmes on human settlements for Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. A workshop was conducted at UNEP headquarters in Nairobi on city environment management.

The Commission convened an expert group meeting on building materials and construction industries to identify programme needs. The meeting facilitated preparation of a project document, approved by UNDP, on the development of components of the subsector. Project documents were prepared on aspects of building materials production on the current status of and ways of improving building and building materials research facilities in the region, and on the formation of a development council for promoting building materials and construction industries in the countries of the Great Lakes Economic Community.

Population

The secretariat continued its work aimed at creating within the region an increased awareness of the implications of population trends in economic and social development. It continued to assist, particularly in analysing demographic data, member countries such as Algeria,

Burundi, Djibouti, Guinea, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia and Zaire.

Exploratory missions went to the Congo, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Senegal and the United Republic of Cameroon to ascertain the type of assistance that the secretariat might give to these countries. Missions to Ethiopia and Somalia assessed population needs. Another was sent to the United Republic of Tanzania to analyse demographic data for the Dodoma region, identify gaps in the data base needed for planning and prepare a project request from the Government to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Studies were completed on some indirect mortality estimates for Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United Republic of Tanzania and on fertility differentials in Africa, as well as an analysis of fertility data from the 1972 population census of Mauritius. Case studies on the interrelationship between population factors and socio-economic development in Kenya and the Ivory Coast were published during the year.

Among major meetings organized or cosponsored by ECA was an expert group meeting on fertility and mortality levels, patterns and trends in Africa and their policy implications held at Monrovia, Liberia, from 26 November to 2 December. The secretariat organized the third session of the Conference of African Demographers at Dakar from 19 to 24 February, at which great importance was given to the role of population issues in socio-economic planning. A resolution on merging the Conference of African Planners, the Conference of African Statisticians and the Conference of African Demographers was adopted in March, as well as resolutions on priorities in the population work programme of ECA and on regional training in population studies in Africa.

Social development

In observing the International Year of the Child (1979), a manual of child development family life and nutrition was prepared for trainers in rural areas and a directory of youth organizations in Africa was published. A survey of youth policies, programmes and training require ments in Africa was updated, and ECA continued to collaborate with specialized agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations in implementing its youth programmes. Technical advice and support to the programme activities of the Association for Social Work Education in Africa continued. The Commission took part in meetings of an interdivisional working group or rural development, identifying and classifying ECA rural development projects according to areas of sectoral interest agreed upon by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination's Task Force on Rural Development for the crossorganizational programme-analysis exercises.

The African Training and Research Centre for Women undertook training activities in the areas of national machineries, technology, nutrition education, co-operatives and extension techniques. A seminar to explain the concept and formulation of national machineries on women and development was held in the Niger from 3 to 6 September. A subregional workshop on technology was organized in Sierra Leone in November for English-speaking countries, and a training workshop on textile design and priming was held at Addis Ababa from 14 to 25 May. The Centre continued, with the Pan-African Institute for Development at Douala, United Republic of Cameroon, conducting in-service training in nutrition for rural development, directed at intermediate-level trainers. It organized two workshops on co-operative formation for women in 1979, and a workshop on the participation of women in development through cooperatives was held in the Sudan in October. In conjunction with the Union des femmes burundaises and the International Labour Organisation, the Centre conducted a seminar on women and co-operatives in Bujumbura, Burundi, from 26 November to 6 December. It also made preparations for the second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development, held at Lusaka from 3 to 7 December.

The Centre also acted as secretariat of the African Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development, whose constitution and terms of reference were amended by ECA in March.

From 5 to 14 November, women leaders from the Central African Republic, Senegal, Togo and the United Republic of Cameroon took part in a Centre-organized study tour on the operation of the National Council on Women and Development, Accra, Ghana, which was regarded as a model machinery. Participants from national liberation movements of southern Africa took part in a study tour of women leaders for liberation movements to women's programmes and centres of better family living in Kenya from 19 November to 7 December.

During the year, the Centre seconded a production specialist to a handicrafts training centre for young girls and women in the Sudan. Its Handicrafts and Small-scale Industries Unit worked on developing indigenous skills and a building materials project for the making of tiles and bricks in Ethiopia as well as integrated rural development projects in Egypt and Ethiopia.

Over \$1 million was contributed by UNDP

through MULPOCS to finance staffing of women and development co-ordinators and activities in the four sub-Saharan MULPOCS.

Statistics

The emphasis of ECA'S statistical programme was considerably changed towards direct technical assistance. The programme expanded significantly as a result of recruitment to the regional supporting components of the African Household Survey Capability Programme and the Statistical Training Programme for Africa and a new national accounts advisory services project for least developed and newly independent countries.

At its session in March, ECA decided to merge the three Conferences of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers (three groups of experts constituting a major part of national development infrastructures) to ensure better co-ordination of their activities. It also endorsed the general design and objectives of a proposed African Data Bank.

National accounts and related economic statistics continued to be one of the main features of the over-all programme. Work was maintained on the development of African external trade data, with emphasis on the development of intra-African trade.

In industrial statistics, the secretariat's activities became more country-oriented and aimed at identifying problems and assisting in the production of more timely data. Other activities in economic statistics included detailed work on production and trade in agricultural commodities, transport and communications, tourism and distribution.

Transport, communications and tourism

The Commission did the necessary groundwork for the implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa 1978-1988). Ad hoc reports were prepared in March and April, following missions to countries to collect and identify projects for the first phase of activities. A subsequent series of meetings culminated in a Pledging Conference in New York in November, at which countries and institutions indicated the amounts that could be made available for transport and communications development (see section below)

Consultants' field mission reports on commoncarrier and satellite communication, broadcasting, postal services and telecommunications, and manpower development were reviewed, and documents were prepared for a series of interagency and intergovernmental meetings in April to lay the groundwork for the Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning in May, which adopted a global strategy and programme of activities for the first phase of the Transport and Communications Decade (see also section below).

The secretariat prepared a master plan for the utilization of a \$10 million UNDP sum earmarked for transport and communications in the eastern and southern African subregion together with draft projects included in the master plan. A paper on transport problems was prepared for the Conference of African Least Developed Countries and assistance was given in the preparation of an ECOWAS transport and communications co-ordination study.

Field missions provided technical assistance to: the Monrovia City Corporation; the north African subregion on transport aspects of trade promotion; Nairobi and Kigali Rwanda) for negotiating an air transport agreement on behalf of the Comoros; Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania to assess port management problems; and Cape Verde on port infrastructure and inter-island connexions by sea transport.

Statutes of the Trans-African Highway Authority (Lagos, Nigeria-Mombasa, Kenya) were sent to member States for ratification and were ratified by Kenya and the United Republic of Cameroon. A report on administrative and customs barriers adopted by ECA member States was sent to the departments concerned for implementation.

A progress report on the west African road network was prepared, and studies were begun with the collaboration of France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

The Commission participated in the two annual meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network project, at Addis Ababa in April and at Geneva in December. It also participated in September meetings of the International Institute of Communications in London and the World Administrative Radio Conference at Geneva.

In addition to undertaking preparation of an African tourist bulletin, ECA completed studies on the tourist potential of insular developing countries in the region and, for the United Republic of Tanzania, on the feasibility of the pleasure-boat industry.

Water resources

Advisory services were provided to Ethiopia and the Sudan on the environmental impact of water development projects, particularly the prevention and control of water-related diseases following the development of irrigation systems and man-made lakes.

Pursuant to a March resolution on the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan of the 1977 United Nations Water Conference, 10 preparations were concluded and invitations sent to member Governments and organizations to take part in a 1980 regional meeting on community water supply and sanitation problems and needs. In addition, a consultancy mission visited eight African countries and collected data on integrated development and management of water resources.

A project on planning and development of hydrometeorological networks and related services in Africa, financed by UNDP for implementation by the World Meteorological Organization in cooperation with ECA, was approved in December.

Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-1988)

At its March session, ECA adopted a resolution by which it noted with interest the global strategy for implementation of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 11 expressed its thanks to the General Assembly and the UNDP Governing Council for their financial support, and appealed to the international community to ensure a successful pledging conference of donors to Decade activities later in the year. By another resolution, ECA listed projects for inclusion in the programme of action to be drawn up by the first Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, held at Addis Ababa from 8 to 12 May.

When it considered the subject of the Decade at its July/August session, the Economic and Social Council had before it the report of the May Conference of African Ministers, which had prepared a global strategy and programme of projects and action for launching the first phase of the Decade (1980-1983). The report stated that ECA had continued to define the basis and constituent elements of a strategy to establish an integrated transport and communications network for Africa. The Commission was also responsible for preparation of the development programmes and plans concerning each mode of transport and communications for Africa, focusing on the key sectors of industry, agriculture and trade, with a view to their development during the Decade. Projects would deal with: transport by road, sea, river, air, rail and pipeline; ports; multimodal transport; and various types of communications (telecommunications, radio, television and postal services).

The role and responsibilities of ECA as lead agency for the Decade was defined. It should

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 555.

¹¹ Ibid., p. 603, resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977.

co-ordinate and implement the preparatory activities for the strategy and work programme of the Decade, monitor and supervise individual projects, assist in mobilizing resources, and report annually on progress to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council. The Ministers had also defined an order of priority for the implementation of projects. The total cost of the first phase of the programme, which amounted to approximately \$8 billion, was itemized in the report.

The Conference of African Ministers adopted 11 resolutions, encompassing: adoption of a global strategy for implementation of the Decade's programme; mobilization of resources for implementation of the later phases of the Decade; the action programme for the first phase; a pledging conference; support for an international convention on a code of conduct for liner conferences; freedom of the air; approval for the establishment of an African air tariff conference; a feasibility study on a regional satellite system for Africa; an appeal for concessary loans for rural telecommunications; priority during the Decade to the least privileged African countries; and condemnation of an intended threat by the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations to boycott flights to Zambia.

Introducing the report of the Ministers to the Council's First (Economic) Committee on 12 July, the Executive Secretary of ECA recalled that the Conference had been asked to prepare a comprehensive strategy and a plan of action for the Decade. In planning that strategy, the Ministers had considered that its principal goal should be independence, self-reliance and international co-operation among African States in the field of transport and communications.

On 29 June, the Governing Council of UNDP endorsed UNDP-supported activities as a contribution to the Decade's objectives. It requested the UNDP Administrator to continue to support ECA fully in its role as co-ordinator of the programme for the Decade, authorizing him to allocate \$3.5 million to increase the possibilities of UNDP's financing first-phase projects for the Decade; \$6 million might be disbursed for this purpose should funds be available. He was also asked to consider, in calculating regional indicative planning figures for the African States for 1982-1986, increasing the amounts by 8 per cent as additional contributions to the success of the Decade.

The First Committee of the Economic and Social Council, without vote on 1 August, approved, for adoption by the Council and the Assembly, a draft resolution on the Decade. The text, introduced by the Ivory Coast, was sponsored by Council members belonging to the Group of 77.

Having once revised their text, the sponsors further orally amended it to have the Assembly decide to take a decision on, rather than to consider convening, a further pledging conference. A second amendment changed an invitation to a request that the Secretary-General provide ECA with the necessary resources for it to play its role as lead agency for the Decade.

On 3 August, the Council adopted the text, also without vote, as resolution 1979/61, thus recommending a text for adoption by the Assembly. The Assembly adopted it without vote on 9 November as resolution 34/15, following its approval, also without vote, by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 29 October.

By this resolution, the Assembly, after noting with satisfaction the Secretary-General's progress report containing the report of the Conference of African Ministers, took note of the global strategy for the implementation of the programme for the Decade, noting the estimated cost of \$8 billion for the first phase. It noted with satisfaction ECA's role as the lead agency, OAU's co-operation and that of the specialized agencies and UNDP. The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to continue organizing a pledging conference of donors to take place as soon as possible, invited all Member States, international, multinational and African regional banking and financial institutions to participate and pledge generous contributions, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report in 1980 on the outcome of the pledging conference, and decided to take a decision, in the light of that report, on the convening of a further pledging conference. It called on specialized agencies and United Nations organs to continue their material and technical support to ECA for implementing the Decade's programme of action, and asked the Secretary-General to provide ECA with the necessary resources.

Pledging Conference

The 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 20 November, and was attended by 74 States as well as representatives of specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations. Pledges as at 30 June 1980, in United States dollar equivalents, are listed in the table below.

CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO THE TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE IN AFRICA

(as at 30 June 1980)

Country	A mount a
Angola Botswana	10,000
Central African Republic	26,000
Cyprus	500

Country	Amount ^a
Democratic Yemen	1,000
Djibouti	5,000
Ethiopia	10,075
Guinea	5,011
Guinea-Bissau	2,000
Philippines	5,000
Sudan	5,000
Swaziland	1,200
Togo	20,000
Uganda	34,106
United Republic of Cameroon	28,409
Total	155,301

^a The dollar equivalent of the contributions pledged in national currencies was calculated at the rate of exchange in effect on the date on which the pledge was made.

Statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

On 3 August, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1979/72 adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of its First Committee-which, on 30 July had similarly approved the text as orally proposed by its Chairman-decided to bring to the attention of the General Assembly at its regular 1979 session the revised statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

The statute was annexed to a resolution adopted on 27 March by ECA. It had previously been submitted to the Assembly in 1977¹² and remanded to ECA for proposed revisions, which were subsequently endorsed by ECA'S Executive Committee. By the resolution, the Commission also urged member States to pay their arrears of financial contributions to the Institute and to pay their annual contributions on time, requested UNDP co-operation through resident repre-

sentatives in facilitating collection, and asked for scholarships and funds to meet training and staffing costs at the Institute.

Also by decision 1979/72, the Council took note of the report of ECA for the period 5 May 1978 to 28 March 1979.

On 20 December, the Assembly, in adopting decision 34/454 without vote, approved the revised statute. The Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, acting on an oral suggestion by its Chairman, had approved the decision the previous day, without objection.

Training courses for

ECA translators/précis writers

On 20 December, the Assembly adopted, with out vote, section V of resolution 34/233, by which it requested the Secretary-General to review the results of the second (October 1979-June 1980) training course for English and French translators/précis writers at ECA (the first such course had been held from September 1978 to May 1979). The Secretary-General was asked to submit a progress report in 1980 so that the Assembly might review the matter before fully committing funds for this purpose for 1980-1981, estimated by the Secretary-General to cost \$362,300 for two such courses.

This decision had been approved by the Fifth Committee without vote on 27 November, on an oral suggestion by its Chairman. A recommendation to that effect was proposed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

E/1979/50 and Corr.1. Annual report. of ECA (5 May 1978-28 March 1979). (Part I, Chapter I: Issues calling for action by Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention; Part II D: Resolutions (33O(XIV)-374(XIV)) adopted by ECA at its 14th session (5th meeting of Conference of Ministers), Rabat, Morocco, 20-28 March 1979.)

E/1979/50/Add.1. Addendum to annual report of ECA, Annex III: Financial implications of resolutions adopted by ECA at its 14th session (5th meeting of Conference of Ministers).

Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-1988)

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 9,10, 19, 21, 22. Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters VB and XXID (decision 79/27).

E/1979/50 and Corr.1. Annual report of ECA (5 May 1978-28 March 1979), Part II C (paras. 273-275) and D (resolution 341 (XIV)).

E/1979177. Note by Secretary-General (circulating report of Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications, Information and Planning, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 8-12 May 1979).

E/1979/C.1/L.4 and Rev.1. Ivory Coast (on behalf of member States of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by First Committee on 1 August 1979, meeting 22.

E/1979/C.1/L.4/Add.1. Programme budget implications of revised draft resolution introduced by Ivory Coast E/1979/C.I/L.4/Rev.l. Statement by Secretary-General. E/1979/122. Report of First (Economic) Committee.

Resolution 1979/61, as recommended by First Committee E/l979/122, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

٠.

[For text of draft resolution, see General Assembly resolution 34/15 below.]

¹² Ibid., p. 601.

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meeting 25. Plenary meeting 61.

A/34/3/Add.4. Report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter IV, annexing text of draft resolution recommended by Council in resolution 1979/61 of 3 August 1979 for adoption by General Assembly, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 October 1979, meeting 25.

A/34/635. Report of Second Committee (part I) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/15, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635, adopted without vote by Assembly on 9 November 1979, meeting 61.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling further its resolutions 32/160 of 19 December 1977 and 33/197 of 29 January 1979 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the initiative taken by the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa to establish an integrated African road network and to rationalize Africa's railway systems and other transport systems in order to facilitate the promotion of multinational economic co-operation in Africa, intra-African trade and the political, social and economic integration of Africa,

Noting also with satisfaction the work carried out since June 1977,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2097(LXIII) of 29 July 1977 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Taking note of resolution CM/Res.G75(XXXI) on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-first ordinary session, held at Khartoum from 7 to 18 July 1978,

Taking note also of resolution 341 (XIV) adopted on 27 March 1979 by the Economic Commission for Africa at its fourteenth session and fifth meeting of the Conference of Ministers, held at Rabat from 20 to 28 March 1979, in which States members of the Commission were urged to participate effectively in the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning at Addis Ababa from 9 to 12 May 1979, for the purpose of reviewing and adopting the programme for the first phase of the Decade,

Noting with satisfaction the progress report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/160, which contains the global strategy and programme of action for the first phase of the Decade,

- 1. Takes note of the global strategy for the implementation of the programme for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, as adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning;
- 2. Notes that the estimated cost for the implementation of the programme approved by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning for the first phase of the Decade, 1980-1983, is approximately \$8,000 million;
- 3. Notes with satisfaction the role of the Economic Commission for Africa as the lead agency for the Decade and the positive co-operation of the Organization of African Unity, the appropriate specialized agencies and the United Nations Development Programme in the implementation of the programme for the Decade;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his work of organizing a pledging conference of donors, which should

take place as soon as possible in the light of the progress achieved in the preparations for the Decade, with a view to mobilizing the financial resources necessary for implementing the programme for the first phase of the Decade;

- 5. Invites all Member States to participate positively in the pledging conference referred to in paragraph 4 above and to pledge contributions generously;
- 6. Further invites all international, multinational and African regional banking and financial institutions to participate positively in the pledging conference referred to in paragraph 4 above and to pledge contributions on a generous scale;
- 7. Calls upon all appropriate specialized agencies and United Nations organs to continue to give all material and technical support to the Economic Commission for Africa for the implementation of the approved programme of action for the Decade:
- 8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 a report on the outcome of the pledging conference referred to in paragraph 4 above;
- 9. Decides to take a decision, in the light of the report mentioned in paragraph 8 above, on the convening of a further pledging conference for the purpose of mobilizing additional resources for the implementation of the programme for the Decade:
- 10. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Economic Commission for Africa with the necessary resources, in order to enable it to play fully and effectively its role as lead agency for the Decade.

PLEDGING CONFERENCE

1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, meetings 1, 2 (A/CONF.99/SR.1,2) of 20 November 1979.

A/CONF.99/1 and Corr.1 and Rev.1 and Rev.1 Zorr.1. Contributions pledged or paid at 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Transport and Communications Decade in Africa as at 30 June 1980. Note by Secretary-General.

A/CONF.99/2. Final Act of 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. Done at United Nations, New York, 20 November 1979

Statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 18, 20, 21. Plenary meetings 30, 40.

E/1979/50 and Corr.1. Annual report of ECA (5 May 1978-28 March 1979). (Part II C (paras. 266-272) and D (resolution 350(XIV)) and Annex: Statute of African Institute for Economic Development and Planning.)

E/1979/121/Add.1. Report of First (Economic) Committee (part II) (on regional co-operation), draft decision IV, as orally proposed by First Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 30 July 1979, meeting 21.

Decision 1979/72, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/121/Add. 1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 3 August 1979, the Council:
(a) Took note of the report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 5 May 1978 to 28 March 1979;

(b) Decided to bring to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session the revised statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, annexed to resolution 350(XIV) of the Conference of Ministers.

General Assembly- 34th session Fifth Committee, meeting 88. Plenary meeting 111.

A/C.5/34/L.46. Note by Secretariat.

A/C.5/34/L.46, Annex. Revised statute of African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, brought to attention of General Assembly by Economic and Social Council decision 1979/72 of 3 August 1979, approved without objection by Fifth Committee, on oral proposal by Chairman, on 19 December 1979, meeting 88.

A/34/846. Report of Fifth Committee (on report of Security Council), para. 5: recommendation.

Decision 34/454, by which the General Assembly decided to approve the revised statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/846, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111.

Training courses for ECA translators/précis writers

General Assembly- 34th session Fifth Committee, meeting 59. Plenary meeting 111.

A/34/7/Add.10. Proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981. Revised estimates under section 28J.3 (Staff training activities: Headquarters, Geneva and regional commissions). Report of ACABQ.

A/34/7/Add.10, para. 6. Recommendation, as proposed by ACABQ, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 27 November 1979, meeting 59. A/C.5/34/33. Programme for training English and French translators at ECA. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts III and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter IV and Chapter V: draft resolution XI, section V.

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV L and Chapter VI: draft resolution XI, section V.

Resolution 34/233, section V, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111.

The General Assembly

V
Training courses for translators/précis writers at the Economic Commission for Africa

Requests the Secretary-General to review the results of the 1979-1980 training course for translators/precis writers at the Economic Commission for Africa and to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session so as to enable the Assembly to review the matter before funds are committed in full for the 1980-1981 course;

. . .

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of sections I-IV and VI-XIV of Assembly resolution 34/233.]

Other documents

E/1979/70. Survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1977-1978 (Summary).

Economic Commission for Western Asia

The course of events in Lebanon since March 1978 made the relocation of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) to permanent headquarters at Baghdad, Iraq, of primary importance to the Commission. During 1979, it was able to implement the greater part of the work programme approved in 1978 and to meet assistance requests by member countries.

Follow-up action by the ECWA secretariat of resolutions adopted in 1978 included: a study of the situation of potentials of the Palestinian people, for which a director was appointed effective 15 March 1979; a census of the Palestinian Arab people; co-ordination of the regional strategy on labour migration; intensification of cooperation and co-ordinated activities with Arab and regional organizations and a study on the topic; feasibility studies on the establishment of an Arab centre for the transfer and development of technology; and participation in a regional meeting on women and development, held at Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, from 10 to 13 December, preparatory to the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women.

The sixth session of ECWA was held at Baghdad from 28 April to 2 May. The Commission adopted a resolution by which it decided to begin its

move to Baghdad on the expiry of the five-year transitional period at Beirut, Lebanon, and with effect from 9 September 1979. However, in view of the financial implications of relocation, it was decided, that the move should take place in accordance with a timetable to be agreed on by the Government of Iraq and the United Nations.

The Commission adopted a resolution on 29 April by which it decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that Egypt's membership in ECWA be suspended.

It decided also to set up an intergovernmental committee of development experts from its member States to prepare a report on the views of the ECWA region on the new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade (the 1980s), as an ECWA contribution to preparatory work for the strategy.

By other decisions, the Commission: approved a plan of action to combat desertification in the ECWA region; called for strengthening cooperation among developing countries in their development objectives; recommended establishment of a cartographic unit within the ECWA secretariat; asked for recommendations and proposals for follow-up action on a study of the development of an integrated transport system in Western Asia; urged completion of an assess-

ment and evaluation of the state of development finance and administration in the region's countries; recommended the establishment of a regional project to help member countries increase their capabilities in the field of external trade policy and planning services; and requested the Secretary-General to expedite implementation of the General Assembly's 1977 resolution on restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, 13 particularly as far as it related to the regional commissions.

The Commission approved a programme of work and priorities for 1980-1981, giving priority to agriculture, industrial development, science and technology, natural resources, social development and human settlements, population and statistics.

Activities in 1979

Development planning

The 1979 economic survey of ECWA countries focused on the final biennial review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (the 1970s).¹⁴ A position paper on ECWA's viewpoint on the new strategy for the 1980s was prepared for the June 1979 session of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy. A meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Development Experts from ECWA member countries was convened in August to provide a regional input to the work of the Preparatory Committee.

As a prototype model for non-oil economies of the region, a long-term macro-economic mode of the Syrian Arab Republic's economy was constructed.

The Commission participated in the March/ April session of the Committee for Development Planning in New York and in a regional development seminar at Damascus from 19 to 23 May, to which it contributed a paper on new development concepts and strategies in the Arab world. Consultations with the League of Arab States and the Council of Arab Economic Unity were held to define areas of co-operation.

A study of barriers facing products of export interest to the ECWA countries in selected developed markets was completed, and one on economic co-operation and integration in Western Asia was in preparation. A draft study was completed analysing levels and structures of wages and other income from work in countries of the region.

Work continued on an evaluation of government budgetary systems and its role in development planning in selected countries of the region, and a report on the status of public administration and finance in Western Asian countries was completed.

Studies were also completed on laws and regulations pertaining to foreign business operations, with specific reference to transnational corporations in the ECWA region, and on practices of transnational corporations in the oil industry, and a bibliographical survey of literature on the topic in the region was begun. Work of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations continued on a global survey of government institutions dealing with those corporations.

Food and agriculture

In connexion with the establishment of a reliable data system, work continued on the second issue of the bulletin Agriculture and Development.

To improve agricultural planning, sectoral and subsectoral studies were undertaken with a view to assessing the production potential in relation to the existing and anticipated domestic and export demands for major agricultural commodities.

Lebanon was provided with advisory services in regard to the reconstruction of southern Lebanon.

The Commission collaborated with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in preparing a study on Agriculture: Toward 2000 as it related to the Near East and north Africa, prepared a regional plan of action to combat desertification in the ECWA region, and joined an FAO identification mission on feed and livestock analysis to the Arabian peninsula.

In the field of enhancing food security, an analysis of production and consumption problems was prepared for the World Food Council. A study on food security in Oman was completed, and a mission was launched to Democratic Yemen and Yemen to follow up recommendations made in an earlier study on the subregion.

A comparative analysis of agricultural development plans of selected ECWA countries was made, and data and information were collected on farming systems under dryland farming

Studies were completed on the pastoral system in the ECWA region and on share-cropping and land tenure in Yemen. A discussion paper was prepared on major socio-economic policy issues of feed development in the region's arid areas for the FAO seminar on rainfed agriculture in Oman from 5 to 10 May.

 $^{^{13}}$ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 438, resolution 32/197 of $20\ December$

^{1977.} 14 See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 319, resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

Industrial development

The first part of a study on co-ordination of industrialization plans and programmes was completed, reviewing policies and other instruments influencing industrial development in the region.

Work continued on elaboration of the potentials of the following engineering industries: telecommunications, electrical and construction equipment and fabricated process equipment for the chemical industry, and oil refining. Country surveys on the general status of the chemical industry in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic, undertaken in 1978, were finalized.

As part of the preparations for the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in 1980, in-depth studies analysing past trends and problems of industrialization were carried out, in co-operation with UNIDO, for Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Assistance to Governments included: preparation for Lebanon of papers on industrialization policy objectives and strategies, and assistance in formulating proposals for the development of rural industries in southern Lebanon; and assistance to Jordan for development of a joint facility for fertilizer and mining companies and for development of inorganic chemical industries.

Natural resources, science and technology

Medium- and long-term projections of the demand for and supply of energy in the ECWA region were presented to the first Arab Energy Conference held in March at Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. Another study submitted to the Conference covered aspects of the role and operation of energy institutions in three major oilexporting countries (Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates), in two other oil exporters (Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic) and in Democratic Yemen and Yemen. The first draft of an action programme for developing the energy economy of the least developed ECWA countries was completed. Work was begun on the implications of the economics of oil refining for the future utilization of crude-oil production and on non-governmental sources of energy in the Arab world.

Work was started on an expert report on improving national mining codes and assessing the situation with regard to full sovereignty of member countries over their mineral resources, and on an analysis of technical documentation and the collection and processing of mineral economic information with regard to current and future supply and demand.

A preliminary report on the introduction of an adequate system for collecting, compiling and analysing water resources data in the region was completed and circulated. Another study assessed the water resources situation in ECWA countries.

The Commission organized the second regional water meeting from 30 December 1978 to 3 January 1979 at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, which recommended follow-up action on the Mar del Plata Action Plan adopted at the 1977 United Nations Water Conference. 15 It set up a five-member intergovernmental committee to study the feasibility of establishing a regional water resources council.

The Commission also participated in the first meeting of a technical support team for activities relating to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1980-1990) proposed in the Mar del Plata Action Plan and in an expert group meeting at Tunis, Tunisia, from 11 to 16 July, which resulted in the preparation of a draft constitution for a proposed Arab Centre for the Transfer and Development of Technology, based largely on an ECWA feasibility study.

Work continued on a project focusing on the role of consulting, engineering and design capabilities in the selection, transfer and development of technology in selected countries, and a report on aspects of the status of computer technology in some ECWA countries was completed.

Population

Preparatory work on a census of Palestinians continued; a census expert was recruited, and advisory and technical committees were formed. A demographic socio-economic survey of nine towns in Oman was completed and published, for which project ECWA was executing agency.

Advisory service missions on population data collection were sent to Democratic Yemen, Jordan, Oman, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

As a step towards improving understanding of population and housing censuses in the region, particularly in view of national activities associated with the 1980 round of population censuses, a comparative study of census questionnaires was completed.

The biannual Population Bulletin of the United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia continued to be the major scientific journal in the field of population in the region, and the Population Reference Centre became a regional focal point for research and information on the topic.

The second Regional Population Conference of ECWA was held at Damascus from 1 to 6 December and its recommendations distributed.

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 555.

A major study on the legal aspects of intraregional migration was completed. Work continued on an Arabic manual of population terminology containing concepts and a dictionary of demographic terms in English, French and Arabic.

Transport and communications

A study of the master plan for the development of an integrated transport system in 12 countries of the region was completed.

A seminar on port operations, jointly organized by ECWA and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, was held at Basra, Iraq, in November.

The Commission participated in the Coordination Committee meetings of the International Telecommunication Union on a Middle East/Mediterranean regional telecommunications network project.

Social development and human settlements

To implement ECWA's regional plan of action for the integration of women in development, studies were made on recent changes and trends in the situation of women in the ECWA region and on the social and economic conditions of Palestinian women, and a report on special measures of assistance to them was prepared.

In preparation for the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, a regional preparatory meeting at Damascus in December approved a regional programme of action for the second half of the Decade (1981-1985). Three projects were completed to implement the programme financed by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: a workshop on integrated development and extension services for rural women, held at Baghdad; a workshop on national development planning for the integration of women in development, held at Damascus; and a training workshop for child-care housemothers/teachers and administrators, held at Al-Smoud, Lebanon. The Commission participated in an interagency mission to assess efforts to increase the participation of women in agriculture and rural development in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Work continued on collecting statistics for a survey of social services in ECWA countries. Research began on programmes for rehabilitation of the disabled, with special focus on Lebanon, and a research study on social development plans and programmes in Democratic Yemen, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen was completed.

The rural communications methods in the region were reviewed. Planning for their improvement was carried out in collaboration with FAO and the International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas. Work continued on a study of organizational structures dealing with integrated rural development in selected ECWA countries.

As part of a socio-economic study of the Palestinian Arab people and their potential, a survey of pre-1948 Palestinian society in its homeland was completed and a questionnaire developed and pre-tested.

Work on a study on housing finance in the region was completed, and a background report on human settlements was submitted to the Commission on Human Settlements. An overview study of human settlements issues in the region was presented by ECWA to a regional meeting on human settlements finance and management, at Al-Ain, United Arab Emirates, in November.

Statistics

Statistical data was collected and compiled for publication in Statistical Indicators of the Arab World and Statistical Abstract of the Region of the Economic Commission for Western Asia. Studies on the state of foreign trade and industrial statistics in the ECWA countries were being researched. Bulletin No. 2 of the National Accounts Studies and the first bulletin of Consumer and Wholesale Price Indices in the ECWA Region (1960-1977) were published. A summary of the Manual on National Accounts at Constant Prices was prepared.

Technical assistance was provided to Yemen in setting up and publishing, jointly with ECWA, national accounts of Yemen for 1969-1970, to Democratic Yemen in finalizing a first statistical yearbook, and to the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics, Baghdad, in setting up a working group on national accounts at constant prices and in preparing and conducting a training workshop on commodity balances and input-output analysis.

Draft preliminary estimates of real gross domestic products by kind of economic activity for the Arab world (1960-1977) were published. With the United Nations Statistical Office, ECWA organized the first technical meeting of Arab statisticians on national household surveys, and participated in a consultative meeting on the National Household Survey Capability Programme in New York.

Technical co-operation

Nine regional advisers assisted ECWA member countries, at their request, in various fields of activity or shared their expertise at meetings, seminars and conferences.

The Arab Planning Institute in Kuwait (for socio-economic planning) and the Arab Institute

for Training and Research in Statistics also received the services of ECWA regional advisers in training courses.

Environment co-ordination

The Environment Co-ordination Unit was established on 1 June 1979. In addition to co-ordination activities with the United Nations Environment Programme and other United Nations bodies, the Unit focused on preparations for a 1980 regional seminar at Beirut on alternative patterns of development and life-styles in Western Asia.

Consideration by the

Economic and Social Council

On 23 July, during the Economic and Social Council's second regular session of 1979, the Chairman of the First (Economic) Committee informed the Committee that, following informal consultations with interested members, a consensus had been reached on questions arising from the reports of ECWA on its fifth (1978) and sixth (1979) sessions. On the basis of that consensus, four draft decisions were before the Committee. By those texts, the Council would decide to: (1) approve the relocation of ECWA headquarters from Beirut to Baghdad, in response to Iraq's invitation; (2) postpone consideration of ECWA's recommendation in its 29 April 1979 resolution on suspending Egypt's membership, so that its membership would remain unaffected; (3) endorse the Commission's medium-term plan for 1980-1983 and its programme of work and priorities for 1980-1981; and (4) take note of all other matters referred to in the Commission's two reports.

The Chairman orally amended the decision concerning Egypt, in accordance with agreement reached during the consultations, by changing the words "so that" to "thereby." The draft decisions were then approved by consensus.

On 27 July, the Council adopted without vote the Committee's recommendations as decision 1979/49

Algeria, Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and observers from Qatar and the Palestine Liberation Organization welcomed the decision to approve relocation of ECWA's headquarters to Baghdad, but expressed regret at the decision to postpone consideration of Egypt's membership in ECWA. Algeria said that, while it had not opposed the consensus, it had the strongest reservations on the latter decision, since the countries of the region considered Egypt's continued presence in ECWA to be undesirable. In view of the fact that all States members of ECWA had severed political and economic ties with Egypt following that country's signing of a peace treaty with Israel on 26 March 1979, Iraq said it would be difficult, if not impossible, for ECWA'S objectives to be achieved as long as Egypt remained a member.

The Egyptian observer, expressing appreciation of the consensus, said ECWA'S mandate, which was solely economic and technical, had directed it to take no action in respect of a member without the agreement of that member. Moreover, Egypt was a member of ECWA by virtue of its membership in the United Nations, and suspending membership went beyond ECWA'S or the Council's competence.

The United States welcomed the consensus as confirming that Egypt's membership in ECWA remained in full force. Ireland, speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community's member States, said they accepted and supported the consensus.

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 17, 18, 20. Plenary meetings 30, 36.

E/1979/49. Report of ECWA on its 5th session, Amman, Jordan, 2-6 October 1978. (Chapter I: Issues that require action by Economic and Social Council; Chapter III: Resolutions (52(V)-66(V)) adopted by Commission; Annex III: List of documents submitted to Commission at its 5th session.)

E/1979/49/Add.l. Report of ECWA on its 6th session, Baghdad, Iraq, 28 April-2 May 1979. (Chapter I: Issues that require action by Economic and Social Council; Chapter IV: Resolutions (69(VI)-76(VI)) adopted by Commission; Annex II: List of documents submitted to Commission at its 6th session.)

E/1979/76/Add.1. Report of Secretary-General on meetings of Executive Secretaries of regional commissions (Rabat, Morocco, 18-20 March; Geneva, 10 and 11 July 1979), Part B: Analytical summary of annual reports of regional commissions, Chapter V.

E/1979/L.48. Programme budget implications of draft deci-

sion I recommended by First Committee in E/1979/121. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/1979/L.54. Summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its first and 2nd regular sessions of 1979. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/C.1/L.7. Draft decision (sections I-IV) submitted by First Committee Chairman on basis of informal consultations and as orally amended by him, approved by consensus by Committee on 23 July 1979, meeting 17.

E/1979/121 and Corr.1. Report of First (Economic) Committee (part I) (on regional co-operation), draft decision I.

Decision 1979/49, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/121, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 36th plenary meeting on 27 July 1979, the Council decided:

(a) To endorse the recommendation contained in resolution 67(VI) of the Economic Commission for Western Asia, thereby approving the relocation of the headquarters of the Commission from Beirut to Baghdad, its permanent headquarters, in response to the kind invitation of the Government of Iraq;

- (b) To postpone consideration of the recommendation contained in resolution 68(VI) of the Commission; thereby, the membership of Egypt in the Economic Commission for Western Asia remains unaffected;
- (c) To endorse the Commission's programme of work and priorities for 1980-1981, and its medium-term plan for 1980-1 983;
 - (d) To take note of all other matters referred to in

the reports of the Commission on its fifth and sixth sessions.

Other documents

E/1979/73. Summary of survey of economic and social development in ECWA region, 1970-1978.

Agriculture and Development, No. 2 (May 1979).

Population Bulletin of the United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia, No. 16 (June 1979); No. 17 (December 1979).

Long-term trends in the economic development of regions

The Committee for Development Planning, in its report on its March/April 1979 session, stated that the adoption of an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade (the 1980s) should be followed by a continuing evolution of regional and subregional strategies to elaborate more specific goals and policy measures for regional needs and circumstances. The Committee's views were based in large part on the findings and conclusions of two working groups -on quantitative studies and on development strategies and policies - that had met in November and December 1978

The regional commissions should serve as major instruments for designing and implementing regional and subregional programmes of action. Regional structures did not have the necessary capacity or responsibility for the creative monitoring of new-policy performance, problems and needs. The commissions should be assigned specific tasks in the formulation, review and appraisal of the regional dimensions of the strategy.

The review process should be centred in the sectors and regions, and monitoring should result in more focused reviews, both at the functional sectoral level and at the regional level. Organizations should take particular care to coordinate sectoral regional reviews as far as possible.

(See also p. 471.)

The Secretary-General provided the General Assembly with a background note in September on the United Nations examination since 1977 of general long-term trends in economic development, focusing on the elaboration of development perspectives that might be of assistance in the formulation of a new international development strategy.

A resolution on long-term trends in economic development was introduced in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee by Poland, on behalf of its 33 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). Its purpose, Poland said, was to recommend continuation of

the examination of long-term economic and social trends, to strengthen the scientific research input to policy formulation and to promote a long-term approach to economic co-operation.

The Committee approved the text on 19 November without vote and it was similarly adopted by the Assembly on 29 November as resolution 34/57. By the resolution, the Assembly took note of the activities carried out within the United Nations system relating to long-term economic trends in the regions of the world and of the Secretary-General's progress report. It asked him and United Nations organizations and bodies to continue their examination of long-term economic and social trends. It also asked him, working in consultation with the Committee for Development Planning and taking into account the international development strategy for the third development decade as well as similar work by United Nations organs, particularly the regional commissions and those working on the development strategy, to submit his views in 1980 on the possible outline and method of preparation of an over-all socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy up to the year 2000, with special emphasis on the period up to 1990 and the problems of the developing countries. The Assembly invited all States and United Nations organizations and bodies to contribute to this text. The Economic and Social Council was to consider in 1980 an outline and in 1981 a preliminary draft of the over-all socio-economic perspective ensuing from the analysis. The Assembly would review progress at its regular 1981

The text was orally amended by the sponsors to have the Secretary-General, in submitting his views to the Assembly, take into account the international development strategy for the 1980s. Another amendment was to ask for Council consideration of the requested documents at its resumed second regular sessions of 1980 and 1981 rather than at earlier sessions during those years.

Documentary references and text of resolution

E/1979/37. Report of Committee for Development Planning on its 15th session, Headquarters, New York, 26 March-5 April 1979.

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 33, 44. Plenary meeting 82.

A/34/389 and Corr.l. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, Morocco, 8-12 May 1979)

A/34/450. Examination of long-term trends in economic development. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/L.16. Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, India, Iraq, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November 1979, meeting 44.

A/34/728. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/57, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/728, adopted without vote by Assembly on 29 November 1979, meeting 82.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3508(XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the examination of long-term trends in the economic development of the regions of the world, which initiated activities in that field in the United Nations system, and its resolution 32/57 of 8 December 1977, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 2090(LXIII) of 25 July 1977,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Conscious that better knowledge of long-term trends in economic and social development can form a sound scientific basis for policies and decision-making processes in relation to development strategies and economic co-operation on a national, regional and global scale, thereby usefully supplementing other efforts towards this end within the United Nations system,

Considering that the prevailing economic and social conditions in the regions of the world and on a global scale call for

international economic co-operation to be given a long-term dimension,

Aware of the need for the continuation of efforts to expand international economic co-operation as a development factor of ever-growing importance and an indispensable instrument in the process of establishing the new international economic order as well as for the international development strategy for the 1980s.

Mindful of existing interrelationships and the importance of an interdisciplinary approach to issues of development and international economic co-operation,

Taking into account the views on long-term trends in world economic development submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1978,

- 1. Takes note of the activities carried out heretofore within the United Nations system relating to long-term economic trends in the regions of the world and of the Secretary-General's progress report on the subject;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations organs, organizations and bodies concerned to continue their analytical work devoted to the examination of long-term economic and social trends and to make it available in the process of formulation of economic policies and decision-making, in particular with regard to the development of international co-operation:
- 3. Further requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee for Development Planning and taking into account the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session his views on the possible outline and method of preparation of an over-all socioeconomic perspective of the development of the world economy up to the year 2000, with special emphasis on the period up to 1990 and, in particular, on the problems of the developing countries;
- 4. Emphasizes the necessity of conducting the abovementioned work in close relationship with other similar work carried out by various organs of the United Nations system, in particular by the regional commissions and those working on the development strategy;
- 5. invites all States, as well as the United Nations organizations, organs and bodies concerned, to contribute in their respective areas of competence to the implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;
- 6. Requests the Economic and Social Council to consider at its resumed second regular sessions of 1980 and 1981, respectively, an outline and a preliminary draft of the over-all socio-economic perspective ensuing from the analysis stipulated in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;
- 7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Long-term trends in economic development" to review the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Regional co-operation and development

Both the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly took decisions during 1979 in pursuit of a policy of decentralization from United Nations Headquarters to the regional commissions, and on the commissions' role as executing agencies for technical co-operation projects.

Reports of the Secretary-General

In a report to the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council on progress made in implementing Council resolution 1978/74 on regional co-operation and development, 16 the Secretary-General gave an account of actions taken at recent sessions of the regional commissions.

The report outlined the commissions' role as executing agencies for technical co-operation projects in accordance with an Assembly resolu-

¹⁶ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 602, resolution 1978/74 of 4 August 1978.

tion of 29 January 1979, 17 by which such a role was to be assigned to the commissions as part of an over-all exercise in restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system 18 The Secretary-General stated that the transfer to the commissions of responsibility for the regional and subregional projects selected for decentralization was proceeding satisfactorily. The requirements of the Organization as a whole for co-ordination and exchange of information arising from those decentralization measures were currently under consideration.

The report cited commission programmes for promotion of regional, subregional and interregional co-operation. Another section indicated how co-operation activities had intensified between the commissions and other regional and subregional bodies in their regions.

The final section of the report discussed the rationalization of the organizational structure of the commissions and the streamlining of their subsidiary machinery.

The Secretary-General also reported to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session on meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions at Rabat, Morocco, from 18 to 20 March and at Geneva on 10 and 11 July.

The discussions summarized in the report related to preparations for a new development strategy for the 1980s, decentralization of economic and social activities of the commissions, and new reporting procedures concerning regional co-operation. Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries was also considered (see p. 489).

Concerning preparations for a new strategy, it was felt that the strategy should not concentrate only on international aspects of development; consideration should also be given to the different aspects linking national with international efforts. In this respect, the regional approach seemed as vital as the national and global approaches in preparations. The meetings believed that the regional component would also contribute a strong element of realism to the global effort during implementation. In statements to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy in June, the Executive Secretaries had underscored the differing conditions in their respective regions, emphasizing the vital importance of incorporating a regional dimension in the new strategy.

The Secretary-General, in his report on the meetings, indicated his intention to approach decentralization as a continuing exercise and as a functional process which should take full account of the distinct mandates and special characteristics of the regional commissions within

the over-all structure of the United Nations. Regional work and co-ordination relating to human settlements and transnational corporations sectors were also reviewed with the executive heads of the United Nations centres for those programmes.

The meetings identified the following broad criteria which should guide decentralization of activities to the commissions: effectiveness and efficiency, concentration of information, and multisectoral requirements of activities. The Executive Secretaries expressed satisfaction with the progress in the decentralization of operational activities to the commissions. They agreed at Rabat that a follow-up technical meeting on decentralization of activities in priority programmes should be convened in New York before the mid-year meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC). At the Geneva meetings, they emphasized the need to expedite decentralization of activities and redeployment of resources from Headquarters to the commissions in response to legislative mandates. Priority areas identified were water, transport., public administration, rural and social development, and certain activities concerned with population and global economic surveys.

Concerning new reporting procedures on regional co-operation, the meetings agreed that it would be appropriate to improve the format and content of the Secretary-General's reports on meetings of the Executive Secretaries to highlight significant developments within each region and draw the Council's attention to specific issues requiring its consideration.

A second part of the Secretary-General's report, issued as an addendum, contained an analytical summary of the annual reports of the regional commissions.

The technical meeting on decentralization of activities in priority programmes was held in New York on 4 and 5 May, at which the areas and types of activities which would be amenable to or required improved distribution between Headquarters and the regional commissions were considered.

Consideration by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly

The First (Economic) Committee of the Economic and Social Council considered regional co-operation and development at meetings in July and August. A resolution sponsored by Canada, Finland, Ghana, Iraq, Kenya, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines and Uganda was approved without vote on 1 August.

 $^{^{\}mbox{\tiny 17}}$ Ibid., p. 456, resolution 33/202. See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 438, resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, esp. annex, sect. IV.

On 3 August, the Council similarly adopted the text as resolution 1979/64.

The Council thereby took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolution 1978/74, his report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions, and the section relating to structures for regional and interregional co-operation of 'his first progress report for 1979 on restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (see below). It invited the Secretary-General to pursue actively the process of decentralization to the commissions, in particular to expedite the decentralization of activities, including redeployment of resources, in the priority programme areas identified at the meetings of the Executive Secretaries, and to report to the General Assembly later in the year. The Council welcomed the consideration being given by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the commissions to enhancing the collective involvement of the developing countries of each region in determining priorities, and invited CPC to undertake in 1980 a full review of policy and programme issues relating to the distribution of tasks and responsibilities between the commissions and other United Nations units.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council in 1980 on measures taken to give effect to the above provisions and on: consultations on the commissions' role in determining priorities for intercountry programmes; measures taken to enhance their capacity to serve as executing agencies for technical co-operation projects, in accordance with the provisions of the Assembly's 1977 restructuring resolution containing the recommendation that the commissions be enabled to function expeditiously as executing agencies, and modalities therefor; 19 steps taken to strengthen the commissions' role in exercising team leadership and responsibility for interagency regional co-ordination and co-operation; progress made in rationalizing commission structures; and measures taken to enhance the commissions' role in strengthening interregional co-operation.

The text as approved had been revised by the sponsors, which accepted a further oral amendment by Argentina to refer-in regard to the request for a report on measures taken to enhance the capacity of the regional commissions to serve as executing agencies for technical co-operation projects -to the relevant provision of the Assembly's 1977 restructuring resolution. Argentina said the purpose of the amendment was to make it clear that the projects meant were those of the types indicated in the Assembly's resolution.

A third report by the Secretary-General in this connexion was his July first progress report for 1979 on restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, submitted to the Council and subsequently to the Assembly. It outlined action taken to restructure the United Nations system along the lines approved by the Assembly in 1977, ²⁰ including those pertaining to structures for regional and interregional co-operation (see p. 520).

The Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly in November a further report on restructuring (see p. 520) in the context of the Assembly's 1977 resolution. The document also responded to the request for a report by the Economic and Social Council, contained in resolution 1979/64.

The report described decentralization activities and redeployment of resources from the Secretariat Department of International Economic and Social Affairs to the regional commissions, including procedures to be followed and programme proposals to develop the commissions' capacities in the areas of economic surveys and related reports, rural development, social development and population. Means of decentralizing activities and resources from the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development to the regional commissions were outlined, as were regional commission proposals for strengthening their work on water resources (in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific), on transport (in the Economic Commission for Europe), on financial management (in the Economic Commission for Western Asia), and on public administration and finance (in the Economic Commission for Africa), and related adjustments in the Department's activity. Proposals for decentralizing activities and resources from other organizational units included those relating to human settlements and transnational corporations. The report also presented programme and budget proposals for enabling the commissions to fulfil their envisaged

The proposals in the report constituted the first phase of decentralization and strengthening, with the CPC review in 1980 to constitute the second phase.

On 19 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/206, by which it took note of the Secretary-General's November progress report and Council resolution 1979/64. It emphasized the need for more vigorous action to enable the commissions to play their role fully as the main economic and social development centres in the

¹⁹ Ibid., para. 23.

²⁰ Ibid., resolution 32/197.

United Nations system for their respective regions, requesting the Secretary-General to intensify decentralization to the commissions, through redeployment of existing Headquarters posts and other measures contemplated in his

recent reports. It asked him to support cpc's forthcoming policy review. (For details, see p. 520; for page reference to text of resolution 34/206, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Documentary references and text of resolution

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 17, 18, 20-22. Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/32 and Corr.1. Progress report of Secretary-General on implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/74 of 4 August 1978.

E/1979/76 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General on meetings of Executive Secretaries of regional commissions (Rabat, Morocco, 18-20 March; Geneva, 10 and 11 July 1979), Part A; Add.1: Part B-Analytical summary of annual reports of regional commissions.

E/1979/81. Restructuring of economic and social sectors of United Nations system. First progress report by Secretary-General for 1979, Chapter A IV.

E/1979/C.1/L.12. Canada, Finland, Ghana, Iraq, Kenya, Netherlands, New Zealand: draft resolution.

E/1979/C.1/L.12/Rev.1. Canada, Finland, Ghana, Iraq, Kenya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Uganda: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by Argentina and sponsors, approved without vote by First Committee on 1 August 1979, meeting 22.

E/1979/121/Add.1. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 1979/64, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/121/Add.1, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling Council resolution 2043(LXI) of 5 August 1976 on the strengthening of the regional commissions for regional and interregional co-operation,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system,

Recalling paragraph 26 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197, which states that, in order to enable the regional commissions effectively to discharge their responsibilities, the necessary authority should be delegated to them and adequate budgetary and financial provision should be made for their activities,

Recalling Council resolution 1978/74 of 4 August 1978,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 33/202 of 29 January 1979, particularly section V thereof, in which the General Assembly, inter alia, decided that the regional commissions should have the status of executing agencies in their own right in respect of the categories of projects described in and in conformity with paragraph 23 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/19.7,

Convinced of the need for further measures to strengthen the capacity of the regional commissions to promote and support co-operation in their respective regions and to enable them fully to play their role, under the authority of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as the main economic and social development centres within the United Nations system for their respective regions,

We/coming the intention of the Secretary-General, as set out in his report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions, to approach decentralization as a continuing exercise and as a functional process which should take into full account the distinct mandates and special characteristics of the regional commissions within the over-all structure of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the criteria for decentralization elaborated at the meetings of the Executive Secretaries, as set out in paragraph 26 of that report,

Reiterating the importance of achieving, in the economic and social programmes of the United Nations, complementarity and better co-ordination of the tasks performed at Headquarters and those performed by the secretariats of the regional commissions, as outlined in General Assembly resolution 32/197,

- 1. Takes note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/74, the report of the Secretary-General on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions, and the relevant sections of the first progress report of the Secretary-General for 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system;
- 2. Invites the Secretary-General to pursue actively the process of decentralization to the regional commissions on the basis of the relevant provisions of section IV of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 and in the light of the recommendations contained in Council resolution 1978/74 and section V of General Assembly resolution 33/202;
- 3. Invites the Secretary-General in particular to expedite the decentralization of activities, including the redeployment of the necessary and appropriate resources, in the priority programme areas identified at the meetings of the Executive Secretaries and to report the outcome to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;
- 4. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a comprehensive statement of the administrative and financial implications of the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 32/197 and 33/202, calling for decentralization and the strengthening of the regional commissions;
- 5. We comes also the consideration being given by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the regional commissions to measures for enhancing the collective involvement of the developing countries of each region in determining the priorities for intercountry programmes;
- 6. Invites the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to undertake at its twentieth session a full review of policy and programme issues relating to the distribution of tasks and responsibilities between the regional commissions and other United Nations units, programmes and organs concerned, in preparation, inter alia, for the elaboration of the next programme budget and medium-term plan, and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in 1980:
- 7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its second regular session of 1980 on measures taken to give effect to the above provisions, and on the following:

- (a) The results of consultations on the role of the regional commissions in determination of priorities for intercountry programmes;
- (b) Measures taken to enhance the capacity of the regional commissions to serve as executing agencies for technical co-operation projects, in accordance with paragraph 23 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197;
- (c) Steps taken to strengthen the role of the regional commissions in the exercise of team leadership and responsibility for interagency co-ordination and co-operation at the regional level;
- (d) Progress made in the rationalization of the structures of the regional commissions:
- (e) Measures taken to enhance the role of the regional commissions in the strengthening of interregional co-operation.

Other documents

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter III.

Chapter XVI

Statistical developments

Activities in 1979

During 1979, the Statistical Office of the United Nations continued to collect and publish statistics showing major global, regional and national economic and social characteristics, including data on external trade, industrial production, prices, construction, distributive trade, transport, energy, national economic accounts, population, migration and vital events.

In celebration of the publication of the thirtieth issue of the Demographic Yearbook, a Historical Supplement to the Demographic Yearbook, 1978 was published. This presented country statistics covering a 30-year period on population size, age, sex, urban/rural residence, natality, mortality and nuptiality, as well as selected statistics derived from these components of population change.

Also issued during the year were: a study on the development of integrated data bases for social, economic and demographic statistics, focusing on the techniques of collecting, storing, managing and disseminating data; and a publication on the organization of national statistical services and related management issues, which superseded the 1954 Handbook of Statistical Organiza tion.

(For list of publications, see documentary references below).

Long-term statistical training facilities continued to operate under United Nations auspices in Iraq (the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics, Baghdad), Japan (the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, Tokyo) and Uganda (the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics, Kampala).

Report of the Statistical Commission

The twentieth session of the Statistical Commission was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 20 February to 2 March 1979. During the session, the Commission endorsed the

1983 World Programme of Industrial Statistics and requested that draft recommendations for the Programme be prepared. It also recommended that national, regional and global over-all energy balances be developed and that a handbook of conversion factors and units of measurement for use in energy statistics be published.

The Commission endorsed proposals for updating the Results of a Pilot Study in Maritime Transport for the Years 7966-7968, published in 1976, encouraged further promotional work on a uniform system for collecting economic statistics on shipping and requested that proposals for the revision of International Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions be examined and recommendations prepared.

The Commission supported the convening of an expert group to consider the direction of future work on the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA), requested publication of guidelines on statistics of tangible assets, agreed that a provisional version of a manual on public sector statistics, incorporating a classification of the functions of government, be published, and further agreed that methodological studies on the links between SNA and the System of Balances of the National Economy should continue, with major attention given to total consumption of the population, capital formation, institutional and socio-economic sectoring, and services.

The Commission stressed the importance of the International Comparison Project (ICP) and of its extension to more countries and supported emphasis on increasing the regional commissions' involvement in IMP work and developing comparisons within regions. It also strongly endorsed the continuation of United Nations Statistical Office work on harmonization of economic classifications.

After consideration of a report on the Census Programme as a whole, the Commission adopted principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses and requested that they be published and widely distributed. It also requested revision and publication of a report on methods of collecting, organizing and retrieving social statistics to achieve integration, asked that a report on social indicators be updated and made available to countries and international authorities, and agreed that work on a classification by age group should continue and that a comprehensive study of national experiences in time-use statistics should be published to promote a broad exchange of experience among interested countries and international agencies.

Development of guidelines on concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies relating to environment statistics, exploration of the feasibility of developing an over-all structure for their organization, setting up pilot country-studies and completion of a survey of country practices were also called for by the Commission. After discussion of a report on the setting of priorities in national statistics, it also suggested that further work in this area might best be carried out through an exchange of experience between Member States.

The Commission reviewed a report of the Secretary-General on achievements in coordination in selected areas and international statistical programmes for 1979 to 1983. It approved several major statistical policy objectives, including the following:

-to develop, establish and improve international recommendations concerning statistics, including classifications, guidelines and methodology;

-to assist developing countries to develop further their statistical capability and the statistics needed for evaluating and directing their economic and social development;

- to co-ordinate the statistical p_{TO} grammes of the various international agencies
- to collect comprehensive, reliable and internationally comparable statistics;

-to create, maintain and co-ordinate statistical data bases in order to improve the accessibility, quality, variety and timeliness of statistical data and to disseminate the statistics; and

-to provide statistical information, analysis and support services to the United Nations sys tem.

The Commission also considered reports on: international technical co-operation in statistics for 1979 to 1983, which for the first time included information on bilateral assistance in statistics; training of statistical personnel; technical co-operation activities in statistical data processing; and the National Household Survey Capa-

bility Programme (see section below for details on the Programme).

Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

On 9 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, adopted, without vote, resolution 1979/5, by which it noted the Statistical Commission's strong endorsement of the National Household Survey Capability Programme and reconfirmed the value and importance of the Programme as a major activity aimed at building enduring capabilities in developing countries to conduct their own integrated survey programmes and to generate continuous and integrated data on important social and economic subjects, in line with national needs and priorities. The Council recommended that provision be made for technical co-operation among developing countries within the Programme and noted the important role of the regional commissions in the Programme. It urged the developing countries to take maximum advantage of the Programme and to prepare long-term plans for survey data collection, within the context of their national and statistical development plans, and urged multilateral and bilateral donor agencies to provide resources to help the developing countries implement their survey development plans within the framework of the Programme.

The Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the regional commissions, specialized agencies and other multilateral and bilateral donor agencies, to co-ordinate household survey technical co-operation activities within the context of the Programme, to propose technical standards and procedures for these survey activities and to invite the International Statistical Institute and other specialized institutes to contribute their expertise.

The text, proposed by the Statistical Commission, was approved without vote by the First Committee on 3 May 1979.

The Commission had also recommended that the Council take note of its report on its twentieth session and approve the objectives and work programme recommended therein. Before approving the text without objection on 3 May, the First Committee included a French oral amendment to add that it was understood that questions falling within the budgetary sphere would be reserved wholly for decision by the competent deliberative bodies. The Council adopted the text without vote on 9 May as decision 1979/16.

Also on the Commission's recommendation, the Council on 4 May, by decision 1979/11, rescheduled the Commission's Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination to meet at Geneva in October 1979,

and, by decision 1979/81 of 3 August, scheduled the next session of the Commission for February 1981 in New York (for page references to texts of decisions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS).

The Working Group met on 29 and 30 Otto-

ber to discuss the Commission's 1981 agenda, data-collection activities, co-ordination of questionnaires, the National Household Survey Capability Programme, preparation of a technical co-operation document, and terminology and translations.

Documentary references and text of resolution

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 2-4. Plenary meeting 13.

E/1979/23. Report of Statistical Commission on its 20th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-2 March 1979, Chapter IX D. (Chapter XV F: Resolution, decision and recommendations; Chapter XV G: Documentation.)

E/1979/23, Chapter I A. Draft resolution, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by First Committee on 3 May 1979, meeting 4.

E/1979/58. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 1979/5, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/58, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 13.

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its twentieth session, in particular, of its strong endorsement of the National Household Survey Capability Programme and of the high priority it assigned to this programme of the United Nations, which will help developing countries to establish a national household survey capability in order to generate continuing data to plan socio-economic development and to assess the impact of such development on the quality of life of their people.

Recalling its resolution 2055(LXII) of 5 May 1977, in which, inter alia, it requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations Development Programme, in co-operation with the World Bank, other specialized agencies and multi-lateral and bilateral donor agencies, to support this necessary and important development activity,

Noting that, in accordance with the aforementioned resolution, a consultative meeting is being convened in June 1979 to consider ways and means of promoting this development activity,

Recalling further the principles of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order embodied in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of I May 1974, and emphasizing that technical co-operation should lead to self-reliance,

- I. Reconfirms the value and importance of the National Household Survey Capability Programme as a major and much-needed development activity aimed at building enduring capabilities in developing countries to conduct their own integrated survey programmes and to generate continuous and integrated data on important social and economic subjects, in line with national needs and priorities, including population and related demographic characteristics, income and expenditure, access to social services, employment, household production and other socio-economic data pertaining to special groups of population and areas;
- Recommends that provision should be made for technical co-operation among developing countries within the Programme and notes with approval the important role to be played by the regional commissions in the operation of the Programme;
 - 3. Strongly urges the developing countries to take maxi-

mum advantage of the Programme and to prepare long-term plans for survey data collection in a variety of areas in the context of their national and statistical development plans;

- 4. Strongly urges the multilateral and bilateral donor agencies to provide resources to help developing countries implement their survey development plans within the framework of the Programme as part of their technical co-operation activities:
- 5. Requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the regional commissions, the specialized agencies, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other multilateral and bilateral donor agencies, to co-ordinate household survey technical co-operation activities, including the ongoing African Household Survey Capability Programme and Inter-American Household Survey Programme, within the context of the National Household Survey Capability Programme and strongly urges all donor agencies to collaborate fully and to ensure that the survey activities they may promote will be compatible with and contribute to the Programme;
- 6. Further requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the above-mentioned organizations, to propose appropriate technical standards and procedures for these survey activities and to invite the International Statistical Institute and other specialized institutes, as appropriate, to contribute their specialized experience to this undertaking;
- 7. Further requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the above-mentioned organizations, to submit a progress report to the Statistical Commission at its twentyfirst session.

E/1979/23. Report of Statistical Commission on its 20th session, Chapter XI and Annex III.

E/1979/23, Chapter I B. Draft decision, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, as orally amended by France, approved without objection by First Committee on 3 May 1979, meeting 4.

E/1979/58. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft decision.

Decision 1979/16, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/58, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 9 May 1979, the Council took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its twentieth session and approved the objectives and the work programme recommended by the Commission in its report, it being understood that questions falling within the budgetary sphere would be reserved wholly for decision by the competent deliberative bodies.

Other documents

A/34/3/Rev.I. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter VI.

Commodity Trade Statistics. Statistical Papers, Series D, Vol. XX (1970 data), No. 50; Vol. XXII (1972), No. 20; Vol. XXIV (1974), No. 46; Vol. XXV (1975), Nos. 18, 19; Vol. XXVI (1976), Nos. 17-19; Vol. XXVII (1977), Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, 13-18; Vol. XXVIII (1978), Nos. 4-6.

Month/y Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. XXXIII, Nos. 1-12 (197.9). Population and Vital Statistics Report. Statistical Papers, Series A, Vol. XXXI, Nos. 1-4 (data available as of I January, 1 April, 1 July, 1 October 1979).

1978 World Trade Annual (5 vols.) and Supplement (5 vols.). Data supplied by Statistical Office of United Nations; published commercially by Walker and Company, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10019.

Demographic Yearbook (1978), Special Issue: Historical Supplement. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.79.XIII.8.

Demographic Yearbook, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.80. XIII.1.

Statistical Yearbook, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.80.XVII.l. United Nations Statistical Pocketbook (World Statistics in

Brief), Fourth Edition. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XVII.3. Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1979. Vol. I: Trade by Country; Vol. II: Trade by Commodity: Commodity Matrix Tables. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.80.XVII.5, Vols. I and II.

Yearbook of World Energy Statistics, 1979 (formerly World Energy Supplies). U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.80.XVII.7.

Yearbook of Industrial Statistics, 1978 Edition. Vol. I: General Industrial Statistics. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XVII.9; Vol. II: Commodity Production Data, 1969- 1978. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XVII.10.

Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, 1979. Vol. I: Individual Country Data; Vol. II: International Tables. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XVII.11, Vols. I and II.

Yearbook of Construction Statistics, 1969-1978. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XVII.12.

Methodological publications

Manual on Producers' Price Indices for Industrial Goods. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 66 and Corr.1. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.XVII.11.

Improving Social Statistics in Developing Countries: Conceptual Framework and Methods. Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 25. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.XVII.12.

The Development of Integrated Data Bases for Social, Economic and Demographic Statistics. Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 27. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.XVII.14.

Handbook of Statistical Organization, Vol. I: A Study on the Organization of National Statistical Services and Related Management Issues. Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 28. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/R.79.XVII.17.

Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.XVII.18.

Guidelines on Statistics of Tangible Assets. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 68. U.N.P. Sales No.: EIRB.80.XVII.2.

Chapter XVII

Social questions

Social policy and development planning

World social situation

The General Assembly, at its regular 1979 session, considered the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation, presented in preparation for discussion of the new international development strategy for the forthcoming development decade (the 1980s). The Report summarized social trends and conditions, provided an overview of the international context of social change, analysed global trends in population, employment, growth and distribution of income and private consumption, production and distribution of social services and emerging social concerns. A supplement to the Report, entitled Patterns of Government Expenditure on Social Services, reviewed recent public expenditure for education, health, social security and welfare, and housing in developing countries, developed market economies and centrally planned economies in the 1970s. A second annex to the Report contained a summary of measures adopted by Member States and international organizations to ensure effective implementation of the rights and principles laid down in the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons.1

The Commission for Social Development took note of the Report on 9 March 1979 and the Economic and Social Council, on 9 May by decision 1979/22, authorized the Secretary-General to transmit it and its supplement, as well as several other documents, to the General Assembly.

Decision 1979/22 was adopted by the Council, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Social) Committee, which had approved on 19 April, also without vote, a text orally proposed by its Chairman that transmittal of the documents be authorized without debate. In the Council, a USSR oral amendment deleted reference to debate.

With the adoption of resolution 34/152 on 17 December, the General Assembly noted the slow rate of implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development² and called for mobilization of United Nations resources to achieve its objectives. It also noted the disappointing progress made towards realizing the development goals of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,³ and expressed regret that most developed countries had not achieved the specific targets set.

See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 691, resolution 3447(XxX) of 9 December 1975, containing text of Declaration.
 See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 433, resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 Decem-

See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 433, resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, containing text of Declaration.
 See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 319, resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October

³ See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 319, resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 Octobe 1970, containing text of Strategy.

It reaffirmed that all forms of dependence and oppression, such as aggression, foreign occupation, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination, were major obstacles to world social and economic progress and must be eliminated. Further, it reaffirmed the socioeconomic development objectives established during the 1970s regarding the elimination of malnutrition, unemployment and illiteracy and concerning water supplies, life expectancy, the integration of women in development, and health.

The Assembly called on Member States to formulate and implement policy measures to achieve their economic and social objectives in employment, education, health, nutrition, housing, child well-being, and youth and women's participation in development, and recommended that they adopt measures to ensure that all sectors of society participated effectively as an integral element in development plans.

The Assembly then, among other things, emphasized the importance of establishing the new international economic order for social progress, and stressed that rapid social progress in developing countries would require more multilateral and bilateral financial and/or technical assistance adapted to new and appropriate technology and rendered within the framework of the development plans of developing countries.

The Assembly decided that future reports on the world social situation must contribute to the identification of emerging social trends of international concern and to discussion of relationships among major development issues, and requested the Secretary-General to issue a report on the world social situation every three years and to include a report on social progress made during the third United Nations development decade. Further, it requested that the Secretary-General organize, within the programme of advisory services, an international seminar to compare policies, institutions and experiences of Member States in the participation of all sectors of society in their economic and social development and on collective bargaining, worker participation in management and workers' selfmanagement. It requested him to submit a report on the results of the seminar to the General Assembly in 1982.

By a second section of the resolution, the Assembly noted that the methods for collecting, analysing, interpreting and evaluating information and data used to study the world social situation should be further improved. It requested the Secretary-General to undertake, in close cooperation with the executive heads of concerned organizations in the United Nations system, ap-

propriate measures to improve the methodology used in preparing reports on the world social situation and the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development.

Resolution 34/152 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. The text, sponsored by India on behalf of the United Nations Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries, was approved by consensus by the Committee on 4 December. In the Committee, Ireland requested a separate vote on the operative paragraph by which the Assembly expressed regret that most developed countries had not achieved the specific targets of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade. The paragraph was approved by 106 votes to 0, with 18 abstentions.

Ireland also observed that certain aspects of the text- concerning that paragraph in particular, as well as the question of the improvement of methodology —created problems for it, and it had therefore abstained. The United States said that nothing in that or any other paragraph should be interpreted as signifying that it had changed its position regarding the Strategy's objectives. Australia found the paragraph unbalanced; it felt it disregarded the fact that some developing as well as developed countries had not complied with their responsibilities.

By a decision on the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (resolution 34/59, adopted on 29 November), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform it, in annexes to the reports on the world social situation, of measures adopted by Governments and international organizations to realize the provisions of the Declaration. (For details, see section immediately following.)

Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

A report on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development was submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly's regular 1979 session through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council.

The report analysed progress made in achieving some of the Declaration's objectives in nutrition, health, housing, sanitation, education, employment and income distribution, discussed the efficacy of the means and methods called for in the Declaration and noted new approaches being developed to implement it. The report found that, with regard to the factors analysed, a disappointing rate of progress had been made to implement the Declaration, particularly with

regard to the distribution of benefits among population groups. It noted that new approaches were being devised and new efforts were being made which could produce a faster rate of progress in the future. It advised further work on measures to implement key areas of the Declaration.

On 6 March 1979, the Commission for Social Development took note of the report and transmitted it to the Economic and Social Council, which in turn, by decision 1979/22 of 9 May (see section above), authorized the Secretary-General to transmit it to the General Assembly at its 1979 session.

On the same date, the Council adopted without vote resolution 1979/15, on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, which had been proposed by the Commission for Social Development and approved without vote by the Second Committee on 27 April. By this action, the Council recommended the adoption by the Assembly of the Commission's proposed resolution on the question.

On 29 November, the Assembly, after considering the report of the Secretary-General, adopted the recommended text as its resolution 34/59. By this resolution, the Assembly recommended that, in order to realize the provisions of the Declaration, all Governments should take its principles, objectives, means and methods into consideration in their policies, plans, programmes and implementation machinery.

It further recommended that all concerned international organizations and agencies should use the Declaration in formulating programmes and strategies for social progress and development and that it should be taken into account when drafting instruments used by the United Nations in those areas, and decided that it would be taken into account in the formulation of the international development strategy for the third development decade in implementing international action programmes for the decade.

The Assembly invited all Governments to take the provisions of the Declaration into consideration when planning bilateral and multilateral co-operation, and requested that the Secretary-General continue, in co-operation with Governments, to record, analyse and disseminate as widely as possible any significant national and international progress made towards realizing the objectives of the Declaration. The Secretary-General was to continue to inform the Assembly in annexes to the reports on the world social situation of governmental and international organization measures for realizing the provisions of the Declaration and for implementing this resolution.

Resolution 34/59 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which had approved the Council-recommended text without vote on 21 November.

Preparations for the new international development strategy

The Economic and Social Council, by a resolution adopted at its first regular 1979 session, expressed concern at the growing disparity in living conditions and income levels between people in the developed and developing countries. Reaffirming the sovereign and inalienable right of all nations to pursue freely their economic and social development and to exercise full and permanent sovereignty over all their wealth, natural resources and economic activities, it emphasized the urgency of establishing a new international economic order on a just and equitable basis as a necessary pre-condition for the economic development and social progress of developing countries. Reaffirming also that the elimination of all forms of dependence and oppression, such as colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, aggression, occupation and foreign domination, constituted a prerequisite for world economic and social progress, the Council stated that it considered that the new international development strategy should reflect the need for the adoption of adequate policies to promote social development. These were to be defined by each country within the framework of its development priorities, socio-economic structure and stage of development, bearing in mind that the final aim of development must be the improvement of the well-being of the entire population on the basis of full participation in the development process and a fair distribution of the benefits of development.

Considering that the Declaration on Social Progress and Development should serve as a guideline for the preparation of social aspects of the new international development strategy, the Council recommended that the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy take it fully into account as well as the 1979 deliberations of the Commission for Social Development, and requested the General Assembly to pay due attention at its 1979 regular session to the social aspects of the new international development strategy. The Council decided to consider this resolution at its second regular 1979 session, together with a report to be submitted by the Preparatory Committee pursuant to an Assembly resolution of 29 January 1979 on reparations for a new development strategy.4 See also p. 471.)

The Council took these actions on 9 May by resolution 1979/25, which it adopted by 37 votes to 9, with 11 abstentions. The text, which had been submitted to the Council by the Commission for Social Development at its 1979 session, was orally amended by Argentina and approved by the Second Committee on 27 April by 33 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

The Argentine amendment added the provision relating to Council consideration of the resolution again in 1979 together with the Preparatory Committee's report. Also acceptable to the Committee was an operative paragraph, recast by Argentina, on policies which the new strategy should reflect. By the Commission's text, the Council would have considered that the strategy should be designed, inter alia, to promote the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the development process and equitable distribution of development benefits, and of national wealth and income as well as the full mobilization of all national resources, both human and material.

Sweden, speaking in explanation of vote also on behalf of Finland, said they had abstained because of formulations of certain paragraphs containing reaffirmations relating to sovereign and inalienable rights and exercise of full and permanent sovereignty over all resources and activities and the elimination of all forms of dependence and oppression and to emphasis on the urgency of the establishment of a just and equitable new economic order as a pre-condition for the economic and social development of developing countries. Japan noted that it, too, had difficulties with the provision containing the first reaffirmation; its position on the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources had not changed.

The General Assembly decided on 29 November that the Declaration on Social Progress and Development should be taken into account in the formulation of the new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and in the implementation of programmes of international action to be carried out during the decade. It took this action when it adopted resolution 34/59 (see section immediately above).

Unified approach to socio-economic development

The Commission for Social Development, on 7 March, took note of-and the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1979/22 of 9 May 1979 (see section above on WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION), authorized the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly- a report on

the application by five Governments of a unified approach to development analysis and planning, which the Secretary-General had prepared pursuant to an Assembly decision of 8 December 1977.⁵

The report, which supplemented a 1977 report on the same subject, presented information on the approaches used by the German Democratic Republic, the Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Seychelles and the Syrian Arab Republic to formulate development goals and to plan, implement and evaluate policies, programmes and projects for achieving these goals, together with their requirements for analytical and statistical information.

The Assembly also took note of the report, on 29 November, and invited willing countries which had not done so to send replies to the Secretary-General's aide-mémoire of 27 February 1976, by which Governments had been invited to supply information for the preparation of a report on Government experience in applying a unified approach to development analysis and planning. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a further report containing practical conclusions and recommendations on the application of a unified approach in the process of socio-economic development and to submit it to the Assembly in 1981.

The Assembly took these actions by decision 34/419, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Social) Committee, which had approved without vote on 19 November a text proposed by its Chairman.

By a related decision of 9 May, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the work of integrated development, including necessary structural changes and co-ordination of social objectives with economic goals, be continued. It also recommended that the exchange of experience among countries, particularly developing countries, which had applied that approach be promoted, that appropriate national studies of integrated development, for which competent United Nations bodies were requested to provide high-quality technical assistance, be intensified, and that national, subregional and interregional training seminars in integrated development be conducted. It further requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on world experience in integrated social and economic planning for use by interested Governments.

The Council adopted resolution 1979/23, containing these recommendations, without vote. The text had been approved, without vote, by its Second Committee on 27 April, as proposed by the Commission for Social Development.

The need for a unified approach to development was also indicated by the Council when it adopted resolution 1979/25 on 9 May, thereby reaffirming the interrelated character of economic and social factors and the basic requirement that economic development and social progress should go together in promoting the well-being of the population and a balanced social and economic development (see section immediately above).

On 11 May, by resolution 1979/45, the Council established an ad hoc working group of experts whose mandate included making recommendations for improvements in dealing with social aspects of development within the United Nations see section below on working group on social ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES).

Welfare of migrant workers

In May 1979, the Economic and Social Council took note of a report by the Secretary-General on progress made towards strengthening programmes designed to improve the welfare of migrant workers and their families and expressed its appreciation for the proposals contained therein concerning ways and means of coping successfully with the problems and needs associated with international labour migration.

The report, which had been submitted first to the Commission for Social Development, focused on the international economic migration of people in search of employment. It contained information on the size, source and destination of such current international migration, the general characteristics of migrant workers (skills, age, sex, duration of stay), problems concerning their welfare and that of their families, ways to solve these problems, and major social policy issues raised by international worker migration.

The Commission took note of this report on 7 March, at the same time taking note of a second report of the Secretary-General before it-a study incorporating principles concerning migrant workers and their families which were embodied in international instruments adopted by United Nations organizations. It contained a resume of the study and suggestions for further action, and examined the concept of equality of treatment as well as social policy, with special reference to education and various social services.

A third report, prepared by the International Labour Office, presented information on implementation of the International Labour Organisation programme of action on new international standards concerning migrant workers.

The three reports had been submitted in accordance with a 1975 Economic and Social Council resolution.⁶

The Council, by resolution 1979/12, affirmed the need for the United Nations to consider the situation of migrant workers in an interrelated manner, bearing in mind that equality of treatment included the living conditions of migrant workers and their families, reaffirmed the need for concerted action among labour-employing and -supplying Governments to solve the problems of migratory labour and welcomed progress in international standard-setting. It recommended that further work done on behalf of migrant workers and their families by United Nations organizations and by other specialized bodies should be mutually reinforcing through effective co-operation and co-ordination arrangements. It requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on existing national legislative and administrative regulations, including bilateral and multilateral agreements, regarding the welfare of migrant workers and their families, for the Commission for Social Development at its 1981 session so that it might recommend future

Resolution 1979/12 was adopted, without vote, on 9 May 1979, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which had likewise approved, on 4 May, a text proposed by the Commission for Social Development.

Also on 9 May, the Council adopted resolution 1979/13, on measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of migrant workers (for details, see p. 859).

Field operational activities for technical co-operation

By resolution 1979/17, adopted without vote on 9 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council noted that operational activities to assist Governments in strengthening their social welfare services had declined considerably in recent years and recalled the need to emphasize the importance of technical co-operation in the social sectors of development. It welcomed the proposals contained in the 1980-1983 medium-term plan for the United Nations budget designed to assist Governments in their field operational services, including the training of social welfare personnel.

By the operative paragraph, the Council requested the Secretary-General to support these operational activities in social welfare, bearing in mind that the assistance provided should be compatible with the national objectives and priorities of the recipient countries, and to report to the Commission for Social Development on this matter in 1981.

 $6\ See\ Y.U.N.,\ 1975,\ p.\ 683,\ resolution\ 1926\ A\ (LVIII)\ of\ 6\ May\ 1975.$

The Second Committee had approved the resolution without vote on 27 April, after revising the text proposed by the Commission for Social Development. These oral revisions, submitted by Argentina, by India (subamended by Argentina), by the Philippines, by Sweden (subamended by the Philippines) and by the United Arab Emirates, and agreed to without objection by the Committee: added a preambular provision by which the Council recognized that the right and responsibility of each State to determine freely its own objectives of social development, to set its own priorities and to decide in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations the methods of their achievement without external interference were basic to promoting social progress and development; added in the operative paragraph the reference to bearing in mind that assistance should be compatible with national objectives; and changed a preambular provision, by which the Council would have recalled the need to emphasize the social components of technical cooperation, to one by which the Council recalled the need to emphasize the importance of technical co-operation in the social sectors of development. Finally, a preambular paragraph was revised by which the Council recognized that the social welfare policies within the context of development that had emerged from recent intergovernmental conferences had important implications for field operational activities in the developing countries; among other changes to the Commission's text in this paragraph, reference to emphasis on preventive functions of those policies was removed.

Strengthening developmental social welfare policies and programmes

By resolution 1979/18 the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the Secretariat's activities relating to policy, planning, training and operational aspects of social welfare, including those of relevance to integrated rural development, having in mind the guidelines established by the General Assembly with regard to development.

It called upon Governments to intensify their efforts to implement developmentally oriented social welfare policies and urged that the work carried out by regional social welfare centres be strengthened and that any proposed integrated development centres include in their work programmes specific programmes dealing with social welfare. The Secretary-General was asked to examine and analyse developmental activities with social welfare content and objectives, including those undertaken by international and regional centres, and report to the Commission for Social Development in 1981.

Resolution 1979/18 was adopted by the Council on 9 May 1979, without vote. It had been recommended by the Commission and approved, as orally amended, by the Second Committee without vote on 27 April. An Argentine amendment added the reference to the Assembly's guidelines for development in the request to strengthen the Secretariat's activities relating to social welfare. India proposed the wording that the Secretary-General examine and analyse developmental activities with social welfare content; indication of whether national or international activities were involved was omitted.

Social policy and income distribution

In its discussions concerning social policy and the distribution of national income, the Commission for Social Development at its 1979 session considered a note by the Secretary-General, prepared in response to a 1977 resolution of the Economic and Social Council, giving a short overview of recent inflationary trends and their effects on low-income groups, together with a review of literature on the subject. The Commission formally took note of the report on 8 March and approved the text of a draft resolution on the matter for adoption by the Council.

The Council, at its first regular 1979 session, adopted the text without vote on 9 May, as resolution 1979/24, by which it recognized the importance of achieving a just distribution of income for securing people's participation in the development process and for realizing social progress. It expressed concern about the adverse effects of inflation on low-income groups and requested the Secretary-General to include in a report on the conclusions of a study on the needs of Member States in the social field, requested by the General Assembly in 1978,8 more factual information about country experiences regarding methods used to achieve a more just income distribution consistent with balanced social and economic development, to remove rural/urban imbalances, to mitigate the adverse effects of inflation and to benefit the weaker sections of the population.

The Council took these actions on the recommendation of its Second Committee, which had approved the Commission's draft text without vote on 27 April.

Working group on social aspects of development activities

At its organizational session for 1979, on 9 February, the Economic and Social Council

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 653, resolution 2074(LXII) of 13 May 1977. 8 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 614, resolution 33/48 of 14 December 1978.

decided to consider at its first regular 1979 session the question of establishing an ad hoc working group, pursuant to a 1977 Council resolution,9 to study and recommend ways to reinforce the social development sector of the United Nations. This decision was to be drawn to the attention of the Commission for Social Development for comment in the light of recent developments, in particular those relating to restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and preparations for a new international development strategy.

This action comprised Council decision 1979/7, adopted, without vote, on an oral proposal by a Council Vice-President.

The Commission at its 1979 session noted that the Council's 1977 resolution had not been implemented and requested, by a resolution of 8 March, that the ad hoc group be appointed and convened as soon as possible.

On 11 May, by resolution 1979/45, which superseded the 1977 resolution, the Council decided to establish an ad hoc working group to examine the effectiveness of the implementation of various existing General Assembly resolutions relating to social progress and development, and to make recommendations for improvements within the United Nations in dealing with social aspects of development, in the light of the importance given by the Assembly to a unified approach to development. The Council authorized its President to appoint the members of the group, decided that it should conclude its activities in time to report to the Council at its first regular 1980 session and asked the Secretary-General to seek extrabudgetary financing for its

Resolution 1979/45, adopted without vote, was based on a text proposed by a Council Vice-President following consultations and discussion of a draft resolution submitted informally by the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States.

Other aspects of social development and policy

Training for social development

During 1979, teaching-learning materials developed in connexion with a United Nations correspondence seminar conducted between 1976 and 1978 on local- and intermediate-level training for social development were completed for publication by the United Nations. One volume provided an overview of basic issues of local-and intermediate-level development and a second volume contained case studies on selected aspects of such development; the material was based largely on observations and suggestions received from participants in the seminar.

Research and training in regional development

Having examined at its first regular 1979 session a report on the activities of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) for the period from 1 November 1976 to 31 October 1978, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1979/26 adopted on 9 May, expressed satisfaction with the work done by UNRISD.

During the year, UNRISD continued to cooperate closely with national research institutions, especially those in developing countries, and with concerned international and national organizations. The report discussed UNRISD'S research programme under headings of: food systems and society; a unified approach to development analysis and planning; people's participation in development; the role of perceptions, attitudes and values in relation to environmental and developmental measures and programmes; the impact on women of socioeconomic changes; the social and economic implications of large-scale introduction of new varieties of food grain; improvement of development statistics; and measurement and analysis of progress at the local level.

Also by resolution 1979/26, the Council recommended that UNRISD'S activities be pursued to an increasing extent in collaboration with research institutes in interested Member States, particularly the developing countries. It expressed the wish that the social objectives of the new international development strategy should be the principal focus of the UNRISD'S research activities in the coming years and that these activities should include a continuous study of alternative forms and techniques of democratic participation of people in the process of social and economic development.

This resolution was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which had approved without vote on 27 April a text proposed by the Commission for Social Development.

The Commission had also taken note on 8 March of a note by the Secretary-General reviewing social research and training capabilities in developing countries, prepared in response to a 1977 Council resolution. The note, based on a review of developments since a 1971 survey, focused on trends such as the training of field workers, the development of indigenous teaching materials and the increasing rural orientation of training programmes. It discussed social welfare training activities of both the United Nations and non-governmental organizations.

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 655, resolution 2079(LXII) of 13 May 1977. 10 Ibid., p. 655, resolution 208O(LXII) of 13 May 1977.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

World social situation

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 9-14. Plenary meeting 14.

1978 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/557). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.IV.1.

Patterns of Government Expenditure on Social Services. Supplement to the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/557/Add.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.IV.3.

E/CN.5/557/Add.2,3. Annex II to 1978 report on world social situation, E/CN.5/557. Add.2: Summary of measures concerning implementation of Declaration on Rights of Disabled Persons; Add.3: National experiences in implementing Declaration.

E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapters I C (decision XV) and Ill.

E/1979/55. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision I (paras. (a) and (b)), as orally proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved (paras. (a)-(f) as a whole) without vote by Committee on 19 April 1979, meeting 9.

Decision 1979/22 (paras. (a) and (b)), as recommend by Second Committee, E/1979/55, and as orally amended by USSR, adopted (paras. (a)-(f) as a whole) without vote by Council.

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 9 May 1979, the Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session the following reports:

- (a) 1978 Re port on the World Social Situation and the annex thereto;
- (b) Patterns of Government Expenditure on Social Services: Supplement to the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation:
- (c) Progress report of the Secretary-General on the question of the elderly and the aged;
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;
- (e) Report of the Secretary-General on the application by Governments of a unified approach to development analysis and planning;
- (f) Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken to implement the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples and the present and future role and the participation of youth in the development and nation-building process as well as in the promotion of international co-operation and understanding.

General Assembly- 34th session Third Committee, meetings 47-50, 61, 66, 67. Plenary meeting 105.

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/C.3/34/L.54. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 4 December 1979, meeting 67.

A/34/781. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 34/152, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/781, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, contained in General Assembly resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, is a basis for national and

Recalling its resolutions 2771 (XXVI) of 22 November 1971 and 31/84 of 13 December 1976 on the world social situation and 33/48 of 14 December 1978 on world social development,

international action in the field of social development,

Recalling also its resolutions 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 33/193 of 29 January 1979 on the preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade.

Recalling further its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, in which it, inter alia, requested the United Nations Secretariat to prepare, on a regular basis, global economic and social surveys and projections,

Bearing in mind that social progress and development are founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person,

Aware that the fundamental aim of development is the sustained increase of the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom,

Conscious that each Government has the primary role and ultimate responsibility of ensuring the social progress and well-being of its people, planning social development measures as part of comprehensive development plans, encouraging and co-ordinating or integrating all national efforts towards this end and introducing, when necessary, changes in the social structure,

Reaffirming the right of every country to adopt the economic and social system that it deems the most appropriate for its own development and not to be subjected to discrimination of any kind as a result,

Considering that rapid economic growth must go hand in hand with qualitative and structural changes in each country and that social and sectoral disparities, where they exist, should be substantially reduced,

Stressing the importance of the adoption of measures to ensure the effective participation, as appropriate, of all the elements of society in the preparation and execution of national plans and programmes of economic and social development, and of the mobilization of public opinion and the dissemination of social information, in support of the principles and objectives of social progress and development,

Noting that the present world socio-economic situation is characterized by deterioration in the economic situation, particularly in the developing countries, and deeply concerned by the fact that inequities and imbalances in international economic relations have widened the gap between the developed and developing countries,

Considering also that the speedy conclusion of negotiations between developed and developing countries for the preparation of the new international development strategy is necessary and would contribute towards achieving the desired pace of socio-economic progress in developing countries

Convinced that it is necessary to achieve the rapid and complete elimination of the obstacles to the economic and social progress of peoples and that colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, aggres-

sion, occupation and foreign domination and all other forms of inequality and exploitation of peoples constitute major obstacles to the economic and social progress of developing countries and peoples,

Re-emphasizing that the primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests upon themselves, but that, however great their own efforts, these will not enable them to achieve the desired development goals as expeditiously as they must unless equitable economic and commercial relations between developed and developing countries are developed and increased financial and technological resources are made available to the developing countries,

Having considered the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation, which presents an overview of socio-economic trends and policies,

- 1. Notes that the economic and social situation in the world today remains disturbing;
- 2. Notes also the slow rate of implementing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and the disappointing progress made towards realizing the various over-all development goals adopted and reaffirmed in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;
- 3. Reaffirms that all forms of dependence and oppression such as aggression, foreign occupation, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination constitute major obstacles to world social and economic progress and therefore must be eliminated without delay;
- 4. Reaffirms the socio-economic development objectives which were established by the international community during the 1970s, such as the elimination of hunger and malnutrition by the year 1985, full employment by the year 2000, the eradication of illiteracy by the end of the 1980s, safe and adequate water supplies by the year 1990, a life expectancy of seventy-four years in all countries by the year 2000, the full integration of women in political, economic and social affairs, and health for all by the year 2000;
- 5. Calls upon all Member States to promote economic and social progress by the formulation and implementation of a set of policy measures to achieve their goals and objectives, within the framework of national priorities and interests, in the fields of employment, education, health, nutrition, housing facilities, the well-being of children, the full participation of youth in the development process and the full integration and participation of women in development;
- 6. Recommends that Member States should adopt measures to ensure the effective participation, as appropriate, of all sectors of society, as an integral element in local, regional and national development plans and programmes, with the purpose of securing the effective mobilization and utilization of human resources as well as more equitable distribution of development benefits;
- 7. Emphasizes the importance of the establishment of the new international economic order for the achievement of social progress;
- 8. Emphasizes also that rapid social progress of developing countries requires considerably enhanced multilateral and bilateral financial and/or technical contributions to national development efforts, adapted to new and appropriate technology and rendered within the framework of the development plans of developing countries;
- 9. Regrets that most developed countries have not achieved the specific targets of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;
- 10. Calls upon the relevant organizations and bodies in the United Nations system to mobilize the resources at their disposal to aim at achieving the main objectives set forth in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;
- 11. Decides that future reports on the world social situation must contribute to the identification of emerging social trends of international concern and to the discussion of relationships among major development issues, which have both international and national dimensions;

- 12. Requests the Secretary-General to issue a report on the world social situation every three years, taking into consideration the provisions of the present resolution and including a report on the social progress made during the third United Nations development decade, in the light of the goals and objectives of the new international development strategy and following the procedures that will be decided upon for its review and appraisal;
- 13. Also requests the Secretary-General to organize, within the programme of advisory services and bearing in mind the goals and objectives of the new international development strategy when adopted, an international seminar to compare policies, institutions and experiences of Member States in the participation of all sectors of society in their economic and social development, as well as collective bargaining, worker participation in management and workers' self-management, and to submit a report on the results of that seminar to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session under the agenda item entitled "World social situation";
- 14. Decides to consider at its thirty-seventh session the item entitled "World social situation";

П

Noting that the methods for collecting, analysing, interpreting and evaluating information and data used in studying the social situation in the world should be further improved,

Bearing in mind the need for a methodology which would be based mainly on quantitative and qualitative indicators of the world social situation,

Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, in close cooperation with the executive heads of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, appropriate measures for the improvement of the methodology for the preparation of the report on the world social situation and the report on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and to report thereon, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 9-14, 17. Plenary meeting 14.

E/CN.5/563. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapters I C (decision I) and III.

E/1979/55. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision I (para. (d)), as orally proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved (paras. (a)-(f) as a whole) without vote by Committee on 19 April 1979, meeting 9.

Decision 1979/22 (para. (d), by which the Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session his report on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development), as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55, and as orally amended by USSR, adopted (paras. (a)-(f) as a whole) without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

[See above, under WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION, for full text of Council decision 1979/22.]

E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Chapter III.

E/1979/24, Chapter I A. Draft resolution II, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Second Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 17.

E/1979/55. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft reso-

Resolution 1979/15, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[For text, see General Assembly resolution 34/59 below.]

General Assembly- 34th session Third Committee, meetings 47-50, 53. Plenary meeting 82.

A/C.3/34/L.38. Note by Secretary-General containing text of draft resolution recommended by Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/15 of 9 May 1979 for adoption by General Assembly, approved without vote by Third Committee on 21 November 1979, meeting 53.

A/34/723. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 34/59, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/723, adopted without vote by Assembly on 29 November 1979, meeting 82.

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, and 2543(XXIV) of 11 December 1969 concerning the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its resolutions 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling further its resolution 33/48 of 14 December 1978 on world social development and Economic and Social Council resolution 2072(LXII) of 13 May 1977 on the coordination of the results of the world conferences in the field of social development in the 1970s, as well as its resolution 33/193 of 29 January 1979 on the preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade,

Conscious of the fact that further social development contributes to peaceful coexistence, detente and the strengthening of international peace and security,

Conscious of the growing importance of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development for the formulation and implementation of national policies and measures and for the undertaking of joint and individual actions to promote higher and improved standards of living, full employment and conditions conducive to rapid economic and social progress,

Strongly desirous of achieving effective realization of the provisions of the Declaration,

Noting the limited progress achieved in implementing the Declaration since its adoption and taking into account the scope of still unexploited possibilities,

- 1. Recommends that all Governments should, in their policies, plans, programmes and implementation machinery, continuously take into consideration the principles, objectives, means and methods of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;
- 2. Decides that the Declaration shall be taken into account in the formulation of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and

in the implementation of programmes of international action to be carried out during the decade;

- 3. Invites all Governments to take into account the provisions of the Declaration in their forthcoming bilateral and multilateral co-operation:
- 4. Recommends that international organizations and agencies concerned with development should continue to utilize the provisions of the Declaration, as an important international document, in the formulation of strategies and programmes aimed at social progress and development and that those provisions should be taken into consideration in the drafting of instruments that the United Nations may employ in the field of social progress and development;
- 5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue, in cooperation with Governments, to record, analyse and disseminate as widely as possible significant national and international progress made towards realizing the commendable objectives contained in the universally accepted Declaration;
- 6. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly, in summary form in annexes to the reports on the world social situation, of the measures adopted by Governments, which may not be included in other reports provided on a regular basis, and by the international organizations concerned for the realization of the provisions of the Declaration and for the implementation of the present

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 9-14, 17, 18. Plenary meeting 14.

Preparations for the new

international development strategy

E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapters II (decisions XIII and XIV) and Ill.

E/1979/24, Chapter I A. Draft resolution XIV, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council and as orally amended by Argentina, approved by Second Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 17, by 33 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

E/1979/55. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution XII.

Resolution 1979/25, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55, adopted by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14, by 37 votes to 9, with 11 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 33/48 of 14 December 1978, in which the Assembly called upon the Commission for Social Development to make recommendations concerning a new international development strategy, and Assembly resolution 33/193 of 29 January 1979 on preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969 containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development.

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Considering that the existing unjust international economic system is a major obstacle to the economic development and social progress of the developing countries,

Desiring to achieve the rapid and complete elimination of major obstacles to the economic and social progress of

peoples, particularly colonialism, imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, aggression, occupation and foreign domination, and all other forms of inequality and exploitation of peoples,

Convinced that detente and peaceful coexistence, friendly co-operation among States, the halting of the arms race and disarmament contribute to the economic and social development of peoples.

Concerned at the growing disparity in conditions of living and income levels between people in the developed and developing countries,

- 1. Reaffirms the sovereign and inalienable right of all nations to pursue freely their economic and social development and to exercise full and permanent sovereignty over all their wealth, natural resources and economic activities;
- 2. Emphasizes the urgency of the establishment of the new international economic order on a just and equitable basis as a necessary pre-condition for the economic development and social progress of developing countries;
- 3. Reaffirms that the elimination of all forms of dependence and oppression, such as colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, aggression, occupation and foreign domination, constitutes a prerequisite for world economic and social progress;
- 4. Reaffirms also the interrelated character of economic and social factors and the basic requirement that economic development and social progress should go together in the promotion of the well-being of the population and in the promotion of balanced economic and social development, which requires a unified approach to development;
- 5. Considers that the new international development strategy should reflect, in an appropriate manner, the need for the adoption of adequate policies for the promotion of social development, to be defined by each country within the framework of its development plans and priorities and in accordance with its socio-economic structure and stage of development, bearing in mind that the final aim of development must be the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom;
- 6. Considers also that the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, being a basic international document in the field of social development, should serve as a guideline for the preparation of social aspects of the new international development strategy;
- 7. Reaffirms the importance of promoting far-reaching structural socio-economic changes, where required, to serve the objectives of social justice and economic development for the benefit of the entire population;
- 8. Recommends to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to take full account of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development as well as the deliberations on this issue in the Commission for Social Development;
- 9. Decides to consider the present resolution at its second regular session of 1979, together with the report to be submitted by the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy pursuant to section II, paragraph 3, of General Assembly resolution 33/193;
- 10. Requests the General Assembly to pay due attention at its thirty-fourth session to the social aspects of the new international development strategy.

Unified approach to

socio-economic development

- E/CN.5/566. Application by Governments of unified approach to development analysis and planning. Report of Secretary-General.
- E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapters I C (decision VII) and IV.
- E/1979/55. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision I (para. (e)), as orally proposed by Second Committee

Chairman, approved (paras. (a)-(f) as a whole) without vote by Committee on 19 April 1979, meeting 9.

Decision 1979/22 (para. (e), by which the Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session his report on the application by Governments of a unified approach to development analysis and planning), as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55, and as orally amended by USSR, adopted (paras. (a)-(f) as a whole) without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

[See above, under WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION, for full text of Council decision 1979/22.]

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meeting 44. Plenary meeting 82.

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/C.2/34/L.33. Draft decision proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November 1979, meeting 44.

A/34/709. Report of Second Committee.

Decision 34/419, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/709, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 29 November 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on a unified approach to development analysis and planning;
- (b) Decided to invite those countries that had not yet done so, but would be willing to do so, to send their replies to the aide-mémoire of the Secretary-General, dated 27 February 1976, on a unified approach to development analysis and planning;
- (c) Decided to request the Secretary-General, on the basis of those and earlier replies, to prepare a new report containing practical conclusions and recommendations on the application of a unified approach in the process of socioeconomic development and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-seventh session and the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981.
- (d) Decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Unified approach to development analysis and planning."

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meeting 17. Plenary meeting 14.

E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Chapter IV (resolution 9(XXVI)).

E/1979/24, Chapter I A. Draft resolution XII, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Second Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 17.

E/1979/55. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution X.

Resolution 1979/23, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account General Assembly resolutions 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 2626(XXV) of 24 October

1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1747(LIV) of 16 May 1973, containing recommendations on the application of a unified approach to development analysis and planning by Governments,

Convinced that integrated planning at the national level is one of the most effective instruments for promoting economic, social and human development and for providing the whole population with greater opportunities for a better life,

Considering that the application of an integrated approach is connected with the achievement of structural changes in the social and economic fields,

Considering that development is not a one-dimensional process and that it has both economic and social aspects,

Taking account of the fact that economic growth and social change are integral parts of a single complex process of development,

Taking into account the problems faced, especially by the developing countries, in the application of integrated development,

- Recommends:
- (a) Continuing the work of integrated development, including the necessary structural changes and co-ordination of social objectives with economic goals:
- (b) Promoting the exchange of experience among countries which have applied that approach, particularly among developing countries;
- (c) Intensifying appropriate national studies of integrated development, for which purpose the competent United Nations bodies are requested to provide countries with technical assistance of high quality;
- (d) Conducting national, subregional and interregional training seminars in the field of integrated development;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on world experience in the field of integrated social and economic planning which could be recommended to Governments of interested States for application at the national level, and to submit that report to the Commission for Social Development for consideration at its twenty-seventh session.

Welfare of migrant workers

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 13-16, 23-25. Plenary meeting 14.

E/CN.5/564. Principles concerning migrant workers and their families already embodied in international instruments adopted by United Nations organizations. Report of Secretary-General.

E/CN.5/568. Progress report of Secretary-General.

E/CN.5/572. Implementation of ILO programme of action on new international standards concerning migrant workers. Report by ILO.

E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapters I C (decision IV) and VII.

E/1979/24, Chapter I A. Draft resolution V, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 25.

E/1979/56. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 1979/12, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/56, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1926 A (LVIII) of 6 May 1975 and 1978/22 of 5 May 1978,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 31/127 of 16 December 1976, 32/120 of 16 December 1977 and 33/163 of 20 December 1978, on measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers,

Taking note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the welfare of migrant workers and their families,

Aware of the contribution of migrant workers to the economic growth and social and cultural development of their host countries.

Noting that the problems of migrant workers continue to be of major importance to certain countries,

Noting also changing circumstances resulting from current economic trends and the need to consider measures to prevent those circumstances from adversely affecting the welfare of migrant workers,

Recalling the World Population Plan of Action, adopted by the World Population Conference, in which, inter alia, both labour-employing and labour-supplying countries were urged, if they had not yet done so, to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements which would protect and assist migrant workers and safeguard the interests of the countries concerned.

- Expresses its appreciation for the proposals contained in the progress report of the Secretary-General concerning ways and methods of coping successfully with the problems and needs associated with international labour migration;
- 2. Affirms the need for the United Nations to consider the situation of migrant workers in an interrelated manner, bearing in mind that the principle of equality of treatment extends to include the living conditions of migrant workers and their families, particularly with regard to housing, health, education and culture and social welfare;
- 3. Reaffirms the need for concerted action among the Governments of both labour-employing and labour-supplying countries to solve the economic, social and human problems raised by migratory movements of labour across national boundaries, including those arising from current economic trends:
- 4. Recommends that further efforts pursued on behalf of the welfare of migrant workers and their families by the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and other specialized bodies concerned should reinforce each other through effective cooperation and co-ordination arrangements;
- 5. Welcomes the progress made at the international level in standard-setting activities, as well as efforts under way in that direction;
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned, to prepare a report on existing national legislative and administrative regulations, including relevant provisions contained in bilateral and multilateral agreements, with regard to the welfare of migrant workers and their families:
- 7. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit the above-mentioned report to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-seventh session in order to enable it to make an assessment of the main principles applicable in this matter and to make necessary recommendations as to the scope of its future action in this field.

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 10-14, 17. Plenary meeting 14.

Field operational activities for technical co-operation

E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapter IX (resolution 6(XXVI)).

E/1979/24, Chapter I A. Draft resolution VI, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council and as orally revised by Argentina, by India (orally subamended by Argentina), by Philippines, by Sweden (orally subamended by Philippines) and by United Arab Emirates, approved without vote by Second Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 17.

E/1979/55. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 1979/17, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that the social welfare policies within the context of development that have emerged from recent intergovernmental conferences have important implications for field operational activities in the developing countries,

Recognizing that the right and responsibility of each State to determine freely its own objectives of social development, to set its own priorities and to decide in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations the means and methods of their achievement without any external interference is a basic element in promoting social progress and development,

Noting that in recent years the operational activities concerned with assisting Governments to strengthen their social welfare services have declined considerably,

Recalling the deliberations of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Buenos Aires from 30 August to 12 September 1978, and the need to emphasize the importance of technical co-operation in the social sectors of development,

Welcoming the proposals, contained in programme 2, subprogramme 4, entitled "Delivery of social welfare services," of chapter 13 of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983, to assist Governments in their field operational services, including the training of social welfare personnel,

Requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind that the assistance provided should be compatible with the national objectives and priorities of the receiving countries, to support these important operational activities in social welfare and to report to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-seventh session on the progress achieved in this regard.

Strengthening developmental

social welfare policies and programmes

E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapter IX (resolution 7(XXVI)).

E/1979/24, Chapter I A. Draft resolution VII, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, and as orally amended by Argentina and by India, approved without vote by Second Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 17.

E/1979/55. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 1979/18, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that the 1968 International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare and the seven subsequent regional conferences of social welfare ministers of the Asian, African, Arab and European States formulated and elaborated the concept of developmental social welfare, emphasizing the roles of prevention, development and the active participation of people, which have special significance for social programmes in developing countries.

Aware that the concept of developmental social welfare is not limited to remedial and curative approaches or to disparate programmes catering to specific population groups but is concerned with maximizing the social functioning of all people and strengthening the integrity of families and communities in rural and urban areas,

Noting that social welfare approaches are not confined to the activities of traditional social welfare departments but are of importance in all developmental activities,

Recalling the establishment of United Nations-sponsored social welfare research and training centres in Europe, Asia and Africa in pursuance of the recommendations of the conferences of social welfare ministers, and appreciative of the significant contributions made by those centres in a short period,

- 1. Calls upon Governments to intensify their efforts to implement developmentally oriented social welfare policies;
- Urges that the work carried out by the regional social welfare centres should be strengthened and that any proposed integrated development centres should include in their work programmes specific programmes dealing with social welfare;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen the Secretariat's activities relating to policy, planning, training and operational aspects of social welfare, including those of relevance to integrated rural development, having in mind the guidelines established by the General Assembly with regard to development;
- 4. Further requests the Secretary-General to examine and analyse developmental activities with social welfare content and objectives, including those undertaken by international and regional centres, and to report on them to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-seventh session.

Social policy and income distribution

E/CN.5/570. Effects of inflation on low-income groups. Note by Secretary-General.

- E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapters I C (decision IX) and IV (resolution 10(XXVI)).
- E/1979/24, Chapter I A. Draft resolution XIII, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Second Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 17.

E/1979/55. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution XI.

Resolution 1979/24, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1086D (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, 1322(XLIV) of 31 May 1968 and 2074(LXII) of 13 May 1977 concerning the distribution of income,

Recalling also the Declaration on, Social Progress and Development contained in General Assembly resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order contained in Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974,

Recalling further section II of General Assembly resolution 33/48 of 14 December 1978, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject to it at its thirty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

Recognizing the importance of achieving a just distribution of income for securing people's participation in the development process and for realizing social progress,

Concerned about adverse effects of inflation on low-income groups of the population,

Requests the Secretary-General to include in the report requested in General Assembly resolution 33/48 more factual

information about country experiences, in different economic systems, with regard to various instruments and methods of implementation used to achieve a more just income distribution consistent with balanced social and economic development, the removal of rural-urban imbalances and measures for mitigating the adverse effects of inflation and for the benefit of the weaker sections of the population.

Working group on social aspects of development activities

Economic and Social Council- organizational session, 1979 Plenary meeting 2.

E/1979/NGO/ 3. Statement submitted by NGO in category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

Decision 1979/7, as orally proposed by Council Vice-President, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 1979, the Council decided:

- (a) To consider at its first regular session of 1979, in plenary meetings, the question of the establishment of an ad hoc working group pursuant to Council resolution 2079(LXII) of 13 May 1977.
- (b) To draw the present decision to the attention of the Commission for Social Development, for its information, with the request that the Commission should comment upon it in the light of recent developments, in particular those relating to the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and the preparations for a new international development strategy.

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 Plenary meeting 18.

E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapters I B (resolution 13(XXVI)) and Ill. E/1979/L.23. Note by Secretariat.

E/1979/L.39. Draft resolution proposed by Council Vice-President on basis of informal consultations.

Resolution 1979/45, as proposed by Council Vice-President, E/1979/L.39, adopted without vote by Council on 11 May 1979, meeting 18.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2079(LXII) of 13 May 1977 and 1978/35 of 8 May 1978 on reinforcing the social development sector within the United Nations, as well as its decision 1979/7 of 9 February 1979,

Taking into account the views expressed at its organizational session for 1979 and at the twenty-sixth session of the Commission for Social Development on the strengthening of the social development sector within the United Nations,

1. Decides to establish an ad hoc working group of ten experts, two from each region, which, taking as a basis the provisions of the resolutions and decisions that constitute the legislative authority for and/or have a direct bearing upon the social aspects of the development activities of the United resolutions particularly General Assembly 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 2543(XXIV) of 11 December 1969 on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development

and international economic co-operation, 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and 33/193 of 29 January 1979 on the preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade, would have the following mandate:

- (a) To examine the effectiveness of the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions and decisions within the United Nations with respect to the social aspects of development, keeping in mind the necessity of integrating social and economic aspects of development;
- (b) To make recommendations for improvements in dealing with social aspects of development within the United Nations in the light of the importance given by the General Assembly to a unified approach to development, taking into account, as appropriate, relevant recent studies and analyses on the subject;
- 2. Authorizes its President to appoint the members of the ad hoc working group;
- Decides also that the ad hoc working group should be convened as soon as possible and conclude its activities in time to submit its report to the Council at its first regular session of 1980;
- Requests the Secretary-General to seek extrabudgetary resources to finance the work of the ad hoc working group;
- 5. Decides further that the provisions of the present resolution should supersede those of Council resolution 2079(LXII).

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 11, 12, 17, 25. Plenary meeting 14.

Other aspects of social development and policy

RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT E/CN.5/573. Note by Secretary-General.

E/CN.5/578. Report of Board of United Nations Research Institute for Social Development on activities during period November 1976 to 31 October 1978.

E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-. 9 March 1979, Chapters I C (decision XI) and VIII (resolution 12(XXVI)).

E/1979/24, Chapter I A. Draft resolution XV, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Second Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 17.

E/1979/55. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution XIII.

Resolution 1979/26, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Hawing examined the report on the activities of the Unite Nations Research Institute for Social Development during the period from 1 November 1976 to 31 October 1978,

- 1. Places on record its satisfaction with the work done by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development:
- 2. Expresses the wish that the social objectives of the new international development strategy should furnish the principal focus and orientation for the research activities of the Institute in the coming years, which should include, more particularly, a continuous study of alternative forms and techniques of democratic participation of the people in the process of economic and social development;
- Recommends that the activities of the Institute should be pursued to an increasing extent in collaboration with and through appropriate research institutes in the interested States Members of the United Nations, particularly the developing countries.

Report of the Commission for Social Development

E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapter IX. (Annex III: List of documents before Commission at its 26th session.)

E/1979/55/Add.2. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision V, as orally proposed by Second Committee

Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 25.

Decision 1979/26, by which the Council took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-sixth session, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55/Add.2, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

Social services

International Year of Disabled Persons

The Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly at its regular 1979 session on the first session of the Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 9 to 23 March 1979.

Established by the Assembly in 1977, 11 the Committee had met to consider a draft programme for the International Year of Disabled Persons, proclaimed for 1981,¹² prepared by the Secretary-General. The programme included the results of preliminary consultations Member States, the regional commissions and specialized agencies, and made a series of recommendations comprising a plan of action to ensure the observance, implementation and follow-up of the objectives of the Year; these included guiding principles and goals for the Year, activities recommended at the national, regional and international level, a public information programme, and interagency co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system.

Also before the Assembly was the text of a declaration on the Rights of Deaf-Blind Persons, which had been adopted on 16 September 1977 by the Helen Keller World Conference on Services to Deaf-Blind Youth and Adults.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1979/24, adopted without vote on 9 May 1979, had taken note of the Declaration and annexed it to the decision for submission to the Assembly. the Declaration drew attention to the rights and needs of deaf-blind persons, including the right to: recognition of their aspiration to lead a normal life; the best possible medical treatment; economic security; lead independent lives as integrated members of the family and community; the services of an interpreter without cost; current information and reading and educational material in a form they were able to assimilate; recreational activities; be consulted on matters of direct concern to them; and legal advice. The declaration also contained a definition of deafblind persons.

The United Kingdom had proposed, in the Council's Second (Social) Committee, a draft decision whereby the Council would bring the

Declaration to the attention of the Assembly. The United Kingdom orally amended its decision, incorporating oral subamendments by Argentina and by Belgium, so that the decision recorded that the Council took note of the Declaration, annexed the text, and brought it to the Assembly's attention at its 1979 session as part of the documentation submitted in connexion with the International Year of Disabled Persons. The Committee approved the decision without objection on 2 May.

Viet Nam, in a note verbale of 20 April to the Secretary-General, reported on the care given to disabled persons in that country and asked that the note be circulated as a document related to the Assembly's discussion of the Year.

By resolution 34/154, adopted without vote on 17 December, the Assembly approved the Advisory Committee's recommendations, adopted them as the Plan of Action for the International Year of Disabled Persons-in accordance with one of which it expanded the theme of the Year "Full participation and equality"- and requested the Secretary-General to convene a further meeting of the Committee in 1980 to examine implementation of the Plan of Action and to consider a long-term programme of action. Stressing the pragmatic orientation of the activities of the Year, it invited Member States to consider activities at the national level, the major focus of the Year, along the lines of the Plan of Action and in conformity with the culture, customs and traditions of each country. Specialized agencies were also invited to devote special attention to implementing the Plan. They and other United Nations bodies were asked to prepare concrete and co-ordinated plans, to be submitted to the Advisory Committee, and regional commissions and other regional intergovernmental organizations were invited to formulate their contributions to the Year's activities. The Assembly stressed the importance of participation by non-governmental organiza-

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 660, resolution 32/133 of 16 December 1977.

12 See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 558, resolution 31/123 of 16 December 1976.

The Assembly affirmed that, in implementing the Plan of Action, special attention should be given to the disabled in developing countries through multilateral and bilateral technical assistance for the prevention of disabilities and for rehabilitation. It asked the Secretary-General to give priority to the organization of an action-oriented international symposium of experts on technical assistance in the field of disability and technical co-operation among developing countries, and to publicize the Year fully.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to explore and report on the possibility of continuing the activities of the International Institute for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons in Developing Countries. It welcomed, and appealed for further, voluntary contributions and invited Member States to submit national reports on their implementation of the Plan of Action, and in particular to elaborate national long-term programmes on the basis of their experience.

Resolution 34/154 had been approved without vote by the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on 28 November. The text was sponsored by 49 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and amended orally by Australia to note by a preambular paragraph that the Secretary-General would appoint an Executive Secretary for the Year.

By the same resolution, the General Assembly also noted a report, annexed to the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation (see subchapter above), summarizing national experiences of Member States and those of international organizations to ensure implementation on the Declaration of the Rights of Disabled Persons.¹³

The Plan of Action adopted by the Assembly consisted of the international programme for 1980-1981 which had been recommended by the Advisory Committee in its report, except that a suggestion was deleted that a draft longterm programme of action to be prepared by the Secretary-General and considered by the Advisory Committee should be submitted to the Assembly at its regular 1981 session through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council. Also deleted were a proposal that the Secretary-General should circulate the Advisory Committee's report to Member States as soon as possible for discussion at the 1979 Assembly session and a recommendation that an international contest be launched during 1979 to design an emblem for the Year.

Introducing the Third Committee's report to the plenary Assembly, the Committee's Rapporteur drew attention to the Committee's approval, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, of a change in the title of the Year, from International Year for Disabled Persons to International Year of Disabled Persons.

Prevention of disability

At its April/May 1979 session, the Economic and Social Council approved the conclusions and recommendations contained in a progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of a 1975 Council resolution on prevention of disability and rehabilitation of disabled persons. ¹⁴

The report described national experiences in the prevention of disabilities and rehabilitation of disabled persons and international activities in favour of those persons. It contained recommendations envisaging, inter alia: greater coordination between various social services and social security agencies in programme formulation; decentralization of administration for services nearer to recipients; participation of disabled persons in political life; an important role for regional commissions and organs; attention to prevention and early detection of child disability using community-based services; development of methods to include rehabilitation in country health programming; implementation of international standards to prevent occupational accidents and diseases and provision of vocational rehabilitation; and development of special education to promote the integration of handicapped children into the normal education system.

The Council considered that priority measures should be taken during the third United Nations development decade to prevent hazards which caused disabilities. It recommended that Governments give attention to developing a plan of protection against all kinds of dangers and promote preventive measures designed to inform of the dangers, to educate, to improve knowledge of vaccinations, to expand services, to ensure observance of safety regulations and to train specialists in safety. It requested concerned organizations to co-ordinate their activities with those of the United Nations in order to promote effective measures for prevention of disability and rehabilitation of disabled persons by, among other things, providing assistance to developing countries.

The Council took these actions by resolution 1979/14, adopted without vote on 9 May. The text, recommended by its Second Committee and approved without vote on 27 April, had been proposed by the Commission for Social Development.

Adoption and foster placement

On 9 May 1979, by resolution 1979/28, the Council took note of a portion of the 1979 report

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 691, resolution 3447(XXX) of 9 December 1975, containing text of Declaration.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 690, resolution 1921 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975.

of the Commission for Social Development which described the Commission's consideration of a draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally — transmitted in a report of the Secretary-General-as well as its consideration of the work of a group of experts convened at Geneva from 11 to 15 December 1978 to prepare the draft declaration, and comments by Commission members on the subject.

The Council submitted the draft declaration to the General Assembly for preliminary consideration and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the text to all Member States for their comments and to submit the results to the Assembly in 1980. The Council drew the Assembly's attention to the Commission's wish that, if the declaration were adopted and if funds were available, the Secretary-General should be authorized to convene a geographically representative group of experts to draft guidelines for use by Governments in implementing the declaration's principles.

Resolution 1979/28 was adopted without vote; the Second Committee had approved the text, also without vote, on 2 May, based on an amended draft resolution proposed by the Commission. The Committee's text differed from that recommended by the Commission as the

result of the adoption without objection of a number of French amendments. The operative provisions suggested by the Commission would have had the Council: take note of the draft declaration and submit it to the Assembly for consideration at its 1979 session; ask the Secretary-General to publish and disseminate the text as widely as possible and, following acceptance of the declaration-and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds — to convene an expert group with relevant experience in family and child welfare, representative of all geographical regions, to draft guidelines for Governments' use in implementing the principles of the declaration; and urge interested Member States to make extrabudgetary funds available for quickly convening the group.

Argentina had orally proposed in the Committee that the Council adopt a decision whereby it would have taken note of the draft resolution recommended by the Commission, requested the Secretary-General to transmit the draft declaration to Member States for their views on the declaration and on the possibility of examining at the regional level principles and measures concerning adoption and foster placement of children, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission for Social Development in 1983. This draft decision was subsequently withdrawn.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

International Year of Disabled Persons

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 9-14,17, 18, 21. Plenary meeting 14.

E/CN.5/557/Add.2,3. Annex II to 1978 report on world social situation (E/CN.5/557). Add.2: Summary of measures concerning implementation of Declaration on Rights of Disabled Persons; Add.3: National experiences in implementing Declaration.

E/1979/NGO/1. Statement submitted by NGO in category II consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/1979/C.2/L.4. United Kingdom: draft decision and Annex (Declaration on Rights of Deaf-Blind Persons), as orally amended by sponsor (orally subamended by Argentina and by Belgium), approved without objection by Second Committee on 2 May 1979, meeting 21.

mittee on 2 May 1979, meeting 21. E/1979/55/Add.1. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision III and Annex.

Decision 1979/24 and Annex, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55/Add.l, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 9 May 1979, the Council took note of a Declaration on the Rights of Deaf-Blind Persons, the text of which is annexed to the present decision, and decided to bring it to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session as part of the documentation submitted under the question of the International Year of Disabled Persons.

ANNEX

Declaration on the Rights of Deaf-Blind Persons

Article 1

Every deaf-blind person is entitled to enjoy the universal rights that are guaranteed to all people by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights provided for all disabled persons by the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons.

Article 2

Deaf-blind persons have the right to expect that their capabilities and their aspirations to lead a normal life within the community and their ability to do so shall be recognized and respected by all Governments, administrators, educational and rehabilitation personnel and the general public.

Article 3

Deaf-blind persons have the right to receive the best possible medical treatment and care for the restoration of sight and hearing and the services required to utilize remaining sight and hearing, including the provision of the most effective optical and hearing aids, speech training, when appropriate, and other forms of rehabilitation intended to secure maximum independence.

Article 4

Deaf-blind persons have the right to economic security to ensure a satisfactory standard of living and the right to secure work commensurate with their capabilities and abilities or to engage in other meaningful tasks, for which the requisite education and training shall be provided.

Article 5

Deaf-blind persons shall have the right to lead independent lives as integrated members of the family and community, including the right to live on their own or to marry and raise a family. Where a deaf-blind person lives within a family, the greatest possible support shall be provided to the whole family unit by the appropriate authorities. If institutional care is advisable, it shall be provided in such surroundings and under such conditions that it resembles normal life as closely as possible.

Article 6

Deaf-blind persons shall have the right, and at no cost, to the services of an interpreter with whom they can communicate effectively to maintain contact with others and with the environment

Article 7

Deaf-blind persons shall have the right to current news, information, reading matter and educational material in a medium and form which they can assimilate. Technical devices that could serve to this end shall be provided and research in this area shall be encouraged.

Article 8

Deaf-blind persons shall have the right to engage in leisuretime recreational activities, which shall be provided for their benefit, and the right and opportunity to organize their own clubs or associations for self-improvement and social betterment.

Article 9

Deaf-blind persons shall have the right to be consulted on all matters of direct concern to them and to legal advice and protection against improper abridgement of their rights due to their disabilities.

For purposes of implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Deaf-Blind Persons, the definition of deaf-blind persons is as follows:

"Persons who have substantial visual and hearing losses such that the combination of the two causes extreme difficulty in pursuit of educational, vocational, avocational, or social skills."

General Assembly- 34th session Third Committee, meetings 56, 58, 59, 61. Fifth Committee, meeting 80. Plenary meeting 105.

A/34/158 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Report of Advisory Committee for International Year of Disabled Persons on its first session, Headquarters, New York, 19-23 March 1979).

A/34/158/Add.1. Administrative and financial implications of recommendations of Advisory Committee for International Year of Disabled Persons. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/290. Note verbale of 20 April from Viet Nam (transmitting report on care given to disabled persons).

A/34/309. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting text of Declaration on Rights of Deaf-Blind Persons).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979).

A/C.3/34/L.57. Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Comoros, Cuba, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, as orally revised by Australia and sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 28 November 1979, meeting 61.

A/34/7/Add.18, A/34/834. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Third Committee in A/34/782. Reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/34/782. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 34/154, as recommended by Third Committee A/34/782, and as further orally amended by Committee Rapporteur, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/123 of 16 December 1976, by which it proclaimed the year 1981 International Year of Disabled Persons,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/133 of 16 December 1977, by which it established the Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons, and 33/170 of 20 December 1978.

Recognizing that the International Year of Disabled Persons should promote the realization of the right of disabled persons to participate fully in the social life and development of the societies in which they live and their enjoyment of living conditions equal to those of other citizens, as well as an equal share in the improvements in living conditions resulting from social and economic development,

Recognizing also that the International Year of Disabled Persons should enhance the contributions disabled person can make as full members of society,

Acknowledging that disability should be viewed as a relationship between an individual and his or her environment,

Convinced that the International Year of Disabled Person: should result in societies responding more fully to the special difficulties which disabled persons may encounter in developing their human potential,

Convinced also that, since a large number of disabled per sons are victims of war and other forms of violence, the International Year of Disabled Persons could be appropriately used as an occasion to emphasize the need for continued and reinforced co-operation among nations for world peace,

Stressing the importance of following up the activities of the International Year of Disabled Persons with a long-tern programme of action,

Noting that the Secretary-General will appoint an Executive Secretary for the International Year of Disabled Persons,

Noting also the relevant parts of the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation,

Taking note of the report of the Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons on its first session held from 19 to 23 March 1979,

- Decides to expand the theme of the International Year of Disabled Persons to "Full participation and equality";
- Approves the recommendations made by the Advisor: Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons at its first session, contained in the report of the Secretary-General, and adopts them as the Plan of Action for the International Year of Disabled Persons;
- 3. Stresses the pragmatic orientation of the activities of the International Year of Disabled Persons;
- 4. Affirms that the major focus of the International Year of Disabled Persons is at the national level, with supporting activities at the regional and international levels;
- 5. Invites Member States to consider activities at the national level along the lines of the Plan of Action and in ways that are in conformity with the culture, customs and traditions of each country;
- 6. Also invites the relevant specialized agencies and the concerned United Nations bodies to devote special attention to the implementation of the Plan of Action;

- 7. Affirms further that, in the implementation of the Plan of Action, special attention should be given to the disabled in developing countries through the provision of technical assistance, both multilateral and bilateral, for the prevention of disabilities and for rehabilitation;
- 8. Requests the Secretary-General, in this regard, to accord priority to the organization of an action-oriented international symposium of experts on technical assistance in the field of disability and technical co-operation among developing countries, as recommended by the Advisory Committee;
- Requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of continuing the activities of the International Institute for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons in Developing Countries and to submit a report in this respect to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 10. Invites the Chairman of the Advisory Committee to participate in promoting the observance of the International Year of Disabled Persons, and requests the Secretary-General to provide every means to assist him in this regard, including liaison functions at Headquarters;
- 11. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the secretariat of the International Year of Disabled Persons with all the resources necessary to follow up the implementation of the Plan of Action, including the public information activities;
- 12. Also requests the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of the Advisory Committee in 1980 to examine the implementation of the Plan of Action and to begin the consideration of a long-term programme of action;
- 13. Further requests the Secretary-General to take urgent steps to publicize fully the International Year of Disabled Persons and, in this connexion, to choose an emblem for the Year at the end of 1979;
- 14. Requests the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies concerned to prepare concrete and coordinated plans for the International Year of Disabled Persons, to be submitted to the Advisory Committee at its session in 1980;
- 15. Invites the regional commissions of the United Nations and other regional intergovernmental organizations to formulate, as early as possible, their contributions to the activities of the International Year of Disabled Persons;
- 16. Stresses the importance of the active participation of non-governmental organizations, especially organizations of disabled persons themselves, at both the national and international levels, in support of the International Year of Disabled Persons;
- 17. Welcomes the voluntary contributions already made by some Governments to the International Year of Disabled Persons and appeals for further voluntary contributions for the Year;
- 18. Invites Member States to submit national reports to the Secretary-General on their implementation of the Plan of Action and, in particular, to consider elaborating, on the basis of their experiences, national long-term programmes of action in the field of disability;
- 19. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "International Year of Disabled Persons" and requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 9-14, 17-19, 21. Plenary meeting 14.

Prevention of disability

E/CN.5/565. Progress report of Secretary-General.

- E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapter VII (resolution 1 (XXVI)).
- E/1979/24, Chapter I A. Draft resolution I, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Second Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 17.

E/1979/55. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft reso-

Resolution 1979/14, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the goals stated in its resolutions and in those of the Commission for Social Development concerning action to improve the welfare of the disabled can be attained only by the combination and co-ordination of measures covering both integration into society and prevention of risks,

Aware that the number of disabled persons is growing year by year and that there are still major difficulties standing in the way of the implementation of programmes with regard to both resources and the various equipment sectors,

Desiring that efforts to rehabilitate disabled persons so that they may live a normal life should be continued, particularly with regard to education, equipment, transportation, care and employment, and that the human and social relations of disabled persons in the community should be developed so that they may enjoy equal opportunities,

- 1. Takes note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the prevention of disability and the rehabilitation of disabled persons and approves the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;
- 2. Considers that priority measures should be taken during the third United Nations development decade for the prevention of the various hazards that cause disabilities;
- Recommends that Governments should give particular attention to the development of a plan of protection against dangers of all kinds and should promote all preventive measures designed:
- (a) To inform children and adults of dangers and risks so that they may be on guard against them;
- (b) To educate the population and inculcate in it the idea of protection of the individual in all the activities of daily life;
- (c) To develop prenatal and postnatal supervision and improve knowledge of the importance of vaccination as a preventive measure:
- (d) To expand the activity of medical, paramedical and health services;
- (e) To establish and ensure the observance of safety regulations in places of work, in the streets and in other public places:
- (f) To train specialist personnel in the dissemination of safety instructions and prevention techniques;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Commission for Social Development informed of the progress achieved with respect to prevention and to bring to its attention general policy measures and relevant programmes carried out by Member States which could usefully be made known to other countries if they so wished;
- 5. Requests the specialized agencies concerned and non-governmental organizations to co-ordinate their activities with those of the United Nations in order to promote effective measures for the prevention of disability and the rehabilitation of disabled persons, inter alia, by providing assistance to developing countries.

Adoption and foster placement

- E/CN.5/574. Report of Secretary-General. (Chapter IV: Conclusions and recommendations-draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to protection and welfare of children, with special reference to foster placement and adoption nationally and internationally.)
- E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapter VII (resolution 4(XXVI)).
- E/1979/24, Chapter I A. Draft resolution IV, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council and as amended by France, approved without vote by Second Committee on 2 May 1979, meeting 21.

E/1979/55/Add.1. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution XV. (Para. 3: draft decision proposed by Argentina.)

Resolution 1979/28, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55/Add.1, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally,

Convinced that appropriate measures should be taken to educate the public in order to increase community awareness of the existence of children with special needs,

Fully aware of the urgent need for more active involvement of Governments in matters of family and child welfare,

Recognizing that it is the responsibility of Governments to determine the adequacy of their national services for children and to recognize those children whose needs are not being met by existing services,

Recalling its resolution 1925(LVIII) of 6 May 1975, in which it decided that the Expert Group which was to prepare a draft declaration should also draft guidelines for the use of Governments in the implementation of the principles,

I. Takes note of paragraphs 150 to 154 of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-sixth session concerning the draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally and submits the draft declaration to the General Assembly for preliminary consideration at its thirty-fourth session;

- 2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the draft declaration to all Member States with a view to obtaining their comments on the matter and submitting the results of the inquiry to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.
- 3. Draws the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that the Commission for Social Development, at its twenty-sixth session, expressed the wish that, in the event of the Assembly adopting the declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds for that purpose, the Secretary-General should be authorized to convene a group of experts, with relevant experience in family and child welfare, representative of all geographical regions, to draft guidelines for the use of Governments in the implementation of those principles.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Adoption and Foster Placement of Children: Report of an Expert Group Meeting on Adoption and Placement of Children, Geneva, 11-15 December 1978. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.IV.1.

A/34/289. Note by Secretary-General (annexing draft declaration of social and legal principles relating to protection and welfare of children with special reference to foster placement and adoption nationally and internationally).

Social defence

Technical aid activities

During 1979, technical co-operation activities of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice focused on the development of long range preventive strategies designed to minimize the adverse effects of crime on the social and economic development of nations.

Through a network of regional institutes, the United Nations sponsored research, training courses, seminars and conferences designed to promote international collaboration in crime prevention and control and the treatment of offenders. Work was completed, by the expert Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, the Secretariat's Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, and regional and interregional groups in preparation for the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to be held at Caracas, Venezuela, in August/September 1980.

An interregional meeting of experts was convened from 9 to 13 July in New York to discuss crime and the abuse of power, offences and offenders beyond the reach of the law.

The United Nations continued to collaborate with and to provide technical support to the regional institutes for crime prevention and the treatment of offenders in San José (Costa Rica), Cairo (Egypt) and Fuchu (Japan), and to the United Nations Social Defence Research Insti-

tute (UNSDRI) in Rome, Italy. The year marked the end of a two-year reorganization and restructuring of UNSDRI during which time a director was appointed and an ad hoc advisory group established to guide the Institute's future activities.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/20 (see subsection below on TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL), efforts were made to establish a regional institute to serve Africa south of the Sahara.

The United Nations continued to provide technical support to Governments requesting it. Expert advisory services were provided to: Hong Kong, on establishment of psychological services for correctional institutions; Namibia (six experts), on reform of the criminal justice system and prevention and control of economic crime, as part of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia; Papua New Guinea, on establishment of probation and parole services; and Colombia, Guinea-Bissau and Nicaragua, on planning in the administration of justice, particularly correctional administration and the treatment of offenders.

At the regional level, two experts were provided for the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders under the auspices of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Nether-

lands; interregionally, a senior research expert was provided for UNSDRI under the auspices of Japan.

Publications issued during the year included the International Review of Criminal Policy, No. 35, 1979, containing articles complementing United Nations work in monitoring world crime trends and crime prevention strategies as background documentation for the Sixth Congress.

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Preparations for the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its first regular 1979 session in April/May, the Economic and Social Council noted from the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fifth session held in June 1978 15 that the Secretariat had made considerable progress in preparations for the August/ September 1980 Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. The Council supported the Secretary-General's plans to transfer to Vienna the Secretariat's Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, a unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs charged with the preparation of the Congress, but requested him, nevertheless, to examine the possibility of temporarily deferring the transfer of the Branch's staff who were involved in preparatory work until the end of the Sixth Congress.

The Council took these actions on 9 May when it adopted resolution 1979/29, without vote, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee. The Committee had approved the text, sponsored by the United States and Venezuela and twice revised by them, without vote on 4 May.

After the adoption of the resolution, the USSR expressed reservations, stating that it considered the resolution to be superfluous and that the Secretary-General should act in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions concerning the transfer to Vienna of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch.

On the same date, the Council adopted, without vote, decision 1979/25, whereby it approved and appended to the decision the provisional rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. The draft provisional rules had been annexed to the report on the 1978 session of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control; following informal consultations held in the light of a number of suggested changes by the Secretariat, several of these draft rules were

revised and approved separately by the Second Committee, without objection. Some were further orally amended by member States in the Committee before approval: Argentina added to a rule on subsidiary organs (rule 43) authorizing sections of the whole to set up subsections and, working groups the proviso "to the extent permitted by available facilities," referring to the capacity of congresses to provide interpreters and translators for work in subsections; New Zealand changed the title of the rule on sound recordings of meetings (rule 49) by deleting reference to other recordings.

Separate votes were held on the rule relating to individual experts and consultants (rule 58). The first paragraph, authorizing the Secretary-General to invite individual experts in the field to participate in the congresses, without the right to vote, was adopted by 32 votes to 6, with 6 abstentions. The second paragraph, authorizing the Secretary-General to invite, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution, a small number of expert consultants to participate at United Nations expense, was adopted by 26 votes to 6, with 12 abstentions. The rule as a whole was then approved by 28 votes to 6, with 10 abstentions, before approval of the provisional rules as a whole without objection on 4 May.

Hungary and the USSR expressed reservations on the second paragraph, considering it at variance with normal practices at similar conferences held under United Nations auspices. Poland added that, in exercising his authority to invite experts, the Secretary-General should bear in mind the dissenting opinions of some members. Referring to rule 44 on the election of officers, Ireland and the United Kingdom requested that the record reflect the understanding that the paragraph stipulating the officers to be elected to subsections and working groups would not preclude the election of a rapporteur; in the United Kingdom's opinion, the rapporteur might be elected from among the representatives of States, observers or individual participants. Ecuador and Poland said they were opposed to selecting anyone who was not a member of a delegation.

At its second regular 1979 session, the Council considered a note by the Secretary-General communicating, in a letter of 13 June, regrets from the Government of Australia that it would not be practicable for it to host the Sixth Congress in August 1980, and a second note submitting for Council consideration an invitation from the Government of Austria to hold the Congress in Vienna.

By decision 1979/82, adopted without vote on 3 August, the Council deferred a final decision

on the venue of the Congress until November. The decision had been orally proposed by the United States in the Council's Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee when it was discussing the calendar of conferences; the Committee had approved it without vote on 23 July

By a letter of 15 October, Venezuela offered Caracas as the venue. In a statement to the Council on 8 November, the observer for Austria stated that his Government's offer had been made with a view to enabling preparations for the Congress to go forward; Austria would in no way oppose a decision to accept Venezuela's invitation.

Taking note of that statement, the Council on that day, by decision 1979/95, decided without objection to accept Venezuela's offer to host the Congress; this decision was orally proposed by the Council President.

Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials

In September 1979, the Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly that no comments had been received on a note verbale by which he had transmitted to Member States, in accordance with an Assembly resolution of 20 December 1978, 16 the results of an informal working group which had met in 1978 to discuss preambular paragraphs and articles 1 to 5 of a draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials formulated by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in 1976. Additional articles, which had not been debated by the working group in 1978, were discussed and agreed during the Assembly's 1979 session by a similar openended working group, which reported orally to the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on 3 December.

The General Assembly on 17 December adopted this Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, which it annexed to resolution 34/169, and transmitted it to Governments with the recommendation that favourable consideration be given to its use within the framework of national legislation or practice as a body of principles for observance by law enforcement officials.

The Code of Conduct consisted of eight articles, with commentaries to facilitate the Code's use within national legislation or practice or to identify features of legal systems and practices of different States or regional intergovernmental organizations which would promote its application. The articles were concerned with the general duties of law enforcement officials (article 1), their obligation to respect and protect human dignity (article 2), the limited conditions under which force might be used (article 3), the need to

keep certain matters in the possession of law enforcement officials confidential (article 4), a prohibition of the use of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (article 5), the obligation to ensure the health of those in custody (article 6), the prohibition of acts of corruption (article 7), and the obligation to respect the law and the Code and to report violations (article 8).

Resolution 34/169, adopted without vote, had first been likewise approved by the Third Committee on 3 December. It was sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Chile, Ecuador, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the United States.

Strengthening of United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders

At its April/May 1979 session, the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed the importance of co-operation among Member States, the value of international efforts in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, the need to promote the development of this co-operation at interregional and regional levels, and the primary importance of the role of research and training in social defence.

Considering that the results achieved and the services rendered by the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders not only justified their maintenance but also militated in favour of their consolidation and strengthening, the Council requested the Secretary-General to ensure permanent financial resources, in addition to voluntary contributions, by placing the question before the competent bodies of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the regional commissions, and to study how better to co-ordinate the institutes' work programmes. It expressed gratitude to countries, particularly to the host countries Costa Rica, Egypt, Italy and Japan, which, through voluntary contributions, had made possible the establishment and operation of the existing regional institutes.

The Council took these actions on 9 May when it adopted, without vote, resolution 1979/21. The Second Committee had likewise approved the text on 27 April, as recommended by the Commission for Social Development at its 1979 session.

On 17 December, the General Assembly adopted decision 34/440, by which it recalled a

1965 Council resolution under which the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence was established,¹⁷ endorsed Council resolution 1979/21 and requested the Secretary-General to put it into effect in the context of relevant United Nations fund-raising mechanisms. The Assembly took this action, without vote,, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which had approved it by consensus on 5 December. The text was sponsored by Costa Rica, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria and the Philippines.

Technical co-operation in crime prevention and control

On 9 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution on technical co-operation in crime prevention and control. Considering that a growing number of countries felt the lack of interregional and technical advisers who could assist them in planning and implementing their crime prevention strategies, the Council recognized the importance of co-operation in this field at all levels and the desirability of sustaining international efforts as a significant element in the achievement of the objectives of the new international economic order and the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.18 Recalling that the United Nations had established institutes for technical assistance and advisory services in crime prevention and control in other parts of the world, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish such a regional institute for Africa south of the Sahara. It called for the reinstatement and provision through UNDP of interregional and regional advisory services in this field to Member States at their request, and asked that, under the programme of technical co-operation among developing countries, new formulae be explored for providing developing countries with technical experts.

Resolution 1979/20 containing these actions was adopted without vote, having been approved by the Second Committee without vote on 27 April. The text had been recommended by the Commission for Social Development at its 1979 session.

The USSR noted that it had joined the consensus on the understanding that the resolution would be implemented within the framework of the regular budget.

Capital punishment

Recalling previous resolutions by which the General Assembly had confirmed continuing interest in the study of capital punishment, the Economic and Social Council, by a resolution adopted at its first regular 1979 session, expressed concern about the slow rate of progress

in achieving the objective of progressive restriction of the number of offences for which the death penalty might be imposed, with a view to the desirability of abolishing that punishment.

The Council reaffirmed its wish to establish adequate legal safeguards for the accused in capital cases and decided that it was essential to have the fullest possible information on the use of the death penalty in order to prepare reports on capital punishment, in particular the report to be submitted to the 1980 Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. It decided that the questionnaire used to gather that information should be simplified and asked the Secretary-General to make every effort to elicit full responses from all Governments

The Council took these actions on 9 May by resolution 1979/22, adopted without vote; the Second Committee had likewise approved the text on 27 April, as proposed by the Commission for Social Development. France observed that it had joined in the consensus because the resolution was a procedural one but had reservations with regard to it, in view of the current situation regarding legislation in France.

Functions and long-term programme of work of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

On 9 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council expressed its awareness that the main responsibility for solving problems of crime prevention and control lay with national Governments and reaffirmed its own responsibility for promoting international co-operation in crime prevention and control.

These actions were embodied in resolution 1979/19, by which the Council also entrusted the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control with enlarged functions, including: preparation of United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders; preparation and submission of programmes of international co-operation in this field to those congresses and the competent United Nations bodies for their approval; promotion of State exchanges of experience; discussion of major issues of professional interest as a basis for international co-operation in this area; and provision of assistance to the Council in co-ordinating United Nations activities concerning crime control and the treatment of offenders.

Resolution 1979/19 was adopted without vote; it had been approved in like manner by the Second Committee on 27 April. The text, pro-

 $^{17\} See\ Y.U.N.,\ 1965,\ p.\ 409,\ resolution\ 1086\ B\ (XXXIX)$ of $30\ July\ 1965.$

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 319, resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

posed by the Commission for Social Development, was orally amended by the Committee Chairman on a suggestion by Ireland. By this amendment, the Council recognized the role of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in assisting the Council to organize and coordinate United Nations activities concerning crime prevention and control, modifying the proposed text by which the Council would have recognized the organizing and co-ordinating role of the Committee. Ireland further orally amended a function to be entrusted to the Committee, which was to provide assistance to the Council in co-ordinating United Nations activities rather than itself co-ordinate those activities.

Enlargement of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

The Economic and Social Council, on 9 May 1979, enlarged the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control from 15 to 27 members, distributing the seats as follows: seven to African States; six to Asian States; three to Eastern European States; five to Latin American States; and six to Western European and other States. The Council did this by resolution 1979/30, adopted without vote. The text was sponsored in the Council by Australia and Italy. They had earlier proposed a draft resolution in the Second Committee to enlarge the membership to 23 members, distributing six seats to African States, five to Asian States, three to Eastern European States, four to Latin American States and five to Western European and other States. On 4 May, the Second Committee approved without objection its Chairman's oral proposal that this draft resolution be referred, pending further consultations, to the Council for its consideration. Following those consultations, the sponsors had introduced in the Council the text which became resolution 1979/30.

Human rights in the administration of justice

On 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1979/34 on the question of the human rights of persons subjected to detention or imprisonment, by which it solicited comments from Governments on a draft body of principles for protecting such persons.

On 17 December, the General Assembly adopted several resolutions concerning human rights in the administration of justice. These related to completing a convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and on action taken to put into practice the principles of the 1975 Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 19 (resolution 34/167), a request for comments on a proposed code of medical ethics relevant to the protection of persons subjected to such treatment or punishment (resolution 34/168) and a call for Government guarantees of the right of amparo, habeas corpus or other such legal remedies (resolution 34/178).

(For page references to texts of these resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

19 See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 624, resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975, annexing text of Declaration.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Crime prevention and criminal justice

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SIXTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION
OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 9-14, 19, 21, 25. Plenary meeting 14.

E/CN.5/558. Report of Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its 5th session, Vienna, Austria, 5-16 June 1978. Chapter V.

E/1979/NGO/4. Statement submitted by NGO in category II consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/1979/C.2/L.3. United States: draft resolution.

E/1979/C.2/L.3/Rev.1,2. United States and Venezuela: revised draft resolutions, as further orally revised by sponsors, Rev.2 approved without vote by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 25.

E/1979/55/Add.2. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution XVI.

Resolution 1979/29, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55/Add.2, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting from the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fifth session that the Secretariat has made considerable progress in the preparation of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Conscious of the need for co-ordinated efforts to ensure the success of the Sixth Congress,

Recognizing that the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, which is a unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, is charged with the substantive preparation of the Sixth Congress,

Noting the intention of the Secretary-General to retain at United Nations Headquarters four posts of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in preparation for the Congress,

Reaffirming its support for the Secretary-General's plans with respect to the transfer of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch,

Having taken note of General Assembly resolutions 31/194 of 22 December 1976 and 33/181 of 21 December 1978.

Requests the Secretary-General, nevertheless, to examine the possibility of temporarily deferring the transfer of the staff members of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch involved in the preparation of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders until the end of the Congress.

- E/CN.5/558, Annex II. Draft provisional rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, as revised by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations and as further orally amended by Argentina, by New Zealand and by Vice-Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 25.
- E/1979/L.54. Summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its first and 2nd regular sessions of 1979. Report of Secretary-General.
- E/1979/C.2/L.6. Financial implications of draft provisional rules of procedure proposed by Committee on Crime and Prevention and Control in E/CN.5/558, Annex II. Statement by Secretary-General.
- E/1979/55/Add.2. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision IV.

Decision 1979/25, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55/Add.2, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 9 May 1979, the Council approved the provisional rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders set forth below.

PROVISIONAL RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR UNITED NATIONS CONGRESSES ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Chapter I

REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Composition of delegations

Rule 1

The delegation of each State participating in the Congress shall consist of a head of delegation and such other representatives, alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

Designated representatives

Rule 2

An alternate representative or an adviser may act as a representative upon designation by the head of delegation.

Submission of credentials

Rule 3

- 1. The credentials of representatives shall be issued either by the Head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.
- 2. The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary of the Congress, if possible not later than one week before the opening of the Congress. Any later change in the composition of delegations shall also be submitted to the Executive Secretary.

Credentials Committee

Rule 4

- There shall be a Credentials Committee of nine members appointed by the Congress on the proposal of the President. Its membership shall, as far as possible, be the same as that of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations at its preceding session.
- 2. The Credentials Committee shall itself elect from among the representatives of participating States a Chairman and such other officers as it considers necessary.
- 3. The Credentials Committee shall examine the credentials of representatives and report to the Congress.

Provisional participation in Congress

Rule 5

Pending a decision of the Congress upon their credentials, representatives shall be entitled to participate provisionally in the Congress.

Chapter II

OFFICERS

Elections

Rule 6

The Congress shall elect from among the representatives of participating States a President, and such a number of Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur-General, as well as a Chairman for each of the sections provided for in rule 43, as shall bring the total number of officers to 25. These 25 officers shall constitute the General Committee and shall be elected on the basis of ensuring its representative character.

Acting President

Rule 7

- 1. If the President finds it necessary to be absent from a meeting or any part thereof, he shall designate one of the Vice-Presidents to take his place.
- 2. A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.

Replacement of the President

Rule 8

If the President is unable to perform his functions, a new President shall be elected.

Voting rights of the President

Rule 9

The President, or a Vice-President acting as President, shall not vote, but shall designate another member of his delegation to vote in his place.

Chapter Ill

GENERAL COMMITTEE

Chairman

Rule 1

The President or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents designated by him, shall serve as Chairman of the General Committee.

Substitute members

Rule 11

- If the President or a Vice-President or the Rapporteur-General is absent from a meeting of the General Committee, he may designate a member of his delegation as his substitute.
- 2. In case of absence, the Chairman of a section shall designate another officer of the section or, if none is available, a member thereof. However, such a substitute shall not have the right to vote if he is of the same delegation as another member of the General Committee.

Functions

Rule 12

- In addition to carrying out other functions provided in these rules, the General Committee shall assist the President in the general conduct of the business of the Congress and, subject to decisions of the Congress, shall ensure the coordination of its work.
- 2. At the request of the Chairman of a section, the General Committee may adjust the allocation of work to the sections.

Chapter IV

SECRETARIAT

Duties of the Secretary-General

Rule 13

- The Secretary-General of the Congress shall be the Secretary-General of the United Nations. He, or his representative, shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Congress and its subsidiary organs.
- 2. The Secretary-General shall appoint an Executive Secretary of the Congress and shall provide and direct the staff required by the Congress and its subsidiary organs.

Duties of the secretariat

Rule 14

The secretariat of the Congress shall, in accordance with these rules:

- (a) Interpret speeches made at meetings;
- (b) Receive, translate, reproduce and distribute the documents of the Congress:
- (c) Publish and circulate the report and the official documents of the Congress;
- (d) Make and arrange for the keeping of sound recordings of meetings;
- (e) Arrange for the custody and preservation of the records of the Congress in the archives of the United Nations;
- (f) Generally perform all other work that the Congress may require.

Statements by the secretariat

Rule 15

The Secretary-General or any member of the secretariat designated for that purpose may at any time make either oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration.

Chapter V

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Quorum

Rule 16

The President may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when representatives of at least one third of the States participating in the Congress are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the States so participating shall be required for any decision to be taken.

General powers of the President

Rule 17

- 1. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the President shall preside at the plenary meetings of the Congress, declare the opening and closing of each such meeting, direct the discussions, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. He shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, have complete control of the proceedings and over the maintenance of order thereat. The President may propose to the Congress the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times participants may speak on a question, the adjournment or closure of the debate, and the suspension or the adjournment of a meeting.
- 2. The President, in the exercise of his functions, remains under the authority of the Congress.

Points of order

Rule 18

Subject to rule 36, a representative may at any time raise a point of order, which shall be immediately decided by the President in accordance with these rules. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be immediately put to the vote, and the President's

ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting. A representative may not, in raising a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Speeches

Rule 19

- No one may address the Congress without having previously obtained the permission of the President, who shall, subject to rules 17, 19 and 22-25, call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The Executive Secretary shall be in charge of drawing up a list of such speakers.
- 2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Congress and the President may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
- 3. The Congress may limit the time allowed to speakers and the number of times participants may speak on a question: a motion to set such limits shall be immediately put to the vote. In any event, the President shall limit interventions on procedural questions to a maximum of five minutes. When the debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call him to order without delay.

Precedence

Rule 20

The Chairman or another representative of a subsidiary organ may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusions arrived at by that organ.

Closing of the list of speakers

Rule 21

During the course of a debate the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Congress, declare the list closed. When there are no more speakers on the list, the President shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure pursuant to rule 26.

Right of reply

Rule 22

The right of reply shall be accorded by the President to a representative of a State participating in the Congress who requests it. Any other representative may be granted the opportunity to make a reply. Such replies should be as brief as possible.

Suspension or adjournment of the meeting

Rule 23

Subject to rule 36, a representative may at any time move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated, but shall be immediately put to the vote.

Adjournment of debate

Rule 24

A representative may at any time move the adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion. In addition to the proposer of the motion, two representatives may speak in favour of and two against the motion, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote.

Closure of debate

Rule 25

A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate on the question under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote.

Order of motions

Rule 26

Subject to rule 18, the following motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the meeting:

- (a) To suspend the meeting;
- (b) To adjourn the meeting;
- (c) To adjourn the debate;
- (d) To close the debate.

Items for consideration

Rule 27

The Congress shall consider the agenda items approved by the Economic and Social Council on the recommendation of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.

Proposals and amendments

Rule 28

Proposals shall normally be introduced in writing and handed to the Executive Secretary, who shall circulate copies to all delegations in all the official languages of the Congress. As a general rule, no proposal shall be discussed or put to the vote unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations not later than the day preceding the meeting. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments, or motions as to procedure, even though these amendments and motions have not been circulated or have only been circulated the same day.

Withdrawal of proposals and motions

Rule 29

A proposal or motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before voting on it has commenced, provided that it has not been amended. A proposal or motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

Decisions on competence

Rule 30

Subject to rule 18, any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the Congress to discuss any matter or to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to the vote before the matter is discussed or a vote is taken on the proposal in question.

Reconsideration

Rule 31

When a proposal or motion has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered unless the Congress, by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing reconsideration, after which the matter shall be immediately put to the vote.

Chapter VI

VOTING

Voting rights

Rule 32

Each State represented at the Congress shall have one vote.

Majority required

Rule 33

- 1. Unless the Congress decides otherwise, decisions of the Congress on all matters of substance shall require a twothirds majority of the representatives present and voting.
- 2. Unless the Congress decides otherwise and except as otherwise provided in these rules, decisions of the Congress on all other matters shall be taken by a simple majority of the representatives present and voting. If a vote is equally divided, the proposal or motion shall be regarded as rejected.
- For the purpose of these rules, the phrase "representatives present and voting" means representatives present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Representatives who abstain from voting shall be considered as not voting.

Method of voting

Rule 34

Except as provided in rule 41, the Congress shall normally vote by show of hands, but any representative may request a roll call, which shall then be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the States participating in the Congress, beginning with the one whose name is drawn by lot by the President. The name of each participating State shall be called in all roll calls, and its representative shall reply "yes," "no" or "abstention."

Explanation of vote

Rule 35

Representatives may make brief statements consisting solely of explanation of their votes, before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed. The representative of a State sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon except if it has been amended. The President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations.

Conduct during voting

Rule 36

The President shall announce the commencement of voting, after which no representative shall be permitted to intervene until the result of the vote has been announced, except on a point of order in connexion with the process of voting.

Division of proposals

Rule 37

A representative may move that parts of a proposal shall be voted on separately. If objection is made to the request for division, the motion for division shall be voted upon. If the motion for division is adopted, those parts of the proposal that are approved shall be put to the vote as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal have been rejected, the proposal shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

Amendments

Rule 38

An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add to, delete from or revise part of another proposal. Unless specified otherwise, the word "proposal" in these rules shall be considered as including amendments.

Order of voting on amendments

Rule 39

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendments shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Congress shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon.

Order of voting on proposals

Rule 40

If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Congress decides otherwise, be voted on in the order in which they were submitted. The Congress may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

Elections

Rule 41

All elections shall be held by secret ballot, unless the Congress decides otherwise in an election where the number of candidates does not exceed the number of elective places to be filled

Rule 42

1. When one or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates, in a number not exceeding the number of such places, obtaining in the first ballot a majority of the votes cast and the largest number of votes, shall be elected.

If the number of candidates obtaining such majority is less than the number of places to be filled, additional ballots shall be held to fill the remaining places.

Chapter VII

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

Sections, subsections and working groups

There shall be as many sections of the whole as may be approved from time to time by the Economic and Social Council on the recommendation of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. Each section may set up subsections and working groups, to the extent permitted by available facilities.

Officers

Rule 44

Rule 43

- 1. In addition to a Chairman elected by the Congress pursuant to rule 6, each section shall itself elect two Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur from among the representatives of participating States.
- 2. Subsections and working groups shall each elect a Chairman and no more than two Vice-Chairmen from among the representatives of participating States.

Applicable rules

Rule 45

The rules contained in chapters II, IV, V and VI above shall be applicable, mutatis mutandis, to the proceedings of subsidiary organs, except that:

- (a) The Chai rmen of subsidiary organs other than the sections referred to in rule 43 may exercise the right to vote;
- (b) A majority of the representatives on any subsidiary organs of limited membership shall constitute a quorum;
- (c) Decisions of subsidiary organs shall be taken by a majority of the representatives present and voting except that reconsideration shall require the majority established by rule 31.

Chapter VIII

LANGUAGES AND DOCUMENTS

Official languages

Rule 46

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the official languages of the Congress.

Interpretation

Rule 47

- 1. Speeches made in an official language of the Congress shall be interpreted into the other such languages.
- 2. Statements may be made in a language other than an official language of the Congress if the speaker provides for interpretation into one of the official languages. Interpretation into the other official languages of the Congress by interpreters of the secretariat may be based on the interpretation given in the first such language.

Languages of official documents

Rule 48

Official documents shall be made available in the official languages of the Congress.

Sound recordings of meetings

Rule 49

The secretariat shall make sound recordings of meetings of the Congress and of the sections. Such recordings shall be made of meetings of other subsidiary organs when the body concerned so decides.

Chapter IX

REPORT OF THE CONGRESS

Rule 50

- 1. The Congress shall adopt a report, the draft of which shall be prepared by the Rapporteur-General.
- 2. The report shall be distributed as soon as practicable and not later than six months after the closing of the Congress to all States and to other participants in the Congress.

Chapter X

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS

General principles

Rule 51

- The plenary meetings of the Congress and meetings of its subsidiary organs other than the General and Credentials Committees shall be held in public unless the body concerned decides otherwise.
- 2. Meetings of the General and Credentials Committees shall be held in private unless the body concerned decides otherwise.

Chapter X1

OTHER PARTICIPANTS AND OBSERVERS

Representatives of the United Nations Council for Namibia Rule 52

Representatives designated by the United Nations Council for Namibia may participate in the deliberations of the Congress and its subsidiary organs.

Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly in the capacity of observers

Rule 53

Representatives designated by organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Congress, its sections, subsections and working groups and, as appropriate, in its other subsidiary organs.

Representatives of national liberation movements Rule 54

Representatives designated by national liberation movements invited to the Congress may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Congress, its sections, subsections and working groups and, as appropriate, in its other subsidiary organs.

Representatives of United Nations organs and related agencies

Rule 55

Representatives designated by organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Congress, its sections, subsections and working groups and, as appropriate, in its other subsidiary organs.

Observers for other intergovernmental organizations Rule 56

Observers designated by other intergovernmental organizations invited to the Congress may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Congress, its sections, subsections and working groups and, as appropriate, in its other subsidiary organs.

Observers for non-governmental organizations Rule 57

Observers designated by non-governmental organizations invited to the Congress may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Congress, its sections, subsections and working groups.

Individual experts and consultants

Rule 58

- 1. Individual experts in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders may be invited to the Congress by the Secretary-General in their individual capacity and may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Congress, its sections, subsections and working groups.
- 2. The Secretary-General may invite a small number of expert consultants to participate in the Congress at the expense of the United Nations. In inviting such expert consultants, the Secretary-General shall pay due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation. Expert consultants thus invited may, as appropriate, initiate and assist in debates in the sections, subsections and working groups of the Congress.

Written statements

Rule 59

Written statements related to the work of the Congress submitted by the designated representatives, individual experts or observers referred to in rules 52-58 shall be distributed by the secretariat to all delegations in the quantities and in the languages in which the statements are made available to the secretariat for distribution, provided that a statement submitted on behalf of a non-governmental organization shall be on a subject in which it has a special competence.

Chapter XII

AMENDMENT OR SUSPENSION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Method of amendment

Rule 60

These rules may be amended by a decision of the Congress taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting upon a recommendation of the General Committee.

Method of suspension

Rule 61

Any of these rules may be suspended by a decision of the Congress, provided that 24 hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given, which may be waived if no representative objects; subsidiary organs may by unanimous consent waive rules pertaining to them. Any suspension shall be limited to a specific and stated purpose and to the period required to achieve it.

Periodic review of rules

Rule 62

After the completion of each Congress, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control shall make appropriate recommendations to the Economic and Social Council for such amendments to these rules as it may deem necessary.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 11, 13.

Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/106. Note by Secretary-General (annexing note verbale of 13 June 1979 from Australia).

E/1979/111. Note by Secretary-General (submitting note verbale of 13 July from Austria).

E/1979/112/Add.1. Report of Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee (part II) (on calendar of conferences), para. 2: recommendation, as orally proposed by United States, approved without vote by Third Committee on 23 July 1979, meeting 13.

Decision 1979/82, by which the Council, having considered the notes by the Secretary-General on the convening of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and the statements made thereon by delegations, decided to take a final decision on the venue of the Congress at its resumed second regular session of 1979, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/112/Add.1, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

Economic and Social Council- resumed 2nd regular session, 1979

Plenary meetings 41, 42.

E/1979/128. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting letter of 15 October 1979 from Venezuela).

Decision 1979/95, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without objection by Council.

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 8 November 1979, the Council, in accordance with its decision 1979/82 of 3 August 1979 and having considered a further note by the Secretary-General on the convening of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders:

- (a) Took note of the statement made by the Observer for Austria on the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;
- (b) Decided to accept the offer made by the Government of Venezuela to act as host to the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Other documents

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXXVIII.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

General Assembly- 34th session Third Committee, meetings 30-33, 66. Plenary meetings 105, 106.

A/34/431. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials.)

A/C.3/34/L.65. Australia, Belgium, Chile, Ecuador, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States: draft resolution and Annex (draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials), approved without vote by Third Committee on 3 December 1979, meeting 66.

A/34/783. Report of Third Committee (on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment), draft resolution III and Annex.

Resolution 34/169 and Annex, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/783, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Considering that the purposes proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations include the achievement of international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling, in particular, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Mindful that the nature of the functions of law enforcement in the defence of public order and the manner in which those functions are exercised have a direct impact on the quality of life of individuals as well as of society as a whole,

Conscious of the important task which law enforcement officials are performing diligently and with dignity, in compliance with the principles of human rights,

Aware, nevertheless, of the potential for abuse which the exercise of such duties entails,

Recognizing that the establishment of a code of conduct for law enforcement officials is only one of several important measures for providing the citizenry served by law enforcement officials with protection of all their rights and interests,

Aware that there are additional important principles and prerequisites for the humane performance of law enforcement functions, namely:

- (a) That, like all agencies of the criminal justice system, every law enforcement agency should be representative of and responsive and accountable to the community as a whole
- (b) That the effective maintenance of ethical standards among law enforcement officials depends on the existence of a well-conceived, popularly accepted and humane system of
- (c) That every law enforcement official is part of the criminal justice system, the aim of which is to prevent and control crime, and that the conduct of every functionary within the system has an impact on the entire system,
- (d) That every law enforcement agency, in fulfilment of the first premise of every profession, should be held to the duty of disciplining itself in complete conformity with the principles and standards herein provided and that the actions of law enforcement officials should be responsive to public scrutiny, whether exercised by a review board, a ministry, a procuracy, the judiciary, an ombudsman, a citizens' committee or any combination thereof, or any other reviewing agency,
- (e) That standards as such lack practical value unless their content and meaning, through education and training and through monitoring, become part of the creed of every law enforcement official,

Adopts the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials set forth in the annex to the present resolution and decides to transmit it to Governments with the recommendation that favourable consideration should be given to its use within the framework of national legislation or practice as a body of principles for observance by law enforcement officials.

ANNEX

Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials

Article 1

Law enforcement officials shall at all times fulfil the duty imposed upon them by law, by serving the community and by protecting all persons against illegal acts, consistent with the high degree of responsibility required by their profession.

Commentary a

- (a) The term "law enforcement officials" includes all officers of the law, whether appointed or elected, who exercise police powers, especially the powers of arrest or detention
- (b) In countries where police powers are exercised by military authorities, whether uniformed or not, or by state security forces, the definition of law 'enforcement officials shall be regarded as including officers of such services.
- (c) Service to the community is intended to include particularly the rendition of services of assistance to those members of the community who by reason of personal,

economic, social or other emergencies are in need of immediate aid.

(d) This provision is intended to cover not only all violent, predatory and harmful acts, but extends to the full range of prohibitions under penal statutes. It extends to conduct by persons not capable of incurring criminal liability.

Article 2

In the performance of their duty, law enforcement officials shall respect and protect human dignity and maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons.

Commentary:

- (a) The human rights in question are identified and protected by national and international law. Among the relevant international instruments are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the, Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.
- (b) National commentaries to this provision should indicate regional or national provisions identifying and protecting these rights.

Article 3

Law enforcement officials may use force only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of their duty.

Commentary:

- (a) This provision emphasizes that the use of force by law enforcement officials should be exceptional; while it implies that law enforcement officials may be authorized to use force as is reasonably necessary under the circumstances for the prevention of crime or in effecting or assisting in the lawful arrest of offenders or suspected offenders, no force going beyond that may be used.
- (b) National law ordinarily restricts the use of force by law enforcement officials in accordance with a principle of proportionality. It is to be understood that such national principles of proportionality are to be respected in the interpretation of this provision. In no case should this provision be interpreted to authorize the use of force which is disproportionate to the legitimate objective to be achieved.
- (c) The use of firearms is considered an extreme measure. Every effort should be made to exclude the use of firearms, especially against children. In general, firearms should not be used except when a suspected offender offers armed resistance or otherwise jeopardizes the lives of others and less extreme measures are not sufficient to restrain or apprehend the suspected offender. In every instance in which a firearm is discharged, a report should be made promptly to the competent authorities.

Article 4

Matters of a confidential nature in the possession of law enforcement officials shall be kept confidential, unless the performance of duty or the needs of justice strictly require otherwise.

a The commentaries provide information to facilitate the use of the Code within the framework of national legislation or practice. In addition, national or regional commentaries could identify specific features of the legal systems and practices of different States or regional intergovernmental organizations which would promote the application of the Code.

Commentary:

By the nature of their duties, law enforcement officials obtain information which may relate to private lives or be potentially harmful to the interests, and especially the reputation, of others. Great care should be exercised in safeguarding and using such information, which should be disclosed only in the performance of duty or to serve the needs of justice. Any disclosure of such information for other purposes is wholly improper.

Article 5

No law enforcement official may inflict, instigate or tolerate any act of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, nor may any law enforcement official invoke superior orders or exceptional circumstances such as a state of war or a threat of war, a threat to national security, internal political instability or any other public emergency as a justification of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Commentary:

(a) This prohibition derives from the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly, according to which:

"[Such an act is] an offence to human dignity and shall be condemned as a denial of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and as a violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [and other international human rights instruments]."

- (b) The Declaration defines torture as follows:
- "... torture means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted by or at the instigation of a public official on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or confession, punishing him for an act he has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating him or other persons. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to, lawful sanctions to the extent consistent with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners."
- (c) The term "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" has not been defined by the General Assembly but should be interpreted so as to extend the widest possible protection against abuses, whether physical or mental.

Article 6

Law enforcement officials shall ensure the full protection of the health of persons in their custody and, in particular, shall take immediate action to secure medical attention whenever required.

Commentary:

- (a) "Medical attention," which refers to services rendered by any medical personnel, including certified medical practitioners and paramedics, shall be secured when needed or requested.
- (b) While the medical personnel are likely to be attached to the law enforcement operation, law enforcement officials must take into account the judgement of such personnel when they recommend providing the person in custody with appropriate treatment through, or in consultation with, medical personnel from outside the law enforcement operation.
- (c) It is understood that law enforcement officials shall also secure medical attention for victims of violations of law or of accidents occurring in the course of violations of law.

Article 7

Law enforcement officials shall not commit any act of corruption. They shall also rigorously oppose and combat all such acts.

Commentary:

- (a) Any act of corruption, in the same way as any other abuse of authority, is incompatible with the profession of law enforcement officials. The law must be enforced fully with respect to any law enforcement official who commits an act of corruption, as Governments cannot expect to enforce the law among their citizens if they cannot, or will not, enforce the law against their own agents and within their own agencies.
- (b) While the definition of corruption must be subject to national law, it should be understood to encompass the commission or omission of an act in the performance of or in connexion with one's duties, in response to gifts, promises or incentives demanded or accepted, or the wrongful receipt of these once the act has been committed or omitted.
- (c) The expression "act of corruption" referred to above should be understood to encompass attempted corruption.

Article 8

Law enforcement officials shall respect the law and the present Code. They shall also, to the best of their capability, prevent and rigorously oppose any violations of them.

Law enforcement officials who have reason to believe that a violation of the present Code has occurred or is about to occur shall report the matter to their superior authorities and, where necessary, to other appropriate authorities or organs vested with reviewing or remedial power.

Commentary:

- (a) This Code shall be observed whenever it has been incorporated into national legislation or practice. If legislation or practice contains stricter provisions than those of the present Code, those stricter provisions shall be observed.
- (b) The article seeks to preserve the balance between the need for internal discipline of the agency on which public safety is largely dependent, on the one hand, and the need for dealing with violations of basic human rights, on the other. Law enforcement officials shall report violations within the chain of command and take other lawful action outside the chain of command only when no other remedies are available or effective. It is understood that law enforcement officials shall not suffer administrative or other penalties because they have reported that a violation of this Code has occurred or is about to occur.
- (c) The term "appropriate authorities or organs vested with reviewing or remedial power" refers to any authority or organ existing under national law, whether internal to the law enforcement agency or independent thereof, with statutory, customary or other power to review grievances and complaints arising out of violations within the purview of this Code.
- (d) In some countries, the mass media may be regarded as performing complaint review functions similar to those described in subparagraph (c) above. Law enforcement officials may, therefore, be justified if, as a last resort and in accordance with the laws and customs of their own countries and with the provisions of article 4 of the present Code, they bring violations to the attention of public opinion through the mass media.
- (e) Law enforcement officials who comply with the provisions of this Code deserve the respect, the full support and the co-operation of the community and of the law enforcement agency in which they serve, as well as the law enforcement profession.

STRENGTHENING OF UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 10, 12-14, 17. Plenary meeting 14.

E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapter VI.

E/1979/24, Chapter I A. Draft resolution X, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Second Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 17.

E/1979/55. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 1979/21, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the importance of co-operation among Member States and the value of efforts already made by the international community in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, and also the need to promote development of this co-operation at the interregional and regional levels.

Recalling its resolution 1086 B (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 concerning the strengthening of the United Nations social defence programme, in pursuance of which, inter alia, was established the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence, and also General Assembly resolutions 32/58, 32/59 and 32/60 of 8 December 1977.

Reaffirming the primary importance of the role of research and training in the field of social defence,

Aware of the fact that if the United Nations institutes and United Nations-affiliated institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders are to be successful in the work they are doing in the context of economic and social development, they must be able to plan an organic, coherent and long-term policy,

Considering that the results which the institutes have achieved and the services they have rendered both to the international community as a whole and to specific regions or countries not only justify the maintenance of those institutes but also militate in favour of their consolidation and strengthening,

Also aware of the fact that the means hitherto employed may benefit from increased co-ordination and co-operation,

- 1. Expresses its gratitude to all countries, in particular to the host countries Costa Rica, Egypt, Italy and Japan, which, by their voluntary contributions, have so far made possible the establishment and operation of the institutes;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General, with a view to strengthening the above-mentioned institutes, to take all appropriate measures to ensure permanent financial resources -in addition to other voluntary contributions provided by governmental and non-governmental sources- by placing the question before the competent bodies of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations regional commissions;
- 3. Further requests the Secretary-General to study, with the competent bodies of the United Nations and the Secretariat services concerned, the most appropriate steps to secure better co-ordination of the work programmes of the institutes.

General Assembly- 34th session Third Committee, meeting 68. Plenary meetings 105, 106.

A/C.3/34/L.60 and Rev.1. Costa Rica, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines: draft decision and revision, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 5 December 1979, meeting 68

A/34/829. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft decision.

Decision 34/440, by which the General Assembly, recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 B (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, under which was established the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence, decided to endorse Council resolution 1979/21 of 9 May 1979 and requested the Secretary-General to put it into effect in the context of the relevant fund-raising mechanisms in the Organization, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/829, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 9, 10, 12-14, 17, 25. Plenary meeting 14.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapter VI (resolution 8(XXVI)).

E/1979/24, Chapter I A. Draft resolution IX, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Second Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 17.

E/1979/55. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution VII.

Resolution 1979/20, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/59 of 8 December 1977, by which the Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control with regard to the report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Concerned about the prevailing trend of criminality in many countries of the world and its impact on the efforts of Member States to promote and sustain a better quality of life in their respective countries, especially in the developing countries.

Aware that Member States, particularly developing countries, are evaluating or willing to evaluate the effectiveness of their criminal justice systems with a view towards restructuring them so as to ensure their capacity to deal with rising crime rates,

Reaffirming the right of each Member State to formulate and implement its national policies and programmes in the field of crime prevention and control in accordance with its own needs and priorities,

Considering that a growing number of countries feel the lack of interregional and technical advisers capable of assisting Governments in planning and implementing their crime prevention strategies,

Recognizing the importance of co-operation among Member States and the efforts already made by the international community in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, as well as the need to promote further collaboration in this field at the regional and interregional levels,

Recognizing also the desirability of sustaining international collaboration and efforts in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, as a significant element in the achievement of the objectives of the new international economic order and the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Noting the importance of the availability of technical assistance and technical advisory services, on a regular basis, to members of the international community which request them, especially among the developing countries of the world,

Concerned that the countries of Africa south of the Sahara, in spite of numerous appeals to the international community for assistance in establishing regional institutes to facilitate research, planning and implementation of crime prevention programmes and strategies, are still without viable regional

means of collaborating systematically and in concert in matters pertaining to crime prevention and the treatment of offenders.

Recalling that the United Nations has already established institutes in other regions of the world,

- 1. Requests the Secretary-General to establish an institute for Africa south of the Sahara in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders;
- Also requests the Secretary-General to restore and make available through the United Nations Development Programme the services of interregional and regional advisers in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders to Member States, at their request;
- 3. Further requests the Secretary-General, under the auspices of the programme of technical co-operation among developing countries, to explore new formulae for providing developing countries with technical experts through the United Nations, for instance, providing experts whose basic salary would be covered by the sending country and whose additional expenses would be covered by the receiving country.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapter VI.

E/1979/24, Chapter I A. Draft resolution XI, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Second Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 17.

E/1979/55. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution IX.

Resolution 1979/22, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2857(XXVI) of 20 December 1971 and 32/61 of 8 December 1977 in which the Assembly confirmed the continuing interest of the United Nations in the study of the question of capital punishment with a view to promoting full respect for everyone's right to life and also reaffirmed that the main objective to be pursued was the progressive restriction of the number of offences for which the death penalty might be imposed with a view to the desirability of abolishing that punishment,

Concerned about the slow progress in achieving this objective,

Reaffirming its wish for the establishment of adequate legal procedures and the greatest possible safeguards for the accused in capital cases,

Mindful of its resolution 1930(LVIII) of 6 May 1975, in which it requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2857(XXVI), to proceed with the report on practices and statutory rules which might govern the right of a person sentenced to capital punishment to petition for pardon, commutation or reprieve, and to report on those questions to the Council at the latest at its first regular session of 1980, together with the basic report of 1980 on capital punishment,

Considering that the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 32/61, requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to give consideration to the appropriate place on the agenda of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders of the issue of capital punishment and to prepare documentation on the question,

Noting the decisions of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its fifth session, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/61, dealing with the appropriate place on the agenda of the Sixth Congress of the issue of capital punishment and with the preparation of documentation on the question.

- 1. Decides that it is essential for the preparation of the future reports on capital punishment, in particular for the report to be submitted to the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to have the fullest possible information on the use of the death penalty in all countries;
- Decides further that, in order to accomplish this objective, the questionnaire that has been used for collecting information on the question should be so framed as to simplify to the utmost extent the task of Governments in responding to it;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to elicit full responses from all Governments, if necessary by measures that may include the participation of national correspondents or the sending of representatives to make visits to countries requesting such assistance.

FUNCTIONS AND LONG-TERM PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

- E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapters I C (decision VIII) and VI (resolution 8(XXVI)).
- E/1979/24, Chapter I A. Draft resolution VIII, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council and as orally amended by Second Committee Chairman on proposal by Ireland, approved without vote by Second Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 17.
- E/1979/55. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 1979/19, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Conscious that the main responsibility for solving the problems of crime prevention and control lies with national Governments,

Reaffirming its duty to promote international co-operation in solving economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and the responsibility assumed by it for promoting international co-operation in the area of crime prevention and control.

Recalling paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 32/60 of 8 December 1977, as well as the other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Aware of the need for and importance of more effective and better co-ordinated arrangements for the work of United Nations bodies dealing with crime prevention and the treatment of offenders,

Recognizing the role of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in assisting the Economic and Social Council in organizing and co-ordinating activities concerning crime prevention and control in the United Nations system,

- 1. Entrusts the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control with the following main functions:
- (a) Preparation of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders with a view to considering and facilitating the introduction of more effective methods and ways of preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders;
- (b) Preparation and submission to the competent United Nations bodies and to those congresses, for their approval, of programmes of international co-operation in the field of crime prevention on the basis of principles of sovereign equality of States and non-interference in internal affairs, and other proposals related to the prevention of offences;
- (c) Provision of assistance to the Economic and Social Council in the co-ordination of the activities of United Nations bodies in matters concerning crime control and the treatment of offenders, and preparation and submission of findings and recommendations to the Secretary-General and to the appropriate United Nations bodies;

Social questions 783

- (d) Promotion of exchanges of experience gained by States in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders:
- (e) Discussion of major issues of professional interest, as a basis for international co-operation in this field, particularly those related to the prevention and reduction of crime;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure the implementation of the present resolution.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

E/1979/NGO/4. Statement submitted by NGO in category II consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/1979/C.2/L.10. Australia and Italy: draft resolution. E/1979/55/Add.2. Report of Second (Social) Committee, para. 32: decision, as orally proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on

4 May 1979, meeting 25.

E/1979/L.32. Australia and Italy: draft resolution.

E/1979/L.54. Summary of estimates of programme budget implications for resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its first and 2nd regular sessions of 1979. Report of Secretary-General.

Resolution 1979/30, as proposed by 2 powers, E/1979/ L.32, and as orally amended by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/60 of 8 December 1977

Convinced of the desirability of increasing the membership of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control as suggested by the Committee at its fifth session, without prejudice to the principle of equitable geographical distribution,

- 1. Decides to increase the membership of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to twenty-seven members;
- 2. Decides that the seats on the Committee will be distributed as follows:

Seven seats to African States;

Six seats to Asian States;

Three seats to Eastern European States;

Five seats to Latin American States;

Six seats to Western European and other States.

Other documents

International Review of Criminal Policy, No. 35, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: F.79.IV.5.

Popular participation and institutional development

Technical aid activities

During 1979, 12 experts and two associate experts provided technical assistance in the field of popular participation and institutional development to Botswana, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, the Ivory Coast, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Swaziland. These projects were concerned with rural development in many sectors and with community-development training and research. One interregional adviser and two senior technical advisers, together with United Nations staff members, provided short-term advisory services on project formulation, review and evaluation at the request of Governments.

Twelve fellowships were awarded to nationals of Botswana, Democratic Yemen and Swaziland. The Swazi fellowships were executed in cooperation with the African Training and Research Centre for Women of the Economic Commission for Africa and involved study tours to Ghana, Kenya and Sierra Leone in the field of training for income-generating activities among rural families. Other fellowship holders were placed in the USSR and the United States.

Agrarian reform and rural development

In 1979, the Commission for Social Development considered and took note of three reports and one note by the Secretary-General on various aspects of agrarian reform and rural development.

One report considered approaches and issues in integrated rural development and described the scope of rural development policies in relation to over-all strategies for socio-economic development. It discussed the issues of agrarian reform, rural institutions, agricultural production, employment in rural areas and the processes of internal migration and urbanization. The report suggested that the interrelations between agricultural and industrial development, employment and income policies, urbanization and over-all economic policy were difficult to control, and concluded that the success of integrated rural development programmes depended on urban demand for rural goods and on urban stimulation of the whole economy.

A report on the role of locally based organizations in implementing land reform programmes highlighted the importance of people's participation in successful land reform, especially in efforts to increase food production and ensure its equitable distribution. It discussed three main issues affecting the nature and form of locally based organizations: the socio-economic climate, linkages between them and other organizations, and their own organizational structure. The nature and functions of four major types of such organizations that had contributed to implementing land reform programmes were analysed: co-operatives, rural-worker organizations, organizations for community development and those of devolved administration. The report also discussed their role in mobilizing local human and material resources for rural development.

Increased food production and its more equitable distribution were also the subject of a report on the social consequences of the green revolution, whose new agricultural technology had enabled dramatic increases to be made in agricultural yield in the 1960s, but had had unforeseen effects on society. The report discussed a number of such social consequences—changes in agrarian structure, distribution of inputs and income, rural employment and changes in social relations—and contained recommendations for resolving the problems discussed.

The note on the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination's Task Force on Rural Development described the origins of the Task Force and progress made in its three main areas of activity: joint action by the United Nations system to promote a governmental interagency approach to rural development activities

at the country level; monitoring and evaluating at that level and in terms of agency budgets; and harmonization of agency programme proposals for such activities.

(See also p. 500.)

In a related decision of 9 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1979/18 on strengthening developmental social welfare policies and programmes, requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to strengthen the Secretariat's activities relating to policy, planning, training and operational aspects of social welfare, including those of relevance to integrated rural development. (For details, see p. 755; for page reference to text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Documentary references

Agrarian reform and rural development

E/CN.5/560. Rural development: Work of ACC Task Force on Rural Development. Note by Secretary-General.

E/CN.5/567. Social consequences of green revolution. Report by Secretary-General.

E/CN.5/569 and Corr.1. Role of locally based organizations in implementation of land reform programmes. Report of Secretary-General.

E/CN.5/571. Integrated rural development: Approaches and issues. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on

its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapters I C (decision X) and IV.

Other documents

Popular Participation as a Strategy for Promoting Community-Level Action and National Development: Report of the Meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts He/d at United Nations Headquarters from 22 to 26 May 1978. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.IV.2.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XVI.

Chapter XVIII

Population questions

Population activities of the United Nations

Research and analysis

During 1979, the first quinquennial review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action was completed and the results published. The monitoring of population trends and policies for biennial review by appropriate United Nations bodies continued. Global research and analysis included work on the relation between population and development, population policies, fertility and family planning, migration and urbanization, and a revision of United Nations estimates and projections was under way.

In 1979, the work programme in population trends and structure included the reinstatement of mortality studies. Research on international migration and urbanization was expanded and new statistical projections were prepared for total population, sex/age structure, urban/rural distribution, and households and families. In fertility and family planning, work progressed on

the analysis of World Fertility Survey data, factors affecting the acceptance of family planning programmes and the impact of family planning programmes on fertility. Investigation of the relation of social to economic factors and of the components of demographic change was expanded to include studies of the interrelation of population trends to income disparities, and of demographic variables to levels of consumption.

Research on the interrelations of population, resources, environment and development was carried out and attention was given to policy implications of the changing structure of the world population, to comparative studies of national population policies and to the study of the interrelation between population policies and other development policies.

United Nations expertise in the field of population was provided at meetings, missions, workshops and training seminars. Meetings organized

1 SeeY.U.N., 1974, p. 552.

during 1979 included: a second expert group meeting on measuring the impact of family planning programmes on fertility, which met from 19 to 26 March at Geneva to work on a methodology for fertility research; a meeting on the socioeconomic determinants of mortality, which was held from 19 to 25 June at Mexico City to formulate proposals for research on mortality differentials; a workshop on population distribution policies in development planning, convened at Bangkok, Thailand, from 4 to 13 September to prepare guidelines for integrating migration, population distribution and settlement planning into national and regional development plans; and an expert group meeting on population/ development modelling, which took place from 24 to 28 September at Geneva to review existing population/development models and assess their practical value in policy-making and -planning. In addition, interagency co-ordination continued on the monitoring of population trends and policies, demographic projections, population and development, and the interrelations of population, resources, environment and development, and on the analysis of data from the World Fertility Survey.

For a list of publications, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.

Technical co-operation

In response to increased awareness by Governments of the need to incorporate population policies into development strategies, the United Nations programme of technical co-operation in population continued to help develop national capabilities in demographic analysis, the formulation of population policies and training in the population disciplines.

Substantive services-expert advice, fellowships, meetings, equipment, project development and assessment missions-were provided in 1979 to approximately 87 countries, and 94 country, regional and interregional population experts provided assistance. A total of 37 experts worked in Africa— 22 in individual countries and 15 at the regional or interregional level; five in Asia, all at the country level; seven in Europe-one at the country level and six at regional/interregional levels; 39 in Latin America-nine at the country level and 30 at regional/interregional levels; and six in Western Asia, all in individual countries.

United Nations fellowships were awarded to 219 persons from developing countries for study at the seven United Nations regional and interregional population training and research centres, and at other institutions: 101 to African nationals —74 for study at United Nations centres, 27 at other institutions; 44 to Asian nationals —28 at United Nations centres, 16 at

other institutions; three to European nationals—two at United Nations centres, one elsewhere; 47 to Latin Americans—45 at United Nations centres, two for outside study; and 24 to West Asian nationals—six at United Nations centres, 18 at other institutions.

Action to implement the World Population Plan of Action

The Population Commission, at its twentieth session held in New York from 29 January to 9 February 1979, reviewed progress made during the first five years towards achieving the goals and recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action adopted at the United Nations World Population Conference in 1974.² It appended to its report to the Economic and Social Council a summary of the findings of the review and appraisal of the progress made towards achieving those goals.

With regard to population and its relation to development, the summary noted changes in aggregate population size and rate of growth since 1974, progress in implementing population policies and programmes since then at the national level and by the regional commissions, specialized agencies, the United Nations and nongovernmental organizations, trends in the flow of resources for international co-operation, and sectoral development strategies. In the context of socio-economic policies and population, attention was drawn to some key social and economic conditions in the fields of education, food and nutrition, employment and income distribution and the status of women. Trends in population variables brought about by mortality, fertility, internal distribution and migration and international migration were also discussed.

The Commission approved measures to strengthen actions concerned with implementing the Plan of Action and recommended them to the Council for adoption in the form of a draft resolution.

The Council, at its April/May 1979 session, adopted the text, as orally amended, as resolution 1979/32, by which it urged all Member States and regional and interregional bodies to develop and strengthen activities to implement the Plan of Action. It also urged organizations concerned with providing technical assistance to developing countries to increase their support for activities in the field of population within the framework of the Plan of Action. It called upon those responsible for drafting and adopting the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and other international instruments for social, economic

and technological progress, including those for implementing a new international economic order, to include in such documents full recognition of the interrelationships of population factors and social, economic, cultural and political development, and the need for urgent action to deal with population problems.

The Council asked the Population Commission to advise it on the possibility of holding an international conference to review population developments in the first decade following the World Population Conference in order to contribute further to the quinquennial review and appraisal process and to the implementation of the Plan of Action, and requested the Commission to continue that review process with the continued cooperation of the specialized agencies and regional organizations of the United Nations system.

A number of priority areas for action, which had been identified in the first quinquennial review and appraisal of progress, for implementing the Plan of Action were annexed to the resolution; recommendations contained therein specified such priority areas and urged that certain actions be taken by national Governments and regional and international organizations to implement the Plan of Action. The Council, by the accompanying resolution, urged all Member States, regional and international bodies, both governmental and non-governmental, particularly to take account of these recommendations.

Resolution 1979/32 was adopted, without vote, on 9 May, on a recommendation of the First (Economic) Committee, which had likewise approved the text on 4 May. The draft resolution that had been proposed by the Population Commission was orally amended in the First Committee by Mexico; thereby, the Council called on representatives of governmental Member States-rather than on United Nations bodies, officials and experts, or, as previously proposed by Mexico, on members of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy—responsible for drafting and adopting international instruments for progress to include in such documents recognition of the interrelationships of population and development.

In addition, Mexico and the United States, by an oral amendment and subamendment respectively, modified a recommendation in the annex, by which States for which international migration was important were urged to conduct consultations with a view to harmonizing policies which affected migration, taking into account international instruments and United Nations resolutions they considered relevant. The Commission's text had referred to Governments significantly affected by such migration and to bilateral and multilateral consultations, and had

not mentioned international instruments and resolutions in this context.

Following adoption of the resolution, France reiterated that, although it was not opposed to possibly holding an international conference to review population developments, such a conference should be essentially scientific in character.

Morocco hoped that the Commission would look more seriously into the means available to developing countries and the need to increase the dissemination of information.

Work programme in the field of population

The Population Commission, at its 1979 session, recommended a draft resolution on the work programme in the field of population for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. The Council adopted the text on 9 May as resolution 1979/33.

It thereby asked the Secretary-General, inter alia: to strengthen work on population trends and structure and the demographic estimates and projections component of the work programme; to continue studies on causes of fertility change, on the interrelationships of population and development, and on population policies and their implications; to prepare a manual for national use on ways to incorporate demographic factors in development planning; to publish population studies and projections; to facilitate establishment of a decentralized Population Information Network for co-ordinating regional, national and non-governmental activities, and try to obtain extrabudgetary resources for advisory group and co-ordinating unit operations; to continue monitoring population trends and policies; to expand the technical co-operation programme in population to countries requesting it; to strengthen the United Nations training programme in population through expansion of its training and research centres, support for national training institutions and continuation of the training fellowship programme in population disciplines, particularly in development planning; and to assist Governments on request to establish or strengthen their co-ordinating, research and advisory population institutions.

The Council urged Member States to ensure that census evaluation and analysis methods and data, and their use, formed an integral part of national census programmes by establishing and strengthening national population organizations and institutions; it also emphasized the need for organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen collaboration and co-ordination in planning and executing population programmes.

Resolution 1979/33 was adopted without vote; the First Committee had approved it in like manner on 3 May.

Interrelations of population, resources, environment and development

At its July/August 1979 session, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1979/49, took note with appreciation of a report by the Secretary-General on the study of the interrelations of population, resources, environment and development, prepared in accordance with a 1974 General Assembly resolution³ and a 1978 Council decision.4 The report addressed itself to what constituted an appropriate conceptual framework for the study of the interrelations among the four areas and outlined the nature of the problem and possible directions for research. It reviewed selected work under way or planned within the United Nations system in the areas of: carrying capacity of land and associated ecosystems; soil degradation, desertification and deforestation; resource utilization and incomelevel disparities; integrated rural development; urban concentration of population; industrialization; marine pollution and resources; health aspects of a changing environment; and climatic variability. Arrangements for co-ordinated multidisciplinary activity were also discussed.

Also by resolution 1979/49, the Council urged Member States and United Nations bodies to make full use of available knowledge concerning the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development in all their development activities, and requested that multidisciplinary, including comparative, national and regional, studies of those relationships should be undertaken as part of the United Nations system's research activities. It requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council in 1981 on the result of these activities both throughout the United Nations and in relevant outside organizations.

Resolution 1979/49 was adopted, by consensus, on 1 August on a proposal submitted by Denmark, Finland, Kenya, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, the Sudan, Sweden and Turkey.

At its regular 1979 session, the General Assembly considered a statement, annexed to a letter of 4 October from Sweden, issued by the participants in a United Nations symposium on the interrelations among resources, the environment, population and development, held at Stockholm from 6 to 10 August 1979. The statement contained observations of the participants, in their personal capacities, on the capacity of the earth to support growing populations, the impact of human development on the total system, consumption patterns and life styles, and the use of resources.

On 19 December, the Assembly took note of the statement and drew it to the attention of relevant United Nations bodies. Decision 34/450, containing this action, was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved on 11 December, also without vote, a text proposed by Sweden.

Report on the world population situation

A summary and conclusions of the concise report on the world population situation in 1979—a biennial report on the world population situation, scheduled for publication-were presented to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular 1979 session. The report outlined demographic trends during the last quarter of the century, outlined governmental perceptions and policies concerning the demographic process and gave an over-all picture of some current and future problems associated with population policies.

By decision 1979/28, adopted without objection on 9 May, the Council took note of the report and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly at its regular 1979 session. The text of the decision was orally proposed by the Chairman of the First Committee and approved by that Committee without vote on 3 May.

Report of the Population Commission

On 9 May 1979, by decision 1979/27 adopted without objection, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Population Commission on its twentieth (January/February 1979) session, together with the appendix summarizing the findings of the review and appraisal of the progress made towards achieving the goals and recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action (see subsection above). The text of the decision was approved, without vote, by the First Committee on 4 May, as orally proposed by the Committee Chairman.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

Operational activities

In 1979, pledges to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) from donor countries reached almost \$112 million, an increase of \$10 million over 1978.

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which also serves as the governing body of UNFPA, at its session in New York from 6 June to 16 July 1979, approved total allocations of \$156.5 million to UNFPA, including funds for projects, overhead payable to the United Nations and administra-

tive expenses. The cumulative total of pledges to UNFPA since its establishment in 1969 passed \$600 million.

The total allocated for projects during the year was almost \$149 million, of which family planning continued to receive the major share—over 40 per cent, which was more than twice the allocation to basic data collection. These were followed, in descending order, by communication and education, population dynamics, multisectoral activities, formulation and evaluation of population policies, implementation of policies and special programmes.

During 1979, fewer allocations were made to intercountry projects as the emphasis continued to shift to country programmes and activities which emphasized human resource development in developing countries through training programmes, exchange of skills, knowledge and experience, the strengthening of existing national institutions and the building of new ones, and the improvement of managerial, administrative and productive capabilities, together with operational research and pilot projects in fertility regulation, migration and spatial distribution.

Much of the intercountry programme support was allocated to UNFPA'S task force for technical co-operation among developing countries, which continued to monitor the progress of the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries⁵ as it related to population activities. Demographic centres continued to receive UNFPA support for training demographers and population-data analysts. Several workshops were held during the year. In particular, a workshop designed to initiate fertility research and integrated family planning and health programmes in South-East Asia was held for countries in the Association of South-East Asian Nations, and workshops on integrated nutrition and family planning were organized in Africa. A regional interagency meeting was also convened to streamline intercountry programmes in Africa and to develop a regional strategy to set priorities and make possible an increase in financial assistance to the region's population activities.

Among UNFPA-sponsored international gatherings was a Latin American ministerial conference on population and development planning, organized in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Latin America to provide the first forum for an exchange of experience among ministers of planning, held at Cartagena, Colombia, in May.

From 28 August to 1 September, an International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development was convened jointly by UNFPA and the Inter-Parliamentary Union at Colombo, Sri Lanka, to familiarize legislators with current demographic trends and to define areas for national action. By a letter of 5 October, Sri Lanka transmitted to the General Assembly the text of the Colombo Declaration on Population and Development, approved at the Conference by 58 country representatives and subsequently affirmed by the Inter-Parliamentary Council, which called for, among other things, strengthening of the role and functions of UNFPA.

Population activities of the organizations within the United Nations system continued to receive UNFPA support. International Labour Organisation regional teams were responsible for technical advisory assistance to more than 50 UNFPA-supported national projects related mainly to family welfare education for organized labour and to labour policy research. World Health Organization (WHO) technical advisers in fields related to maternal and child health and family planning programmes were funded. With the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNFPA supported the creation and servicing of an international network of population educators on issues such as the multidisciplinary integration of population education into school and non-formal education programmes. Projects by UNESCO on the relation between the education of women, fertility and age at marriage were also funded by UNFPA during the year. Other projects were executed by the United Nations Children's Fund for UNFPA. Contributions to programmes of nongovernmental organizations were also increased for analysing and disseminating information on emerging population issues, organizing training projects and preparing information programmes.

For a list of publications, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.

The following tables show UNFPA allocations by major function, by executing agency and by area.

UNFPA ALLOCATIONS BY MAJOR FUNCTION

	Amount in US dollars)
Family planning	64,975,723
Basic data collection	26,498,060
Communication and education	15,282,322
Population dynamics	15,257,594
Multisectoral activities	13,834,988
Formulation and evaluation	
of population policies	6,480,814
Implementation of policies	3,942,082
Special programmes	2,693,069
Total	148,964,652

5 Ibid., p.467.

UNFPA ALLOCATIONS BY EXECUTING AGENCY

	Amount (in US dollars)
United Nations	30,116,774
International Labour Organisation	6,829,806
Food and Agriculture Organization	
of the United Nations	4,151,011
United Nations Educational, Scientific	
and Cultural Organization	6,058,981
World Health Organization	21,139,145
United Nations Industrial	
Development Organization	34,000
United Nations Children's Fund	10,924,408
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	52,497,466
Non-governmental organizations	17,213,061
Total	148,964,652

UNFPA ALLOCATIONS BY AREA

	Amount (in US dollars)
Africa	22,236,438
Asia and the Pacific	57,404,651
Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East	17,262,912
Latin America	24,726,795
Interregional	12,596,679
Global	14,737,177
Total	148.964.652

Legislative decisions

The UNDP Governing Council, meeting in June/July 1979, adopted two resolutions on the work of UNFPA.

The Council took note of the report of the Executive Director of UNFPA on activities in 1978 and on the future programme of work. It approved, in addition to 23 large-scale country programmes and projects, a regional project in the Caribbean, allocations to the United Nations Romanian Demographic Centre and funding for the remaining years of previously approved UNFPA support for the World Fertility Survey.

The Council agreed that, unless it decided otherwise, allocations to new large-scale projects and programmes would be approved for their whole duration up to five years and information would be requested on projects costing \$250,000 and upwards approved under the Executive Director's authority. It took note of his report on UNFPA support of intercountry activities and approved recommendations therein on priority areas for UNFPA support. The Council also agreed that UNFPA would increase its contribution to the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction.

The Council took note of a progress report on

U N F P A infrastructure support to organizations within the United Nations system and requested the Executive Director to continue discussions with the parties concerned. It also gave the Executive Director authority to approve, within available resources, additional funds in 1979 of up to \$16 million, an additional \$95.5 million for 1980, \$49 million for 1981, and \$34.5 million for 1982.

By a second resolution, the Council approved \$6,672,697 in appropriations to UNFPA to finance administrative and programme support services for 1980, including staffing changes.

The Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1979/55 on 2 August 1979, whereby it took note of the Governing Council's 1979 decisions and authorized the Secretariat to submit that Council's report to the General Assembly, which, by resolution 34/106 of 14 December, took note of the report.

(For further details, see p. 544; for page references to texts of decision 1979/55 and resolution 34/106, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Also on 14 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/104, by which it affirmed that UNFPA was a subsidiary organ of the Assembly, and invited the UNDP Governing Council to give adequate and separate consideration to UNFPA items. It also invited the Secretary-General to arrange for UNFPA to participate in the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary machinery. It reaffirmed that UNFPA should continue to avail itself of the services of UNDP and its resident representatives, and invited Governments to increase their contributions to UNFPA in view of the rapidly growing needs for population assistance in developing countries.

Resolution 34/104 was adopted, without vote, as recommended by the Second Committee, which had approved it without vote on 28 November, as sponsored by 45 powers (see DocUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Pledging Conference

At the 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 6 November, a number of States made pledges to UNFPA for 1980. By 30 June 1980, 91 Governments had pledged \$124,859,419 to the Fund's activities for that year (for details, see p. 557).

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Population activities of the United Nations

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 2-5. Plenary meeting 14.

ACTION TO IMPLEMENT THE

WORLD POPULATION PLAN OF ACTION

E/1979/22. Report of Population Commission on its 20th session, Headquarters, New York, 29 January-9 February 1979, Chapter III and Appendix.

E/1979/22, Chapter I A. Draft resolution I and Annex, as recommended by Population Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council and as orally amended by Mexico (orally subamended by United States), approved without vote by First Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 5.
E/1979/59. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft resolution I and Annex.

Resolution 1979/32 and Annex, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/59, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3344(XXIX) of 17 December 1974, in which the Assembly affirmed that the World Population Plan of Action was an instrument of the international community for the promotion of economic development, quality of life, human rights and fundamental freedoms within the broader context of the internationally adopted strategies for national and international progress,

Noting with appreciation the population policies and programmes adopted by international agencies, non-governmental organizations and many States pursuant to the provisions of the World Population Plan of Action, and the progress already made,

Conscious of the magnitude and urgency of the tasks still remaining,

Recalling also its resolution 2051 (LXII) of 5 May 1977, in which it requested the Secretary-General, in pursuing the task of collecting data and information relevant to the formulation of a new international development strategy, to take due account of the World Population Plan of Action as one of the inputs of particular relevance to that task, with the aim of helping the General Assembly to give due weight to the role of population and the importance of population policies and activities in their relationship to the establishment of a new international economic order, and also of ensuring that population policies and activities should be integrated into the goals, objectives, policy measures and targets to be contained in any new strategy,

Having considered and approved the findings of the first quinquennial review and appraisal of the progress made towards achieving the goals of the World Population Plan of Action, which was called for in paragraph 108 of the Plan of Action and in Council decision 87(LVIII) of 6 May 1975, as reported by the Population Commission in the report on its twentieth session,

Recognizing the need to observe priorities for action in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action,

- 1. Urges all Member States and regional and international bodies, both governmental and non-governmental, to develop and strengthen further activities designed to implement the World Population Plan of Action, and in particular to take account of the recommendations concerning priority areas for action identified in the first review and appraisal of the progress made towards the implementation of the Plan of Action, annexed to the present resolution;
- 2. Urges governmental and intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies concerned with providing technical assistance and aid to developing countries to increase their support for activities in the field of population within the framework of the World Population Plan of Action, and in particular to take action in accordance with the recommendations for priority areas identified in the first review and appraisal;
- 3. Calls upon the governmental representatives of States Members of the United Nations responsible for drafting and adopting the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade, the Action Programme to be produced by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and other international instruments for economic, social and technological progress to include in such documents full recognition of the interrelationships of population factors and social, economic, cultural

and political development, and the need for full and urgent action to deal with population problems; these interrelationships should also be borne in mind in all instruments developed for the implementation of a new international economic order;

- 4. Requests the Population Commission, in consultation with appropriate United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations, to consider at its twenty-first session, and advise the Council on, the possibility of holding an international conference to review population developments in the first decade following the World Population Conference, with the aim of contributing to the process of quinquennial review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action and to the further implementation of the Plan of Action;
- 5. Requests the Population Commission to continue with the process of the monitoring, review and appraisal of progress towards the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action and requests the specialized agencies and regional organizations of the United Nations system to continue to contribute to that process.

ANNEX

Priority areas for action identified in the first review and appraisal of the progress made towards the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action

A. Preamble

- A central point in the World Population Plan of Action is the view that population is an integral part of socio-economic development aimed at improving the quality of life of all people. The population issue does not stand alone; rather, it is one of the set of central factors that interact closely. As such, it must be taken into account along with others in order to promote quality of life, human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- 2. The review and appraisal of the progress made towards achieving the goals and recommendations of the Plan of Action, undertaken by the Secretary-General with the collaboration of Governments of Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, shows that the guidance provided by the Plan to national Governments and international organizations for concerted action in the population field has been crucial for the promotion and actual implementation of many measures related to demographic variables.
- 3. In population, as in many other fields, however, change is a never-ending process. Issues which were very controversial in 1974 and on which Governments represented at Bucharest achieved consensus are less controversial today; certain population problems are more acute and more diversified in 1979 than they were five years ago; others are showing signs of evolution that can be considered positive; and still others, which were only beginning to surface when the World Population Conference was convened, are now new causes of concern in several countries. These changes made it advisable to take steps to reinforce and adapt the Plan of Action and identify priority areas for action.
- 4. In its operative paragraph the Plan of Action is described as a policy instrument within the broader context of the internationally adopted strategies. It is a matter of first priority that when the new long-term objectives for development are drawn up, special efforts should be made to incorporate in them an adequate treatment of population problems and policies. The same attitude should be adopted in the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade, which is now being drafted; in a new international economic order; in any plan emanating from a United Nations conference or body on subjects such as science and technology, the child, agrarian reform and rural development; and in any revision of an existing programme on employment, food and nutrition, the status of women, human settlements, the environment and so on. In like manner, the goals,

objectives, measures and recommendations of all such instruments, when pertinent, should be conducive to modifications and clarifications of the World Population Plan of Action.

- 5. Accordingly, the recommendations which follow specify priority areas for action urged on national Governments and regional and international organizations, as appropriate, for the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. They clarify certain provisions of the Plan of Action, call attention to new population issues and give further emphasis to others, already considered in the Plan, which have not received adequate attention at the national or international levels. These recommendations should be circulated to all national Governments, United Nations bodies, other international organizations and non-governmental organizations.
- 6. The review and appraisal of the progress made towards achieving the goals of the World Population Plan of Action during the past five years indicates that an enormous task remains to be done. However, the limited and partial moves which have already been started towards these goals demonstrate that progress on a wider front is possible, if the needed actions are forthcoming. The recommendations formulated to that end reaffirm the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action.

B. Recommendations concerning priority areas for action

- 1. Governments which consider that population trends hamper the attainment of their national development objectives and the enhancement of the quality of life of their people are urged to adopt population policies in accord with their national objectives and consistent with the World Population Plan of Action. To this end, all States Members of the United Nations which have not done so are urged to establish, without delay, a unit staffed with qualified personnel at a high level of their administrative structure to integrate population measures and programmes into their social and economic goals, strategies and plans and to evaluate progress towards those goals.
- 2. Countries with high levels of mortality, especially those whose populations have not yet attained a life expectancy of 50 years or more or an infant mortality level below 120 per thousand live births, are urged to take special measures to reduce mortality rapidly, particularly by means of the provision of primary health services to all of their people by 1985. Countries which have already attained a high level of life expectancy still need to take action to reduce mortality further. All countries are urged to develop programmes with the objective of reducing differences in the incidence of illness and death among different regions and social groups. These programmes should include measures to improve access to better and wider health and social programmes, such as improved sanitation, water supply, and nutrition education, and stronger efforts to eliminate or reduce infectious and parasitic diseases.
- 3. All Governments are requested to examine their national development objectives, programmes and projects in order to determine their effects on national fertility levels and goals and, as recommended in paragraph 31 of the Plan of Action, to give priority to those development strategies, programmes and projects which, while contributing to the well-being of their population and to economic and social progress, will have a decisive effect on demographic trends, including fertility.
- 4. Governments are urged, in accordance with paragraph 29 of the Plan of Action, to respect and ensure, regardless of their over-all demographic goals, the right of persons to determine, in a free, informed and responsible manner, the number and spacing of their children; to provide, as soon as possible, appropriate education on responsible parenthood and to make available to persons who so desire advice and the means of achieving it; and to provide assistance in overcoming involuntary sterility and subfecundity for all individuals desiring such help.

- 5. Governments are urged, in accordance with paragraph 32 of the Plan of Action, to give high priority to the following development goals:
- (a) The full integration of women into the development process, particularly by means of their greater participation in educational, social, economic and political opportunities;
- (b) A more equitable distribution of income, land, social services and amenities;
 - (c) The promotion of wide educational opportunities;
 - (d) The elimination of child labour;
- (e) The establishment of an appropriate minimum age at marriage.
- 6. Governments which consider the birth-rates in their countries detrimental to their national purposes and which have undertaken national population programmes are urged, consistent with paragraph 37 of the Plan of Action, to set quantitative goals and implement policies that may lead to the attainment of such goals by specific dates—1985 for intermediate objectives and 2000 for long-term objectives -and to use such goals in guiding their programmes and evaluating their progress.
- 7. All Governments need to consider carefully changes in the distribution of the population of their countries. As a matter of priority they also need to expand their capacity to deal with problems of redistribution, regional planning conducive to a more balanced spatial distribution of urban and rural population, and the special problems of metropolitan areas.
- 8. Governments of countries for which international migration is important are urged to conduct consultations with a view to harmonizing policies which affect such migration, taking into account international instruments and resolutions of United Nations bodies they consider relevant. This recommendation is of particular urgency in view of the substantial changes that have occurred in the volume, direction and content of international flows during the past five years.
- 9. All Governments are urged, when formulating their social and economic policies and programmes, to take fully into account the existing and anticipated demographic and social structure of the population. Governments are urged to consider the implications of population growth-both in countries where it is high and in those where it is very low-and the relationship of population structure to:
- (a) The number of students and the need for teachers and schools:
 - (b) The changing role and status of women;
 - (c) The changing organization and role of the family;
 - (d) The formation of new households and housing needs;
- (e) The growth and composition of the labour force, with particular reference to age, sex, skills and experience;
- (f) The well-being of older persons, with particular reference to their needs for social and economic security.
- 10. In planning their socio-economic development policies, especially in the fields of education, health, production and technology, as recommended in paragraph 69 of the Plan of Action, Governments should recognize the impact of such policies on all aspects of population trends, qualitative as well as quantitative. Likewise, Governments should evaluate the consequences of demographic trends for their social and economic development strategies. The interrelationships of population trends and development have to be stressed not only in the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade as explicitly stated in section A above, but also in national development strategies.
- 11. Governments are urged to expand the participation of their people—particularly young people-and communities in the formulation and implementation of population and development programmes, using all community services possible.
- 12. Governments are reminded of the urgent need to take a population census as part of the 1980 World Population and Housing Census Programme, with due consideration of the need for data disaggregated by social and other groups and then to analyse and use the data for development planning and the formulation of population policies. Equally

important is the need to develop and improve vital registration systems and demographic statistics in order to obtain accurate and timely information on the evolution of fertility, mortality and migration; and to develop and improve capability for taking household sample surveys.

- 13. Governments are urged to set priorities for research on population and on its relationships to cultural, political, social and economic factors and to the environment, natural resources and similar issues. In setting priorities, an appropriate balance between the research projects on various population issues should be maintained, in the light of each country's particular needs.
- 14. Governments are urged to take steps to ensure the training of an adequate supply of personnel and their distribution, as may be needed to implement their population programmes. The training provided should be suited to the functions of personnel at all levels of programme activity. Governments are reminded of the crucial importance of well-trained managerial personnel to an effective population programme.

C. Recommendations for implementation

- 1. In implementing the above recommendations for action within the framework of the World Population Plan of Action, international organizations with relevant programmes are urged to give maximum assistance to countries. Countries, in turn, are urged to seek the advice and assistance of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and regional commissions, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. Full use should also be made of opportunities for technical co-operation among developing countries in the area of population.
- 2. Finally, in view of the rapid changes that are occurring in various dimensions of population, and given the need for an informed response to those changes, the importance of continued periodic monitoring, review and appraisal, regional consultations on population and development, and associated activities by appropriate agencies of the United Nations is stressed. The results of such activities should be fully taken into account in the formulation of any new international development strategy.

WORK PROGRAMME IN THE FIELD OF POPULATION

E/1979/22. Report of Population Commission on its 20th session, Headquarters, New York, 29 January-9 February 1979, Chapters IV and V.

E/1979/22, Chapter I A. Draft resolution II, as recommended by Population Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by First Committee on 3 May 1979, meeting 4.

E/1979/59. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 1979/33, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/59, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the recommendations of the World Population Conference, particularly of the World Population Plan of Action, General Assembly resolutions 3344(XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on the World Population Conference and 3345(XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on research on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development.

Recalling also its decision 87(LVIII) of 6 May 1975 regarding the monitoring, review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action, its resolution 1943(LVIII) of 6 May 1975 and its decision 169(LXI) of 4 August 1976 on guidelines for development planners on population-related factors, and its resolutions 2052(LXII) of 5 May 1977 on the Population Information System (POPINS) and 2053(LXII) of 5 May 1977 on the work programme in the field of population,

Aware of the important supportive role of the United Nations system vis-à-vis Governments in achieving the goals of the World Population Plan of Action through the monitoring of research, the exchange of information and technical co-operation,

Stressing the importance of incorporating population factors in development strategies for both developing and developed countries, including the new international development strateev.

Taking note of the discussions in the Population Commission at its twentieth session on the progress of work and the work programme in the field of population,

- 1. Takes note with satisfaction of the progress of work, the work programme for the biennium 1980-1981 and the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General:
- (a) To continue and strengthen the work on population trends and structure, paying particular attention to studies on mortality, urbanization and migration;
- (b) To strengthen the demographic estimates and projections component of the programme in order to satisfy the needs of Governments for reliable and up-to-date estimates and projections;
- (c) To continue studies designed to explain causes of fertility change, including those dealing with the impact of family planning programmes, making full use of data from the World Fertility Survey;
- (d) To pursue and intensify work on the interrelationships of population and development, paying due attention to both the implications of population trends for development and the impact of social and economic change on demographic trends, with a view to promoting the integration of demographic to factors in national and international development strategies and plans:
- (e) To prepare a manual for the use of national planners on methods of incorporating demographic factors in development planning;
- (f) To pursue the analysis of population policies and their implications, paying due attention to comparative studies that would assist countries in preparing their action programmes;
- (g) To arrange for the timely publication of population studies and projections;
- (h) To facilitate, in collaboration with the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, the establishment of a Population Information Network (POPIN) as a decentralized network for the co-ordination of regional, national and non-governmental population information activities, and to endeavour to obtain extrabudgetary resources for the functioning of an advisory group and a co-ordinating unit;
- (i) To arrange for the continuation of the monitoring of population trends and policies and of the work necessary for the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action;
- (j) To continue and expand the United Nations programme of technical co-operation in the field of population to countries requesting assistance in co-operation, particularly with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
- (k) To strengthen the United Nations programme of training in population, through the continuation and expansion of the regional and interregional demographic training and research centres sponsored by the United Nations, support for national training institutions and the continuation of the programme of fellowships for training in the population disciplines, particularly in relation to development plannning;
- (1) To assist Governments, on their request, in establishing or strengthening national institutions whose purpose is to co-ordinate population activities, particularly those relating to development planning, to study techniques of incorporating population factors in national development and to advise Governments in the formulation, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of population policies and programmes;
- 3. Urges Member States to ensure that methods of evaluation and analysis of population census and survey data and

their use and interpretation shall form an integral part of national census programmes by establishing and strengthening national population organizations and institutions;

4. Emphasizes the need for the organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen their collaboration and co-ordination in the planning and execution of their population programmes.

INTERRELATIONS OF POPULATION,
RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 37, 38.

E/1979/75. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/L.52 and Rev.1. Denmark, Finland, Kenya, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey: draft resolution and revision.

Resolution 1979/49, as proposed by 9 powers, E/1979/L.52/Rev.1, and as further orally revised by sponsors, adopted by consensus by Council on 1 August 1979, meeting 38.

The Economic and Social Council,

Conscious of the importance of the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development, and of the research hitherto carried out within the United Nations system,

Recognizing the need to stimulate research and general discussion on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development outside the United Nations system, through the broad dissemination of reports and studies carried out in the United Nations system on those interrelationships and through other appropriate activities such as international seminars and symposia and research co-operation between developed and developing countries.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3345(XXIX) of 17 December 1974,

Recalling also its decision 1978/51 of 1 August 1978, and taking into account its resolution 1979/56,

- 1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the study of interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development;
- 2. Urges Governments of Member States and the United Nations bodies concerned to make full use of the available knowledge concerning such interrelationships in all their development activities;
- 3. Requests that, as part of the research activities within the organizations of the system, multidisciplinary studies, including comparative national and regional studies, of the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development should be undertaken, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the result of these activities on a system-wide basis;
- 4. Decides that, in the preparation of the report called for in paragraph 3 above, which is to be submitted to the Council at its second regular session of 1981, account should be taken of pertinent activities undertaken also outside the United Nations system, and of the views of executive bodies of agencies and programmes concerned.

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meeting 57. Plenary meetings 107, 109.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter II, paras. 63-67.

A/C.2/34/5. Letter of 4 October from Sweden (transmitting statement issued by participants of United Nations symposium on interrelations among resources, environment, population and development, Stockholm, 6-10 August 1979). A/C.2/34/L.121. Sweden: draft decision, approved without vote by Second Committee on 11 December 1979, meeting 57.
A/34/5/6/Add 2. Report of Second Committee (next III), draft

A/34/676/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III), draft decision I.

Decision 34/450, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 109th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, took note of the statement issued by the participants in the United Nations symposium on interrelations among resources, environment, population and development, held at Stockholm from 6 to 10 August 1979, and drew the attention of the relevant United Nations bodies to the statement in connexion with their ongoing multidisciplinary work, in accordance with the programme of action undertaken pursuant to Assembly resolution 3345(XXIX) of 17 December 1974.

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 2-5. Plenary meeting 14.

REPORT ON THE WORLD POPULATION SITUATION

E/1979/16. Concise report on world population situation in 1979.

E/1979/59. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft decision II, as orally proposed by First Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 3 May 1979, meeting 4.

Decision 1979/28, by which the Council took note of the concise report on the world population situation in 1979 and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, taking into account the views and comments expressed in the Council during the consideration of the report, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/59, adopted without objection by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

REPORT OF THE POPULATION COMMISSION

E/1979/22. Report of Population Commission on its 20th session, Headquarters, New York, 29 January-9 February 1979, Chapter VII. (Chapter I B: Issues brought to attention of Economic and Social Coucil; Annex III: List of documents; Appendix: Summary of findings of review and appraisal of progress made towards achieving goals and recommendations of World Plan of Action.)

E/1979/59. Report of First (Economic) Committee, draft decision I, as orally proposed by First Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 5.

Decision 1979/27, by which the Council took note of the report of the Population Commission on its 20th session, including the appendix thereto, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/59, adopted without objection by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter V.

Population and Vital Statistics Report. Statistical Papers, Series A, Vol. XXX/, Nos. 1-4. (Data available as of 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October 1979.)

Population Newsletter, No. 27 (April 1979).

World Population Trends and Policies, 1979 Monitoring Report. Vol. I: Population Trends. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.XIII.4; Vol. II: Population Policies. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.XIII.5.

Review and Appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.XIII.7.

Demographic Yearbook, Special Issue: Historical Supplement. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.79.XIII.8.

Patterns of Urban and Rural Population Growth. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.XIII.9.

Interrelations: Resources, Environment, Population and Development. Proceedings of a United Nations Symposium Held at Stockholm from 6 to 10 August 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.A.8.

Demographic Yearbook 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XIII.1. Population Bulletin of the United Nations, No. 12, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XIII.2.

Demographic Evaluation and Analysis of Population Census Data: Aspects of Technical Co-operation. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XIII.3.

Concise Report on the World Population Situation in 1979: Conditions, Trends, Prospects, Policies. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XIII.4.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

UNFPA publications

1979 Report by the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on 1979 Activities and the Future Programme (DP/464).

Population. UNFPA Newsletter, Vol. 5, Nos. 1-12 (monthly in English, Spanish and Arabic; bimonthly in French).

Populi. Journal of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, Vol. 6, Nos. 1-4, 1979 (biannually in Arabic; quarterly in English).

Population Facts at Hand.

Population Profiles. No. 13: Sri Lanka; No. 14: Indonesia; No. 15: Papua New Guinea; No. 16: Philippines.

Population Programmes and Projects. Vol. I: Guide to Sources of International Population Assistance, 1979 (issued every 3 years). Vol. II: Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World, 1977/78 and 1978/79 (issued annually).

Report of Mission on Needs Assessment for Population Assistance. Report No. 1: Honduras; 2: Viet Nam; 3: Afghanistan; 4: Senegal; 5: Liberia; 6: Bangladesh; 7: Democratic Yemen; 8: Mali; 9: Sudan; 10: Malaysia; 11: Tanzania; 12: India; 13: Thailand; 14: Bahrain; 15: Kenya; 16: Paraguay; 17: Mauritania; 18: Jordan: 19: Philippines; 20: Indonesia; 21: Nepal; 22: Somalia; 23: Pakistan; 24: Syrian Arab Republic; 25: Madagascar.

World Population and Development: Challenges and Prospects. Published commercially by Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, N.Y. 13210.

LEGISLATIVE DECISIONS

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June—16 July 1979, Chapters XVI and XXI O (decision 79/28).

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 26, 33-38, 44, 53. Plenary meeting 104.

A/34/619. Letter of 16 October from Venezuela (transmitting resolutions adopted by Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 125th session and by 66th Inter-Parliamentary Conference; Caracas, 13-21 September 1979).

A/C.2/34/6. Letter of 5 October from Sri Lanka (transmitting Colombo Declaration on Population and Development issued by International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, Colombo, 28 August—1 September 1979).

A/C.2/34/L.50. Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thai-

land, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution

A/C.2/34/L.50/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 38 powers and by Burundi, Chad, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Malawi, Rwanda and Singapore, approved without vote by Second Committee on 28 November 1979, meeting 53.

A/34/787. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/104, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/787, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3019(XXVII) of 18 December 1972, in which it decided to place the United Nations Fund for Population Activities under the authority of the General Assembly and established the respective roles relating to the Fund of the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1763(LIV) of 18 May 1973, in which the Council called upon the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to play a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population programmes,

Recalling further its resolution 31/170 of 21 December 1976, in which it endorsed the general principles to be applied by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in allocating resources,

Expressing its appreciation of the role which the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme have played in furthering the aims of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Noting with satisfaction that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities has become a fully viable entity within the United Nations system in the population field, owing in particular to its level of resources and its increasing assistance to the developing countries,

Taking note of the fact that the Colombo Declaration on Population and Development, adopted on 1 September 1979 by the International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, calls, inter alia, for the strengthening of the role and functions of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

- 1. Affirms that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, placed under the authority of the General Assembly by resolution 3019(XXVII), is a subsidiary organ of the Assembly in terms of Article 22 of the Charter of the United Nations, without prejudice to section V of the annex to Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 or to the mandates of other organizations of the United Nations system concerned with population;
- Invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to consider devoting a specific period of time during its sessions to adequate and separate consideration of items relating to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
- Invites the Secretary-General to arrange, in consultation with the members of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to participate in all aspects of the work of that Committee and its subsidiary machinery;
- 4. Reaffirms that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities should continue to avail itself of the services of the United Nations Development Programme, including those of its resident representatives;
- Invites Governments to continue and increase their contributions to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in view of the rapidly growing needs of developing countries for population assistance;
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

PLEDGING CONFERENCE

1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, meetings 1, 2 (A/CONF.98/SR.1,2) of 6 November 1979.

A/CONF.98/1. Final Act of 1979 United Nations Pledging, Conference for Development Activities. Done at United Nations, New York, 7 November 1979. (Para. 1 (j): UNFPA.) A/CONF.98/2. Contributions pledged or paid at 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities as at 30 June 1980. Note by Secretary-General.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/34/5/Add.7. UNFPA. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1978 and report of Board of Auditors

Chapter XIX

Human rights questions

United Nations bodies continued during 1979 to investigate situations involving violations of human rights in several parts of the world, to develop international standards, and to pursue other means of promoting and protecting fundamental rights and freedoms.

The General Assembly adopted a new programme of activities for the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1973-1983), while the Economic and Social Council established a working group composed of all of its members to evaluate the results of those activities. Four States adhered to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, bringing the total number of States parties to 106. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination continued to examine reports by States parties on what they had done to implement the Convention.

The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, observed each year on 21 March, marked in 1979 the closing of the International Anti-Apartheid Year and the beginning of the international mobilization against apartheid. Five States became party to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, raising the number of adherents to 54, and the Commission on Human Rights pursued its efforts to prepare a list of individuals and organizations responsible for the crime as defined in the Convention. A Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities presented a revised provisional general list of 2,605 banks, companies and international sports bodies giving economic, military or other types of assistance to the colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa.

Acting on a report by the Human Rights Commission's Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, the Economic and Social Coun-

cil recommended that the General Assembly arrange for a study of the South African Government's legitimacy in view of its apartheid policy. The Council also renewed the Group's mandate, asking it for a special report on torture and murder of detainees in South Africa.

The Commission on Human Rights adopted the first three articles of a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief, and decided to continue work on the draft in 1980. The Economic and Social Council decided to disseminate widely a new report on the protection of the rights of non-citizens.

Investigations continued into alleged violations of human rights in territories occupied by Israel and in Chile. Acting on reports by the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, the Commission and the General Assembly again condemned a number of Israeli practices in these territories and Assembly by the newly appointed Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in that country and the Expert on the Question of the Fate of Missing and Disappeared Persons in Chile. The Commission and the Assembly expressed concern that the situation had not improved and urged the Chilean authorities to respect human rights.

United Nations bodies also considered alleged human rights violations in Democratic Kampuchea, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Iran and Nicaragua. Communications from nongovernmental sources containing similar allegations with regard to a number of countries were handled by the Commission under a confidential procedure.

The Commission and the Assembly adopted resolutions on the right of peoples to self-determination, by which they reaffirmed the legitimacy of the liberation struggle and the in-

alienable right of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa and the Palestinian people to self-determination and independence. The Economic and Social Council decided to publicize two studies on self-determination prepared by Special Rapporteurs.

The Assembly reminded States to consider adhering to the two 1977 Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 concerning respect for human rights in armed conflicts. Eleven States had become party to one or both of the Protocols by the year's end.

With the aim of safeguarding the rights of prisoners and detainees, a working group of the Commission on Human Rights approved several articles of a draft convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; the Economic and Social Council sought the comments of States on a draft body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment; and the General Assembly requested comments on a draft Code of Medical Ethics for physicians treating prisoners and detainees. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities proposed a procedure for United Nations consideration of complaints relating to the disappearance of persons taken into custody.

Attention was given to ways of improving United Nations machinery for dealing with human rights questions. The Economic and Social Council enlarged the Commission on Human Rights from 32 to 43 States to make it more representative, and the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to consider redesignating the Secretariat's Division on Human Rights as a Centre for Human Rights. A United Nations seminar proposed the establishment of an African Commission on Human Rights, and the Assembly noted with satisfaction the adoption of this proposal. The Sub-Commission set up a working group to consider ways of encouraging States to adhere to international human rights conventions.

The International Covenants on Human Rights gained additional adherents. Five States became party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, raising the total to 63, and six States became party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, bringing the total to 61.

The Council's Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights held an organizational session and prepared to consider in 1980 the first reports by States parties to the Covenant. The Human Rights Committee continued reviewing reports from States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Council requested the organization in 1980 of a United Nations seminar on the effects of the existing unjust international economic order on the economies of the developing countries, and the obstacles which that represented for the implementation of human rights.

The General Assembly decided to begin work in 1980 on an international convention to protect migrant workers. It also requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to make suggestions on the possibility of reinforcing that organization's programme and activities to promote the right to education. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities called for action by Governments and United Nations bodies to combat the exploitation of child labour, and decided to review the matter annually. A working group of the Commission on Human Rights began drafting a convention on the rights of the child.

The Commission on Human Rights held its thirty-fifth session at Geneva from 12 February to 16 March. Its recommendations were acted on by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1979, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 10 April to 11 May. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities held its thirty-second session at Geneva from 20 August to 7 September, making recommendations that were to go before the Commission in 1980.

Details of these and other matters are described in the subchapters below.

Action against racism, racial discrimination, apartheid and racial intolerance

International action to combat racism and racial discrimination

Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Implementation of the Programme for the Decade On 15 November 1979, by resolution 34/24, the General Assembly adopted a programme of activities for the last four years of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The Decade was launched by the Assembly on 10 December 1973 in an effort to accomplish the rapid elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

The new programme updated the original Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, adopted by the Assembly in 1973. The 1973 Programme called for national, regional and international activities, including action by the United Nations.

Other United Nations organs were active during 1979 on matters relating to the Decade. The Economic and Social Council decided to establish a working group of all of its members which was to meet in 1980 to evaluate the activities of the Decade. The Commission on Human Rights made suggestions to the Council on some elements of future activities. Its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities decided on additional studies in this sphere. The Secretary-General organized two non-governmental meetings on aspects of the subject, as part of the Programme for the Decade.

The first action of the year was taken on 5 March, when the Commission on Human Rights recommended that the Economic and Social Council, while considering specific activities which could be undertaken during the second half of the Decade, should ensure: (a) full coordination and co-operation within the United Nations system in implementing the activities of the Decade; (b) evaluation of the support given to victims of racism and racial discrimination; (c) proper focus on the social, economic, cultural, political and other roots of racial discrimination; and (d) wider adherence to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination² and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid,3 as well as the International Covenants on Human Rights.4

During the Commission's discussion of this item, India and others cited reports of indignities and hardships suffered by non-white immigrants in the United Kingdom as a result of what was described as racially discriminatory treatment by that country's immigration authorities. The United Kingdom rejected the allegation that the treatment was racially discriminatory. India proposed a draft decision on the subject, but the Commission adopted instead, without a vote on 5 March, a draft resolution proposed by Sweden after consultations. By this resolution, the Commission expressed deep concern about the problems reflected in the statements on this matter, took note of the willingness of the Indian and United Kingdom Governments to exchange information so that the situation could be clarified and resolved, and expressed hope that a satisfactory outcome would be reported at the 1980 session.

When the Economic and Social Council considered the Decade in April and May, it had before it two reports by the Secretary-General. The first was his annual report on activities related to the Decade, describing actions taken by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, United Nations seminars and fellowships, activities of non-governmental organizations, work of the United Nations Department of Public Information, and actions of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. Supplementary information on non-governmental organization activities was submitted by the Secretary-General in a report to the Assembly at its 1979 regular session.

The second report of the Secretary-General suggested specific activities by the United Nations during each year of the second half of the Decade (1979-1983), including the preparation of reports, research and studies, organization of seminars and other meetings, and dissemination of information. The report also discussed questions relating to the establishment of an international voluntary fund, proposed in the Assembly's 1973 Programme, to assist peoples and movements in their struggle against racism and apartheid.

After discussing this subject in plenary meetings, the Council on 9 May, by a recorded vote, requested by Barbados, of 39 to 9, with 1 abstention, adopted resolution 1979/3, on implementation of the Programme for the Decade. The sponsors were Algeria, Barbados, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Lesotho, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Ukrainian SSR and Zambia.

By this resolution, the Council recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the Assembly, according to which the Assembly would adopt a five-year programme of activities designed to accelerate progress in implementing the Programme for the Decade.

In addition, the Council decided to establish a working group to meet in 1980 to assist in evaluating the activities of the Decade. The resolution incorporated a revision made orally by the sponsors, specifying that the working group would be a group of the whole Council and that it would meet during the Council's first regular session of 1980.

Acting in accordance with recommendations

¹ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 523, resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, annexing text of Programme,

² See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 440, resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, annexing text of Convention.

³ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 103, resolution 3068(XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, annexing text of Convention.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 418, resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, annexing texts of Covenants and Optional Protocol.

by the Commission and its Sub-Commission, the Council, by the same resolution, instructed the Sub-Commission's Chairman to appoint a working group of five of its members to meet just before its 1979 session to formulate specific proposals concerning the work programme for attaining the goals and objectives of the Decade.

Authorization to appoint the group was also given on 10 May by Council decision 1979/31, adopted without vote after being similarly approved by the Council's Second (Social) Committee on 4 May. The draft decision had been submitted by the Commission for Council action.

On 5 September, the Sub-Commission recommended that it be authorized to prepare a study on discriminatory treatment in the administration of criminal justice proceedings, and on ideologies which contributed or led to racism (see p. 816). It also recommended that it be authorized to appoint special rapporteurs to undertake two other studies during the second half of the Decade: on political, economic, cultural and other factors underlying situations leading to racism, including a survey of the increase or decline of racism or racial discrimination; and on recourse procedures available to victims of racial discrimination. The Sub-Commission further requested the Secretary-General to prepare for its 1980 session a report on recourse procedures and a background paper on the dissemination to the public of information on combating racial discrimination.

Following consideration of the matter in the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural). Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/24, jointly with an annexed programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade. The resolution was adopted on 15 November by a recorded vote of 82 to 17, with 6 abstentions, after having been approved in the Committee on 18 October by a recorded vote, taken at Ireland's request, of 109 to 19, with 2 abstentions.

By this resolution, the Assembly proclaimed that the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination were matters of high priority for the international community and the United Nations. It strongly condemned the policies of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination practised in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination. It reaffirmed its strong support for the national liberation struggle against such policies, as well as against colonialism and alien domination, and for self-de termination by all means, including armed struggle. It called again on Governments to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals and corporations that owned and operated enterprises in southern Africa, in order to put an end to such enterprises immediately. It appealed to all mass media and educational and cultural institutions to co-operate fully in implementing the Programme for the Decade.

The Assembly adopted a four-year programme for the second half of the Decade, designed to accelerate progress in implementing the 1973 Programme. Annexed to resolution 34/24, the programme called for international, regional and national action, including: regional annual seminars on specific subjects; a seminar on measures to prevent collaboration between transnational corporations and the racist régimes in southern Africa; a colloquium on the elimination of apartheid and racism; a round-table of newspaper editors; and studies on women and children in southern Africa and the occupied Arab territories, the implementation of United Nations resolutions on racism, means of implementing international legal instruments relating to racism, and links between racial discrimination and social inequalities. An important feature would be the holding of a second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, preferably at the end of the Decade, to review and appraise the Decade's activities and to chart new measures where necessary. The Security Council was requested to consider urgently the imposition of complete and mandatory sanctions against the apartheid régime of South Africa and the racist regimes in southern Africa.

The resolution was based on the draft submitted to the Assembly by the Economic and Social Council, with four paragraphs added by a Nigerian amendment which the Third Committee approved without a vote. These additions consisted of: a commendation to national liberation movements, anti-apartheid and anti-racist movements and other non-governmental organizations for their co-operation in efforts to attain the purposes of the Decade; an appeal to mass media and educational and cultural institutions to cooperate in implementing the Programme for the Decade; a preambular paragraph recognizing the serious plight of women and children subjected to apartheid and racial discrimination, and an endorsement of the conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Children under Apartheid, held in Paris in June (see p. 174).

The programme annexed to the resolution was based on a draft introduced to the Third Committee by Lesotho, Chairman for October of the African group of Member States at the United Nations, on behalf of 43 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

The Committee approved a version of this draft revised by its sponsors on the basis of

amendments proposed separately by Nigeria and Guinea. As a consequence, three changes were made in the draft. First, the phrase "in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid" was added to the provision, which became part of paragraph 18, proposing a 1981 seminar to be organized by the Commission on Human Rights on the collaboration of transnational corporations with racist régimes (the sponsors changed "consultation" to "co-operation"). Second, a similar reference to co-operationwith that Committee, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the United Nations Council for Namibia-was added to that paragraph in connexion with a recommendation for a joint Commission on Corporations/Human Transnational Commission study of measures to end collaboration with the racist regimes of southern Africa and prevent any commercial, financial or technological aid to them. Third, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was mentioned as one of the organizations to be involved in a 1981 study on the links between racial discrimination and social inequalities (paragraph 24).

The sponsors also changed paragraph 5, on United Nations publicity efforts, to call for the issuance of a stamp to mark the Decade, rather than a postmark. While agreeing to this element of the Nigerian amendments, they did not accept its proposal to add posters, broadcasts and films to the publications and brochures mentioned as vehicles for publicity against racism, but they added "etc." to the list.

The amendment by Guinea specified that the newspaper editors to take part in the 1980 roundtable on the role of the mass communication media in combating racism should come from regions concerned in informing public opinion about the evils of racism and racial discrimination (paragraph 25).

Paragraph 2 of the programme-stating that particular attention should be paid to measures for implementing past resolutions, declarations and other documents on racism and racial discrimination adopted by United Nations bodies and conferences-was approved in the Third Committee by a recorded vote of 85 to 19, with 21 abstentions. Guatemala requested the separate vote and Ireland asked that it be recorded. Those conferences included the 1978 World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva,5 the 1977 World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos, Nigeria,6 and the 1976 International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, Cuba.⁷ The paragraph, as approved, also incorporated drafting changes by Nigeria accepted by the sponsors.

The Committee rejected by a recorded vote, requested by Ireland, of 12 in favour to 61 against, with 51 abstentions, an amendment by Nigeria which would have replaced paragraph 23, calling for a study on women and children in southern Africa and in the occupied Arab territories and other occupied territories, by a paragraph specifying that these topics should be dealt with in two separate and detailed studies, which should be widely publicized.

In explanation of vote in the Committee following approval of the draft resolution, Ireland (on behalf of the nine member States of the European Economic Community (EEC)). New Zealand, and Sweden (on behalf of the five Nordic countries) said they had voted against the text as a whole because the programme of activities mentioned the final documents adopted by the 1978 Geneva World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Australia and Austria said their negative votes had been cast because extraneous elements had been injected into the text.

Chile, Colombia, the Ivory Coast, Mexico, Peru, Portugal and Suriname, which abstained in the vote on paragraph 2 but supported the text as a whole, expressed reservations with regard to some of the documents mentioned in the paragraph. Chile, Peru and Portugal specifically mentioned the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the Geneva Conference,8 as did Spain and Uruguay, which voted against the paragraph but in favour of the text as a whole. The Ivory Coast recalled that those documents had equated zionism with racism.

Israel said, in explanation of its negative vote, that the references to the Middle East in the programme were based on false allegations and were the outcome of another attempt to reintroduce the infamous equation of zionism with racism.

Brazil, Chile and Uruguay also objected to the mention of the Programme of Action against Apartheid recommended by the 1976 Havana International Seminar.

A reservation on paragraph 15 of the programme, which called for States to adopt measures to punish by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and to prohibit organizations based on such ideas, was expressed by Colombia on the ground that freedom of expression was enshrined in its Constitution.

See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 662.
 See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 148.
 SeeY.U.N., 1976, p. 121.
 SeeY.U.N., 1978, p. 664.

The Nordic countries, Colombia, Greece, Spain and Uruguay entered reservations on the reaffirmation of support for armed struggle in paragraph 3 of the resolution. Malaysia said in reference to that paragraph that it recognized only those national liberation movements recognized by the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity.

Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland had reservations on the endorsement of the June 1979 International Seminar on Children under Apartheid, as well as references in the programme to possible Security Council sanctions to prohibit loans to, investments in and trade promotion with South Africa, and to impose an embargo on oil and other strategic commodities to that country. Greece voiced reservations on the request for legislative and other measures to end enterprises in southern Africa and on the appeal to the mass media and educational and cultural institutions to co-operate in implementing the Programme for the Decade.

SEMINAR AND ROUND-TABLE
ON ASPECTS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

As part of the activities under the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the Secretary-General convened a United Nations Seminar on Recourse Procedures Available to Victims of Racial Discrimination and Activities to be Undertaken at the Regional Level. This regional seminar for Europe met at Geneva from 9 to 20 July 1979. It reviewed constitutional, legislative and administrative guarantees relating to recourse procedures for persons claiming to be victims of acts of racial discrimination, and sought to evaluate the effectiveness of existing recourse procedures. In its conclusions, it agreed that effective recourse procedures - those which were adequate, efficient and easy to institutewere of great importance to the victims of acts of racial discrimination. Conditions of access to such procedures should be as broad as possible and all persons - citizens, non-citizens and groups - should have access to them.

Also at Geneva, the Secretary-General organized, from 5 to 9 November, a round-table on the teaching of problems of racial discrimination. Invitations were sent to 25 university professors and directors of race relations institutions throughout the world. Participants from the following countries attended: Australia, Brazil, France, Ghana, Indonesia, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. The round-table assessed the world situation with regard to the teaching of racial discrimination problems

and studied some of the problems encountered in drawing up appropriate programmes.

Elimination of racial discrimination

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted by the General Assembly on 21 December 1965, 9 entered into force on 4 January 1969.

As at 31 December 1979, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by the following 106 States, of which four (Bangladesh, Cape Verde, El Salvador and Israel) became parties during the year: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, the Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, the Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, the Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

Seven of the States parties- Costa Rica, Ecuador, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Uruguay-had made declarations in previous years under article 14 of the Convention, recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups within their jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by a State party of any of the rights set forth in the Convention. Under article 14, the Committee was to be competent to exercise this function when at least 10 States parties were bound by such declarations.

•

⁹ See footnote 2.

The Commission on Human Rights, in a resolution adopted on 5 March concerning activities during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, recommended to the Economic and Social Council that there be wider adherence to the Convention.

The Secretary-General submitted in September his annual report to the General Assembly on the status of the Convention, listing the States which had signed, ratified, acceded or succeeded to it.

By resolution 34/26, adopted without vote on 15 November, the Assembly took note of this report, expressed satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which had ratified or acceded to the Convention, reaffirmed its conviction that universal ratification of or accession to and implementation of the Convention's provisions were necessary to realize the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, requested States which had not become parties to do so, and appealed to States parties to study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14.

This last appeal was the result of an amendment proposed by Ecuador and Uruguay when the draft resolution was discussed in the Third Committee. The amendment was adopted by 60 votes to 0, with 46 abstentions, in a vote taken at the request of Belgium, and the text as a whole was approved by consensus on 10 October. The draft resolution was sponsored by 27 States (see DOCUMENTARYREFERENCESbelow).

By resolution 34/28 of 15 November, on the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (see following subsection), the Assembly called for full observance of the Convention by States parties, and urged States which were not parties to become parties, pending which they should be guided by its basic provisions.

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, set up in accordance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to oversee implementation of the Convention, held its nineteenth session from 26 March to 13 April 1979 at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Paris, and its twentieth session from 30 July to 17 August at United Nations Headquarters, New York. The Committee submitted its tenth annual report to the General Assembly's thirty-fourth (1979) session.

At its two sessions, the Committee examined

reports and information submitted by 43 States parties under article 9 of the Convention, requiring the submission of biennial reports by the parties on measures taken to give effect to the Convention. Representatives of 40 reporting States participated in the consideration of their respective reports. The Committee's report to the Assembly contained the views expressed by Committee members on each report, as well as a summary of the statements by the representatives of the States parties concerned.

Also, the Committee examined, as authorized by article 15 of the Convention, copies of petitions, reports and other information concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and non-self-governing territories transmitted to it by the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. ¹⁰ It submitted to the Assembly its opinions and recommendations concerning the situation in individual territories with regard to matters directly relating to the principles and objectives of the Convention.

During both 1979 sessions, the Committee considered matters concerning the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Members stated that the Committee should play a greater role in implementing the Programme for the Decade and take a more active role in United Nations seminars and other activities. Two of its members represented the Committee in the Seminar and the round-table organized by the Secretary-General in 1979 as part of the Programme for the Decade (see preceding page).

The Committee adopted three decisions during the year. On 9 April, it decided that, when taking a decision on information supplied by a State party relating to conditions in its territory, it would ask the representative of that State to withdraw from the Committee as soon as consideration of the report had been completed, though the representative could be present when the decision was announced. On 12 April, it invited UNESCO to submit periodically information on its experience in teaching, education, culture and information, with a view to combating prejudices leading to racial discrimination and to promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups. On 13 August, it recommended that the Assembly consider measures to facilitate the holding of Committee sessions in various regions by taking account of the difficulties of develop-

 $^{^{\}rm 10}$ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

ing countries with respect to paying the costs of such meetings.

By resolution 34/28 of 15 November, adopted without vote, the Assembly took note with appreciation of the Committee's 1979 report, and welcomed its interest in further participation in activities for the Decade and its continued cooperation with specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies. The Assembly expressed grave concern that some States parties, for reasons beyond their control, were being prevented from fulfilling their obligations under the Convention in parts of their territories. It invited the States parties to supply the Committee with all requested information on their implementation of the principles and provisions of the Convention, and called on them to observe fully the provisions of the Convention and other international instruments and agreements to which they were parties concerning the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. Noting with due attention the Committee's 13 August decision on its future meetings, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly in 1980 on the possibility of providing assistance for the holding of such meetings in developing countries.

The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which approved it without vote on 10 October, on the basis of a draft by 26 nations (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

On behalf of the sponsors, Yugoslavia made several oral revisions to the original draft which were accepted by the Third Committee. In paragraph 4, by which the Assembly commended the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for continuing to focus on the just cause of peoples struggling against colonialism, oppression and occupation wherever they existed, particularly in southern Africa, the phrase "as is within its mandate" was added to accommodate a suggestion by Sweden. Paragraph 8, which originally would have had the Assembly call for effective measures to protect the rights of "national, ethnic, linguistic and other minorities, including" full protection of the rights of migrant workers, was revised, following suggestions by France, to refer to the rights of "every person, group of persons or national or ethnic minority, as well as" full protection of the rights of migrant workers, "by preventing all practices of racial discrimination;" the final phrase was added by the sponsors. At the suggestion of the Byelorussian SSR, paragraph 10, by which the Assembly would have endorsed the Committee's decision on its future meetings and requested the Secretary-General to provide assistance for the holding of such meetings in developing countries, was changed to note the decision with due

attention and request the Secretary-General to explore and report on the possibility of providing such assistance.

The Third Committee rejected two oral amendments by the United Kingdom. The first, to change paragraph 4 so that the Assembly would have commended the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for continuing, "within its mandate," to focus attention on the just cause of peoples struggling against colonialism, oppression and occupation, was rejected by 31 votes in favour to 68 against, with 14 abstentions. The vote was taken at the request of the United States. The second amendment, by which the Assembly would have invited States parties to consider supplying, rather than to supply, all requested information on their implementation of the principles and provisions of the Convention, including demographic data and information on their relations with the racist regimes in southern Africa, was rejected by 25 votes in favour to 64 against, with 22 abstentions.

Paragraph 6 of the resolution, by which the Assembly expressed grave concern that some States parties were prevented for reasons beyond their control from fulfilling their Convention obligations in parts of their territories, and supported the opinion expressed by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination regarding the persistence of that problem in the Syrian Arab Republic, was approved in the Third Committee by 95 votes to 0, with 24 abstentions, and by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 115 to 0, with 25 abstentions.

Following approval of the resolution in the Committee, Australia, Malawi, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Singapore, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States expressed reservations or reserved their position on this paragraph, on which the United Kingdom had requested a separate vote. It was felt that its provisions exceeded the Committee's mandate, which did not extend to political issues; moreover, the Committee was not a subsidiary organ of the United Nations and the Assembly was therefore not empowered to change its mandate.

Brazil expressed a reservation on the request in paragraph 7 for information on demographic composition; it was Brazil's policy to exclude any reference to race from its censuses. Austria, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom considered that that paragraph—which also asked for information on State party relations with racist regimes in southern Africa—as well as paragraph 4 commending the Committee's focus on struggles, particularly in southern Africa, were attempts to change the Committee's mandate. Japan expressed a reservation on paragraph 4 also, and Malawi reserved its position on

paragraph 7. Ireland added that the nine member States of EEC considered that the Assembly should not be asked to approve decisions of the Committee or highlight certain of its activities.

Malawi and the United States reiterated reservations on references to the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. With reference to the Committee's decision concerning future meetings in developing countries, the USSR drew attention to a 1969 Assembly decision that United Nations bodies could meet away from their headquarters when the Government issuing an invitation agreed to defray the additional costs.

In another action of 15 November, the Assembly, by resolution 34/24 on implementation of the Programme for the Decade (see previous section), invited the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to monitor the implementation of articles 4 and 7 of the Convention. These articles concern measures to eradicate incitement to racial discrimination and to combat prejudices leading to such discrimination.

International Day

In 1979, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 21 March, marked the closing of the International Anti-ApartheidYear and the launching of the international mobilization against apartheid.

A special meeting held on that day by the Spe-

cial Committee against Apartheid was addressed by the President of the 1978 regular session of the General Assembly, the United Nations Secretary-General, a representative of the Special Committee on implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Chairman of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the chairmen of the regional groups of Member States at the United Nations, and representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania. Messages were received from a number of States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations.

At the request of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva organized a ceremony on 21 March in observance of the Day and the launching of the international mobilization against apartheid.

The International Day marked the anniversary of the incident at Sharpeville, South Africa, on 21 March 1960, in which 69 demonstrators against "pass laws" of the apartheid system were killed and 180 others wounded. (See also p. 171.)

 11 See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 834, resolution 2609(XXIV) of 16 December 1969.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE DECADE

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 19, 22-25. Plenary meetings 6-9, 12,13,15.

E/1979/13 and Add.1,2. Report of Secretary-General prepared in accordance with para. 18 (f) of Programme for Decade (General Assembly resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973).

E/1979/15. Report of Secretary-General prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 33/99 and 33/100 of 16 December 1978. (Chapter I B: Suggested activities to be undertaken on yearly basis, 1979-1983.)

E/1979/15/Add.1. Resource requirements of proposed programme of activities of 2nd half of Decade. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters XV and XXIV A (resolutions 7(XXXV) and 8(XXXV)) and Annex III.

E/1979/NGO/6. Statement by Non-Governmental Organization in category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/1979/L.28. Algeria, Barbados, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Lesotho, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Ukrainian SSR, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 1979/3, as recommended by 16 powers, E/1979/L.28, and as orally amended by sponsors, adopted by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 13, by recorded vote of 39 to 9, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Central African Empire, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Zambia

Against: Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom

Abstaining: Japan.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, in which the Assembly approved the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling further the other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 33/99 and 33/100 of 16 December 1978,

Convinced that the effective implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination will help to promote and encourage

respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all without distinction as to race,

Bearing in mind the fact that, in accordance with paragraph 18 (a) of the Programme for the Decade, the General Assembly has entrusted the Economic and Social Council, in cooperation with the Secretary-General, with the responsibility for co-ordinating the programmes and evaluating the activities undertaken in connexion with the Decade,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 3057(XXVIII),

33/99 and 33/100;

2. Decides to establish a working group of the whole, to meet during the first regular session of 1980 of the Council, to assist it in evaluating the activities of the Decade in the light of the provisions of the draft resolution on the subject recommended for adoption by the General Assembly at its

thirty-fourth session, set forth in paragraph 4 below;
3. Instructs the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Pre-

- vention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a group composed of five of its members which shall meet for not more than three days immediately before the thirty-second session of the Sub-Commission to formulate specific proposals concerning the work programme to be implemented with a view to the attainment of the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;
- 4. Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its resolve to achieve the total eradication of

racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

"Recalling once again that, in its resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and in the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination annexed thereto, it called for a continuing effort by all peoples, Governments and institutions to eradicate racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

"Recalling its resolutions 31/77 of 13 December 1976, 32/1 Oof 7 November 1977 and 33/98 of 16 December 1978,

"Taking into account its resolutions 33/99 and 33/100 of 16 December 1978,

"Aware of the serious threat to international peace and security resulting from the continued defiance by the racist regimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia of the resolutions adopted by the international community and of the will manifested by the latter to put an end to the abhorrent policies of apartheid and racial discrimination, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the refusal to respect the right of peoples to self-determination,

"Recalling the importance of the attainment of the objec-

tives of the Decade,

"Expressing its satisfaction at the results of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination held at

Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978,

"Convinced that the Conference, which was held at the mid-point of the Decade and constituted an outstanding event therein, has, by the adoption of the Declaration and Programme of Action, made a valuable and constructive contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the Decade,

- "1. Proclaims that the elimination of all forms of racism and discrimination based on race and the attainment of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and of the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are matters of high priority for the international community and accordingly for the United Nations;
 "2. Strongly condemns the policies of apartheid, racism
- and racial discrimination practised in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination;
 - "3. Reaffirms once again its strong support for the nation-

al liberation struggle against racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, colonialism and alien domination and for selfdetermination by all means, including armed struggle;

"4. Invites all Member States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their activities in support of the objectives of the Pro-

gramme for the Decade;

"5. Calls once again upon all the Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in southern Africa, in order to put an end to such enterprises immediately;

"6. Appeals to all States to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General by submitting their reports to him in accordance with paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the

Decade;

- "7. Requests the Economic and Social Council to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session its report on the evaluation of the activities undertaken in connexion with the Decade, in accordance with paragraph 18 of the Programme for the Decade, taking into account the results of the Conference set out in the Declaration and Programme of Action which it adopted;
- "8. Adopts a five-year programme of activities designed to accelerate progress in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade;
- "9. Expresses its satisfaction to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Commission on Human Rights through its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for their contribution to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade;
- "10. Invites in particular the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to monitor the implementation of the provisions of articles 4 and 7 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in order to prevent any incitement to racism and racial discrimination and to promote understanding, tolerance and friend-

ship among nations and racial or ethnic groups;
"11. Decides to consider at its thirty-fifth session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled 'Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and

Racial Discrimination."

E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd session, Geneva, 20 August-7 September 1979, Chapters VI and XVI A (resolution 2 B (XXXII)) and B (decision 8) and Annex II.

E/1979/36, Chapter I B. Draft decision 3, as submitted by Commission on Human Rights for action by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 24. E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft deci-

sion III.

Decision 1979/31, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 10 May 1979, the Council, noting resolution 8(XXXV) of 5 March 1979 of the Commission on Human Rights, decided to authorize the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a working group of five of its members to meet for not more than three working days before the thirty-second session of the Sub-Commission to make specific proposals for a work programme to implement the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meetings 5-13, 21-23. Fifth Committee, meeting 47. Plenary meeting 69.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXII.

A/34/18. Report of Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its 19th (Paris, 26 March-13 April 1979) and 20th (Headquarters, New York, 30 July-17 August

1979) sessions, Chapter VI.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/411. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/512. Letter of 21 September from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting conclusions and recommendations of International Seminar on Children under Apartheid).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September

A/C.3/34/2. Letter of 8 October from Viet Nam (transmitting

report on crimes against national minorities).

A/C.3/34/L.9. Note by Secretary-General, transmitting text of draft resolution recommended by Economic and Social Council in resolution 1979/3 of 9 May 1979 for adoption by General Assembly, as orally amended by Lesotho, and as further amended by Nigeria (A/C.3/34/L.11), approved (together with Annex thereto, A/C.3/34/L.10) by Third Committee on 18 October 1979, meeting 23, by recorded vote of 109 to 19, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

la, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom

Abstaining: Japan, Papua New Guinea.

^aSubsequently advised the Secretariat that its abstention had been erroneously recorded as a vote against.

A/C.3/34/L.10. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: Annex to draft resolution in A/C.3/34/L.9 (revised draft programme of activities to be undertaken during 2nd half of Decade) as amended by Guinea (A/C.3/34/L.13, orally subamended by Lesotho and sponsors), by Nigeria (A/C.3/34/L.12: amendments to paras. 2, 5, 14, 17 (b), 18, 24 and 25 (paras. 2, 5 and 18, orally subamended by Lesotho and sponsors), and as further orally revised by Lesotho and sponsors, approved (together with draft resolution in A/C.3/34/L.9) by Third Committee on 18 October 1979, meeting 23, by recorded vote of 109 to 19, with 2 abstentions.

[For details of vote, see immediately above.]

A/C.3/34/L.11. Nigeria: amendments to draft resolution in A/C.3/34/L.9.

A/C.3/34/L.12. Nigeria: amendments to 43-power Annex, A/C.3/34/L.10.

A/C.3/34/L.13. Guinea: amendments to 43-power Annex, A/C.3/34/L.10.

A/C.3/34/L.14 and Corr.1, A/C.5/34/22 and Corr.1 and 2, A/34/7/Add.6, A/34/685. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution and Annex recommended by Third Committee in A/34/618. Statements by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/34/618. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 34/24 and Annex, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/618, adopted by Assembly on 15 November 1979, meeting 69, by recorded vote of 82 to 17, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Japana, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland; Portugal, Qatar, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom

Abstaining: Burma, ^b Gabon, ^b Guatemala, ^b Mali, ^b Papua New Guinea, Yemen. ^b

Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolve to achieve the total eradication of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling once again that, in its resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and in the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination annexed thereto, it called for a continuing effort by all peoples, Governments and institutions to eradicate racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling its resolutions 31/77 of 13 December 1976, 32/10 of 7 November 1977 and 33/98 of 16 December 1978,

Taking into account its resolutions 33/99 and 33/100 of

16 December 1978,

Aware of the serious threat to international peace and security resulting from the continued defiance by the racist regimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia of the resolutions adopted by the international community and of the will manifested by the latter to put an end to the abhorrent policies of apartheid and racial discrimination, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the refusal to respect the right of peoples to self-determination,

Recognizing in particular the serious plight of women and children subjected to apartheid and racial discrimination,

Recalling the importance of the attainment of the objectives of the Decade,

Expressing its satisfaction at the results of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978,

Convinced that the Conference, which was held at the midpoint of the Decade and constituted an outstanding event therein, has made a valuable and constructive contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the Decade by its adoption of the Declaration and the Programme of Action,

- 1. Proclaims that the elimination of all forms of racism and discrimination based on race and the attainment of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and of the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are matters of high priority for the international community and, accordingly, for the United Nations;
- 2. Strongly condemns the policies of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination practised in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination;
- 3. Reaffirms once again its strong support for the national liberation struggle against racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, colonialism and alien domination and for self-determination by all means, including armed struggle;
- 4. Invites all Member States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade;
- 5. Calls once again upon all the Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in southern Africa, in order to put an end to such enterprises immediately:
- 6. Appeals to all States to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General by submitting their reports to him in accordance with paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade;
- 7. Commends the national liberation movements, antiapartheid and anti-racist movements and other nongovernmental organizations for their co-operation in international efforts for the attainment of the purposes of the Decade;
- 8. Appeals to all mass media and educational and cultural institutions to co-operate fully in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade;
- 9. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Children under Apartheid, held in Paris from 18 to 20 June 1979;
- 10. Requests the Economic and Social Council to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session its report on the evaluation of the activities undertaken in connexion with

the Decade, in accordance with paragraph 18 of the Programme for the Decade, taking into account the results of the Conference set out in the Declaration and the Programme of Action which it adopted;

11. Adopts the four-year programme of activities designed to accelerate progress in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade, as set forth in the annex to the

present resolution;

12. Expresses its satisfaction to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Commission on Human Rights, through its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, for their contribution to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade;

13. Invites in particular the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to monitor the implementation of the provisions of articles 4 and 7 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in order to prevent any incitement to racism and racial discrimination and to promote understanding, tolerance and friend-

ship among nations and racial or ethnic groups;

14. Decides to consider at its thirty-fifth session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination."

ANNEX

Programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

- 1. During the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, efforts should be intensified by all States, United Nations organs and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to achieve the speediest attainment of the objectives of the Decade, aimed at the complete and final elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination.
- 2. Particular attention should be paid to specific measures designed to ensure the implementation of the main provisions of the Programme for the Decade, of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and of the other pertinent United Nations resolutions on racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, decolonization and self-determination, of the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977, the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the Programme of Action against Apartheid recommended by the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana from 24 to 28 May 1976, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 31 /6 J of 9 November 1976.
- 3. Every effort should be made to bring about the complete isolation of the racist regimes and the strict application by all States Members of the United Nations of sanctions against those regimes, since any co-operation with them in the political, economic, military and other fields constitutes an impediment to the liberation of southern Africa. Governments are duty-bound to create the necessary conditions to ensure that transnational corporations shall cease to grant any assistance or support to the racist regimes of Pretoria and Salis-

bury or to exploit the peoples of southern Africa and the natural resources of their countries.

4. The Security Council is requested to consider urgently the possibility of imposing complete and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the apartheid regime of South Africa and the racist regimes in southern Africa, in particular:

(a) The cessation of all collaboration with South Africa in

the nuclear field;

- (b) The prohibition of all technological assistance or collaboration in the manufacture of arms and military supplies in South Africa;
- (c) The prohibition of all loans to, and all investments in, South Africa and the cessation of all promotion of trade with South Africa;

(d) An embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic commodities to South Africa.

- 5. The efforts undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations system should be intensified in order to keep public opinion constantly on the alert against the evils of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through publications of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat, the dissemination of various brochures and the issue by the Universal Postal Union, beginning in 1980, of a stamp to mark the Decade, etc.
- 6. The efforts of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat should be intensified in order to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the goals and objectives of the Decade. An annual report on the activities of the Department of Public Information should form part of the report prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 18 (f) of the Programme for the Decade.

7. All States, international agencies and non-governmental organizations should intensify the campaigns organized to obtain the release of all political detainees imprisoned by the racist regimes for their brave struggle against apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and in defence of their peoples to self-determination and independence

independence.

8. The appropriate organizations of the United Nations system should continue their investigation of the policies and practices in occupied Arab territories, including Palestine, based on various forms of racial discrimination against the

peoples of those territories.

9. The World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1980, should contribute to the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid by recommending the adoption of other measures aimed at ensuring the active participation of women in the struggle against those evils.

- 10. The Secretary-General should ensure the widest possible dissemination of the study on the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2057(LXII) of 1 2 May 1977, and of the brochure on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, prepared by the Committee as its contribution to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.
- 11. Regional seminars should be organized on an annual basis, at the level of the regional commissions, on specific subjects.
- 12. The United Nations should adopt other measures aimed at improving the situation and ensuring the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers, including the drawing up of a convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers.
- 13. Activities should be undertaken to encourage the effective contribution of youth to the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.
- 14. A week of solidarity with the peoples struggling against racism and racial discrimination, beginning on 21 March, should be organized annually in all States.

15. All States should adopt, as a matter of high priority, measures to declare punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and to prohibit or ganizations based on racial prejudice and hatred, including neo-Nazi and Fascist organizations and private clubs and institutions established on the basis of racial criteria or propagating ideas of racial discrimination and apartheid.

16. All States should eliminate, through legislation and administrative measures, all discriminatory practices against members of immigrant communities. They should ensure that immigrants and their families are given treatment which is no less favourable than that accorded their own nationals in matters such as education, employment, acquisition of property, health and housing facilities and travel within and outside the

country.

17. The main activities to be undertaken for the achievement of these objectives are set forth below. This implies that:

(a) The United Nations should provide adequate financial and human resources according to the priorities established by the General Assembly to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

(b) The specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned must, within their respective fields of competence, make an essential contribution to the attainment of these ends. In addition to the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 18 (f) of the Programme for the Decade, a certain number of activities should be undertaken during the second

half of the Decade in particular.

- In the light of paragraph 13 (b) of the Programme for the Decade, a seminar should be organized in 1981 by the Commission on Human Rights, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, in order to study the formulation of effective measures to prevent transnational corporations and other established interests from collaborating with the racist regimes in southern Africa. The Commission on Transnational Corporations and the Commission on Human Rights should make a study in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia with a view to enumerating specific measures whose application by all States, intergovernmental organizations, private institutions and non-governmental organizations will make it possible to end all collaboration with the racist regimes and prevent the supply of capital, loans, credits, foreign currency and any other form of commercial, financial and technological assistance to the economies of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia by private banks, Governments and international agencies, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the International Monetary Fund and similar institutions.
- 19. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3377(XXX) of 10 November 1975, the Commission on Human Rights, in co-operation with the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, should undertake a study on ways and means of ensuring the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and submit its conclusions to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council.

20. A study should be undertaken in 1980 by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa on ways and means of implementing international instruments, such as the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, including the establishment of the international jurisdiction envisaged by the Convention.

21. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research should organize an international colloquium in 1980 on the elimination of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination in international law, with special attention to the principles of non-

discrimination and self-determination as peremptory norms of international law.

A study should be prepared by the Secretary-General in 1981 on the links between the struggle against racism and the struggle for self-determination in southern Africa

23. A study should be prepared in 1981 by the Commission on the Status of Women on the situation of women and children living under the racist minority regimes in southern Africa, especially under the apartheid regime, and of women and children living in the occupied Arab territories and other occupied territories.

24. A study should be undertaken in 1981 by the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization, on the links between racial discrimination and inequalities in the fields of education, nutri-

tion, health, housing and cultural development.
25. Under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, a round-table of editors of newspapers concerned in informing public opinion about the evils of racism and racial discrimination, with wide circulation and from the various geographical regions, should be convened in the second half of 1980, on the basis of equitable distribution, to study the role of the mass communication media in combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. A report on the work of the round-table should be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981.

26. An important feature of the second half of the Decade should be the holding of a second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, preferably at the end of the Decade, in order to review and appraise the activities undertaken during the Decade and to chart new measures where necessary. In accordance with the mandate given it, defined in paragraph 18 of the Programme for the Decade, the Economic and Social Council would act, as it did in the case of the first Conference, as a preparatory commit-

tee for this Conference.

27. The Economic and Social Council should plan to begin considering the preparations for the Conference at its first regular session of 1980.

Seminar and Round-tabl e

on aspect s of racia l discriminatio n

ST/HR/SER.A/3. Seminar on Recourse Procedures Available to Victims of Racial Discrimination and Activities to be Undertaken at the Regional Level, Geneva, 9-20 July 1979.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Towards a World without Racism (OPI/613)

S/13799. Note, dated 15 February 1980, by Secretary-General.

Elimination of racial discrimination

STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

General Assembly—34th session Third Committee, meetings 5-15. Plenary meeting 69.

A/34/18. Report of Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its 19th (Paris, 26 March-13 April 1979) and 20th (Headquarters, New York, 30 July-17 August 1979) sessions, Chapter IV and Annexes I and IV.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979). A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (trans-

mitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-1 2 May 1979). A/34/441. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/499. Report of Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report (E/CN.4/1311)).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September

A/C.3/34/L.4. Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as amended by 2 powers, A/C.3/34/L.7, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 10 October 1979, meet-

ing 14. A/C.3/34/L.7. Ecuador and Uruguay: amendment to 27-power draft resolution, A/C.3/34/L.4.

A/34/597. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/26, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/597, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 November 1979, meeting 69.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, 3135(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3225(XXIX) of 6 November 1974, 3381 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/79 of 13 December 1976, 32/11 of 7 November 1977 and 33/101 of 16 December 1978 of 16 December 1978

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination

of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

2. Expresses its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. Reaffirms once again its conviction that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

Requests States which have not yet become parties to

the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto;

5. Appeals to States parties to the Convention to study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article

14 of the Convention;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the General Assembly annual reports concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE

ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

A/34/18. Report of Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its 19th (Paris, 26 March-13 April 1979) and 20th (Headquarters, New York, 30 July-1 7 August 1979) sessions. (Chapter VIII: Decisions adopted by Committee at its 19th (decisions 1 (XIX) and 2(XIX)) and 20th (decision 1 (XX)) sessions; Annex VIII: List of documents issued for 19th and 20th sessions of Committee.)
A/C.3/34/2. Letter of 8 October from Viet Nam (transmitting

report on crimes against national minorities).

A/C.3/34/L.6. Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by Belgium, by Byelorussian SSR, by France and by Sweden, and revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 10 October 1979, meeting 1 5. A/C.3/34/L.8. Administrative and financial implications of 26-power draft resolution, A/C.3/34/L.6.

A/34/597. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 34/28, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/597, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 November 1 979, meeting 69.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/102 of 16 December 1978 on the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and 34/26 of 15 November 1979 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as its resolutions 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 34/24 of 15 November 1979 on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its nineteenth and twentieth sessions, submitted under article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the decisions contained therein,

Mindful of the obligation of the States parties to comply

fully with all the provisions of the Convention,

Emphasizing the need for Member States to intensify, at the national and international levels, their struggle against acts or practices of racial discrimination and the vestiges or manifestations of racist ideologies wherever they exist,

Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its nine-

teenth and twentieth sessions;

Welcomes the interest shown by the Committee in further participation in the activities for implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

- 3. Welcomes also the continued co-operation of the Committee with the competent specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies, especially with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to secure the fullest possible implementation of article 7 of the Interna-tional Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
- 4. Commends the Committee for continuing to focus its attention on the just cause of peoples struggling against colonialism, oppression and occupation wherever they exist, particularly in southern Africa, as is within its mandate;

5. Calls once again upon relevant United Nations bodies to supply the Committee with sufficient information on Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and all other Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 applies to enable it to discharge fully its responsibilities under article 15 of the Convention;

6. Expresses its grave concern that some States parties to the Convention, for reasons beyond their control, are being prevented from fulfilling their obligations under the Convention in parts of their respective territories, and in this respect supports the opinion expressed by the Committee regarding the persistence of this problem in the Syrian Arab Republic, reiterates its endorsement of Committee decision 1 (XV) of 1 April 1977 and reaffirms its resolution 32/13 of 7 November 1977 as well as its resolutions 2784(XXVI) of 6 December 1971 and 3266(XXIX) of 10 December 1974, concerning the situation in the Golan Heights;

7. Invites the States parties to supply the Committee with all the requested information on their implementation of the principles and provisions of the Convention, including information on the demographic composition of their population and on their relations with the racist regimes in southern Africa, in order to enable the Committee to discharge fully its

responsibilities;

8. Calls upon the States parties to observe fully the provisions of the Convention and other international instruments and agreements to which they are parties concerning the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, and to take effective measures for securing full equality and promotion and protection of the rights of every person, group of persons or national or ethnic minority, as well as full protection of the rights of migrant workers, by preventing all practices of racial discrimination;

Urges all States which are not parties to the Convention to ratify or to accede to it and, pending such ratification or accession, to be guided by the basic provisions of the Conven-

tion in their internal and foreign policies;

10. Notes with due attention Committee decision 1 (XX) of 13 August 1979 concerning the future meetings of the Committee and requests the Secretary-General in this connexion to explore the possibility of providing necessary assistance for the holding of such meetings in developing countries and to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

INTERNATIONAL DAY

A/34/22 (S/13596). Report of Special Committee against Apartheid, Chapter I N 1.

Apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and

Punishmen t of the Crime of Apartheid

During 1979, five more States—Barbados, Cape Verde, El Salvador, Sao Tome and Principe, and Trinidad and Tobago—adhered to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1973¹² and entered into force on 18 July 1976.

This brought the number of States having ratified or acceded to the Convention to 54 as at 31 December 1979: Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

The Group of Three established under article IX of the Convention to consider reports by States parties on measures they had taken to implement its provisions held its second session at Geneva from 29 January to 2 February. It

12 See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 103, resolution 3068(XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, annexing text of Convention.

considered and commented on reports from five States—the Byelorussian SSR, Hungary, Madagascar, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR—of which all but Madagascar sent representatives to attend the meetings and supplement the information in the reports. It also reiterated a recommendation it had made in 1978 stressing the desirability for States parties to make suggestions for the establishment of the international penal tribunal envisaged in article V of the Convention to try persons accused of the crime of apartheid.

On 5 March, the Commission took note with appreciation of the Group's report, appealed to States to accede to the Convention, and called on States parties to implement article IV by adopting legislative, judicial and administrative measures to prosecute, try and punish persons responsible for or accused of the acts defined in article II. It requested the Secretary-General to invite States parties to suggest ways to establish the international penal tribunal referred to in article V. It called for information from United Nations organs on individuals, organizations and State representatives allegedly responsible for the crimes enumerated in article II, as well as on measures taken in regard to such individuals believed to be under the jurisdiction of nonindependent territories. It decided also that the Group of Three should meet again before the 1980 session of the Commission to consider the reports submitted by States parties in accordance with article VII.

In another action, also taken on 5 March, the Commission recommended wider adherence to the Convention as one of the measures which the Economic and Social Council should ensure while considering specific activities for the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1973-1983) (see.797).

The Secretary-General, in his annual report to the General Assembly on the status of the Convention, included a list of States which had signed, ratified or acceded to it.

The Assembly took note of this report on 15 November in adopting resolution 34/27 by a recorded vote of 116 to 0, with 26 abstentions. It also commended the States parties to the Convention that had submitted their reports under article VII, urged others to do so as soon as possible and appealed again to all States that were not parties to ratify or accede to the Convention without delay. It called on States parties to implement article IV by adopting measures to prosecute, try and punish persons responsible for or accused of the acts covered in the Convention. It also sought the views of States parties and United Nations organs on conclusions and recommendations in the Group of Three's 1979 report.

The Assembly invited the Commission on Human Rights to continue its efforts to prepare periodically a list of individuals, organizations, institutions and State representatives allegedly responsible for crimes under the Convention, called on United Nations organs to continue to provide the Commission with information relevant to this list as well as information on obstacles preventing the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid, and requested the Secretary-General to distribute the list to all United Nations Member States.

Resolution 34/27 was adopted on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which approved the text on 10 October by 87 votes to 0, with 30 abstentions. The draft was sponsored by 29 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Separate votes were taken in the Committee and in the Assembly on the third and fourth preambular paragraphs of the resolution. The third preambular paragraph, by which the Assembly welcomed the texts on southern Africa adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Havana, Cuba, 3-9 September), was adopted in the Committee by a vote (requested by Canada) of 83 to 11, with 24 abstentions, and in the Assembly by a recorded vote of 113 to 10, with 18 abstentions. The fourth preambular paragraph, referring to the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at Geneva by the 1978 World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination¹³ as an important and constructive contribution to the struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination, was adopted in the Committee by a vote, requested by Israel, of 85 to 20, with 12 abstentions, and in the Assembly by a recorded vote of 109 to 18, with 12 abstentions.

In the discussion and explanations of vote on this resolution, Canada, which voted against the third preambular paragraph and abstained in the vote on the text as a whole, said it objected to the charge contained in the Political Declaration adopted by the Havana Conference that it was an imperialist State with respect to its relations with South Africa. Chile and New Zealand said they had abstained on that paragraph because they could not support passages in the Havana Declaration. Japan also had difficulty in accepting that paragraph.

Israel, which voted against the two preambular paragraphs and abstained in the vote on the text as a whole, said the Declaration and the Programme of Action of the 1978 Geneva Conference, mentioned in the fourth preambular para-

graph, were marred by prejudice against Israel and zionism. Also voting against that paragraph were Canada, which objected that the Geneva documents had introduced extraneous political elements into the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and Ireland, speaking for the nine member States of the European Economic Community (EEC), which recalled that they had dissociated themselves from the documents. The Ivory Coast expressed reservations on the Geneva documents in explaining its vote on the paragraph, which it wished to be recorded as an abstention. Suriname said it had voted for the text as a whole but with a reservation on the Geneva documents in so far as they equated racism and zionism. Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru and Turkey also voiced reservations on those documents but voted for the resolution. Brazil also maintained reservations on those documents, and abstained. Norway voted against both paragraphs, stating that the documents they mentioned were unacceptable.

Australia, Canada, Chile, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal and Spain, as well as Ireland speaking for the EEC members, cited legal difficulties with regard to the Convention in explaining their abstentions on the resolution as a whole. Norway also abstained because of its position on the Convention. Greece and Turkey mentioned legal problems relating to the Convention but voted for the resolution. The United States, which abstained in the final vote, explained that it had not attended either of the Conferences mentioned in the preamble, did not plan to accede to the Convention, rejected a reference in the sixth preambular paragraph to apartheid as a threat to international peace, and felt that the request in operative paragraph 9 for information from United Nations bodies would further politicize the specialized agencies.

The Assembly made another appeal to States to accede to the Convention in resolution 34/93 A of 12 December on the situation in South Africa. (For details, see p. 179; for page reference to text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Adverse effect s on human right s resulting from aid to colonial and racis tregime s in souther n Afric a

In July 1979, Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt), Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, presented a report containing a revised provisional general list of 2,605 banks, insurance companies, other firms and institutions, and international sports bodies giving economic, military or other types of assistance to the colonial and racist regimes in south-

Africa. Preparation of the list was originally requested by the Commission on Human Rights in 1977. [4]

On 5 March, by a resolution adopted prior to the publication of the list, the Commission had invited the Special Rapporteur, in preparing material for the list, to bear in mind those Governments, transnational corporations and individuals whose military, economic, financial and other forms of assistance, including nuclear aid, to the colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa constituted a denial of the enjoyment of human rights in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. It had requested States, as well as United Nations and other organizations and individuals, to provide information for the completion of the list, and asked the Special Rapporteur to submit an updated version of the first draft he had prepared in 1978.15

When he submitted his final report to the Sub-Commission in August, the Special Rapporteur characterized the list as an international warning which should influence world mass media to unmask the hidden support of apartheid.

On 5 September, the Sub-Commission decided to send to the Commission the revised report together with replies from Governments regarding its contents. It requested the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, to append the report and list to the Special Rapporteur's 1978 report. It asked that the report be printed and widely disseminated, and that States give wide publicity to the list. It requested the Commission to decide how the list should be kept up to date.

Ad Hoc Workin g Group of Experts on southern Africa

Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group

The Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, established by the Commission on Human Rights in 1967 to examine the human rights situation in southern Africa, submitted a report to the Commission in January 1979 on developments concerning policies and practices in violation of human rights in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. The report also contained information on infringements of trade union rights in South Africa (see also p. 858).

Concerning South Africa, the Group concluded that the situation with regard to the system of apartheid had not improved during the previous two years. Some signs of a hardening of Government policy could even be detected. Therefore the Group recommended that the Commission

¹⁴SeeY.U.N., 1977, p. 691.

¹⁵SeeY.U.N., 1978, p.678.

ask the General Assembly to have a study made of the problem of the South African Government's legitimacy in view of its apartheid policy, and draw from that study all appropriate conclusions of law and fact. The Commission was also asked to decide that a comprehensive study be carried out on the action taken to implement the Group's recommendations since its establishment, with a view to improved assessment of the further efforts needed in the struggle against apartheid, colonialism and racial discrimination in southern Africa. The Group also recommended a study on ways of establishing the international tribunal envisaged in the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

Concerning Namibia, the Group noted that the most important development during the period was the steps taken by South Africa with a view to granting, unilaterally, ostensible "independence" to Namibia. The basic purpose of those measures was to assure South Africa of the maintenance of its control over Namibia and to facilitate the accession to power of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which was favourable to it. Therefore the Group recommended that the Economic and Social Council draw the attention of the Assembly and the Security Council to the desirability of adopting enforcement measures under the Charter of the United Nations to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

With regard to Zimbabwe, the Group found that, contrary to the expectations of two years earlier, the situation had not developed in a satisfactory manner. The "internal settlement" in that country violated the right to self-determination, and the intensification of guerrilla warfare had served as a pretext for severe repressive measures. Therefore the Group recommended that the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity continue their efforts to induce the rebel regime in Salisbury faithfully to apply the principle of self-determination. It recommended the installation of a majority Government and the creation of a multiracial society.

After examining the Group's report, the Commission, on 6 March, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence and their right to enjoy all the rights recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of and declared that in the case of Namibia that right could be legally exercised only in accordance with directives given by the competent United Nations organs.

The Commission strongly condemned the increased South African military presence in Namibia, the consequences of which included harassment of civilians, mass arrests and arbitra-

ry detentions accompanied by torture, illtreatment and torture of captured freedom fighters, massacres of the population of villages and refugee camps, and violations of the territorial integrity of Angola. The Commission also condemned the activities of the countries which, either directly or through their nationals, were helping to perpetuate the situation in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, and urged them to refrain from such activities. It adopted in general the Group's conclusions and recommendations.

The Economic and Social Council incorporated in decision 1979/33 of 10 May, adopted by 37 votes to 4, with 9 abstentions, a number of recommendations proposed by the Commission. It recommended the preparation of an international convention on the rights of migrant workers, the granting of special assistance to South Africa's neighbours to enable them to take effective action against the South African system of exploiting migrant workers, fresh efforts to enable the Group to study on the spot prison conditions in South Africa and Namibia, and an investigation into the lot of black children in South Africa, on the occasion of the International Year of the Child (1979).

The Council requested the General Assembly to urge United Nations bodies to consider devoting a special meeting at each session to the struggle against apartheid, to ensure that bodies dealing with apartheid and racial discrimination considered the possibility of a joint meeting each year to discuss their experiences and co-ordinate activities, to arrange for the organization at least once a year of a symposium on apartheid and the various aspects of racial discrimination, and to arrange for a study of the South African Government's legitimacy in view of its policy of apartheid and in particular its systematic refusal to apply the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law.

The decision was approved by the Second (Social) Committee on 4 May by 34 votes to 4, with 9 abstentions.

Objections to the decision in the Council centred on the provision for a study of the legitimacy of the South African Government. Explaining their votes, France and the Netherlands said they had voted against because United Nations economic organs were not competent to discuss questions of legitimacy, a view endorsed by the Federal Republic of Germany. The United States opposed the proposed study as setting a dangerous precedent that would improperly call into question fundamental norms of international law. Ireland and Sweden said they had abstained because the legitimacy of a Govern-

ment, however abhorrent its policies, did not depend on those policies or on its compliance with United Nations resolutions. Turkey said it had voted for the decision despite its reservations concerning the proposed study.

The United States also felt that the call for preparation of another convention on migrant workers was premature and that existing International Labour Organisation conventions were adequate.

Mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group

On 6 March, the Commission on Human Rights decided to renew the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa. It decided also that the Group should continue to study the policies and practices which violated human rights in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, and that it should carry out a comprehensive study on the action taken to implement the recommendations it had made since its establishment, with a view to assessing what further efforts were needed. The Group was asked to submit a progress report in 1980 and a report on its findings in 1981 at the latest. It was also asked, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, to investigate cases of torture and murder of detainees in South Africa, and to submit a special report to the Commission in 1980.

At the same time, the Commission requested

the Group to bring particularly serious violations immediately to the attention of the Commission's Chairman, so that he might take whatever action he deemed appropriate.

By decision 1979/34 of 10 May, adopted without vote, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the Commission's decision to renew the Group's mandate. The Second Committee approved this decision on 4 May by 46 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, as recommended by the Commission.

Other relate d decision s

In another resolution adopted under the item on violations of human rights in southern Africa, the Commission, on 6 March, expressed its profound appreciation to Iran, which had recently severed all relations with South Africa and stopped all oil supplies to that regime. It also commended all other Governments which had adopted similar measures.

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/41 of 21 November on the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding decolonization, also commended Iran for having severed diplomatic, military, economic, trade and other links with South Africa and particularly for enforcing the oil embargo against that regime. (For details, see p. 1029; for page reference to text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 1 2 February-16 March 1979, Chapters XIII and XXIV A (resolution 10(XXXV)) and Annex III. E/CN.4/1328. Report of Group of Three established under Convention, 2nd session, Geneva, 29 January-2 February 1979.

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meetings 5-15. Plenary meeting 69.

A/34/442 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General. A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979), Annex, sections I (paras. 42-50) and VI.

A/C.3/34/L.5. Angola, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution approved by Third Committee on 10 October 1979, meeting 14, by 87 votes to 0, with 30 abstentions.

A/34/597. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/27, as recommended by Third Committee,

A/34/597, adopted by Assembly on 15 November 1979, meeting 69, by recorded vote of 116 to 0, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of,

Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3068(XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and its resolutions 3380(XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/80 of 13 December 1976, 32/1 2 of 7 November 1977 and 33/103 of 16 December 1978,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 13(XXXIII) of 11 March 1977, 7(XXXIV) of 22 February 1978

and 10(XXXV) of 5 March 1979,

Welcoming the part of the Political Declaration and the resolutions concerning the situation in southern Africa adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Convinced that the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination constitute an important and constructive contribution to the struggle against apartheid, racism and all forms of racial discrimination,

Noting that the conduct of the International Anti-Apartheid Year contributed to the achievements of the goals of the

Convention,

Reaffirming its firm conviction that apartheid constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a gross violation of human rights and a crime against humanity seriously disturbing and threatening international peace and security,

Noting that the racist regime of South Africa is stepping up its policy of apartheid, repression, "bantustanization" and aggression in flagrant defiance of United Nation resolutions, is continuing to occupy Namibia illegally and is perpetuating on

Namibian territory its odious policy of apartheid and racial

Deeply concerned at the continued collaboration of certain Governments and transnational corporations with the racist regime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and other fields, thus encouraging it to persist in the brutal suppression of the peoples of South Africa,

Emphasizing that ratification of and accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions without any delay are necessary for its effectiveness and would be a useful contribution towards achieving the goals of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Taking into account Security Council resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977 as a useful step towards

achieving the purposes of the Convention,

Firmly convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa against apartheid, colonialism and racial discrimination and for the effective implementation of their inalienable and legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, demands more than ever all necessary support by the international community and, in particular, further action by the Security Council,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression

and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;

2. Expresses its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. Commends the States parties to the Convention that have submitted their reports under article VII of the Convention and urges other States to do so as soon as possible, taking fully into account the guidelines prepared by the Working Group on the Implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of

Apartheid established in accordance with article IX of the Convention:

4. Appeals once again to all States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede to it without delay;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to take measures through appropriate channels on the dissemination of information on the Convention with the aim of promoting further

ratification thereof or accession thereto;

6. Calls upon States parties to implement fully article IV of the Convention by adopting legislative, judicial and administrative measures to prosecute, bring to trial and punish in accordance with their jurisdiction persons responsible for, or accused of, the acts defined in article II of the Convention;

7. Calls upon all States parties to the Convention and the competent United Nations organs to consider the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group contained in its report and to submit their views and comments to the

Secretary-General;

8. Welcomes the efforts of the Commission on Human Rights to undertake the functions set out in article X of the Convention and invites the Commission to continue its efforts, especially with a view to preparing periodically a list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representives of States that are alleged to be responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as of those against which legal proceedings have been undertaken;

9. Calls upon the competent United Nations organs to continue to provide the Commission on Human Rights, through the Secretary-General, with information relevant to the periodic compilation of the above-mentioned list as well as with information concerning the obstacles which prevent the effective suppression and punishment of the crime of

apartheid;

10. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to take into account, in preparing the above-mentioned list, General Assembly resolution 33/23 of 29 November 1978 as well as all the documents on the subject prepared by the Commission and its subsidiary organs;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to distribute the above-mentioned list among all States parties to the Conven-

tion and all States Members of the United Nations;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380(XXX) a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention, taking into account the views and comments of States parties to the Convention called for in paragraph 7 above.

Adverse effects on human rights resulting from aid to colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 1 2 February-16 March 1979, Chapters V and XXIV A (resolution 9(XXXV)) and Annex III.

E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd session, Geneva, 20 August-7 September 1979, Chapters III and XVI A (resolution 3(XXXII)) and Annex II.

Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 16,18-20, 22-25. Plenary meeting 15.

REPORT OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP

E/CN.4/1311. Report of Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of Commission on Human Rights prepared in accordance with Commission resolution 6(XXXIII) of 4 March 1977 and Economic and Social Council decision 1978/28 of 5 May 1978.

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its

35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters IV and XXIV A (resolution 12(XXXV)) and Annex III.

E/1979/36, Chapter I B. Draft decision 5, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 25, by 34 votes to 4, with 9 abstentions.

E/1979/L.54. Summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its first and 2nd regu-

lar sessions of 1979.

E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision V.

Decision 1979/33, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted by Council by 37 votes to 4, with 9 abstentions.

1. At its 15th plenary meeting, on 10 May 1979, the Council, noting resolution 12(XXXV) of 6 March 1979 of the Commission on Human Rights, decided to recommend that:

(a) The appropriate United Nations bodies, acting in consultation with the competent specialized agencies, particularly the International Labour Organisation, should take the initiative of preparing an international convention on the rights of migrant workers;

(b) Special assistance should be granted to the countries neighbouring South Africa so as to enable them to take effective action against the system of exploiting migrant workers

which is in force in South Africa;

(c) Fresh efforts should be made to provide the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts with the opportunity of making an on-the-spot study of living conditions in the prisons of South Africa and Namibia and of the treatment of prisoners in those countries;

- (d) On the occasion of the International Year of the Child, the United Nations Children's Fund, acting in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, should publish an investigation into the lot of black children in South Africa.
- 2. The Council also decided to request the General Assembly:
- (a) To urge United Nations bodies to consider reserving, at each of their sessions, a special meeting which would be

devoted to the struggle against apartheid, on which occasion the participants would censure the policy of apartheid and provide information concerning specific new measures which their respective countries or national institutions had taken or were planning to take to combat apartheid;

(b) To ensure that subsidiary bodies dealing with the problems of apartheid and racial discrimination should consider the possibility of a joint meeting each year for the purpose of discussing their respective experiences and co-

ordinating their future activities;

(c) To arrange for the organization at least once a year, in some part of the world, of a symposium on apartheid and the various aspects of racial discrimination, in which the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts would be invited to participate;

(d) To arrange for a study to be made of the South African Government's legitimacy, in view of its policy of apartheid and in particular its systematic refusal to apply the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of international law and of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and then to draw from that study all appropriate conclusions of law and of fact

MANDATE OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Chapters IV and XXIV A (resolution 12(XXXV),paras.14-18)andAnnexIII.

E/1979/36, Chapter I B. Draft decision 6, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 24, by 46 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision VI.

Decision 1979/34, by which the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 12(XXXV) of 6 March 1979 to renew the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted without vote by Council on 10 May 1979, meeting 15.

Other related decisions

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 1 2 February-16 March 1979, Chapters IV and XXIV A (resolution 13(XXXV)).

Other matters concerning prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities

Elimination of religious intolerance

The Commission on Human Rights adopted on 14 March 1979 the first three articles of a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief. It decided to continue work on the draft in 1980.

The articles on which agreement was reached were drawn up in 1979 by an informal sessional working group open to all Commission members. Article 1 stated that everyone was to have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, that no one was to be subject to coercion which would impair such freedom, and that freedom to manifest one's religion or belief could be limited only by law to protect public safety, order, health, morals or the rights of others. Article 2 ruled out discrimination based on religion or belief, defining such discrimination and in-

tolerance as "any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on religion or belief and having as its purpose or as its effect the nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis." Article 3 condemned such discrimination as a violation of human rights and an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations between nations.

On 23 November, the General Assembly, which had requested the Commission in 1974 to prepare such a draft declaration,¹⁷ asked it to continue to give high priority to the drafting and try to complete it so that a single draft declaration could be submitted to the Assembly in 1980.

This request was made in resolution 34/43, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation

 $^{17}\, \text{See}$ Y.U.N., 1974, p. 629, resolution 3267(XXIX) of 10 December 1974.

of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which approved the text on 9 November, also without vote. Thirty-one nations (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) sponsored the draft.

Measure s agains t terroris m or incitemen t to racial discrimination or group hatre d

On 14 March, the Commission on Human Rights decided to postpone to its 1980 session consideration of the question of measures to be taken against ideologies and practices based on terror or incitement to racial discrimination or any other form of group hatred.

On 14 December 1973, the General Assembly had decided to defer consideration of the question until the Commission had concluded discussion of it.¹⁸

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination agains t Women

By resolution 34/180 of 1.8 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The Convention binds States parties to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in political and public life, education, employment, health care, and other economic and social areas. (For details, see p. 891; for page reference to text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Studie s

Rights of national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

The Commission on Human Rights on 14 March 1979 requested its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to submit its opinion on a draft declaration proposed to the Commission in 1978 by Yugoslavia, dealing with the rights of minorities. This had been the topic of a report completed in 1977 by a Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission, recommending that the Commission consider drafting a declaration on the subject. ²⁰

In the Sub-Commission, differing views were expressed about the draft declaration, with some members supporting it and others questioning whether it was needed. The Sub-Commission decided on 4 September to submit to the Commission the summary record of its discussion.

On another aspect of minority rights, the Sub-Commission recommended on 5 September that it be authorized by the Economic and Social Council to appoint one of its members, Abu

Sayeed Chowdhury (Bangladesh), to prepare a study on discriminatory treatment against members of racial, ethnic, religious or linguistic groups at various levels in the administration of criminal justice proceedings, such as police, military, administrative and judicial investigations, arrest, detention, trial and execution of sentences. The study would encompass ideologies or beliefs which contributed or led to racism.

Discrimination against indigenous populations

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on 5 September requested Jose R. Martinez Cobo (Ecuador), Special Rapporteur for a study of the problem of discrimination against indigenous populations, to continue and finalize his work.

Genocide

On 14 March 1979, the Commission on Human Rights endorsed a recommendation made in September 1978 by its Sub-Commission that the study of the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, submitted in 1978 by a Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission, Nicodeme Ruhashyankiko (Rwanda),²¹ should be given the widest possible distribution.

Protection of human rights of non-citizens

A Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Baroness Elles (United Kingdom), presented a study on the human rights of individuals who were not citizens of the country in which they lived. The study gave a brief historical outline of the development of the protection granted to aliens, of the status of aliens and of their treatment. It outlined the international protection of the human rights of aliens, stateless persons and refugees provided for in human rights instruments and in international law. It examined the rights guaranteed to aliens by States and rights attributable exclusively to nations or citizens. The study also analysed the restrictions, reservations, limitations and derogations which might be made on human rights on the ground of nationality, for which provision was made in human rights instruments. It reviewed and evaluated the machinery available to non-citizens and other remedies for redress of injuries. It drew conclusions and made recommendations for more effective protection of the human rights of non-citizens.

A draft declaration on the human rights of non-citizens, suggested for adoption by the

¹⁸SeeY.U.N., 1973, p. 522.

¹⁹SeeY.U.N., 1978, p. 722. ²⁰SeeY.U.N., 1977, p. 730.

²¹ SeeY.U.N.,1978, p. 723.

General Assembly, was annexed. This stipulated that non-citizens must observe the laws in force and respect the customs and traditions of the country in which they resided. It listed a number of rights which non-citizens would be entitled to enjoy, including those of: security of person and protection against violence; equal access to and equal treatment before organs administering justice; freedom of movement and choice of residence; leave the country and return to their own country; marriage and choice of spouse; own property; freedom of thought, conscience, expression, peaceful assembly and association; and work. The draft declaration would also prohibit their arbitrary arrest, torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, arbitrary and collective expulsion or deportation, and arbitrary confiscation of assets they had lawfully acquired.

On 14 March 1979, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Economic and Social Council to consider the text of the draft declaration with a view to submitting it to the Assembly for consideration. The Council, by decision 1979/36 of 10 May, decided to submit the draft declaration to Member States for their comments, as well as to the Commission. The Commission would consider the draft in 1980 along with the comments of States, with a view to transmitting a report to the Council. As recommended by the Commission, the Council decided that the study itself should be printed and given the widest possible dissemination.

The Council adopted this decision without vote. The Second (Social) Committee had approved on 4 May, by 42 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions, a draft decision referring only to dissemination of the study. In the Committee, the

Ukrainian SSR and the USSR said there was no need to spend money to publish a study that had already been widely disseminated.

In the Council, the clause relating to the draft declaration was added to the decision on a proposal of the United Kingdom, approved without vote. The United Kingdom originally proposed that the draft declaration be submitted to the Assembly for consideration, but it modified this proposal orally, after the USSR, supported by the German Democratic Republic, proposed instead that the Commission be asked to consider the draft and submit its comments to the Council. Brazil abstained in the vote in the Committee, in the belief that the matter required further consideration.

Duties to the community and limitations on human rights

In September 1979, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities considered part of the final report on the individual's duties to the community and the limitations on human rights and freedoms under article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²² prepared by the Special Rapporteur, Erica-Irene Daes (Greece). This part of the report contained the preface, an introduction and part one of the study, concerning the duties of the individual to the community.

After discussing this part of the report, the Sub-Commission decided on 5 September to request the Special Rapporteur to continue and finalize her work.

²² See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 535, text of Universal Declaration.

Documentary references and text of resolution

Elimination of religious intolerance

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters XIV and XXVI A (resolution 20(XXXV)).

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meetings 33, 41. Plenary meeting 76.

A/34/303. Note by Secretary-General.

A/34/566. Letter of 10 October from Colombia, Fiji, Lebanon, Lesotho, Poland and Portugal (transmitting text of address delivered by Pope John Paul II to 34th session of General Assembly on 2 October 1979, meeting 17). (For text see p.442.)

4.74/569. Letter of 12 October from Viet Nam (transmitting report on crime committed against religions and believers in Kampuchea).

A/34/614 (S/13587). Letter of 24 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 22 October).

A/34/621 (S/13589). Letter of 26 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting document concerning "crimes of Hanoi authorities against Kampuchea and against humanity").

A/C.3/34/L.31. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Samoa, Senegal, Suriname, Uganda, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 November 1979, meeting 41.

A/34/686. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 34/43, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/686, adopted without vote by Assembly on 23 November 1979, meeting 76.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the need to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, as provided in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

Convinced of the desirability of elaborating an international instrument on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and

of discrimination based on religion or belief,

Recalling its resolution 3267(XXIX) of 10 December 1974, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a single draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling also its resolution 33/106 of 16 December 1 978, Taking note of the work thus far done by the Commission

on Human Rights,

1. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give high priority to the drafting of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

2. Further requests the Commission on Human Rights to strive towards completion of the draft Declaration at its thirtysixth session with a view to submitting to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a single draft Declaration;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and to give it high priority.

Measures against terrorism or incitement to racial discrimination or group hatred

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Chapters XXII and XXIV B (decision 15(XXXV), item 25).

Studies

RIGHTS OF NATIONAL, ETHNIC,

RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Chapters XVIII and XXIV A (resolution 21 (XXXV)).

E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd session, Geneva, 20 August-7 September 1979, Chapters VI, XIII, XVI A (resolution 2 A (XXXII)) and B (decision 1).

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of

Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd session, Chapters VIII and XVI B (decision 4).

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Chapters XVII (paras. 311-313) and XXIV B (decision 9(XXXV)).

PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF NON-CITIZENS

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 16,19, 24. Plenary meeting 15.

International Provisions Protecting the Human Rights of Non-Citizens. Study prepared by the Baroness Elles, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/CN.4/ crimination and Protection of Minorities (E/CN.4/Sub.2/392/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XIV.2. (Annex I: Draft declaration on human rights of individuals who are not citizens of country in which they live.)

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Chapters XIX and XXIV A (resolution 16(XXXV)) and AnnexIII.

E/1979/36, Chapter I B. Decision 8, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 24, by 42 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

E/1979/L.35. United Kingdom: amendment to draft decision VIII recommended by Second Committee in E/1979/57.

E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft deci-

Decision 1979/36, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, and as further amended by United Kingdom (E/1979/L.35, orally subamended by sponsor), adopted without vote by Council.

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 10 May 1979, the Council, noting resolution 16(XXXV) of 14 March 1979 of the Commission on Human Rights, decided that the study prepared by Baroness Elles, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, on the question of international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live should be printed and given the widest possible dissemination; the Council also decided to transmit the draft declaration on the subject to Member States for their comments and to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth session so that it might consider it, in conjunction with the comments received, with a view to transmitting a report on the subject to the Council at its first regular session of 1980.

DUTIES TO THE COMMUNITY AND LIMITATIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd session, Chapters XI and XVIB (decision 3).

Violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Human rights in the territories occupied by Israel

During 1979, the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly repeated their calls for a halt to violations of human rights in the territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war. Also, the Assembly's three-member Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories reported on evidence of what it found to be continued violations.

Decision s of the Commissio n on Human Rights

On 21 February, the Commission on Human Rights adopted two resolutions on the question of the violation of human rights in the occupied territories, including Palestine.

By the first, the Commission expressed grave anxiety and concern over the deteriorating serious situation in the territories resulting from continued Israeli occupation and aggression, particularly the intensification of the establishment of settlers' colonies, the continued and increasing use of arbitrary detention, torture, ill-treatment and cruel treatment of Arab detainees and prisoners, and collective punishment.

The Commission called on Israel to take immediate steps for the return to their homes of the Palestinians and other displaced inhabitants of the territories. It declared that Israel's grave breaches of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (fourth Geneva Convention) of 12 August 1949 were war crimes and an affront to humanity. The Commission condemned a number of Israeli policies and practices as well as administrative and legislative measures taken to encourage, promote and expand the establishment of settlers' colonies, which further demonstrated Israel's determination to annex territories. The Commission reaffirmed that all such measures were null and void, and that Israel's settlement policy in the occupied territories constituted a flagrant violation of the fourth Geneva Convention and United Nations resolutions. It demanded that Israel desist forthwith from such policies and practices and that it cease all acts of torture and ill-treatment of Arab detainees and prisoners, calling on Israel to release them. It renewed its request to the Secretary-General to collect information on detainees, such as their number, identity, place and duration of detention, and to make the information available to the Commission at its 1980 session. It condemned the destruction of Quneitra perpetrated prior to Israel's withdrawal from that Syrian city in 1974.

The Commission reiterated its call to all States and international organizations not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions or aid which Israel might use in its pursuit of annexation, colonization or any other policies and practices referred to in the resolution. The Commission called on Israel to report to it through the Secretary-General in 1980 on its implementation of the Commission's resolution. It also asked for a report by the Secretary-General.

By the second resolution, the Commission expressed concern at the consequences of Israel's refusal to apply fully and effectively the fourth Geneva Convention to the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, and reaffirmed that that Convention was applicable to the territories. It strongly deplored Israel's failure to acknowledge the Convention's applicability and called on Israel to abide by its obligations under that Convention and under international law. The Commission urged all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the occupied territories.

Also on 21 February, the Commission adopted a resolution by which it affirmed the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination without external interference and to the establishment of a fully independent and sovereign State in Palestine. It reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property, and called for their return in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Commission recognized the right of the Palestinian people to regain their rights by all means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and urged all States and international organizations to support them through their representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Earlier, on 14 February, the Commission decided to send a telegram to the Government of Israel expressing deep concern about the systematic torture practised by Israel against Palestinian detainees, as reflected in international reports. It also expressed grave concern about the repression and collective punishment practised by Israeli occupation forces against the Palestinian people in Palestine and the occupied territories, particularly the bulldozing, blowing up and bricking up of houses. It called on Israel to cease those practices forthwith and to inform the Commission urgently on the matter.

Decision s of the Economi c and Social Council

On 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council commended the Commission for its vigilance and its decisions for the protection of human rights in the occupied territories, including Palestine. It requested the Commission to pursue its efforts and continue to take appropriate measures in that respect.

These decisions were contained in resolution 1979/40, which the Council adopted by 37 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions. Its Second (Social) Committee had approved the text on 4 May by 39 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions. The sponsors were Algeria, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mauritania, Pakistan, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates.

The observer for Israel expressed the view that the Commission's decisions were the product of predetermined conclusions, distortion and prejudice. Israelis and Arabs were destined by history to live side by side as good neighbours, even though some entertained the illusion that there could be a Middle East without Israel.

Mexico said it had voted for the resolution because of its concern for human rights but it had reservations on inclusion of the word "Palestine."

Decisions of the Sub-Commission

On 5 September 1979, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection

of Minorities adopted two resolutions relating to human rights in Palestine and the occupied Arab territories. By the first, it urged all States and international organizations to enable negotiations to begin immediately between Israel and the Palestinian people, through PLO, to restore all rights in accordance with the United Nations Charter and resolutions. By the second, it deeply deplored Israel's violation of the fundamental rights of the Arab population in Palestine and the occupied territories, called on Israel to desist from bombing civilians and from other military and paramilitary activities in southern Lebanon, demanded that Israel end human rights violations in the occupied territories and requested the Secretary-General to submit in 1980 a detailed report on those violations.

Report of the Special Committee on Israeli Practices

The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, in a report adopted, on 9 November 1979, concluded that the Government of Israel continued to follow a deliberate policy of annexation, implemented by the expropriation of property, the establishment of settlements and the implantation of Israeli Jewish civilians in them (for details, see p. 393). In a report prepared at the request of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General described what he had done to provide facilities to the Committee, make additional staff available and ensure the widest dissemination of the Committee's report.

On 12 December, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions in connexion with the Committee's report. By resolution 34/90 A, the Assembly condemned the settlement policy and other policies and practices in the occupied territories, demanded that Israel desist forthwith from following them, and requested the Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories, including the treatment of civilians in detention.

By resolution 34/90 B, the Assembly reaffirmed that the fourth Geneva Convention was applicable to Palestinian and other Arab territo-

ries occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and urged all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions. By resolution 34/90 C, the Assembly determined that the measures taken by Israel to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of the territories had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to Middle East peace efforts, and called on Israel to desist forthwith from taking such actions in the territories, including Jerusalem.

(For further details, see p. 394; for texts of these resolutions and voting details, see p. 402.)

On 16 November, by resolution 34/29, the Assembly called on the Israeli authorities to rescind their deportation order against the Mayor of Nablus. On 24 November, the Secretary-General reported that the Prime Minister of Israel had informed him by cable on 20 November that the expulsion decision was based on local regulations in force since 1945 and that the decision would be reviewed by the Supreme Court of Israel. (For details, see p. 397.)

Other actions

On 22 March 1979, the Security Council, by resolution 446(1979), determined that Israel's settlements policy constituted a serious obstruction to a Middle East peace, called on it to desist from any action to change the status of the occupied territories and established a three-member Commission to examine the situation relating to the settlements. Reporting to the Council on 12 July, the Commission recommended that the Council call on Israel to cease the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the occupied territories. The Council accepted this and the other recommendations of the Commission by resolution 452(1979) of 20 July. (For details see pp. 385 and 390; for page references to texts of resolutions 446(1979) and 452(1979), refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

During 1979, the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council received a number of communications from Member States relating to the situation in the occupied territories (see pp. 381, 386 and 391).

Documentary references and text of resolution

Economic and Social Council— first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 16,18-23, 25. Plenary meeting 15.

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 1 2 February-16 March 1979, Chapters II, VII and XXIV A (resolutions 1 A and B (XXXV) and 2(XXXV)) and XXIV B (decision 2(XXXV)).

E/1979/C.2/L.9. Algeria, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mauritania, Pakistan, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic,

United Arab Emirates: draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 25, by 39 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions.

E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution VII.

Resolution 1979/40, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted by Council on 10 May 1979, meeting 15, by 37 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its thirty-fifth session,

Taking note of the decisions of the Commission concerning the flagrant violation by Israel of human rights in the occupied Arab territories,

Commends the Commission on Human Rights for its vigilance and its decisions for the protection of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine;

Requests the Commission on Human Rights to pursue its efforts for the protection of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine, and to continue to take the appropriate measures in this respect.

E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd ses sion, Geneva, 20 August-7 September 1979, Chapters II, IX and XVI A (resolutions 1 A (XXXII) and 4 A (XXXII)).

General Assembly—34th session

Special Political Committee, meetings 33, 36, 42-46.

Fifth Committee, meeting 77.

Plenary meetings 71, 99.

A/34/63 (S/13034). Note verbale of 10 January from Morocco.

A/34/72. Letter of 31 January from Jordan (enclosing statement of 1 December 1978 by Bir Zeit University).

A/34/73. Letter of 31 January from Jordan (enclosing article entitled "Israel Bars Return to Two Arab Villages of Residents Evacuated 'Temporarily' in 1948 War; Security Cited in Rebuff of Many Pleas," published in The New York Times of 21 January

A/34/75 (S/13065). Note verbale of 1 February from Israel. A/34/76 (S/13068). Letter of 2 February from Syrian Arab

Republic (transmitting 2 letters of 31 January from PLO). A/34/82 (S/13080). Letter of 12 February from Jordan (transmitting article entitled "Allegations of Israeli torture contain grisly descriptions," published in The Washington Postof 7 February)

A/34/95. Letter of 13 February from Egypt (transmitting letter of 12 February from Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs to

Chairman of Commission on Human Rights).

A/34/101 (S/13126). Letter of 28 February from Israel. A/34/108 (S/13145). Letter of 5 March from Senegal (transmitting Declaration issued by Islamic Member States following meeting at Headquarters, New York, on 2 March

A/34/152 (S/13207). Letter of 26 March from Jordan (transmitting message of 21 December 1978 from Palestinian

woman detainee).

A/34/159 (S/13215). Letter of 2 April from Jordan (transmitting statement issued on 12 March by Bir Zeit University and chronological account of events at University on same date)

A/34/166 (S/13229). Letter of 5 April from Jordan.

A/34/178 (S/13243). Letter of 11 April from Jordan (transmitting communique issued on 11 March at Amman by General Commission of Islamic Conference for Jerusalem).

A/34/304 (S/13385). Letter of 8 June from Israel.

A/34/338 (S/13419). Note by Secretary-General (transmitting Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1 A and B (XXXV) of 21 February 1979).

A/34/349 (S/13432). Letter of 3 July from Jordan.

A/34/356 (S/13441). Letter of 6 July from Israel.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/360 (S/13445). Letter of 9 July from Jordan.

A/34/384 (S/13471). Letter of 25 July from Jordan (transmitting recent account of Israeli practices in establishing settlements in West Bank, including Jerusalem).

A/34/388 (S/13476). Letter of 30 July from Jordan.

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic

Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979). A/34/453 (S/13528). Letter of 5 September from Jordan (transmitting article entitled "The Full Story of the Tragedy of the Bedouin of the Negev: How They Became Refugees Their Own Homeland," published in newspaper Al-Ittehad of 24 August).

A/34/505 (S/13546), A/34/506 (S/13547). Letters of 19

and 20 September from Jordan.

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979)

A/34/631. Report of Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report)

A/34/666 (S/13613). Letter of 8 November from Jordan.

A/34/677. Letter of 1.2 November from Egypt (transmitting statement issued on same date by Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

A/34/694. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/764 (S/13674) and Corr.1. Letter of 28 November from Jordan (transmitting text of conversation between Mayor of Nablus and Israeli Military Governor, as published in Israeli newspaper Ha'arefz of 12 November).

A/SPC/34/5. Letter of 13 November from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting letter of same date from Palestine Liberation Organization enclosing letter, also of same date, from

Chairman of PLO Executive Committee).

A/SPC/34/7. Letter of 29 November from Iraq (transmitting document entitled "Israeli Torture of Palestinian Political Prisoners in Jerusalem and West Bank: Three State Department Reports")

A/SPC/34/L.19. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 7 December 1979, meeting 46, by recorded vote of 87 to 3, with 25 abstentions.

[For recorded vote, see p. 402.]

A/SPC/34/L.20, A/C.5/34/85, A/34/795. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A recommended by Special Political Committee in A/34/691/ Add.1. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/691/Add.1. Report of Special Political Committee (part II), draftresolution A.

Resolution 34/90 A, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/691/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 99, by recorded vote of 111 to 2, with 31 abstentions.

[For recorded vote and text of resolution, see p. 402.]

A/SPC/34/L.23. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 7 December 1979, meeting 46, by recorded vote of 113 to 1, with 2 abstentions.

[For recorded vote, see p. 403.]

A/34/691/Add.1. Report of Special Political Committee (part II), draft resolution B.

Resolution 34/90 B, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/691/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 99, by recorded vote of 140 to 1, with 4 abstentions.

[For recorded vote and text of resolution, see p. 403.]

A/SPC/34/L.24. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Turkey: draft resolution, as orally corrected by sponsors, approved by Special Political Committee on 7 December 1979, meeting 46, by recorded vote of 113 to 1, with 3 abstentions.

[For recorded vote, see p. 404.]

A/34/691/Add.1. Report of Special Political Committee (part II), draftresolution C.

Resolution 34/90 C, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/34/691/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 99, by recorded vote of 140 to 1, with 4 abstentions.

[For recorded vote and text of resolution, see p. 404.]

Human rights situation in Chile

During 1979, the new machinery authorized by the General Assembly in 1978 to deal with the human rights situation in Chile began functioning, succeeding the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile established by the Commission on Human Rights in 1975. Reports were submitted to the Assembly by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile and the Expert on the Question of the Fate of Missing and Disappeared Persons in Chile, and the Assembly reiterated an appeal for contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile. The Commission and the Assembly adopted resolutions on the matter, expressing concern that the situation had not improved and urging the Chilean authorities to respect human rights.

Decisions of the Commission on Human Rights

The Commission's resolution was adopted on 6 March. By that resolution, the Commission acknowledged the conclusion of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile, contained in its final report to the Assembly and the Commission,²³ that although a certain improvement had taken place as compared to previous years, often serious violations of human rights had continued to occur. The Commission expressed shock at the discovery in December 1978 of a mass grave near the town of Lonquen containing bodies of persons reported as having been detained and who had subsequently disappeared. It expressed undiminished concern and dismay at the Chilean authorities' refusal to accept responsibility or account for the large number of persons reported to have disappeared for political reasons, or to undertake an adequate investigation.

The Commission urged the Chilean authorities to restore and safeguard basic human rights and fundamental freedoms without delay. It urged them in particular to cease the state of emergency and siege, to establish effective control over and to assume full responsibility for the State security agencies, to cease arbitrary arrest and detention, to release persons imprisoned for political reasons, to ensure an immediate end to torture and other inhuman treatment, to prose-

cute and punish those responsible for torture and other acts leading to the death of detainees, to restore the right of habeas corpus, to restore Chilean nationality to persons deprived of it for political reasons, to respect fully the rights of Chilean citizens to return to their country, to restore democratic institutions and constitutional safeguards and the right of the Chilean people to take part freely in public affairs, to re-establish freedom of association and expression, to guarantee international labour protection standards and restore trade union rights, and to safeguard the human rights of the Mapuche Indians and other indigenous minorities.

Also by this resolution, the Commission acted to implement the Assembly's 1978 resolution on the human rights situation in Chile²⁴ by authorizing its Chairman to appoint the officials who were to continue inquiring into that situation. It authorized the appointment of Abdoulaye Dieye (Senegal) as Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile. He was to report to the Assembly in 1979 and to the Commission in 1980. The Commission authorized the appointment of Felix Ermacora (Austria) and Waleed M. Sadi (Jordan) as experts, in their individual capacity, to study the question of the fate of missing and disappeared persons in Chile, reporting to the Commission in 1980 and, through the Special Rapporteur, to the Assembly in 1979. The Chilean authorities were urged to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur and the experts.

Decision of the Economic and Social Council

On the Commission's recommendation, the Economic and Social Council approved the Commission's decision on these appointments and requested the Assembly to provide adequate funds and staff to implement it. Decision 1979/32 was adopted by the Council on 10 May by 39 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions, after having been approved by the Second (Social) Committee on 4 May by 38 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.

In the discussion preceding the adoption of this decision, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba,

 ²³ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 701, for summary of Working Group's 1978 report to Assembly.
 ²⁴ Ibid., p. 707, resolution 33/175 of 20 December 1978.

Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and Zambia welcomed the Commission's resolution on the human rights situation in Chile, though the Byelorussian SSR thought that the most effective remedy lay through extension of the Ad Hoc Working Group's mandate and the Ukrainian SSR could not agree with the statement in the preamble that the situation had improved. The United Arab Emirates hoped that the Chilean Government would co-operate with the United Nations. Finland agreed with the resolution but would have preferred action on a more general basis with regard to missing persons. The German Democratic Republic thought it regrettable that the principle of equitable geographical distribution had not been observed in the appointment of the experts on missing persons.

Colombia said the decision failed to take account of the changes that had occurred in Chile during the past year; moreover, the Commission's resolution was selective in its application since the same approach had not been adopted for other countries where the situation was as bad or worse.

The observer for Chile said the Commission's resolution was unlawful, discriminatory and unjust, and the procedures it established lacked legal or moral force. Chile would not accept any ad hoc or ad cassum procedure, because it vitiated the principle of the legal equality of States. Chile would co-operate with the United Nations to the extent that its activities conformed to existing objective and universally valid standards.

By a letter dated 29 August, addressed to the Director of the United Nations Division of Human Rights, one of the appointed experts, Mr. Sadi, resigned from the assignment.

Reports of the Special Rapporteur and the Expert on missing persons

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly in November 1979 the first reports prepared by the Special Rapporteur and the Expert on the Question of the Fate of Missing and Disappeared Persons in Chile.

The Special Rapporteur stated in his report that, in certain respects, the human rights situation in Chile had deteriorated since the Ad Hoc Working Group had last reported. A law promulgated on 25 April, ostensibly aimed against terrorism, seriously affected an individual's right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty, the right to freedom of association, the right to privacy and the right not to be subjected to unlawful attacks on honour and reputation. Moreover, the powers of the security agencies and the number of cases of torture had increased, without any improvement in judicial protection from unlawful

activities. Another change for the worse related to reports of killings by members of the armed forces and security services.

The Special Rapporteur found that the state of emergency declared on 11 September 1973 continued to be in effect, although the threat to public order that had purportedly justified it was non-existent. Further, Chilean courts generally continued to refuse to exercise all their powers under Chilean law to protect the rights of individuals, prevent arbitrary acts or punish unlawful activities, particularly those of security agencies. The number of arrests for political or national security reasons in the first half of 1979 had declined from the same period in 1978, although it continued above the 1977 level. The Government had not changed its negative attitude on the return of Chileans living outside the country.

Information media expressed a wide range of views, and a certain degree of divergent opinion or criticism of the Government was permitted. Nevertheless, freedom of information was curtailed by legal restrictions in politics, trade unions and universities, which were also applied to information media, sometimes arbitrarily. Freedom of expression and information depended on the tolerance of the authorities, which did not hesitate to take extreme measures when an organ of the press expressed opinions exceeding the limits of that tolerance.

The Special Rapporteur further stated that, despite the repeal of some earlier legislation limiting trade union rights, new legislation tended to establish permanent restrictions on freedom of association, the right to strike and the right to collective bargaining. Workers were compelled to negotiate as if dealing with civil law contracts, without taking into account the inequality between the parties to a labour contract.

The Expert on missing and disappeared persons, in his report, noted that between 1,000 and 2,000 persons were reported to have disappeared as a result of actions by the Chilean authorities since the military Government came to power on 11 September 1973. In almost all of the cases of missing persons he had examined, there was substantial and reliable evidence that the person had been arrested and/or subjected to detention by government agents prior to his disappearance. Even though no persons were reported to have disappeared in Chile during 1978 and 1979, the numerous persons who had disappeared between September 1973 and the end of 1977, and whose whereabouts were still unknown, presented a continuous situation of gross and flagrant violations of human rights.

During the last quarter of 1973, the military and carabineros had arrested people in an

independent and uncontrolled manner, without respecting established legal rules, and the Government failed to require respect for those rules or to investigate and punish abuses. Between 1974 and 1977, a large but varying number of persons had been arrested each year in connexion with political or national security matters, and members of the Revolutionary Left Movement, the Socialist Party and the Communist Party had disappeared.

The Expert said that legal remedies to protect individuals from illegal arrest and detention had been inoperative during the period following 11 September 1973. Of 5,000 applications for release under the legal remedy of amparo (similar to habeas corpus], only four had been granted and one of those had not to date been put into effect. Although more than 500 criminal cases concerning missing persons had been filed between 1973 and 1978, no missing person's fate had been clarified and no one had been punished for actions leading to the disappearance of a detainee. Thus, the phenomenon of missing persons in Chile was the result of the peculiar circumstances produced by the system of government installed in 1973 and the failure of the courts to control the independent actions of government agents. The pressure brought to bear by the relatives of missing persons, the Roman Catholic Church and the concern expressed by the international community, together with the discovery of a number of unidentified bodies at an abandoned mine near Lonquen, appeared to have encouraged the courts to take a more positive attitude in investigating cases of missing persons.

By tolerating and then establishing a system or practice which had resulted in the disappearance of detainees between 1973 and 1977, Chile had failed to fulfil its obligations under international law, the Expert concluded. Its obligations included the duty to provide reliable and adequate answers in each case of a person reported missing, and a moral and legal responsibility to pay damages for injuries caused by its agents. When the missing person was an employee of the United Nations, as in the case of Fernando de la Cruz Olivares Mori, a staff member of the Latin American Demographic Centre arrested in 1973, the Government bore a responsibility to that Organization.

In his recommendations, the Expert said measures should be taken so that emergency situations or states of siege were not used to exempt State organs or agents from the obligation to obey the law or remove their responsibility for human rights violations. The law governing arrest and detention should clearly specify which government agents were empowered to make arrests and in what circumstances, written

arrest orders should be required, registers of arrests should be kept, no secret places of detention should be permitted, and the Government and courts should be responsible for ensuring that the laws on arrest and detention were obeyed. Courts should be empowered to make full use of the remedy of habeas corpus, and civilian judges should be able to visit all places of detention. In cases of large-scale disappearances, government action to ensure a speedy and thorough investigation should be guaranteed. It would be advisable for the Government to co-operate with the United Nations on a comprehensive report on missing persons in Chile.

By a letter dated 23 November, Chile transmitted a document presenting its Government's position on the human rights situation in that country. The Government stated that between September 1978 and November 1979 there had been no accusations of executions or disappearances, only one accusation of torture had been submitted to the courts, there were no political prisoners, the remedy of amparo was fully in effect, proceedings had been instituted and penalties applied in cases of excesses by security forces, no one had been expelled from the country, and the rights of association, collective bargaining and election of trade union leaders and the right to strike had been restored. The statement added that the special procedure to investigate the situation of human rights in that country should cease to exist, as stated by the Commission on Human Rights in 1975 when it established the Ad Hoc Working Group.25 Only then would it be possible for Chile to renew its cooperation with the United Nations in the matter of human rights.

Consideratio n by the General Assembly

On 17 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/179, on human rights in Chile, by a recorded vote of 96 to 6, with 33 abstentions. By this resolution, the Assembly commended the Special Rapporteur and the Expert on missing and disappeared persons for their work, and reiterated its indignation at the continued violation of human rights in Chile, concluding that the Assembly should continue to exercise vigilance with regard to the human rights situation there. Expressing concern at the deterioration in a number of areas, it urged the Chilean authorities to respect and promote human rights, and in particular to cease the state of emergency; restore democratic institutions and constitutional safeguards; ensure an immediate end to torture and degrading treatment; prosecute and punish those responsible; restore free-

²⁵ SeeY.U.N., 1975, p. 622.

dom of expression and trade union rights; allow citizens freely to enter and leave the country; restore the right of amparo; respect the rights of the indigenous population; and adopt measures to improve the enjoyment of economic and social rights by the population at large. Although noting that no persons were reported to have disappeared in Chile during 1978 and 1979, it expressed deep concern that numerous previous disappearances represented a continuous situation of human rights violations. It also urged the Chilean authorities to investigate and clarify the fate of persons reported to have disappeared for political reasons, inform relatives of the outcome, institute criminal proceedings against those responsible for such disappearances and punish those found guilty.

The Assembly invited the Commission on Human Rights to extend the Special Rapporteur's mandate and to consider further the most effective ways of clarifying the whereabouts and fate of missing and disappeared persons in Chile. It urged the Chilean authorities to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur and the Expert.

This resolution was approved by the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on 5 December by a recorded vote, taken at the request of Chile and Mexico, of 93 to 6, with 28 abstentions. The sponsors of the draft were Algeria, Austria, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Grenada, Jamaica, Mexico, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia. They revised their original draft by deleting a preambular reference to the Assembly's 1978 resolution on disappeared persons,26 by replacing "Chilean Government" with "Chilean authorities" and by adding a phrase urging that those authorities punish persons found guilty of responsibility disappearances.

Explaining that this text covered most of their concerns, Algeria, Cuba, Mexico and Yugoslavia withdrew a draft they had submitted and joined the other 10 States as sponsors of this resolution. The withdrawn text contained most of the same points, and also would have had the Assembly express concern at the deterioration of the situation in Chile in the area of legislation. It did not contain a clause similar to one in the approved text noting that no persons were reported to have disappeared in Chile during 1978 and 1979.

Canada and Ireland proposed amendments to the 14-power text, including the addition of the phrase "as the authorities of all countries" to the paragraph urging the Chilean authorities to protect—a word subsequently orally changed by the sponsors to "respect"—and promote human rights; these States said they believed the standards expected of Chile should be no different from those expected of other States. They also proposed the inclusion of a separate paragraph to note that no new cases of disappearances had been reported since the end of 1977, and the sponsors orally recast a phrase to embody that provision. The two States later withdrew their amendments after stating that their concerns had been met by the sponsors' revisions.

In the discussion on this subject, a number of delegations—including Benin, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia-expressed concern at what they regarded as a worsening of the human rights situation in Chile. Australia and Finland said the United Nations should continue its vigilance in regard to the situation. Ireland, speaking for the nine member States of the European Economic Community, also criticized the Chilean Government for its actions affecting human rights, adding that the United Nations should concern itself as well with other cases of violations. Canada, Colombia and Ecuador voted for the resolution but warned against a concentration on violations only in selected countries. New Zealand doubted the propriety of addressing only to Chile the appeal for measures to improve the enjoyment of economic and social rights. The United States, while voting for the text, expressed reservations about its statement that the situation had deteriorated.

Chile described the Special Rapporteur's report as an indictment of Chile that had turned into a diatribe. Chile rejected the resolution, regarding it as contradictory in acknowledging that the problem of missing persons no longer existed while expressing hope that judicial inquiries would clarify the fate of such persons. It was illegal in claiming the right to impose norms on a State in an area strictly within that State's domestic legislation. It was unreal and arbitrary in singling out for selective treatment a country which had always been noted for its co-operation with international organizations. Chile would not co-operate with the United Nations so long as the Organization persisted in refusing to apply applicable rules and procedures universally.

Costa Rica abstained in the vote, stating that the resolution was either hypocritical or naive in singling out Chile as though it were the only and most serious violator of human rights in the world. The Dominican Republic also abstained, explaining that it had not agreed in 1978 with the appointment of a Special Rapporteur.

Uruguay, explaining its negative vote, said there was an ominous silence about many

²⁶ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 737, resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978

human rights situations which really offended the conscience of mankind; moreover, the anonymous information cited in the Special Rapporteur's report should be treated with caution.

United Nations Trust Fund for Chile

The five-member Board of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile, appointed by the Secretary-General on 14 August 1979, held its first session at United Nations Head-quarters, New York, from 20 to 24 August. The Fund had been established under a 1978 resolution of the General Assembly²⁷ as a voluntary fund to receive contributions and distribute, through established channels, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to persons whose human rights had been violated by detention or imprisonment in Chile, to forced exiles and to relatives of such persons.

The Board of Trustees reviewed the situation of persons likely to fall within the Fund's area of competence and concluded that there was an urgent need to provide the assistance called for by the Assembly. The Board indicated preliminary priority areas of future assistance programmes. It decided to appeal to all States, selected intergovernmental organizations, private organizations and individuals for contribu-

tions to the Fund. The Board requested the Secretary-General to make an appeal to Member States, which he did in a letter dated 28 September. In a report to the Assembly, the Secretary-General said that no contributions or pledges had been received as of 31 October. However, Sweden informed him on 9 November that it had decided to contribute \$50,000 and, on 5 December, Denmark and Norway announced to the Assembly's Third Committee that they would each give \$25,000, while the Netherlands announced a \$50,000 contribution.

On 17 December, by a recorded vote of 89 to 5, with 39 abstentions, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/176, by which it appealed to Member States to respond favourably to the Secretary-General's request for contributions to the Fund. This resolution was recommended by the Third Committee, which approved it on 5 December by a recorded vote, requested by Chile, of 81 to 5, with 36 abstentions. It was sponsored by Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden.

Canada, explaining its abstention, said it would be better to set up a fund for contributions to help all victims of human rights abuses everywhere.

²⁷ Ibid., p. 709, resolution 33/174 of 20 December 1978.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Economic and Social Council— first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 16,18,19, 21-25. Plenary meeting 15.

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters III and XXIV A (resolution 11 (XXXV)) and Annex III.

E/1979/36, Chapter I B. Draft decision 4, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 24, by 38 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.

E/1979/L.54. Summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its first and 2nd regular sessions of 1979. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision IV.

Decision 1979/32, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted by Council by 39 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions.

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 10 May 1979, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 11 (XXXV) of 6 March 1979, taken in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/175 of 20 December 1978, to authorize its Chairman to appoint Abdoulaye Dieye Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile and to appoint, as experts in their individual capacity, Felix Ermacora and Waleed M. Sadi to study the question of the fate of missing and disappeared persons in Chile. The Council decided to request the Secretary-General to render to the Special Rapporteur and the experts all the assistance which they might require in their work and to request the General Assem-

bly to make arrangements for the provision of adequate financial resources and staff for the implementation of Commission resolution 11 (XXXV).

General Assembly—34th session Third Committee, meetings 56, 59, 63-69. Plenary meeting 106.

A/34/583. Report by Special Rapporteur on situation of human rights in Chile prepared in accordance with para. 6 (a) of Commission on Human Rights resolution 11 (XXXV) of 6 March 1979. Note by Secretary-General (covering note transmitting report).

A/34/583/Add.1. Report of Expert on Question of Fate of Mis-

A/34/583/Add.1. Report of Expert on Question of Fate of Missing and Disappeared Persons in Chile prepared in accordance with para. 6 (b) of Commission on Human Rights resolution 11 (XXXV). Note by Secretary-General (covering note transmitting report).

A/C.3/34/12. Letter of 23 November from Chile (transmitting document entitled "Consideration of the Government of Chile on the examination of the present situation of human rights in the country").

A/C.3/34/L.69. Algeria, Austria, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Grenada, Jamaica, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 5 December 1979, meeting 69, by recorded vote of 93 to 6, with 28 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslova-

kia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Lebanon, Paraguay,

Uruguay

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bolivia, Burma, Costa Rica, Egypt, Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Suriname, Thailand, Upper Volta, Zaire.

A/C.3/34/L.70. Algeria, Cuba, Mexico, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/34/L.74. Canada and Ireland: amendments to 14-power draft resolution, A/C.3/34/L.69.

A/34/829. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution X.

Resolution 34/179, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/829, and as further orally revised by Committee Rapporteur, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 96 to 6, with 33 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia Against: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Lebanon, Paraguay,

Uruguay

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bolivia, Burma, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Suriname, Thailand, Upper Volta, Yemen, Zaire.

The General Assembly,

Noting that all Governments have an obligation to respect and promote human rights in accordance with the responsibilities they have undertaken under various international instruments,

Recalling its resolutions 31/124 of 16 December 1976, 32/118 of 16 December 1977 and 33/175 of 20 December 1978 on the protection of human rights in Chile,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutio 11 (XXXV) of 6 March 1979 on reported violations of huma rights in Chile, in which the Commission, inter alia, decide to appoint a Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile and experts to study the question of missing and disappeared persons in Chile,

Expressing its regret that the Chilean authorities refused to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur and the experts ap

pointed by the Commission on Human Rights,

Noting with concern the delay in the publication of the report of the Special Rapporteur and the report of the Exper on the Question of the Fate of Missing and Disappeared Per sons in Chile,

Noting that both reports in their conclusions clearly indi cate that generally the situation of human rights has not im proved, and in a number of areas has even deteriorated, com pared with that described in the last report of the Ad Ho Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile,

Deeply concerned about recent reports regarding the dis covery in the main cemetery of Santiago de Chile of hundred of unmarked graves believed to contain the remains of victim of political executions, and expressing the hope that the judi cial investigation initiated to determine the origins of those graves will be carried out without hindrance,

Noting with particular concern that the Chilean authorities have failed to take urgent and effective measures, as request ed by the General Assembly in resolution 33/175, to investi gate and clarify the fate of persons reported to have dis

appeared for political reasons,

Drawing the attention of the Commission on Human Right to the recommendations contained in the report of the Expert on the Question of the Fate of Missing and Disappeared Per sons in Chile when pursuing the question of disappeared per sons, as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978, and when considering resolution 5 B (XXXII) of 5 September 1979 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

1.Commends the Special Rapporteur and the Expert on the Question of the Fate of Missing and Disappeared Person

in Chile for their work;

2. Requests the Commission on Human Rights at it thirty-sixth session thoroughly to study the report of the Spe cial Rapporteur and the report of the Expert on the Question of the Fate of Missing and Disappeared Persons in Chile;

3. Reiterates its indignation at the continued violation of human rights in Chile and concludes that it should continue to exercise vigilance with regard to the situation of human rights in that country;

4. Expresses its grave concern that there has been a dete-

rioration in a number of areas, notably in relation to:

(a) An increase in the arbitrary powers of security agencies;

(b) Cases of torture, ill-treatment and unexplained deaths

(c) Freedom of assembly and association;

Trade union rights;

The presumption of innocence of accused persons;

The treatment of indigenous people;

Strongly urges the Chilean authorities to respect and promote human rights in accordance with the obligation Chile has undertaken under various international instrument and, in particular:

(a) To cease the state of emergency, under which continued violations of human rights occur, and to restore the democratic institutions and constitutional safeguards formerly enjoyed by the Chilean people;

(b) To ensure an immediate end to torture and other form of inhuman or degrading treatment and to prosecute an punish those responsible for such practices;

(c) To restore fully the freedom of expression and informs

tion and of assembly and association;

(d) To restore fully trade union rights, especially a regards the freedom to form trade unions which can operate freely without government control and exercise fully the right to strike:

(e) To allow their citizens freely to enter and leave the country, and to restore Chilean nationality to those who have been deprived of it for political reasons;

To restore fully the right of amparo (habeas corpus); (g) To respect the rights, in particular the economic, social and cultural rights, of the indigenous population;

(h) To adopt measures to improve the enjoyment of

economic and social rights by the population at large;

6. Expresses its deep concern, although noting that no persons are reported to have disappeared in Chile during 1978 and 1979, that the disappearance between September 1973 and the end of 1977 of numerous persons, whose whereabouts are still unknown, represents a continuous situation of gross and flagrant violations of human rights;

Urges the Chilean authorities to investigate and clarify the fate of persons reported to have disappeared for political reasons, to inform relatives of the outcome and to institute criminal proceedings against those responsible for such disappearances and punish those found guilty;

8. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give close attention to the situation in Chile and, to this end:

(a) To extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile, in accordance with

paragraph 6 of Commission resolution 11 (XXXV);
(b) To consider further at its thirty-sixth session the most

effective ways of clarifying the whereabouts and fate of missing and disappeared persons in Chile, taking into account the contents of the report of the Expert on the Question of the

Fate of Missing and Disappeared Persons in Chile;
9. Further urges the Chilean authorities to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur and the Expert on the Question of the Fate of Missing and Disappeared Persons in Chile;

10. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to report on the subject, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

United Nations Trust Fund for Chile

A/34/658 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/34/L.61. Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden: draft resolution, approved by Third Committee on 5 December 1979, meeting 68, by recorded vote of 81 to 5, with 36 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet-Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Suriname, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Zaire.

A/34/829. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution VII.

Resolution 34/176, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/829, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 89 to 5, with 39 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet-Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indone-Zealand, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Peru, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Yemen, Zaire.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/174 of 20 December 1978, by which it established the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile as a voluntary fund to receive contributions and distribute, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to persons whose human rights have been violated by detention or imprisonment in Chile, to those forced to leave the country and to relatives of persons in the above-mentioned categories,

Recalling also the appeal to Member States for pledges and contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile made by the Secretary-General in his letter dated 28 Septem-

ber 1979,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 8 November 1979 on the implementation of resolution 33/174, in which he informed the General Assembly that, as at 31 October 1979, no contributions or pledges of contributions had been received,

Notes that some Governments have since 31 October 1979 decided to contribute or make pledges of contributions

to the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile;

2. Appeals to Member States to respond favourably to the request for contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile made in the letter of the Secretary-General dated 28 September 1979.

Other matters relating to violations of human rights

Human right's situation s in specific countries

During the 1979 sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the human rights situation in a number of countries and territories was raised in

connexion with an agenda item on the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories. These were in addition to the situations dealt with under separate items, relating to the territories occupied by Israel (see p. 818), Chile (see p. 822) and southern Africa (seep. 809).

Cyprus

The Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Human Rights in 1979 a report on the question of human rights in Cyprus. This report, prepared in response to a 1978 request by the Commission,²⁸ contained information relevant to the implementation of the Commission's repeated calls for the full restoration of all human rights to the population of Cyprus, particularly to refugees.

After consultation with the interested parties, the Commission decided on 12 March to postpone the debate on the question to 1980, with due priority at that session, and with the understanding that its resolutions on this subject remained operative, including the request for a report from the Secretary-General.

On 5 September, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities requested a report from the Secretary-General on implementation of its 1978 resolution on human rights in Cyprus²⁹ and decided to defer consideration of the question until its 1980 session.

(For information on the question of missing persons in Cyprus, see p. 433.)

Democratic Kampuchea

On 13 March, the Commission on Human Rights decided to postpone to 1980 consideration of a report by the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities analysing materials received by the Secretary-General on the human rights situation in Democratic Kampuchea. It also approved a motion not to act on a draft resolution by Australia, Austria, Canada, Sweden and the United Kingdom, by which the Commission would have concluded that gross and flagrant violations of human rights had occurred in Democratic Kampuchea and that the Commission should keep the situation under review, nor on a Cuban amendment by which the Commission would, in the light of the new situation in that country, have co-operated with and helped its people in ensuring respect for human rights.

In a resolution adopted on 5 September, the Sub-Commission urged the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to take urgent measures to restore full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country and to prevent such violations from recurring. It also invited the Government to present to it and to the Commission in 1980 information on recent violations, their root causes, and measures taken to prevent their recurrence. Finally, the Sub-Commission drew the Government's attention to the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, under which the United Nations provided experts to advise or assist Governments on measures to strengthen the protection of human rights.

Equatorial Guinea

On 13 March, the Commission on Human Rights decided that its Chairman should appoint a Special Rapporteur to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in Equatorial Guinea and report in 1980.

Acting on the Commission's recommendation, the Economic and Social Council decided on 10 May, by decision 1979/35, to appeal to the Government of Equatorial Guinea to co-operate in implementing the Commission's resolution. It also approved the Commission's recommendation to derestrict material relating to the question which was before the Commission.

This decision was adopted by the Council by 26 votes to 6, with 17 abstentions, following its approval by the Second (Social) Committee on 4 May by 29 votes to 5, with 13 abstentions. In the Committee, the United Kingdom welcomed the decision to take public action in the case of what it described as the atrocious human rights situation in Equatorial Guinea, while the USSR objected, stating that the procedure established by the Council for confidential consideration of communications on human rights must not be violated.

In a letter dated 11 May to the Secretary-General and the Council President, Equatorial Guinea said the Commission had followed a biased and unjust procedure. The Council's recommendations were unfounded and unacceptable, since on various occasions the Government had confirmed that no human rights problems existed in Equatorial Guinea.

On 27 September, in an address to the General Assembly, the representative of Equatorial Guinea stated that, following 11 years of a regime characterized by systematic and flagrant violations of human rights, a coup d'etat had taken place on 3 August and the new Government was respecting all the freedoms and rights of its citizens.

²⁸ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 691.

²⁹ Ibid., p. 692.

Guatemala

The Commission on Human Rights decided on 14 March to send a telegram to the Government of Guatemala expressing its profound egret at the assassination on 25 January of Alberto Fuentes Mohr, Deputy of the Guatemalan Congress, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Finance, and a former member of the United Nations Secretariat. The Commission took note of a communication from Guatemala on that event and recorded with satisfaction the Government's declaration condemning the crime and stating that it was acting to apprehend those responsible. The Commission said it would welcome information on this matter before its 1980 session.

Iran

On 7 September 1979, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities decided to send a telegram to the Government of Iran expressing its deep sense of shock at reported summary executions of numerous Kurds in Iran and requesting the immediate cessation of those inhuman practices.

Nicaragua

The Commission on Human Rights, on 13 March, condemned violations of human rights md fundamental freedoms by the Nicaraguan authorities and expressed deep concern that the Government had taken no steps to respect such rights and freedoms. It demanded that the Nicaraguan authorities end the grave situation and ensure respect for human rights, as the General Assembly had urged in 1978. It requested the Secretary-General to keep the situation under review and report to it through the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination md Protection of Minorities.

The Sub-Commission, after considering the Secretary-General's report following a change in that country's regime, requested him on 5 September to supplement it for the Commission's 1980 session. It urged Nicaragua to take urgent measures to restore full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and take measures to prevent a recurrence of violations, and invited it to present information to the Commission and the Sub-Commission. It also drew attention to the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.

Western Sahara and camps of Tindouf and neighbouring area

On 13 March, the Commission on Human Rights decided to postpone consideration of two draft resolutions to its 1980 session. By the first, sponsored by Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cuba, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Panama, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, the Commission would have decided to examine at its 1980 session the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Western Sahara. By the second, sponsored by Gabon, Morocco, Senegal and Zaire, the Commission would have included in the Commission's 1980 agenda an item concerning violations of the human rights of persons living in the camps of Tindouf and the adjacent area.

(For consideration of the question of Western Sahara by the Security Council and the General Assembly, see p. 1046.)

Question of large-scale exoduses

Canada submitted a draft resolution at the 1979 session of the Commission on Human Rights proposing the appointment of a special rapporteur to investigate situations which had led to large-scale exoduses from certain States and territories in order to determine their possible relationship to violations of human rights. The Syrian Arab Republic submitted amendments emphasizing the relationship of exoduses to colonialism, settler-colonialism, foreign occupation and apartheid. Canada then withdrew its proposal, explaining that the amendments would adversely affect its global thrust. The Commission decided on 14 March to postpone consideration of the question to its 1980 session.

Questions concerning procedures

Study of situations revealing a consistent pattern of human rights violations

At its 1979 session, the Commission on Human Rights adopted, in closed meetings, a number of decisions under the procedure established by the Economic and Social Council in 1970 for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms.31 According to this procedure, particular situations which appeared to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations requiring consideration by the Commission were to be brought to its attention by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Chairman of the Commission announced that these decisions concerned Bolivia, Burma, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Malawi, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Uganda and Uruguay.

Prior to the Commission's 1979 session, a working group of five of its members, established

Ibid., p. 285, resolution 33/76 of 15 December 1978.
 See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 530, resolution 1503(XLVIII) of 27 May 1970

in 1978,³² met for one week to examine the documents referred to the Commission by the Sub-Commission and submitted a confidential report to the Commission. All actions taken under this procedure were to remain confidential until such time as the Commission decided to make recommendations to the Council.

Also within the framework of this procedure, the Sub-Commission's Working Group on communications held its eighth session from 6 to 17 August to consider 13,124 communications concerning human rights, including replies of Governments, received by the Secretary-General since its seventh session in 1978. The Working Group's task was to bring to the Sub-Commission's attention those communications which appeared to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Sub-Commission considered the Working Group's confidential report at closed meetings and adopted a confidential resolution on the matter on 5 September communicating its findings to the Commission.

Procedures for dealing with human rights violations

At its 1979 session, the Commission on Human Rights adopted two decisions relating to its procedure for handling communications relating to violations of human rights.

On 9 March, it decided to set up a fivemember working group to meet one week prior to its 1980 session to examine situations referred to it by its Sub-Commission, as well as situations which the Commission had decided to keep under review. On 12 March, it authorized any future working groups established under this procedure to communicate their recommendations as soon as possible to the Governments directly concerned, in order to facilitate their participation in the examination of situations concerning their countries.

The Commission's decision to establish a working group was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council without vote by decision 1979/40 of 10 May. This action was recommended by the Second Committee on 4 May, also without vote.

The Commission also decided, on 7 March,

that an analysis of existing United Nations procedures for dealing with communications concerning violations of human rights, which had been prepared by the Secretary-General at the Commission's request, should be updated and resubmitted in 1980.

The Sub-Commission, by a resolution adopted on 5 September, repeated a request it had made in 1978³³ that, to safeguard confidentiality, decisions by the Sub-Commission and its Working Group on communications dealt with in closed session should be taken by secret ballot unless those bodies decided otherwise.

Action against mas s and flagrant human right s violations

By resolution 34/175, adopted without vote on 17 December 1979, the General Assembly expressed satisfaction that during the year several situations of mass and flagrant violations of human rights had ceased, though many serious situations remained to be resolved. Reaffirming that such violations were of special concern to the United Nations, it urged the appropriate United Nations bodies, within their mandates, particularly the Commission on Human Rights, to take timely and effective action in existing and future cases, and stressed the important role of the Secretary-General in such situations.

The resolution was approved without vote by the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on 5 December. It was sponsored by Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Lesotho, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Sweden, Uganda and Venezuela. In accordance with suggestions by Nigeria, Yugoslavia and Zambia, the sponsors orally revised their text by: replacing references to "gross and persistent" violations with "mass and flagrant" violations; adding the phrase that many serious situations remained to be resolved; adding to the paragraph urging United Nations action the phrase "within their mandates, particularly the Commission on Human Rights;" and changing a provision drawing attention to the Secretary-General's good offices role to one stressing the important role he could play.

Documentary references and text of resolution

Human rights situations in specific countries

CYPRUS

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters X A and XXIV B (decision 5(XXXV)).

E/1979/68. Letter of 7 May from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

State of Cyprus"). E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd session, Geneva, 20 August-7 September 1979, Chapters II (para. 35) and XVIB (decision 2).

 ³² See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 692, decision 1978/26 of 5 May 1978.
 ³³ See footnote 28.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Chapters X and XXIV B (decision 6(XXXV)).

E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd session, Chapters IX and XVI A (resolution 4 B (XXXII)).

EOUATORIAL GUINEA

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 16,19, 20, 22, 24. Plenary meeting 15.

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Chapters X and XXIV A (resolution 15(XXXV)) and Annex III.

E/1979/36, Chapter I B. Draft decision 7, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 24, by 29 votes to 5, with 13 abstentions.

E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft deci-

sion VII.

Decision 1979/35, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted by Council by 26 votes to 6, with 17 abstentions.

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 10 May 1979, the Council, noting resolution 15(XXXV) of 13 March 1979 of the Commission on Human Rights, decided to appeal to the Government of Equatorial Guinea to extend its co-operation to the Commission on Human Rights in connexion with the implementation of that resolution and to approve the recommendation of the Commission that the material relating to the question, which was before the Commission under Council resolution 1503(XLVIII) of 27 May 1970, should no longer be restricted.

E/1979/L.54. Summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its first and 2nd regular sessions of 1979. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/101. Letter of 11 May from Equatorial Guinea to President of Economic and Social Council and to Secretary-General.

GUATEMALA

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Chapters X and XXIV B (decision 12(XXXV))

E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd session, Chapters IX and XVIB (decision 6).

NICARAGUA

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Chapters X and XXIV A (resolution 14(XXXV)).

E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd session, Chapters IX and XVI A (resolution 4 C (XXXII)).

WESTERN SAHARA AND CAMPS OF

TINDOUF AND NEIGHBOURING AREA

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Chapters X (paras. 229-231) and XXIV B (decision 7(XXXV)).

Question of large-scale exoduses

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Chapters X (para. 228) and XXIV B (decision 11 (XXXV)).

Questions concerning procedures

STUDY OF SITUATIONS REVEALING A

CONSISTENT PATTERN OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Chapters X (paras. 218, 219, 237-241) and XX.

E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd session, Chapter X.

PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 16, 20, 23, 24. Plenary meeting 15.

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 1 2 February-16 March 1979, Chapters X and XXIV B (decisions 4(XXXV), 13(XXXV) and 14(XXXV))

E/1979/36, Chapter I B. Draft decision 12, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 24.

E/1979/36/Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1. Programme budget implications of draft decision 12 submitted by Commission, E/1979/36, Chapter IB.

E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision XII.

Decision 1979/40, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 10 May 1979, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its decision 13(XXXV) of 9 March 1979 to set up a working group composed of five of its members to meet for one week prior to its thirty-sixth session, in order to examine such particular situations as might be referred to the Commission by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its thirty-second session under Council resolution 1503(XLVIII) of 27 May 1970 and those situations which the Commission had decided to keep under

E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd session, Chapters XIV (paras. 241-243) and XVI A (resolution 9 B(XXXI)).

Action against mass and flagrant human rights violations

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meetings 65-69. Plenary meetings 105, 106.

A/C.3/34/L.59. Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Lesotho, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Sweden, Uganda, Venezuela: draft resolution, as orally amended by Nigeria, by Yugoslavia and by Zambia and revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 5 December 1979, meeting 69.

A/34/829. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution VI.

Resolution 34/175, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/829, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the importance given in the Charter of the United Nations to promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as

to race, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying civil and political freedom and freedom from fear and want can be achieved only if conditions are created whereby everybody may enjoy his civil and political rights as well as his economic, social and cultural rights,

Conscious of the responsibility of the United Nations, expressed inter alia in General Assembly resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in dealing with situations of mass and fla-

grant violations of human rights,

Believing that disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind,

Recalling the statements made at the current session of the General Assembly by representatives of countries which have recently experienced mass and flagrant violations of human rights. 1. Expresses satisfaction that during the current year several situations of mass and flagrant violations of human rights have ceased, though many serious situations remain to be resolved:

2. Notes with appreciation the assistance being offered by the Secretary-General and by various United Nations bodies to countries which have recently experienced situations of mass and flagrant violations of human rights;

3. Reaffirms that mass and flagrant violations of human

rights are of special concern to the United Nations;

4. Urges the appropriate United Nations bodies, within their mandates, particularly the Commission on Human Rights, to take timely and effective action in existing and future cases of mass and flagrant violations of human rights;

5. Stresses the important role that the Secretary-General can play in situations of mass and flagrant violations of human rights.

Right to self-determination

Realization of the right to self-determination

In the context of its continuing consideration of the question of the right of peoples to self-determination, the Commission on Human Rights, by a resolution adopted on 21 February 1979, reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity and liberation from colonial or foreign domination or occupation by all available means, including armed struggle. It also reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Palestine and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference.

The Commission condemned the practice of using mercenaries against States and national liberation movements as a criminal act and the mercenaries themselves as criminals, and called on all Governments to enact legislation to punish the organizers of mercenaries. It also condemned States which continued to maintain relations with the racist regimes in southern Africa and elsewhere. It demanded the immediate release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and full respect for their individual rights.

The Commission expressed appreciation for the assistance received by the peoples under alien domination or occupation. Finally, it decided to continue to give the question of selfdetermination priority consideration in 1980.

Also in connexion with its item on self-determination, the Commission adopted a resolution on the same date on the right of Palestinians to self-determination and a sovereign State (see p.819).

At its 1979 regular session, the General Assembly again considered the importance of the uni-

versal realization of the right of peoples to selfdetermination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights. The discussion took place mainly in the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee.

The Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General containing information from 18 Member States—Australia, Austria, the Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Iran, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Norway, Poland, Seychelles, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR—and from five non-governmental organizations on action they had taken in response to the Assembly's 1978 request for the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples under foreign domination and control.³⁴

On 23 November, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/44 by a recorded vote of 105 to 20, with 16 abstentions. By this text, it reaffirmed the legitimacy of the liberation struggle and the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, the Palestinian people and all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty.

Touching on specific cases, the Assembly strongly condemned all partial agreements and separate treaties that were in flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, and invited all Member States to implement the decision on Western Sahara taken in July at Monrovia, Liberia, by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (see p. 1049). It also took note of

³⁴ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 696, resolution 33/24 of 29 November 1978.

contacts between the Comoros and France on the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros. It condemned the policy of "bantustanization" in South Africa, reiterated its support for the struggle against the Pretoria regime and condemned violations of Security Council sanctions against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe).

The Governments of all countries were called upon to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in, and the transit of mercenaries through, their territory to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries.

The Assembly condemned the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and of other countries whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sporting relations with the racist regimes in southern Africa and elsewhere encouraged those regimes to persist in their suppression of aspirations for self-determination and independence. It again demanded the immediate application by all countries of the Security Council's mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

The Assembly strongly condemned all Governments which did not recognize the right to selfdetermination and independence, notably for the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people. It also strongly condemned the increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority regimes in southern Africa. It further condemned the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East as well as the continuous bombing of civilian Arab and, in particular, Palestinian populations and the destruction of their villages and encampments. It urged all States and international organizations to support the Palestinian people through its representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle for self-determination and independence.

The Assembly: demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for selfdetermination, and full respect for individual rights; reiterated its appreciation for the assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continued to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations; and called for a maximization of that assistance. It also called for a maximization of all forms of assistance by all States and organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through their national liberation movements recognized by OAU. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle by oppressed peoples for self-determination and independence.

This resolution was approved by the Third Committee on 8 November by a recorded vote of 97 to 22, with 14 abstentions. The text was introduced by Lesotho, current Chairman of the African group of Member States at the United Nations; the Comoros, Egypt and the United Republic of Cameroon later withdrew from the list of sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Viet Nam.

The text as adopted incorporated several amendments which the Committee approved by vote. The Committee also voted separately on several paragraphs, as did the Assembly with regard to the paragraph on Western Sahara, at the request of Morocco. All these votes were recorded.

The Committee approved two amendments concerning the Palestinian people submitted by Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. The first, adopted by 65 votes to 11, with 53 abstentions, added a reference to an OAU resolution on the Palestinian question to the fourth preambular paragraph, by which the Assembly also recalled OAU resolutions on Zimbabwe and Namibia adopted in July at Monrovia. The second amendment inserted operative paragraph 4, by which the Assembly condemned all partial agreements and separate treaties which were in flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people; the vote was 59 to 36, with 36 abstentions.

Paragraph 5, which in the original would have had the Assembly endorse the OAUJuly resolution on Western Sahara, was altered in two votes, on the basis of an oral Uruguayan amendment subamended by Algeria. The Uruguayan amendment would have had the Assembly take note of this resolution rather than endorse it. By 64 votes to 7, with 49 abstentions, in a vote requested by Morocco, the Committee approved the Algerian subamendment to add "with satisfaction." Then, by 71 votes to 6, with 44 abstentions, it approved the revised amendment, to have the Assembly take note of the resolution with satisfaction. The Committee rejected, by 10 votes in favour to 57 against, with 54 abstentions, another Uruguayan amendment which would have deleted the phrase in this paragraph inviting Member States to implement the OAU decision. The amended paragraph was approved in the Committee by 76 votes to 5, with 42 abstentions, and in the Assembly by 81 to 6, with 44 abstentions.

In regard to paragraph 12, by which the Assembly condemned Governments which did not recognize the right of peoples to self-determination and independence, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people, the Committee rejected, by 18 votes in favour to 52 against, with 51 abstentions, an oral amendment by the Ivory Coast to replace "Africa" by a reference to South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

In paragraph 2, reaffirming the legitimacy of the liberation struggle by all available means, including armed struggle, the last three words were approved in the Committee by a vote, requested by Colombia, of 91 to 25, with 16 abstentions.

In the Third Committee's discussion of the amendments, Lesotho and Liberia suggested that the proposal to add a paragraph on the Palestinian issue be withdrawn in the interest of African unity. Australia also urged its withdrawal. Egypt, which voted against the amendment but in favour of the resolution as a whole, said the Third Committee was not the appropriate forum for the topic. Papua New Guinea and Singapore also voted against the amendment and Chile and Peru abstained, on the ground that the matter was not within the Committee's competence. Fiji, Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Uganda, the Upper Volta and Zaire also opposed the amendment and Costa Rica abstained, referring to the importance of peace initiatives in the Middle East. Also abstaining were Suriname, because the amendment implied that the agreement between Egypt and Israel (see p. 355) was an obstacle to Palestinian selfdetermination, and Turkey, which said the strong language was not conducive to normalizing relations among Arab nations. Israel, which voted against the amendment and the resolution, said the amendment was designed to sabotage the only positive development in the Middle East since the beginning of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Favouring the amendment, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Syrian Arab Republic noted that the paragraph had been accepted by the OAU summit meeting in July. The amendment was also endorsed by Benin, the Congo, Cuba, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Senegal, Viet Nam and Zambia.

With regard to the paragraph on Western Sahara, Colombia and the Upper Volta supported the amendment to have the Assembly note rather than endorse the OAU resolution on that territory. The Ivory Coast also supported it, stating that it had not participated in the OAU decision in the belief that nothing should be done to impede a solution of the Sahara question. Gabon expressed reservations on the paragraph. Not

participating in the Committee's vote on the paragraph were Jordan, out of sympathy with the peoples of Morocco and the Greater Ma ghreb, and Senegal, because it regarded the OAU decision as illegal and out of order. Chile abstained on the ground that the matter lay outside the Committee's competence. Morocco voted against the resolution because of this paragraph statingthatthe Assembly could not endorse a political decision.

Concerning the paragraph on support for the liberation struggle, Canada, Colombia and Papua New Guinea opposed the three words on which a separate vote was taken, and Costa Rica abstained, because they felt it inappropriate to recommend armed struggle. On the other hand Zambia said it was not happy to see the phrase "including armed struggle" in place of the word; "particularly armed struggle," which the Assembly had used in its 1978 resolution on this agenda item; 35 armed struggle had been decisive in bringing the colonial rulers to the negotiating table.

Among those voting against the resolution Ireland, speaking for the nine member States of the European Economic Community, said the text was negative and unbalanced, specifically on the Middle East, and contained condemnations that were inappropriate at a time of in creased efforts to make progress in difficult situations. The United Kingdom added that the resolution failed to take note of settlement efforts in regard to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, and contained language that was not realistic or helpful. Canada objected to the parallel drawn between the problems of the Middle East and southern Africa, which were totally different New Zealand was disappointed that the text focused on specific situations rather than the right of all peoples to self-determination, and firmly opposed any decision which might jeopardize chances for peace in the Middle East and southern Africa. The United States said the text was ambiguous and of dubious credibility because the sponsors, in attempting to accommodate certain delegations, had condemned others.

Among those abstaining on the resolution were Greece, believing that certain provisions did not accurately reflect the current situation Panama, with reservations on the condemnation of Israel's expansionist policies, and Spain, because the text contained many controversial points.

Among those voting for the resolution, Indonesia and Turkey voiced reservations on the paragraph by which the Assembly condemned the policies of NATO and other countries providing

³⁵ Ibid.

ing encouragement to the racist regimes. The Dominican Republic had reservations on the paragraphs mentioning NATO members and Israel's expansionist activities. The United Republic of Cameroon had reservations on the vagueness of the paragraph on NATO, and abstained on the paragraph concerning the Palestinian issue because it did not want to encourage war or pass judgement on an agreement with which it was not associated.

Studies on self-determination

The Economic and Social Council decided on 10 May 1979 that two studies on the right to self-determination, prepared by Special Rapporteurs of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, should be printed and given the widest possible distribution, including distribution in Arabic. This

action, contained in decision 1979/39, was taken, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Social) Committee, which similarly approved it on 4 May. Wide distribution of the studies had been proposed by the Sub-Commission in September 1978³⁶ and by the Commission on Human Rights on 21 February 1979

The studies were by Aureliu Cristescu (Romania), on the historical and current development of the right to self-determination, and Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay), on the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination.

The General Assembly took note of the Council's decision in resolution 34/44 of 23 November (see preceding section).

36 Ibid., p. 693.

Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

Realization of the right to self-determination E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters VII and XXIV A (resolution 3(XXXV)).

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meetings 15-21, 23, 25, 27-29, 33-35, 38-40. Plenary meeting 76.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979). A/34/367 and Add.1,2. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/499. Report of Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report (E/CN.4/1311)).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979)

A/34/552. Letter of 8 October from Lesotho (transmitting resolutions of 33rd ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 6-20 July; and declarations, resolutions and decisions of 16th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of Organization of African Unity, 17-20 July 1979, Monrovia, Liberia), Annex I (resolutions CM/Res.719 (XXXIII), CM/Res.720(XXXIII) and CM/Res.725(XXXIII)) and Annex II (decision AHG/Dec.114(XVI)).

A/C.3/34/L.27. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet-Nam: draft resolution, as amended by 11 powers (A/C.3/34/L.30) and as further orally amended by Uruguay (orally subamended by Algeria), approved by Third Committee on 8 November 1979, meeting 40, by recorded vote of 97 to 22, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil,

Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark,

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Samoa, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Bahamas, Central African Republic, Colombia, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Japan, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay.

A/C.3/34/L.30. Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen: amendments to 23-power draft resolution, A/C.3/34/L.27.
A/34/695. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 34/44, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/695, adopted by Assembly on 23 November 1979, meeting 76, by recorded vote of 105 to 20, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic

Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldiyes, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Šuriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, VietNam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Central African Republic, Fiji, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Japan, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649(XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955(XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070(XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246(XXIX) of 29 November 3382(XXX) of 10 November 1975 and 33/24 of 29 November 1978, and Security Council resolutions 418(1977) of 4 November 1977 and 437(1978) of 10 October 1978

Recalling also its resolutions 2465(XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708(XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314(XXIX) of 14 December 1974, concerning the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation move-

ments and sovereign States,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, the final communique and resolutions adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 8 to 12 May 1979, and the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Recalling the resolutions on Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Palestinian question adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979,

Taking note of the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo fom 7 to 9 March 1977,

Considering that the activities of Israel, in particular the denial to the Palestinian people of its right to selfdetermination and independence, constitute a serious and in-

creasing threat to international peace and security,
Reaffirming its faith in General Assembly resolution
1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the importance of its implementation,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives

for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming that "bantustanization" is incompatible with genuine independence and national unity and sovereignty and has the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of apartheid in South Africa,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to selfdetermination by peoples under colonial and alien domination,

Welcoming the independence of Dominica and Saint Lucia Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Indignant at the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's attempts to dismember its territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority regimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights,

1. Calls upon all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial

and alien domination;

2. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, of the Palestinian people and of all pec pies under colonial and alien domination to selfdetermination, national independence, territorial integrity and national unity and sovereignty without external

4. Strongly condemns all partial agreements and separate treaties which constitute a flagrant violation of the rights c the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions adopted in various international forums on the Palestinian issue, and which prevent the realization of the Palestinian people's aspiration to return to its homeland, to achieve self-determination and to exercise full sovereignty over its territories;

Takes note with satisfaction of the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixteenth ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 17 to 20 July 1979, on the question c Western Sahara and invites all Member States to spare no efforts for the effective implementation of that decision;

6. Takes note of the contacts made by the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros in accordance with the resolution of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on that question;

Condemns the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority regime in Pretoria;

8. Condemns the violations of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the illegal rebel regime in Southern Rhodesia;

Reaffirms that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign State constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries them selves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of a countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and the transit of mercenaries through their territory to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

10. Condemns the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other countries whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sporting relations with the racist regimes in southern Africa and elsewhere encourage those regimes to persist in the suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-

determination and independence;

11. Again demands the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, impose under Security Council resolution 418(1977), by all countries, particularly by those countries which maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria regime an continue to supply related material to that regime;

12. Strongly condemns all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

13. Strongly condemns the ever-increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority regimes in southern Africa in their desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of

the people:

14. Further condemns the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, as well as the continuous bombing of civilian Arab and, in particular, Palestinian populations and the destruction of their villages and encampments, which constitutes a serious obstacle to the realization of the self-determination and independence of the Palestinian people;

15. Urges all States, competent United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to restore its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

16. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, and full respect for their fundamental individual rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

17. Reiterates its appreciation for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a

maximization of that assistance;

18. Further calls for a maximization of all forms of assistance given by all States, appropriate United Nations organs, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through their national liberation movements recognized by

the Organization of African Unity;

19. Takes note of Economic and Social Council decision 1979/39 of 10 May 1979, by which the Council decided that the studies on the historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination should be printed and given the widest possible distribution, including distribution in Arabic;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest

possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

21. Decides to consider this item again at its thirty-fifth session on the basis of the reports which Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under foreign domination and control.

Studies on self-determination

Economic and Social Council— first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 16,19-24. Plenary meeting 15.

The Right to Self-Determination: Implementation of United Nations Resolutions. Study prepared by Hector Gros Espiell, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/CN.4/Sub.2/405/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.XIV.5 and corrigendum.

The Right to Self-Determination: Historical and Current Development on the Basis of United Nations Instruments. Study prepared by Aureliu Cristescu, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/CN.4/Sub.2/404/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XIV.3.

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters VII and XXIV B (decision 3(XXXV)) and Annex III.

E/1979/36, Chapter I 6. Draft decision 11, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 24.

meeting 24. E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision XI.

Decision 1979/39, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 10 May 1979, the Council, noting decision 3(XXXV) of 21 February 1979 of the Commission on Human Rights, decided that the study prepared by Aureliu Cristescu, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, on the historical and current development of the right to self-determination, and the study prepared by Hector Gros Espiell, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission, on the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination, should be printed and given the widest possible distribution, including distribution in Arabic.

Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

Status of Protocols to the Geneva Conventions

By resolution 34/51, adopted by consensus on 23 November 1979, the General Assembly reiterated that all States should consider without delay the matter of ratifying or acceding to the two Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 concerning the respect for human rights in armed conflicts. Although 101 States had become parties to the Conventions, the Assembly noted that only a limited number of States had adhered to the Protocols, which were adopted in 1977 by the Diplomatic Conference

on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts.³⁷

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to inform it annually, preferably at the beginning of each calendar year, of the state of ratifications of and accessions to the two Protocols.

In the preamble, the Assembly cited the need for continued improvement and further expan-

³⁷ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 706.

sion of the humanitarian rules relating to armed conflict, and noted in this context the importance of the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, whose first meeting was held in September 1979 (see p. 70).

This resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Sixth (Legal) Committee, which approved it by consensus on 14 November. It was sponsored by Bangladesh, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Honduras, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sweden, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Sweden, which introduced the resolution, expressed concern that only 11 States had adhered to the Protocols. Austria, Iraq and Yugoslaviajoined Sweden in expressing hope that more countries would soon ratify them, and Finland said that a bill for ratification had been submitted to its Parliament. Mexico said the subject would not be concluded until all States adopted standards to prohibit or restrict the use of certain conventional weapons that had indiscriminate effects.

Israel said it had not joined in the consensus on the resolution because some of the provisions in the Protocols did not strike a fair balance between the different interests of States, threatened to revive the spectre of the pernicious theory of just and unjust wars, and discriminated against Israel's relief organization, the Mogen David Adom Society, and its emblem, the Red Shield of David.

As of 31 December 1979, the 11 States that had ratified or acceded to Protocol I, on the protection of victims of international armed conflicts, were Botswana, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Niger, Sweden, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. All of these States except Cyprus had also adhered to Protocol II, on the protection of victims of non-international conflicts.

The following States had signed but not ratified or acceded to the Protocols as of 31 December: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece (Protocol I only), Guatemala, the Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, the Ivory Coast, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines (Protocol I only), Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Upper Volta, Viet Nam (Protocol I only) and Yemen.

As requested by the Assembly in its previous resolution on this subject,³⁸ the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly on 10 September on the state of signatures and ratifications of the Protocols as of 30 June.

38 Ibid., p. 709, resolution 32/44 of 8 December 1977.

Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly—34th session Sixth Committee, meetings 15, 40. Plenary meeting 76.

A/34/445. State of signatures and ratifications of Protocols Additional to Geneva Conventions of 1949 concerning respect for human rights in armed conflicts. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.6/34/L.9. Bangladesh, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Honduras, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sweden, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 14 November 1979, meeting 40.

A/34/702. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 34/51, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/34/702, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 23 November 1979, meeting 76.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/44 of 8 December 1977,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the state of signatures and ratifications of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 concerning the respect for human rights in armed conflicts, Noting the fact that thus far only a limited number of States have ratified or acceded to the two Protocols,

Convinced of the continuing value of established humanitarian rules relating to armed conflict and the need to secure the full observance of human rights in armed conflicts pending the earliest possible termination of such conflicts,

Mindful of the need for continued improvement and further expansion of the body of humanitarian rules relating to armed conflict, of which the two Protocols form part,

Noting in this context the importance of the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, whose first meeting was held in September 1979 and whose second meeting is to be held in 1980,

1. Reiterates its call contained in resolution 32/44 that all States should consider without delay the matter of ratifying or acceding to the two Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 concerning the respect for human rights in armed conflicts;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly annually, preferably at the beginning of each calendar year, of the state of ratifications of and accessions to the two Protocols with a view to enabling the Assembly to consider the matter at a later stage if it deems it appropriate.

Advisory services in human rights

A United Nations Seminar on the Establishment of Regional Commissions on Human Rights with Special Reference to Africa took place at Monrovia, Liberia, from 10 to 20 September 1979, under the United Nations programme of advisory services in human rights. It was attended by participants from States belonging to the Economic Commission for Africa. It adopted a Monrovia Proposal for the setting up of an African Commission on Human Rights as well as other conclusions and recommendations.

Twenty-five fellowships in various aspects of human rights were granted under the programme in 1979 to recipients from the following 25 countries: Austria, Barbados, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Mali, Mauritius, the Niger, Peru, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Upper Volta, Uruguay and Yemen. Subjects of the fellowships included: protection of human rights in the administration of justice; protection of the rights of the child, with special reference to the rights of the children of refugees; dissemination of information on human rights; advancement of human rights in the formulation and implementation of economic and social legislation; protection of human rights of immigrants and resident aliens; the institution of the ombudsman in the developing countries; and legal aid and legal advice provisions in civil and criminal courts.

The value of the advisory services programme was emphasized by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1979/36 of 10 May 1979, containing a number of recommendations designed to promote and encourage human rights (see p. 848). The Council reaffirmed that the programme should be maintained and developed.

The Commission on Human Rights decided on 14 March to postpone consideration of the ad-

visory programme until its 1980 session. Its Sub-Commission on Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, on 5 September, drew the attention of the Governments of Equatorial Guinea and Nicaragua to the programme.

The Commission, the Council and the General Assembly took decisions with regard to two future seminars within the programme's framework. On 14 March, the Commission invited the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of organizing a seminar on the rights of the child in the light of international instruments concerning human rights and questions of their implementation and progressive development (see p. 863). On 10 May, the Council, by decision 1979/30, endorsed a Commission recommendation that a seminar be held in 1980 on the effects of the existing unjust international economic order on the economies of the developing countries, and the obstacle this represented for the implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. On 23 November, the Assembly, in resolution 34/46, requested the Secretary-General to give priority to the holding of this seminar in 1980. (For further details, see p. 858; for page references to texts of decision 1979/30 and resolution 34/46, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

By resolution 34/171 of 17 December, the Assembly noted with satisfaction that the Monrovia Seminar had been held and had adopted a proposal for setting up an African Commission on Human Rights. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to explore with States, in areas where regional arrangements did not exist, the possibility of holding a seminar as soon as possible under the advisory services programme to discuss methods for promoting and protecting human rights. (For details, see p. 854; for page reference to text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Documentary references

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters XXII and XXIV B (decision 15(XXXV), item 26).

ST/HR/SER.A/4. Seminar on Establishment of Regional Commissions on Human Rights with Special Reference to Africa, Monrovia, Liberia, 10-20 September 1979.

Human rights of prisoners and detainees

The United Nations continued work during 1979 on four proposed international instruments to safeguard the human rights of detained or imprisoned persons, studied means of dealing with the disappearance of persons, especially after detention or imprisonment, and considered

proposals for new studies on human rights in the administration of justice.

Standard-setting in this area concentrated on: a draft convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, several articles of which were approved by a working group of the Commission on Human Rights; a draft body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment, which the Economic and Social Council transmitted to States for their comments; and a draft Code of Medical Ethics, also transmitted for comments following its endorsement by the Executive Board of the World Health Organization (WHO). In addition, the General Assembly adopted a Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (see p. 771).

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities proposed a procedure for United Nations consideration of complaints pertaining to the disappearance of persons. It also proposed for future study two topics relating to the administration of justice. The Assembly adopted a resolution on the legal remedies known as amparo in Latin American legal codes and habeas corpus in Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, calling attention to their importance in ensuring the liberty of persons.

Draft convention on torture and other inhuman treatment

A working group of the Commission on Human Rights, open to all its members, continued work in February and March 1979 on a draft convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Preparation of the draft convention had been requested by the General Assembly in 1977.³⁹

The work began in a pre-sessional working group which met from 5 to 7 February before the Commission's 1979 session, as authorized by the Economic and Social Council in 1978. It continued in a sessional working group which the Commission set up on 13 February and which met between 23 February and 12 March. The Chairman/Rapporteur was Nina Sibal (India).

The working group based its work on a draft submitted by Sweden, which was a revised version of a text that country had submitted to the Commission in 1978. The group approved several articles, including a definition of torture and paragraphs prohibiting the invocation of exceptional circumstances to justify torture and requiring prison officials to be educated regarding the prohibition against torture. It failed to reach agreement on a clause prohibiting States from expelling or extraditing persons to a State where they were in danger of being tortured.

The Commission recommended on 14 March that the Economic and Social Council authorize a meeting of a working group for one week prior to the Commission's 1980 session to complete work on the draft convention. The Council approved this recommendation by resolution 1979/35 of 10 May, adopted without vote, after

the Second (Social) Committee had approved it on 4 May by 39 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions. Poland said it had abstained in the vote because it saw no reason to accord special priority to the subject; the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR said the topic could be dealt with during the Commission's session.

Reports by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General presented to the General Assembly at its regular 1979 session two reports on action taken by Governments to implement the Assembly's 1975 Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.⁴¹ The reports were follow-ups, requested by the Assembly in 1978,⁴² to earlier reports on the same subject.

The first report contained replies by 19 Governments to a United Nations questionnaire requesting information on steps they had taken, including legislative and administrative measures, to put into practice the principles of the Declaration. The respondents were Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turkey.

The second report contained the texts of declarations by 12 States—Barbados, Democratic Yemen, India, Japan, Mauritius, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Senegal, Spain and Yugoslavia—to the effect that they would comply with the Declaration and implement it through legislation and other effective measures. The Assembly had called for such unilateral declarations in 1977, and this was the second in a series of annual reports requested by it at that time.⁴³

Action by the General Assembly

On 17 December 1979, without a vote, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/167, dealing with the draft convention against torture and implementation of the Declaration on the subject. The Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee recommended this action without a vote on 5 November, by approving a draft resolution sponsored by Costa Rica, Greece, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Uganda.

See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 718, resolution 32/62 of 8 December 1977.
 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 706, decision 1978/24 of 5 May 1978.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 624, resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December

^{1975,} annexing text of Declaration.

⁴⁵ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 706, resolution 33/178 of 20 December 1978

⁴⁵ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 719, resolution 32/64 of 8 December 1977.

By this resolution, the Assembly:

- (a) took note with satisfaction of the significant progress made by the Commission on Human Rights in drafting a convention on torture, welcomed the decision to have a working group complete work on the draft prior to the Commission's 1980 session, and requested the Commission to continue to give high priority to completing the draft;
- (b) called for additional replies to the questionnaire on implementation of the Declaration against torture, and requested the Secretary-General to submit such information to the Commission, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Caracas, Venezuela, 1980); and
- (c) invited Member States which had not done so to submit unilateral declarations against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Assembly informed in annual reports.

In addition to accepting a drafting change suggested by Morocco, the sponsors orally added to their text a phrase to specify that the information to be submitted to the Commission and other bodies was to be that received in response to the questionnaire on implementation of the Declaration.

In a related action, the Assembly adopted on 17 December a Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials. According to article 5 of this Code, no law enforcement official could inflict, instigate or tolerate any act of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, nor could such official invoke superior orders or exceptional circumstances as a justification of torture or mistreatment. (For details, see p. 771; for page reference to text of resolution 34/169 annexing the Code, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Draft body of principle s to protect detaine d or imprisone d person s

At the request of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General, by a note verbale of 15 June 1979, transmitted to Governments, for their comments, a draft body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment. The draft, consisting of 35 principles, was adopted in September 1978 by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.⁴⁴

The draft principles called for humane treatment of prisoners and detainees, controlled by a legal authority and applied without personal distinction. They would outlaw torture and other

cruel punishment, and require impartial investigation of complaints about ill-treatment and proper recording of interrogations.

A series of procedural safeguards was provided for, including separate authorities for investigation and detention, the right of self-defence, the right to be informed of charges and rights, the proper recording of arrests, the use of interpreters where needed, and notification to the family of the whereabouts of detainees. Detained persons would be entitled to legal assistance, communication with counsel, family visits, educational materials and medical attention. They could not be compelled to testify against themselves. Convicted criminals would be segregated from other detained persons.

Persons under detention would be entitled to seek relief from a judicial authority on grounds of unlawful detention or inhuman treatment. Deaths and disappearances of detained persons would be subject to investigation by proper authorities and claims for compensation on the part of the family. Detained persons would be presumed innocent until proved guilty, and could be kept in detention pending investigation or trial only on the written order of a proper authority. They would be entitled to trial within a reasonable time and to seek provisional release under reasonable conditions.

The Council's decision to have this draft transmitted to Governments was taken by resolution 1979/34, adopted, without vote on 10 May, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which had similarly approved the resolution on 4 May. The resolution originated in the Commission on Human Rights, which approved the text on 14 March.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to solicit the comments of Governments on the draft body of principles and to report to the General Assembly in 1980 so that the Assembly might consider adopting them. In the Second Committee, Hungary, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR expressed the view that the comments should go to the Commission before they were considered by the Assembly.

In another provision of resolution 1979/34, the Council authorized the Sub-Commission to request its Special Rapporteur, Nicole Questiaux (France), to continue her study of the implications for human rights of states of siege or emergency. This authorization had been requested by the Sub-Commission in 1978. 45

The Secretary-General transmitted the text of the draft principles to the Assembly by a note dated 11 September 1979.

45 Ibid., p. 699.

⁴⁴ SeeY.U.N., 1978, p. 698.

In November, during discussion of the Council's report in the Assembly's Third Committee, Sweden introduced a draft resolution sponsored also by Barbados, Bolivia, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Jamaica, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela.

By this text, the Assembly would have stated that the arrest and detention of numerous persons in many parts of the world—on grounds of political or other opinions or convictions or as a result of their trade union activities—often gave rise to serious human rights problems. Recognizing that effective measures should be taken to eliminate these problems, the Assembly would have reiterated the request it had made to Member States in 1977 and 1978⁴⁶ to take measures aimed at securing the release of such persons and ensuring that their fundamental human rights were protected during arrest or detention.

On behalf of the sponsors, Sweden revised a preambular paragraph by which, in the original version, the Assembly would have noted that certain prisoners in those categories might have been duly convicted of common-law offences which justified their detention or imprisonment, or might be detained pending a trial for such offences. The revision added a clause specifying that the convictions it covered were those under legislation that was not contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.47 The purpose of the addition, Sweden said, was to make it clear that the paragraph did not cover offenders against South African apartheid legislation. However, Mauritania, Nigeria and Zambia sought to have the text refer explictly to such legislation, and Barbados, Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania withdrew their sponsorship. After consultations, Sweden announced that the sponsors would not press for a vote on the draft resolution.

In other action relating to the rights of political prisoners, the Assembly, by resolution 34/44 of 23 November, demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned because of their struggle for self-determination and independence, as well as full respect for their individual rights (see p. 833). By resolution 34/93 H of 12 December, it again demanded the release of persons detained, imprisoned, restricted or charged under arbitrary repressive laws for their opposition to apartheid (see p. 182).

(For page references to texts of resolutions 34/44 and 34/93 H, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Draft Code of Medical Ethics

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly, by resolution 34/168 adopted without vote,

requested the Secretary-General to seek comments and suggestions from Member States and organizations on the text of a draft Code of Medical Ethics relevant to the protection of persons under any form of detention or imprisonment against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. To this end, the Assembly asked that Member States, the specialized agencies concerned and interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations be sent a copy of a draft prepared under the auspices of WHO.

This resolution was approved without vote by the Third Committee on 5 November. It was sponsored by Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands and Portugal.

The draft Code had been submitted to the Assembly by WHO, which had been invited by the Assembly in 1974 to prepare such a document. It was intended for use by physicians and other health personnel in a clinical relationship with prisoners or detainees. The six principles in the draft were endorsed by the WHO Executive Board in January 1979.

The first principle was that prisoners and detainees had the same rights as free citizens to the protection of health and the treatment of disease. The participation of physicians in torture, their involvement in any non-medical relationship with prisoners or detainees, their assistance in any interrogation or their certification of prisoners or detainees as fit for punishment that could harm their health were characterized as contraventions of medical ethics (principles II to IV). Physicians' participation in any procedure for restraining prisoners or detainees would not conform to medical ethics unless it was determined by purely medical criteria and was necessary for the health and safety of a prisoner, fellow prisoners or guardians (principle V), and no reason, including public emergency, could be used to justify derogation from the principles (principle VI).

Disappeared persons

At its 1979 session, the Commission on Human Rights considered the question of disappeared persons, as it had been requested to do by the General Assembly. Two draft resolutions were proposed to the Commission, one by Australia and Canada, and one by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ire-

See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 716, resolution 32/121 of 16 December 1977; and 1978, p. 729, resolution 33/169 of 20 December 1978.
 See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 535, text of Universal Declaration.

⁴⁸ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 580, resolution 3218(XXIX) of 6 November 1974.

⁴⁹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 737, resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978.

land, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Algeria, Argentina, Iraq, Panama, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia proposed amendments to the latter draft. Following unsuccessful attempts to reach a compromise, the Commission decided to defer consideration of these proposals until 1980.

On 10 May, by resolution 1979/38, adopted without vote, the Economic and Social Council requested the Commission and its Sub-Commission to consider the question of disappeared persons at their next sessions as a matter of priority, with a view to making recommendations. The Council also requested the Sub-Commission to consider communications on the subject.

This resolution was recommended on 4 May by the Second Committee, which approved without vote a draft sponsored by Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Lesotho, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. During the discussion, Australia, Canada, Finland, Iraq, Ireland and the Netherlands expressed regret that the Commission had not had sufficient time to deal with such a pressing issue.

The original text, a draft decision, would have had the Council address its request only to the Sub-Commission; it was revised by the sponsors to take into account an oral amendment by Argentina.

On 5 September, following a discussion of what the United Nations could do about reported disappearances of persons in many parts of the world, the Sub-Commission adopted a resolution by which it pointed out that, according to information brought to its notice, enforced or involuntary disappearances continued to occur as a result of excesses on the part of law enforcement or security authorities or similar organizations, warranting urgent reaction by individuals, institutions and Governments. It proposed that the emergency action called for might be entrusted to a group of experts, which would be given all available information for locating such persons and would contact the Governments and families concerned. It requested the Commission on Human Rights to authorize members of the Sub-Commission designated by its Chairman to undertake the task. Pending a decision by the Commission, the Sub-Commission transmitted to the Secretary-General, for whatever action he deemed possible as part of the good offices urged upon him by the Assembly in 1978,50 the lists of missing persons communicated to him by Sub-Commission members.

The Sub-Commission also suggested that, if this phenomenon continued, its extreme gravity would justify envisaging some form of emergency remedy, based on the notion of habeas corpus or other legal protection, designed to induce official organs to devote the necessary means to the search for missing and disappeared persons.

On 7 September, the Sub-Commission designated five of its members to serve on the proposed working group.

On 17 December, by resolution 34/178 on the right of amparo, habeas corpus and similar legal remedies, the General Assembly expressed its conviction that the application of such remedies within the legal system of States was of fundamental importance for clarifying the whereabouts and fate of missing and disappeared persons (see following section).

The questions of disappeared or missing persons in Chile and Cyprus were dealt with separately during 1979. After receiving a report by the Commission's Expert on the Question of the Fate of Missing and Disappeared Persons in Chile, the Assembly, on 17 December, adopted resolution 34/179, by which it urged the Chilean authorities to investigate and clarify the fate of persons reported to have disappeared for political reasons, and invited the Commission further to consider ways of clarifying their whereabouts and fate (see p. 824).

Concerning Cyprus, the Secretary-General, in response to a 1978 Assembly resolution,⁵¹ sought the co-operation of the parties for the establishment of a body to investigate the matter of missing persons (see p. 433).

Human rights in the administration of justice

Amparo, habeas corpus and similar legal remedies

On 17 December 1979, by resolution 34/178, adopted without vote, the General Assembly expressed its conviction that the application within the legal system of States of amparo, habeas corpus or other legal remedies to the same effect was of fundamental importance for protecting persons against arbitrary arrest and unlawful detention, effecting the release of persons detained by reason of their political opinions or trade union activities, and clarifying the whereabouts and fate of missing and disappeared persons. The Assembly called on all Governments to guarantee to persons within their jurisdiction the full enjoyment of the right of amparo, habeas corpus or analogous legal remedies. It decided that an international seminar on the matter would be timely and useful.

The resolution was approved without vote on 5 December by the Third Committee, where it

⁵⁰ Ibid

⁵¹Ibid., p. 394, resolution 33/172 of 20 December 1978.

was sponsored by Australia, Canada, El Salvador, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. Introducing the draft, and revising it slightly on behalf of the sponsors, the United States said the aim of the proposed seminar would be to impart a broader understanding of these remedies for safeguarding the liberty of persons and their practical application.

Studies on discrimination in the administration of justice

On 5 September 1979, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities recommended that it be authorized to designate one of its members, L. M. Singhvi (India), to prepare in 1980 a report on the independence and impartiality of judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, with a view to avoiding discrimination in the administration of justice and maintaining and safeguarding human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Commission on Human Rights was requested to seek authorization for this study from the Economic and Social Council.

On the same date, the Sub-Commission requested similar authorization for the prepara-

tion in 1981 of a study on discriminatory treatment against members of racial, ethnic, religious or linguistic groups at the various levels in the administration of criminal justice proceedings, such as police, military, administrative and judicial investigations, arrest, detention, trial and execution of sentences. The study would also cover ideologies or beliefs which contributed or led to racism. The Special Rapporteur for this study would be Abu Sayeed Chowdhury, Sub-Commission member from Bangladesh.

Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials

By resolution 34/169 of 17 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted a Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and recommended to Governments that favourable consideration be given to its use within the framework of national legislation or practice as a body of principles to be observed. Article 2 of the code provided that law enforcement officials were to respect and protect human dignity and uphold the human rights of all persons. (For details, see p. 771; for page reference to text of resolution 34/169, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Draft convention on torture and other inhuman treatment

Economic and Social Council— first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 16,18-25. Plenary meeting 15.

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters VIII A and XXIV A (resolution 18(XXXV)) and Annex III.

E/1979/36, Chapter I A. Draft resolution II, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 24, by 39 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 1979/35, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted without vote by Council on 10 May 1979, meeting 15.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/62 of 8 December 1977 by which the Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to draw up a draft convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and Assembly resolution 33/178 of 20 December 1978 by which the Assembly requested the Commission, at its thirty-fifth session, to give high priority to the question of drafting such a convention,

Bearing in mind that it was not found possible to complete the work on the draft convention during the thirty-fifth session of the Commission,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 18(XXXV) of 14 March 1979,

1. Authorizes an open-ended working group of the Com-

mission on Human Rights to meet for a period of one week prior to the thirty-sixth session of the Commission to complete the work on a draft convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth session all relevant materials relating to the draft convention.

General Assembly—34th session Third Committee, meetings 30-33, 35, 66. Plenary meetings 17, 106.

A/34/144. Questionnaire on Declaration on Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Report of Secretary-General (replies received from Governments).

A/34/145 and Add.1-3. Unilateral declarations by Member States against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Report of Secretary-General (replies received from Governments).

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/566. Letter of 10 October from Colombia, Fiji, Lebanon, Lesotho, Poland and Portugal (transmitting text of address delivered by Pope John Paul II to 34th session of General Assembly on 2 October 1 979, meeting 17).

A/C.3/34/L.24. Costa Rica, Greece, India, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Uganda: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors and amended by Morocco, approved without vote by Third Committee on 5 November 1979, meeting 35.

A/34/783. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/167, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/783, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recalling its resolutions 32/62 of 8 December 1977, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to draw up a draft convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the light of the principles embodied in the Declaration, 32/63 of 8 December 1977, in which it requested the Secretary-General to draw up and circulate among Member States a questionnaire soliciting information concerning steps they had taken, including legislative and administrative measures, to put into practice the principles of the Declaration, and 32/64 of 8 December 1977, in which it called upon Member States to reinforce their support of the Declaration by making unilateral declarations against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the significant progress made in the drafting of a convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment during the thirty-fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights, as reflected in the progress report of the Commission;

- 2. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/35 of 10 May 1979, by which the Council authorized an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of one week prior to the thirty-sixth session of the Commission to complete the work on a draft convention;
- 3. Requests the Commission on Human Rights, at its thirty-sixth session, to continue to give high priority to the question of completing the draft convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

4. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General, called for under General Assembly resolution 33/178 of 20 December 1978, on replies to the questionnaire;

5. Calls upon Member States which have not yet done so to reply to the questionnaire, as called for under General Assembly resolutions 32/63 and 33/178;

- 6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session further information provided in response to the questionnaire, and to submit all the information available which he has received on the basis of the questionnaire to the Commission on Human Rights, to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;
- 7. Takes note also of the report of the Secretary-General on unilateral declarations, called for under General Assembly resolutions 32/64 and 33/178;
- 8. Invites Member States which have not yet done so to deposit the unilateral declarations with the Secretary-General, as called for under General Assembly resolutions 32/64 and 33/178;
- 9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly, in annual reports, of unilateral declarations already deposited and of such further unilateral declarations as may be deposited by Member States;
- 10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment," for the purpose of reviewing the progress achieved under this item.

Draft body of principles to protect detained or imprisoned persons

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 16, 20, 22, 24. Plenary meeting 15.

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters VIII B and XXIV A (resolution 17(XXXV)) and Annex III.

E/1979/36, Chapter I A. Draft resolution I, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 24.

E/1979/L.54. Summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its first and 2nd regular sessions of 1979. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 1979/34, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted without vote by Council on 10 May 1979, meeting 15.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975.

Assembly in its resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975, Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 3453(XXX) of 9 December 1975, requested the Commission on Human Rights to study the formulation of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the draft body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment, contained in the report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its thirty-first session, to solicit their comments and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, so that the Assembly may consider the adoption of the principles;

2. Authorizes the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to request Mrs. Questiaux to continue the study of the implications for human

rights of states of siege or emergency.

General Assembly—34th session Third Committee, meetings 56,64,66, 68,69.

A/34/146. Note by Secretary-General. (Annex: Draft body of principles for protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment.)

detention or imprisonment.)
A/C.3/34/L.62. Bolivia, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Jamaica, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Uganda, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/34/829. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), paras. 33-35.

Draft Code of Medical Ethics

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meetings 30-32, 35. Plenary meeting 106.

A/34/273. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of Director-General of WHO on development of codes of medical ethics).

A/C.3/34/L.28. Greece, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 5 November 1 979, meeting 35.

A/34/783. Report of Third Committee (on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment), draftresolution II.

Resolution 34/168, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/783, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or

Degrading Treatment or Punishment, unanimously adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975.

Noting that, in the report submitted by the World Health Organization to the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, it was suggested that a "Health Charter for Prisoners" might be elaborated with the co-operation of the World Health Organization,

Recalling its resolutions 3218(XXIX) of 6 November 1974, 3453(XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 31/85 of 13 December 1976, in which it invited the World Health Organization to prepare a draft code of medical ethics relevant to the protection of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the members of the General Assembly the report of the World Health Organization on the development

of codes of medical ethics,

Noting with appreciation that the Executive Board of the World Health Organization has endorsed the principles set forth in the report of its Director-General on the development of codes of medical ethics and has requested its Director-General to transmit that report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

- Requests the Secretary-General to circulate the draft Code of Medical Ethics to Member States, the specialized agencies concerned and interested intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council for comments and suggestions, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- Decides to consider again the question of the draft Code of Medical Ethics at its thirty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Disappeared persons

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 16,19-22, 24, 25. Plenary meeting 15.

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters VIII C and XXIV B (decision 15(XXXV), item 10). E/1979/C.2/L.7. Jamaica, Spain, United Kingdom: draft

decision.

E/1979/C.2/L.7/Rev.1. Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Lesotho, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom: revised draft decision, as further orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote, as draft resolution, by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 25

E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft reso-

lution V.

Resolution 1979/38, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted without vote by Council on 10 May 1979, meeting 15.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978, in which the Assembly, inter alia, expressed deep concern at reports from various parts of the world relating to enforced or involuntary disappearances of persons,

Noting that the Commission on Human Rights at its thirtyfifth session was unable, for lack of time, to take a decision

on the matter,

1. Requests the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth session to consider as a matter of priority the question of disappeared persons, with a view to making appropriate recommendations;

- 2. Requests the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to consider the subject at its thirty-second session, with a view to making general recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth session;
- 3. Also requests the Sub-Commission to consider communications on disappeared persons in accordance with the relevant resolutions.

E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd session, Geneva, 20 August-7 September 1979, Chapters VII, XVI A (resolution 5 B (XXXII)) and XVI B (decision 7) and Annex II.

Human rights in the administration of justice

AMPARO, HABEAS CORPUS AND SIMILAR LEGAL REMEDIE S

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meeting 69. Plenary meeting 106.

A/C.3/34/L.64. Australia, Canada, El Salvador, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 5 December 1 979, meeting 69.

A/34/829. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic

and Social Council), draft resolution IX.

Resolution 34/178, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/829, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1 979, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Mindful, in particular, of article 9, paragraph 4, of the said Covenant, which stipulates that anyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings before a court, in order that that court may decide without delay on the lawfulness of his detention and order his

release if the detention is not lawful.

Recalling its resolution 32/121 of 16 December 1977, concerning the protection of the human rights of persons who are detained in respect of offences which they have committed, or are suspected of having committed, by reason of their political opinions or convictions,

Recalling also its resolution 33/169 of 20 December 1978, concerning persons arrested or detained for trade union activities, and 33/173 of 20 December 1978 on disappeared

persons,

Noting that the year 1979 marks the three hundredth anniversary of the act which in 1679 gave statutory force to the remedy of habeas corpus,

Recalling that, from 15 to 28 August 1961, a seminar on amparo, habeas corpus and other similar remedies was organized by the United Nations at Mexico City, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights,

- 1. Expresses its conviction that the application within the legal system of States of amparo, habeas corpus or other legal remedies to the same effect is of fundamental importancefor:
- (a) Protecting persons against arbitrary arrest and unlawfuldetention;
- (b) Effecting the release of persons who are detained by reason of their political opinions or convictions, including in pursuance of trade union activities;
- (c) Clarifying the whereabouts and fate of missing and disappeared persons;

2. Considers that the use of those remedies may also forestall opportunities for persons exercising power over detainees to engage in torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

3. Calls upon all Governments to guarantee to persons within their jurisdiction the full enjoyment of the right of amparo, habeas corpus or other legal remedies to the same

effect, as may be applicable in their legal system;

4. Decides that, in order to extend the global understanding and larger applications of institutions such as amparo, habeas corpus or other legal remedies to the same effect, an interna-

tional seminar on the matter would be timely and useful;
5. Decides further to consider this question again at its thirty-fifth session.

STUDIES ON DISCRIMINATION IN

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd session, Geneva, 20 August-7 September 1979, Chapters VI (paras. 100-104), VII (paras. 120-123, 138-140), and XVI A (resolutions 2 A (XXXII) and 5 A (XXXII)).

Other human rights questions

Further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly took action during 1979 on several institutional aspects of the promotion and protection of human rights. With regard to United Nations machinery, the Council enlarged the membership of the Commission from 32 to 43 States and authorized it to hold longer annual sessions (resolution 1979/36). The Assembly requested the Commission to give priority in 1981 to a study on co-ordination of human rights activities in the United Nations system (resolution 34/25). It also requested the Secretary-General to consider redesignating the United Nations Secretariat's Division of Human Rights as a Centre for Human Rights (resolution 34/47) and asked the Commission to consider the staff and other resources available to the Division (resolution 34/46). The Assembly also decided to consider again in 1980 the long-discussed proposal to create a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 34/48). The Council approved guidelines for future editions of the United Nations Yearbook on Human Rights (resolution 1979/37). The Commission requested Governments and the Secretary-General to develop public information activities for human rights.

Regarding institutional matters outside the United Nations system, the Commission and the Assembly invited States to take steps to establish national human rights institutions (resolution 34/49). The Assembly noted with satisfaction the adoption by a United Nations Seminar of a proposal for an African Commission on Human Rights (resolution 34/171).

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities set up a working group to consider ways of encouraging States to adhere to international human rights conventions.

Details of these and related matters follow.

Role and functioning of the Commission on Human Rights

By resolution 1979/36, adopted without vote on 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council expanded the membership of the Commission on Human Rights from 32 to 43 States, added interagency co-ordination of human rights activities to the Commission's terms of reference, and authorized it and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to hold longer sessions each year. The Council acted by approving a draft resolution, which a working group of the Commission co-chaired by Nina Sibal (India) and Alioune Sene (Senegal) drew up between 5 February and 14 March, and which the Commission approved on 14 March. The Second (Social) Committee approved it without vote on 4 May.

The Council enlarged the Commission's terms of reference by deciding that that body would assist it in co-ordinating human rights activities in the United Nations system. It noted that the Commission might wish at its 1981 session to set up a working group to make proposals for the coordination of specific human rights activities and programmes, taking account of surveys, to be submitted by United Nations organizations and bodies, of work they were doing in this field. It requested specialized agencies and other bodies in the United Nations system to provide short surveys of their human rights activities and programmes, in order that the Commission might carry out the study the Assembly had requested of it in 1978⁵² on existing modes of coordination, co-operation and communication in human rights in the United Nations system.

The Council authorized the Commission to hold six-week annual sessions, with an additional week for working groups, and noted that in certain circumstances it might need to hold special sessions to complete unfinished business, including the drafting of human rights instruments.

⁵² See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 737, resolution 33/54 of 14 December 1978.

The Council decided that the annual session of the Sub-Commission could be extended to four weeks, and asked it to identify specific areas of its work programme for its concentrated attention. It asked the Commission to continue work on the further promotion and encouragement of human rights, including the question of the Commission's programme and methods of work.

The Council expressed appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to continue rendering good offices in the field of human rights.

The Commission's programme and working methods were also among the matters dealt with in General Assembly resolution 34/46, adopted on 23 November by a recorded vote of 136 to 1, with 7 abstentions. The resolution was approved by the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on 6 November by a recorded vote, requested by the United States, of 132 to 1, with 9 abstentions, under the title "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms." The draft was sponsored by 36 nations (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and was introduced by Cuba.

By this resolution, the Assembly requested the Commission to continue work on an analysis of the United Nations approach to human rights, including the question of the Commission's programme and working methods. It reiterated its conviction that human rights and fundamental freedoms were indivisible and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to both civil and political, and economic, social and cultural rights, and it reaffirmed the need to eliminate massive and flagrant violations and to encourage standard-setting through international instruments. It emphasized that the right to development was a human right and that equality of opportunity for development was as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals.

The Assembly stated that it recognized the necessity of guaranteeing the right to work, worker participation in management, and the right to education, health and proper nourishment, through adoption of national and international measures, including the establishment of the new international economic order.

The resolution contained a request for priority for a seminar decided on by the Economic and Social Council (see p. 858) concerning the effect of the existing unjust economic order, and for a study on the way in which human rights and fundamental freedoms were affected by current international conditions.

The Secretary-General was asked to provide the Commission with data on the resources that the Secretariat's Division of Human Rights had at its disposal for implementing Assembly resolutions. The Commission was asked to consider those resources and make recommendations in 1980, with a view to improving the working of the Division.

The draft resolution went through two revisions before it was approved in the Committee. The sponsors further agreed to a suggestion by Ireland that the Commission should be asked to "consider" rather than "study" Division resources.

The United States orally proposed several amendments to this text, which the sponsors did not accept. One of them would have changed paragraph 7 to delete worker participation in management as one of the rights cited as necessary to guarantee human rights, and to add "based on respect for human rights" after the reference to the new international economic order. Another amendment would have replaced paragraph 8, emphasizing that the right to development was a human right, by a paragraph emphasizing that the exercise of the right to development implied a reign of peace and the establishment of an international economic order based on respect for human rights. The sponsors also did not accept an oral amendment by the Federal Republic of Germany to add, after the reference to the right to development as a human right, the phrase "as emphasized in the International Covenants on Human Rights."

Another United States amendment would have altered the paragraph on studies of the resources of the Division of Human Rights to request the Secretary-General to fulfil the Council's request to examine, in the light of the Division's increased workload, the question of the staffing and other resources of the human rights sector of the Secretariat, bearing in mind that it would always be at a level allowing it to discharge its duties efficiently. Paragraph 12, on the study of the effects of international conditions on human rights, would have been altered to request the Secretary-General to present in 1980 a study on the nature and extent to which the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms were affected by current international conditions.

After the sponsors declined to accept these amendments, the United States withdrew them, announcing that it would vote against the resolution because the text contained a perception of human rights in which the individual was not the basic social unit and which put the nation ahead of the individual.

Belgium abstained in the vote on the resolution on the ground that it did not achieve a balance between collective and individual rights. A similar point was made by Canada, Denmark and Sweden, although they voted for the resolution. Objections to or reservations on the reference to a right to development were voiced by Belgium, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, which abstained in the vote, and by Japan, which voted in favour. Finland, Ireland, Italy and the Netherlands, which also voted for the resolution, said there was no universally accepted definition of that concept. Belgium, Finland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were of the view that worker participation in management did not constitute an internationally recognized human right, and New Zealand said it conflicted with that country's domestic policy. The United Kingdom said no State could fully guarantee the right to work.

Austria, Belgium, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom voiced dissatisfaction with the proposal for a study on human rights and current international conditions.

Italy and the United Kingdom said the organization of the Division of Human Rights was the responsibility of the Secretary-General, and the Commission on Human Rights should not concern itself with the matter.

Review and co-ordination of international human rights programmes

The Commission's role with regard to coordination of human rights activities in the United Nations system was the subject of Assembly resolution 34/25, adopted without vote on 15 November.

By this resolution, approved without vote by the Third Committee on 30 October, the Assembly welcomed the action taken by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1979/36, in regard to the study on coordination the Assembly had requested in 1978⁵³ (see previous subsection). It urged the specialized agencies and other United Nations organs to co-operate in preparing materials for the study, requested the Commission to give priority to completing the study in 1981, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of the Assembly's 1981 session a item on review and coordination, giving it high priority.

This resolution was sponsored by Colombia, Ecuador, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United States. Before its approval in the Committee, the sponsors added a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly noted the Council's decision to add system-wide human rights co-ordination to the Commission's terms of reference. Also, to the first operative paragraph, by which the Assembly welcomed the Commission's response to the Assembly's 1978 request for a

study, the sponsors added a similar reference to the Council's action in this regard.

Introducing the text, the United States said the sponsors felt that a review might reveal human rights areas that were being neglected and others in which there might be some duplication.

Secretariat services concerned with human rights

In resolution 1979/36 of 10 May 1979, concerned mainly with the role of the Commission on Human Rights (see subsection above), the Economic and Social Council also requested the Secretary-General, in the light of the increased workload of the Division of Human Rights, to examine the staffing and other resources of this sector, bearing in mind that it should always be at a level which would allow it to discharge its duties effectively. By resolution 34/46 of 23 November (summarized in the same subsection) the General Assembly requested the Commission to consider the existing human and other resources of the Division for the implementation of Assembly resolutions, and to make recommendations, through the Council, to the Assembly with a view to improving the Division's work.

The question of Secretariat services concerned with human rights was also the subject of Assembly resolution 34/47, adopted on 23 November by a recorded vote of 103 to 0, with 39 abstentions, following its approval by the Third Committee on 7 November by 86 votes to 0, with 49 abstentions. It was sponsored by Italy.

By this resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consider redesignating the Division as a Centre for Human Rights. It also invited him to ensure adequate financial and other resources for the Secretariat sector concerned with human rights, in the light of the study of this matter to be conducted by the Commission in 1980 under resolution 34/46. It asked him to report on the matter in 1980.

The initial version of the resolution by Italy would have had the Assembly request the redesignation of the Division as a Centre, to be headed by an Assistant Secretary-General. It also contained a request that the Secretary-General ensure that the place of human rights as one of the most important United Nations programmes be reflected in its percentage share of the budget. Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic proposed amendments that would have had the Assembly request the Commission to examine the feasibility of recommending such a redesignation, and would have dropped the reference to an Assistant Secretary-General as

the head of the renamed unit. Also, the mention of budgetary resources would have been changed to speak of a shift of resources already allocated to human rights so that they would go to the most important activities, such as those laid down in a 1977 Assembly resolution on ways to improve enjoyment of human rights.⁵⁴

Italy then revised its text, retaining the request to redesignate the Division as a Centre but dropping references to its executive head and to a percentage of the budget. It orally revised the text again by accepting oral amendments by India, according to which the Secretary-General was asked to consider a redesignation in the light of views expressed in the Commission in 1980, and to report directly to the Assembly rather than through the Commission. Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic withdrew their amendments, which had pertained to the original text.

On the Third Committee's recommendation, approved without vote on 6 November, the Assembly adopted on 23 November, also without vote, decision 34/417, by which it requested the Commission to consider the proposals in resolution 34/47 and take them into due account in formulating its own recommendations to the Assembly. The request that the Commission take these proposals into due account was added on an oral proposal by Italy, accepted by the sponsor, India. It replaced a phrase in the Indian draft by which the Commission would have been asked to consider the views expressed in the Assembly on the proposals.

In the discussion of the Italian resolution, Benin, the Byelorussian SSR, Democratic Yemen, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam saw no need to change the structure of the Secretariat unit dealing with human rights; for this reason, these States opposed redesignation of the Division as a Centre. In Brazil's view, no organ became more effective through a change of name. Argentina thought that more time and information was needed before a decision could be taken.

Support for upgrading the Division to a Centre headed by an Assistant Secretary-General was expressed by the United Kingdom, which said that it was unjustified to argue that the proposal would threaten national sovereignty or that it was part of a Western propaganda drive. Austria, Finland and Ireland also supported the proposed redesignation. The Netherlands voiced support for strengthening the Division.

Proposal for a High Commissioner for Human Rights

In discussions during 1979 in the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly,

opinions continued to be divided about the desirability of creating a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. In resolution 1979/36 of 10 May (see subsection above On role and functioning of the commission on HUMAN RIGHTS), the Economic and Social Council noted that the Commission had been unable to reach agreement on this proposal. Following a discussion in the Third Committee, the Assembly, by resolution 34/48 of 23 November, decided to consider the question again in 1980. This resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 72 to 26, with 40 abstentions, after it was approved in the Committee on 7 November by a recorded vote of 60 to 28, with 44 abstentions. The draft resolution was sponsored by Costa Rica and Uganda.

The sponsors revised their original draft to incorporate an oral amendment by Lesotho specifying that the consideration of this question in 1980 would take place under the agenda item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

Support for the creation of a post of High Commissioner was expressed by Colombia and the United Kingdom. Among the arguments advanced for the post was that such an official would have to play a conciliatory role and work on the basis of mutual co-operation, rather than interfering in countries' internal affairs.

Hungary, the Syrian Arab Republic, the USSR and Viet Nam spoke against further consideration of the matters. Viet Nam remarked that the continuation of human rights violations was not due to a lack of appropriate United Nations structures, and that the establishment of additional posts and bodies would only add to bureaucracy. Brazil doubted the usefulness of considering the matter in 1980, though it should be dealt with from time to time until conditions were favourable for taking it further.

India proposed that the draft resolution by Costa Rica and Uganda be referred to the Commission along with the proposals contained in resolution 34/47 (see preceding subsection, decision 34/417), but deleted reference to the two-nation text before its proposal was adopted.

During this discussion in the Third Committee, Canada introduced and later withdrew a draft resolution that would have had the Assembly invite the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, at the level of Under-Secretary-General. This

 $^{\rm 54}\, {\rm See}$ Y.U.N., 1977, p. 734, resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977.

official, who would be an eminent person of international stature, would carry out human rights tasks, including good offices functions, assigned to him by the Secretary-General, and would be provided with staff and funds to discharge the assigned duties.

Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic proposed amendments to this draft, according to which the Secretary-General would be asked to consider the possibility of appointing such an official provided that there was general agreement among Member States. Also, the reference to human rights tasks and good offices would have been deleted.

In presenting the proposal, Canada said it differed from the plan to establish a post of High Commissioner in that a Special Representative would not be assigned duties which exceeded the Secretary-General's competence and thus could not interfere in the internal affairs of States. Supporting the proposal, the United Kingdom made a similar point, saying that such an official would be an international civil servant whose appointment would allay fears regarding a High Commissioner's excessive independence.

Opposition to the proposal was expressed by Democratic Yemen, Hungary and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. They said the Special Representative's proposed mandate was not clearly defined, might overlap existing machinery and might generate controversy; they favoured instead the use of existing machinery. Benin said the mandate of any such post should be carefully defined to avoid the danger that a Special Representative might become an instrument for politically motivated manipulation against small countries.

In withdrawing the proposal, Canada said there did not appear to be sufficiently broad agreement for its adoption at the 1979 session.

Yearbook on Human Rights

By resolution 1979/37, adopted without vote on 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council approved guidelines for the contents and format of future editions of the United Nations Yearbook on Human Rights. This resolution was approved without vote by the Second Committee on 4 May, substantially in the form recommended by the Commission on Human Rights on 14 March. The original draft was submitted by the Commission's Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights, following a 1978 request by the General Assembly that the Commission review the objectives, contents and format of the Yearbook with a view to making recommendations on the need for changes.⁵⁵

By this resolution, the Council decided that the part of the Yearbook devoted to national developments would contain extracts of reports by States under international instruments and of reports by States to the United Nations under existing periodic-report procedures. States would no longer be invited to submit separate contributions for the Yearbook, though they would remain free to do so.

According to the approved guidelines, annexed to the resolution, the Yearbook would henceforth consist of three parts, dealing with national developments, activities of international supervisory bodies and other international developments. The first part would consist of material reflecting legislative, administrative, judicial and other national measures and court decisions, selected from government reports submitted under international human rights instruments, periodic reports to the United Nations on national human rights developments, or contributions submitted by States specifically for the Yearbook. Part two would consist of extracts of the reports of supervisory bodies to their parent organs, and the decisions, recommendations and comments of those bodies in connexion with their examination of reports by Governments and specialized agencies, as well as resolutions of parent bodies. Part three would consist of an account of other international developments and activities in the United Nations system concerning human rights.

The resolution incorporated an amendment by the USSR, approved without vote by the Second Committee, which added the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid⁵⁶ to the list of instruments involved in the reporting procedure. The Committee rejected two amendments by the USSR to the guidelines. One of these, which would have changed the title of part two of the Yearbook to limit its scope to activities of the supervisory bodies established pursuant to international instruments relating to human rights, was rejected by 11 votes in favour to 12 against, with 23 abstentions. The second amendment, which would have deleted references to reports by specialized agencies, was rejected by 10 votes in favour to 13 against, with 25 abstentions. Explaining its position, the Ukrainian SSR said it had not opposed the text on the understanding that material in the Yearbook relating to individual countries would be taken from official government reports and would be approved by the States concerned.

Public information activities in the field of human rights

On 14 March 1979, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution urging all

 $^{\rm 55}$ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 738, resolution 33/171 of 20 December 1978. $^{\rm 56}$ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 103, resolution 3068(XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, annexing text of Convention.

Governments to consider action to give publicity to United Nations activities in the field of human rights, with particular reference to the Commission's work. It requested the Secretary-General further to develop public information activities in the field of human rights, and to present to the Commission in 1980 a summary of such activities and proposals for their further development. It also requested him to utilize United Nations information centres and the Department of Public Information to publicize United Nations human rights activities and to disseminate the International Bill of Human Rights57 in as many languages as possible. Finally, it decided to consider in 1980 ways of developing public information activities in the field of human rights.

In resolution 34/45, relating to the International Covenants on Human Rights and adopted on 23 November, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in preparing the report on public information activities in human rights requested by the Commission, to bear in mind the question of improving publicity for the work of the Human Rights Committee. (For details, see p. 855; for page reference to text of resolution 34/45, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

National human rights institutions

During 1979, the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly invited all Member States to take appropriate steps for the establishment of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights. They were invited, in doing so, to bear in mind guidelines on the structure and functioning of such institutions adopted by the international Seminar on National and Local Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, held at Geneva in September 1978 under the United Nations programme of advisory services in human rights. 58

A Commission resolution on this subject was adopted on 14 March. The Commission endorsed the Seminar's guidelines, requested the Secretary-General to transmit them to States and organizations, and invited Governments to inform the Commission, through him, of the extent of national human rights institutions. States were requested to ask for regular reports from these bodies and to transmit information on their activities to the Commission, through the Secretary-General, once every three years, beginning in the first half of 1981. The Secretary-General was asked to compile the information received and submit it to the Assembly in 1981 and to the Commission every three years.

The Assembly, by resolution 34/49, adopted without vote on 23 November, emphasized the

importance of the integrity and independence of national human rights institutions and drew attention to the constructive role which national non-governmental organizations could play in their work. It requested the Secretary-General, in reporting to the Assembly in 1981 as requested by the Commission, to describe existing types of national institutions as reflected in government reports and other sources, such as the papers of the 1978 Seminar and the July 1979 Seminar on Recourse Procedures Available to Victims of Racial Discrimination and Activities to be Undertaken at the Regional Level (see p. 800).

This resolution was sponsored by Australia, Bangladesh, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and the Syrian Arab Republic. It was approved by consensus by the Third Committee on 9 November, as revised by the sponsors to take account of suggestions by Guinea and the United Kingdom. Paragraph 2, emphasizing the importance of the integrity and independence of national institutions, was included on the proposal of the United Kingdom, with the addition by the sponsors of the phrase "in accordance with national legislation." The sponsors also added the adjective "national" before "non-governmental organizations" before accepting a United Kingdom amendment to include a paragraph drawing attention to the role such organizations could play in the work of national institutions. On a proposal by Guinea, the sponsors revised paragraph 1, which originally would have had the Assembly urge all Member States where national human rights institutions did not exist to take appropriate steps to establish them, and they added a preambular paragraph recalling that, in resolution 34/46 of 23 November (see subsection above on ROLE AND FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS), the Assembly had emphasized the need to create conditions for the full promotion and protection of human rights.

As recommended by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council, the Assembly decided by resolution 34/49 to include as a subitem in its 1981 provisional agenda the topic of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, and recommended that Member States associate representatives of their national institutions with the contents of the debate on this subitem. This recommendation

See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 697.

⁵⁷ The International Bill of Human Rights consists of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, together with its Optional Protocol; see Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 535, text of Universal Declaration; and 1966, p. 418, resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, annexing texts of Covenants arid Optional Protocol.

was adopted by the Council without vote on 10 May as decision 1979/38, following its approval by the Second Committee on 4 May, also without vote.

Regional human rights arrangements

A United Nations Seminar on the Establishment of Regional Commissions on Human Rights with Special Reference to Africa, held at Monrovia, Liberia, from 10 to 20 September 1979 under the programme of advisory services in human rights, concluded that it would be desirable to establish an African Commission on Human Rights as soon as possible. Accordingly, it requested the Secretary-General to transmit its proposal to the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Such a body, according to the Monrovia Proposal, would conduct studies, promote education and teaching, organize meetings, disseminate information, encourage national organizations, advise Governments, study alleged violations and their causes, provide good offices, make recom $mendations \, to \, OAU \, and \, formulate \, standards \, for \, na$ tional legislation. It would consist of 16 experts from different States serving in their personal capacity, to be elected by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

The Seminar was attended by participants from 30 African States. The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly in November a report on the Seminar, including the Monrovia Proposal and its conclusions and recommendations.

By resolution 34/171, adopted without a vote on 17 December, the Assembly noted with satisfaction that the Seminar had met and had adopted the Monrovia Proposal for an African Commission on Human Rights. Expressing hope that the Seminar's recommendations would be given due consideration by Governments and organizations, the Assembly reiterated its appeal to States in areas where regional human rights arrangements did not exist to consider agreements to establish them. It again requested the Secretary-General to explore with the States in the regions concerned the possibility of holding a seminar as soon as possible to discuss methods for promoting and protecting human rights, and it asked him to report back in 1980.

This resolution, sponsored by 26 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was approved without vote by the Third Committee on 5 December. In introducing it, Nigeria said regional arrangements would make it possible to study human rights questions with greater frankness and without the climate of suspicion which generally characterized foreign intervention. Liberia supported the proposal for an African Commission on Human Rights. Sri Lanka,

another sponsor, offered its capital as host city for a future seminar at which measures could be considered for formalizing regional arrangements in Asia and the Pacific.

On the other hand, Guinea saw no need to establish such a body in Africa, which had always shown itself to be sufficiently responsible in the matter, and Yugoslavia said there was no urgency in organizing seminars on the subject, since States should be left to decide on regional arrangements. Benin regretted that Africa had been singled out in the text, since it was not the only region without a human rights commission. India said it could join in the consensus on the text with the reservation that a regional seminar could be organized only with the agreement of all States in the region.

At the request of Guinea, a separate vote was held in the Committee on paragraph 1, referring to the Monrovia Seminar. It was approved by 82 votes to 1, with 39 abstentions.

Status of international human rights conventions

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities decided on 5 September 1979 to establish each year a working group of five of its members to meet during Sub-Commission sessions to consider ways of encouraging Governments to adhere to international human rights instruments, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocol,59 the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 60 the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 61 the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, 62 the 1926 Slavery Convention and the 1953 Protocol amending it, 63 and the 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery.64

The Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to ask Governments for information on why they had not adhered to those instruments, explaining any particular difficulties in respect of which the United Nations could assist. The replies would be examined by the new working

⁵⁹ See footnote 57.

⁶⁰ See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 440, resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, annexing text of Convention.

⁶¹ See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 959, resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, annexing text of Convention.

⁶² See footnote 56.

⁶³ See Y.U.N., 1953, p. 411, resolution 794(VIII) of 23 October 1953, containing text of Protocol.
 64 See Y.U.N., 1956, p. 228.

group, which could, if necessary, invite Government representatives for discussions and clarifications. The Sub-Commission further requested the group to consider, in appropriate cases, what forms of assistance the United Nations could provide to help Governments adhere to the conventions as speedily as possible.

The Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly in September his annual report on the status of adherence to human rights conventions for which he performed depositary functions. It listed 19 instruments and the States which had ratified or acceded to them as of 30 June.

Internationa 1 Covenant s on Human Right s

Status of the International Covenants

During 1979, six additional States became party to one or both of the International Covenants on Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1966. El Salvador, Iceland, India, Japan and Morocco ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, raising the total number of parties to 63 as of 31 December. Those five States plus the Gambia ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, raising the total of States parties to 61. Iceland acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which thus had 22 adherents at the end of the year.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which entered into force on 3 January 1976, had the following States parties at the end of 1979: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, the Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which entered into force on 23 March 1976, had been ratified or acceded to by all the above States except Australia and the Philippines. The Optional Protocol to that Cov-

enant, which entered into force on the same date, had the following States as parties: Barbados, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritius, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Senegal, Suriname, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zaire.

In addition, Canada and Iceland made declarations during 1979, pursuant to article 41 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee, established under that Covenant, to receive and consider communications by a State party claiming that another State party was not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant. This brought to 12 the number of parties to the Covenant which had made such a declaration: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The provisions of article 41 came into force on 28 March 1979, three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the tenth declaration, made by New Zealand in December 1978.

By a resolution of 2 March 1979, the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed the importance of the International Covenants on Human Rights as major parts of international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It again invited all States which had not done so to become parties to the Covenants and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol, and it invited the States parties to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41.

On 5 March, in a resolution on implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (see p. 797), the Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council, while considering the activities during the second half of the Decade, should ensure wider adherence to the Covenants.

In addition, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities decided on 5 September to establish a sessional working group to consider ways of encouraging Governments to adhere to international human rights instruments, including the Covenants and the Optional Protocol (see p. 854).

After receiving an annual report from the Secretary-General on the status of ratifications, accessions and signatures to the Covenants and the Optional Protocol, the General Assembly, by resolution 34/45, adopted without vote

⁶⁵ See footnote 57.

on 23 November, again invited States to become parties to the Covenants and to consider acceding to the Protocol. It requested that a similar report be submitted in 1980. It also urged the Secretary-General to take all possible steps to ensure that the Secretariat's Division of Human Rights was able to assist effectively the Human Rights Committee and the Economic and Social Council in the implementation of their functions under the Covenants, taking into account two Assembly resolutions relating programme planning and activities to budgetary costs and effectiveness.66

The Assembly's resolution also dealt with aspects of implementation of each Covenant (see subsections below).

This resolution was approved without vote on 9 November by the Third Committee, where it was sponsored by Barbados, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Italy, Peru, Uganda, the United Kingdom and Venezuela. Before the sponsors revised it orally, the paragraph concerned with Secretariat services would have had the Assembly urge the Secretary-General to take all possible steps to provide additional staff and services to the Division of Human Rights, including reference services, to enable it to assist effectively the two bodies concerned with implementation of the Covenants.

Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, set up by the Economic and Social Council in 1978 to consider the reports of States parties to the Covenant, 67 held its first session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 17 April to 3 May 1979, devoted to organizational matters. The 15 States making up the Group were appointed by the Council President, and the Council took note of these appointments by decision 1979/14 (which listed the members), adopted without vote on 17 April. (For officers of the Working Group, see APPENDIX III.)

On the Group's recommendation, the Council, without vote on 11 May, adopted resolution 1979/43, setting out the Group's methods of

According to this resolution, the Group would consider reports of States in accordance with the programme established by the Council in 1976.⁶⁸ Under that programme, States were to report in three biennial stages, each stage to deal with a selected group of articles pertaining to particular rights dealt with in the Covenant. Representatives of reporting States might attend the Group's meetings at which their reports were considered, make statements on them and answer questions. The Group would also consider reports by specialized agencies. It could submit general recommendations to the Council, and might also make suggestions with reference to the transmission of national and agency reports to the Commission on Human Rights for study or information, and on the advisability of international measures for implementing the Covenant.

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/45 of 23 November (see subsection above), welcomed the information that the Council had finalized arrangements for the consideration of reports under the Covenant and expressed the hope that it would consider them as soon as possible.

In 1979, three additional States—Jamaica, Spain and the Syrian Arab Republic — submitted reports on their implementation of the four articles selected for attention in the first stage of the reporting procedure. Twenty-four States had submitted reports in 1978.⁶⁹ The reports dealt with the rights specified in articles 6 to 9 of the Covenant (the right to work and to favourable conditions of work, rights of trade unionists and the right to social security). The International Labour Organisation (ILO) also submitted a report by its Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations of ILO relating to progress achieved in a number of the reporting countries with reference to these articles, and the Philippines submitted additional information by way of comment on a similar report prepared by ILO in 1978. The Secretary-General submitted an analytical summary of the 24 national reports received up to 1 December 1978. All these documents were to be examined by the Working Group in 1980.

In a letter of 21 September 1979, Turkey transmitted a letter to the Secretary-General signed by Rauf R. Denktash as President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, objecting to the contents of the 1978 report to the Council from Cyprus.

Implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

The Human Rights Committee, established under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, continued during 1979 to consider reports submitted by States parties to the Covenant on the measures they had taken to

⁶⁶ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 951, resolution 3534(XXX) of 17 Decem-

ber 1975; and 1976, p. 888, resolution 31/93 of 14 December 1976.

See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 727, decision 1978/10 of 3 May 1978.

See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 615, resolution 1988(LX) of 11 May 1976. 69 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 715.

implement it. The Committee dealt with reports of Bulgaria, Chile, Cyprus, Finland, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian SSR and the United Kingdom.

In the case of Chile, the Committee found, as stated by its Chairman on 26 April, that the information provided on the enjoyment of human rights and the impact of the state of emergency in that country was still insufficient, and it invited the Government to furnish specific information on restrictions applicable to rights and freedoms during the current state of emergency. Chile considered that it had complied with its obligations under the Covenant but said it was prepared to submit a new report.

For the first time, the Committee concluded consideration of a communication submitted to it under the Optional Protocol to the Covenant by adopting final views. This procedure permits individuals who claim that their rights have been violated and who have exhausted all available domestic remedies to submit written communications to the Committee for consideration. In the case in question, the Committee found on 15 August that the rights of three detained Uruguayans had been violated by virtue of the fact that they had been denied the safeguards of fair trial, denied visits by any family member and, in one case, because the victim was tortured during detention, resulting in permanent physical damage. It expressed the view that Uruguay was obliged under the Covenant to provide effective remedies to the victims. The case was brought by Moriana Hernández Valentini de Bazzano, and the findings referred to the circumstances of detention of her husband, Luis Maria Bazzano Ambrosini, her stepfather, Jose Luis Massera, and her mother, Martha Valentini de Massera.

On 26 October, the Committee adopted its conclusions in a second case, finding that the rights of the Uruguayan Edgardo Dante Santullo Valcada had been violated because he had been denied an effective remedy to challenge his arrest and detention. It expressed the view that Uruguay was obliged to provide effective remedies, including compensation.

The Committee had a total of 16 communications before it under this procedure at the time of its final session of 1979.

By a letter to the Secretary-General dated 12 October, Uruguay transmitted a note of 17 September from its Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva, denying the validity of the Committee's findings in the first case. The note said that the three persons concerned had been sentenced on charges of subversive association, that they had not been tortured, that medical atten-

tion was available at all times in Uruguayan detention establishments and that the case of Mr. Massera was still before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, rendering it inadmissible before the Committee.

By a letter to the Secretary-General dated 1 November, Panama transmitted a letter of 20 October from Mrs. Hernández de Bassano, refuting the arguments advanced by Uruguay and stating that the Committee's decision should be complied with.

On other aspects of its work, the Committee adopted further rules of procedure concerning article 41 of the Covenant, on inter-State complaints, and it expressed the wish to hold some of its sessions in developing countries in order to publicize the Covenant and its own activities.

The Committee held three sessions during the year: its sixth, at United Nations Headquarters, from 9 to 27 April; its seventh, at Geneva, from 30 July to 17 August; and its eighth, at Geneva, from 15 to 26 October.

On 3 August, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1979/87, adopted without vote, authorized the Secretary-General to transmit the Committee's report on its first two 1979 sessions directly to the General Assembly.

The Assembly, by resolution 34/45 of 23 November (see subsection above), urged States which had been requested by the Committee to provide additional information to comply with that request. It requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of holding sessions of the Committee in developing countries and to report to the Assembly in 1980. It also asked him, in preparing a report for the Commission on Human Rights on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights (see p. 852), to bear in mind the question of improving publicity for the Committee's work.

Realization of economic, social and cultural rights

A seminar and two new studies on different aspects of the realization of economic, social and cultural rights were authorized or proposed during 1979.

On 2 March, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution by which it reiterated that the right to development was a human right and that equality of opportunity for development was as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals. Reaffirming the right of all nations to pursue freely their economic and social development, the Commission declared that the denial of the right to self-determination, foreign occupation, colonialism, apartheid, racism and racial discrimination constituted an impediment to social and economic progress.

Recognizing the need for a more equitable and just international economic order, it expressed concern that qualitative and human rights conditions were being imposed in bilateral and multilateral trade policies to perpetuate the existing trade structure. It called on all States to take steps to remove all obstacles to the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights, and to promote all actions to secure their enjoyment.

On a recommendation of the Commission as contained in this resolution, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1979/30, requested the Secretary-General to organize in 1980, in the framework of the United Nations programme of advisory services in human rights, a seminar on the effects of the existing unjust international economic order on the economies of the developing countries, and the obstacle that it represented for the implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly the right to enjoy adequate standards of living proclaimed in article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Council adopted this decision on 10 May by 40 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions, the Second Committee having approved it on 4 May by 36 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions. In explanation of their votes, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands and New Zealand expressed doubts about the wording of parts of the Commission's resolution on this topic.

On 23 November, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to give priority to the holding of this seminar in 1980. This request was contained in resolution 34/46, on alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Also by this resolution, the Assembly recognized the need to guarantee certain economic, social and cultural rights, and emphasized that the right to development was a human right (see p. 849).

In explanation of vote on this resolution, Ireland recalled its abstention in the Council's vote with regard to the seminar, while the United Kingdom said it did not support the holding of a seminar based on a premise which it did not accept.

By decision 1979/29, adopted without vote on 10 May, the Council, on the recommendation of the Commission, invited the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the regional and national dimensions of the right to development as a human right, paying particular attention to the obstacles encountered by developing countries in their efforts to secure the enjoyment of that right. The United Nations Educational, Scientif-

ic and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other competent specialized agencies were to cooperate on the study, which was to be made available for the Commission at its 1981 session. This decision was approved by the Second Committee on 4 May, also without vote.

The Commission and the Council envisaged this study as a follow-up to an earlier one by the Secretary-General, presented to the Commission in 1979, on the international dimensions of the right to development as a human right in relation with other human rights based on international co-operation, including the right to peace, taking into account the requirements of the new international economic order and fundamental human needs. The earlier study had been requested in 1977.

In its resolution of 2 March 1979 proposing the new study, the Commission also requested the Secretary-General to transmit the earlier one to Governments and organizations for their comments. It invited the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy for the third United Nations development decade (the 1980s) to pay due attention to the integration of human rights in the development process, and it stressed the duty of all States, jointly and severally, to create the necessary conditions for realization of the right to development.

On 5 September, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities requested authorization to appoint one of its members, Raúl Ferrero Costa (Peru), as Special Rapporteur for a study on the new international economic order and the promotion of human rights. The Sub-Commission proposed that the author take account of the conclusions of the 1980 seminar on the effects of the existing economic order, and also that he examine the effect, if any, that the new international economic order had on the implementation of some human rights. The Sub-Commission would receive a preliminary report on this study in 1980 and the final report in 1982. The Sub-Commission's proposal was to be considered by the Commission and the Council in 1980.

Allegation s of infringement s of trade union rights in South Afric a

The Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights submitted a comprehensive report in January 1979 on violations of human rights in southern Africa (see p. 811). A part of that report, pertaining to infringements of trade

⁷⁰ See footnote 57.

⁷¹ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 730, decision 229(LXII) of 13 May 1977.

union rights in South Africa, was transmitted separately to the Economic and Social Council in March. The report, prepared pursuant to a 1978 request of the Council, ⁷² analysed information obtained by the Group in a 1978 mission to Africa, and from other sources, on suppression of the right to organize trade unions, and persecution of workers because of their activities, especially as a consequence of strike action.

The Working Group reached the conclusion that the position of workers, particularly agricultural workers, was increasingly precarious. The workers' attempts to organize themselves were stifled and any initiative in that field met with severe exemplary punishment. The Group noted that serious reservations had been expressed about the European Economic Community's code of conduct, which recommended to companies operating in South Africa that they apply certain minimum and fair wages, employment and training opportunities, and workers' rights. It cited the view of those concerned that the real solution lay in halting investments in South Africa. Moreover, no hope was placed in the Wiehahn Commission, set up to consider ways of reforming industrial relations in South Africa.

On 10 May, the Council, noting with appreciation the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group, adopted without vote resolution 1979/39, by which it requested the Group to continue to study the question and to report to the Commission on Human Rights and the Council when it considered it appropriate. The Council demanded the immediate and complete abolition of all restrictions on the trade union rights of African workers in southern Africa, including migrant workers, and the immediate and unconditional recognition of all existing African trade unions.

This resolution was sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Morocco, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and Zambia. It was approved by the Second Committee on 4 May, also without vote.

Human rights of migrant workers

The protection of migrant workers was the subject of resolutions adopted in 1979 by the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The Assembly decided to begin work in 1980 on an international convention on the subject.

On 14 March, the Commission adopted a resolution suggesting action by States and organizations to safeguard the rights of migrant workers. It invited all States to work to create conditions that would avoid discrimination against migrant

workers, take measures to safeguard their rights under domestic legislation, and apply international instruments or conclude new ones to improve the conditions of such workers and eliminate the illicit traffic in foreign labour. The Governments of countries hosting migrant workers were invited to assure them and their families equal treatment in the labour field, ensure that they were familiar with and could avail themselves of all their rights, promote normalization of family life through family reunification, give special attention to the adjustment of migrant workers' children to the society of the host country while preserving their national values through the educational system, and implement social development policies for such workers similar to those for citizens. States where such workers originated were invited to protect them and inform them fully of their rights and obligations. Host countries and countries of origin were invited to co-operate through agreements and to pay special attention to smooth reintegration of voluntarily returning workers in their country of origin.

Addressing itself to organizations in the United Nations system, the Commission recommended that they intensify action in this field. It requested those organizations and others outside the system, as well as States, to communicate any agreements they formulated in this sphere.

Finally, the Commission decided to supervise the application of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to all migrant workers. It said it would do this with the assistance of ILO, UNESCO, the World Health Organization (WHO), other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental bodies. It decided to give priority at its 1980 session to the protection of migrant workers' children against discrimination, human rights violations resulting from illicit traffic in such workers, and their access to legal remedies.

This resolution was prepared by a working group open to all United Nations Member States which met at Geneva in December 1978 with the authorization of the Economic and Social Council.⁷³

The Council adopted two resolutions on migrant workers on 9 May. Resolution 1979/12, containing a request for a report by the Secretary-General on the welfare of migrant workers, was adopted on the recommendation of the Commission for Social Development (see p. 754). Resolution 1979/13, on human rights aspects, was adopted by a recorded vote of 39 to 0, with 6 abstentions, after it was approved by the

⁷² See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 730, decision 1978/28 of 5 May 1978.

⁷³ Ibid., p. 730, resolution 1978/22 of 5 May 1978.

Second Committee on 4 May by a recorded vote, requested by Mexico, of 41 to 0, with 7 abstentions.

By the latter resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to invite ILO, UNESCO, WHO and other interested United Nations bodies to continue co-operating towards the preparation by the General Assembly of an international convention on protection of the rights of all migrant workers. He was asked to report in 1980 on the results of such co-operation, and also to communicate to Member States in 1979 the results of consultations which the Assembly had requested him to undertake⁷⁴ in order to explore the possibility of drawing up a convention.

This resolution was sponsored by Algeria, Barbados, Jamaica, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal and Turkey. It was adopted with an oral revision made by the sponsors in the Committee, adding a preambular phrase stating that the problems of migrant workers were a cause for serious concern.

Countries which abstained in the vote expressed doubts about the desirability of having the Council take a decision with regard to an international convention on migrant workers before the Assembly decided on such a course. New Zealand voted for the text in the Council but reiterated its misgivings on this point. Italy, which voted for the resolution, and France and the Federal Republic of Germany, which abstained, said they could not associate themselves with the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the 1978 World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 75 referred to in a preambular paragraph. Venezuela said it would have liked to see recognition of the unilateral efforts by some host countries to improve the social and working conditions of migrant workers.

In another context, by decision 1979/33 of 10 May on human rights violations in southern Africa, the Council recommended that the appropriate United Nations bodies, in consultation with the competent specialized agencies and particularly ILO, should take the initiative of preparing an international convention on the rights of migrant workers. It also recommended that special assistance be granted to countries neighbouring South Africa to enable them act effectively against the South African system of exploiting migrant workers. The Commission on Human Rights had adopted the same recommendations on 6 March. (See p. 812; for page reference to text of decision 1979/33, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

As requested by the Council in May, the Secretary-General presented a report to the Assembly at its 1979 regular session on the results of his sounding of States and United Nations organizations concerning the possibility of drawing up an international convention on the rights of migrant workers. Analysing the comments of 32 States and three specialized agencies, he said that support for a global convention was expressed by Benin, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Cyprus, El Salvador, the German Democratic Republic, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, Togo, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the Upper Volta and Yugoslavia, while Barbados and the United Republic of Cameroon said they would have no objection to such an instrument. On the other hand, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden felt that it would be premature to choose between the wider acceptance of existing instruments and the preparation of a new one, while the United Kingdom expressed concern that a new convention might overlap or conflict with existing ones, and Belgium and Swaziland thought priority should be accorded to gaining full acceptance of instruments already drawn up. Observations were also received from Greece, Honduras, Mauritius, Senegal, Thailand and nine United Nations bodies.

On 17 December, by resolution 34/172, the Assembly decided, by a recorded vote of 118 to 0, with 19 abstentions, to create at its 1980 regular session a working group open to all United Nations Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families. The resolution was sponsored by Algeria, Barbados, Benin, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen and Yugoslavia. The Third Committee approved it on 30 November by a recorded vote of 101 to 0, with 17 abstentions.

The Committee rejected, by a recorded vote of 17 in favour to 65 against, with 34 abstentions, an oral amendment by Sweden to change the mandate of the working group by having it determine the need for adopting additional measures to improve the situation of migrant workers and their families and to elaborate an appropriate instrument if necessary. Another Swedish amendment would have replaced a reference in a provision welcoming the large number of replies "favouring" a convention by one which spoke of replies "concerning" a convention; it was rejected by a recorded vote of 18 in favour to 63 against, with 34 abstentions. Following these votes, Sweden withdrew two further amend-

⁷⁴ Ibid., p. 731, resolutio n 33/163 of 20 Decembe r 1978.

ments, requesting Secretariat support for the working group and inviting participation in it by international organizations; Sweden said these were dependent on the proposed change in the working group's mandate.

The Swedish amendments were opposed in the discussion by Kenya, Mexico, the Philippines, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia, which pointed out that the changes would alter the substance of the proposal and erode efforts to prepare a convention. The amendments were supported by France and the Federal Republic of Germany, which said there were no human rights that belonged exclusively to one group.

Among the countries abstaining on the resolution, Belgium and Finland thought it might be better to promote ratification of existing ILO conventions rather than to prepare a new one. The Netherlands said it was not in the interests of migrant workers for the Assembly to prepare yet another instrument to protect their rights when ILO had undertaken to review existing conventions. Canada, Denmark and the United States also said that ILO was the appropriate organization to deal with the subject, and Austria said the Assembly should await the results of that organization's review. Norway felt that the procedure set out in the resolution was inappropriate. The United Kingdom was not convinced of the need for a new convention, while New Zealand doubted the wisdom of starting to draft such a text and Australia favoured a cautious approach. Ireland, which voted in favour, expressed regret that the sponsors had been inflexible about the Swedish amendments, which Ireland regarded as reasonable.

Right to educatio n

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/170, proposing measures aimed at implementing the right to education. The resolution, sponsored by 41 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was recommended by consensus by the Third Committee on 5 December.

By this resolution, the Assembly invited all States to consider adopting legislative, administrative and other measures, including material guarantees, to ensure full implementation of the right to universal education through such measures as free and compulsory primary education, universal and gradually free-of-charge secondary education, equal access to all educational facilities and access of the young to science and culture. It appealed to all States, in particular the developed countries, to support through fellowships and other means the education and training efforts of the developing countries.

The Director-General of UNESCO was requested to present reports—preliminary in 1980 and final in 1981—containing information on UNESCO'S education and training activities for developing countries, views and suggestions on the need for and the possibility of reinforcing UNESCO programmes and activities in this area, information on the difficulties and obstacles encountered in implementing the right to education, particularly in developing countries, and conclusions on action to be taken.

The resolution, introduced by Romania, was twice revised by its sponsors before it was approved. The final version, incorporating oral changes, omitted a provision in the earlier drafts by which the Assembly would have requested States and specialized agencies to transmit their opinions and suggestions on the establishment of a programme within the United Nations system for the development of education and training of national personnel for the developing countries. The earlier drafts also contained a request for UNESCO'S views and suggestions on this matter and for a report from that organization on implementation of the right to education throughout the world, including conclusions on practical actions that could be taken to develop education and training in the developing countries.

The sponsors also agreed to an oral suggestion by Brazil to alter a phrase in paragraph 3, stipulating one of the elements in UNESCO'S final report. Originally requested was information on difficulties and obstacles obstructing full implementation of the right to education in developing countries, "in conformity with the requirements of their over-all progress and development;" the phrase was modified to read "in conformity with their own requirements of over-all progress and development."

Following approval of the draft in the Committee, Mali expressed reservations about the paragraph by which the Assembly invited States to consider measures to ensure full implementation of the right to universal education. Mali stated that it must be left to States to determine their own educational priorities, having regard to their resources.

Human right s and scientifi c and technologica l development s

On 14 March 1979, the Commission on Human Rights decided to postpone to its 1980 session consideration of the question of human rights and scientific and technological developments.

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on 5 September requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report with a view to formulating

guidelines regarding the medical measures that might properly be employed in the treatment of persons detained on the grounds of mental illhealth, and procedures for determining whether adequate grounds existed for detaining such persons and applying such medical measures.

Thirtiet h anniversar y of the Universa l Declaratio n of Human Rights

Reports on the observance on 10 December 1978 of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁷⁶ were presented by the Secretary-General to the Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights. The report to the Assembly, dated 19 November 1979, summarized information received from 23 States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Malta, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR.

Draft principle s on equality and non-discrimination in respect of person s born out of wedloc k

On 10 May 1979, by decision 1979/42, the Economic and Social Council decided without vote to take note of a note by the Secretary-General containing comments of Governments on a set of draft general principles on equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons born out of wedlock, drawn up in 1976 by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Council had requested the comments in 1977.

The Council acted on the recommendation of its Second Committee, which approved the decision on 4 May, without objection, at the oral suggestion of its Chairman, who noted that no proposal had been submitted with regard to the documents.

The 16 States whose replies were circulated in 1979 were Barbados, Botswana, Burma, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain. Thirty-eight other Governments had replied in 1978.7

Slavery, includin g slavery-lik e practice s of apartheid and colonialis m

On 14 March 1979, the Commission on Human Rights decided to defer to its 1980 session consideration of two resolutions on slavery

adopted in September 1978 by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Sub-Commission had proposed further action by the United Nations to study the problem.75

The Sub-Commission's Working Group on slavery held its fifth session at Geneva on 16, 17 and 24 August 1979. In its report, to be submitted to the Sub-Commission at its 1980 session, the Group made recommendations for action by Governments, United Nations agencies, the Sub-Commission and the Secretariat on the questions of debt bondage, slavery and the slave trade, exploitation of child labour, sale of children, the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, traffic in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others.

Exploitatio n of child labour

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities considered a new agenda item on the exploitation of child labour at its 1979 session, adopting two resolutions on 5 September.

one of these resolutions, the Sub-Commission decided to review the question annually and requested its Working Group on slavery to report each year on this and other matters. It requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Governments concerned, for information and comments, reports submitted to the Sub-Commission in 1979 on the exploitation of child labour in some countries. It urgently appealed to all Governments to ensure the enactment and proper enforcement of adequate legislation to protect working children, and to make consideration of the needs of working children an important aspect of their economic and social planning. It recommended that the Commission on Human Rights take into account the documents and debates of the Sub-Commission and the Working Group in drafting a convention on the rights of the child (see following section). Finally, it requested all bodies of the United Nations system to co-operate in eliminating the exploitation of child labour, and it addressed a number of specific requests to ILO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, UNESCO, WHO, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations University.

In its other resolution on this topic, the Sub-Commission requested authorization from the Economic and Social Council to appoint one of the Sub-Commission's members, Abdelwahab

See footnote 57.
 See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 731, decision 234(LXII) of 13 May 1977.

⁷⁸ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 722. 79 Ibid., p. 723.

Bouhdiba (Tunisia), as a Special Rapporteur to prepare a report on the exploitation of child labour, taking into account all the economic, social, cultural and psychological dimensions. The report would be submitted to the Sub-Commission in 1981.

Draft convention on the rights of the child

A Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights, open to all members of the Commission, began work in 1979 on a draft convention on the rights of the child. Meeting between 14 February and 2 March at Geneva during the Commission's annual session, the Working Group adopted the title of the draft convention, subject to change, and approved four preambular paragraphs, including one which stated that the family, as the basic unit of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members and particularly children, should be afforded protection and assistance so that it could fully assume its responsibilities within the community. The Group, whose Chairman/Rapporteur was Adam Lopatka (Poland), worked on the basis of a draft convention submitted by Poland in 1978, 80 as well as a number of amendments proposed by other countries.

By a resolution adopted on 14 March on the Working Group's recommendation, the Commission decided to continue this task in 1980 as a matter of priority, with a view to completing the convention then, if possible, for transmission to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. By another resolution of that date, it invited the Secretary-General to consider organizing a two-week seminar on the rights of the child in the light of international instruments concerning human rights and questions of their implementation and progressive development.

On the Commission's recommendation, the Council, on 10 May, by decision 1979/37, brought to the Assembly's attention the Commission's discussion and action on this subject as well as the comments made in the Council's Second Committee. This decision, adopted without vote, was similarly approved by the Committee on 4 May; the Commission's text was first orally amended to take into account a proposal by Poland to have the relevant records of the Council transmitted to the Assembly.

In the Committee, support for the adoption of a convention, in 1980 if possible, was expressed by Australia, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR, while Cuba, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Ireland and Jamaica welcomed the work being done on the subject. Several of these speakers regretted that the Com-

mission had not been able to complete the draft in time for the observance of the Internationa] Year of the Child (1979) (see p. 908).

The Assembly, after receiving a note by the Secretary-General reviewing developments relating to the draft convention, decided, without vote on 21 September, on the recommendation of its General Committee, to postpone until its 1980 session the agenda item on the draft convention on the rights of the child. This action was contained in decision 34/402.

Periodi c report s on human right s

The Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights of the Commission on Human Rights met at Geneva from 29 January to 2 February 1979 to review documents submitted under the system by which Governments and specialized agencies reported periodically to the United Nations on human rights developments in individual countries. It took up reports on civil and political rights for the period 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1977 received from 20 Governments and five specialized agencies, as well as contributions on this subject from non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Committee members expressed regret that half the membership of the United Nations had provided no information under either the periodic-report system or the reporting procedures of the International Covenants on Human Rights (see p. 855). The Committee concluded that the limited number of reports received on civil and political rights precluded a meaningful determination of trends and developments in those rights.

On 2 February, without vote, the Committee adopted a draft resolution for consideration by the Commission, proposing to change the reporting schedule so that States would be asked to submit reports in 1980 on economic, social and cultural rights, and in 1982 on civil and political rights and freedom of information, in a four-year cycle to be repeated thereafter. This would replace the six-year cycle adopted in 1971⁸¹ with reports due every second year in three successive groups: (1) civil and political rights; (2) economic, social and cultural rights; and (3) freedom of information.

The Committee also adopted a draft resolution on the contents and format of the Yearbook or Human Rights (see p. 852).

The Commission decided on 14 March to postpone to its 1980 session consideration of the item

Did.

⁸¹ See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 445, resolution 1596(L) of 21 May 1971.

on periodic reports, including reports on freedom of information outstanding from 1977.82

Youth and human rights

On 14 March 1979, the Commission on Human Rights postponed until 1980 consideration of its agenda item on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights, including the question of conscientious objection to military service. (See also p. 983.)

82 See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 732.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms

ROLE AND FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 16, 18-24. Plenary meeting 15.

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters IX A and XXIV A (resolution 22(XXXV))

E/1979/36, Chapter I A. Draft resolution III, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Second Committee on 4 May 1979,

E/1979/36/Add.1. Programme budget implications of draft resolution III submitted by Commission on Human Rights in E/1979/36, Chapter I. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/1979/L.54. Summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its first and 2nd regular sessions of 1979. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 1979/36, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted without vote by Council on 10 May 1979, meeting 15.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights under the Charter of the United Nations,

In conformity with General Assembly resolutions 32/130 of 16 December 1977 and 33/104 and 33/105 of 16 December 1978,

Recalling the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, in further promoting international co-operation in respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as required by the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting the increase in the workload of the Division of Human Rights as a result, inter alia, of the entry into force of the International Covenants on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid,

1. Notes that, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant international instruments, the Commission on Human Rights, in fulfilling the functions set forth in Council resolution 5(I) of 16 February 1946 and amended by Council resolution 9(II) of 21 June 1946, should take into account the concepts enumerated in General Assembly resolution 32/130;

2. Reaffirms that the Commission on Human Rights shall be guided by the standards in the field of human rights laid down in the various international instruments in that field;

3. Decides, further, to add the following provisions to the terms of reference of the Commission on Human Rights set

forth in Council resolution 5(I) and amended by Council resolution 9(II):

"The Commission shall assist the Economic and Social Council in the co-ordination of activities concerning human rights in the United Nations system;"

4. Authorizes:(a) An increase in the membership of the Commission on Human Rights to forty-three members, equitable geographical distribution being maintained;

(b) Regular meetings of the Commission for six weeks each year, with an additional week for meetings of working

- groups;
 5. Notes that in certain circumstances the Commission may need to hold special sessions in order to complete unfinished business, including the drafting of human rights instruments:
- 6. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to prepare suggestions on the possibility of convening meetings of the officers of the Commission in intersessional periods in exceptional circumstances;
- 7. Requests, in order to enable the Commission on Human Rights to carry out the study requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/54 of 14 December 1978, those specialized agencies and other organs and bodies within and related to the United Nations system which are, according to their explicit mandates, concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, to provide the Secretary-General with a short survey of their human rights activities and programmes;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to compile for the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-seventh session an analytical presentation of the material submitted pur-

suant to paragraph 7 above;

9. Notes that the Commission on Human Rights, at its thirty-seventh session, may wish to set up a sessional working group to study the material compiled and to make proposals, if it deems it appropriate, for the co-ordination of specific human rights activities and programmes within the United Nations system;

Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the increase in the workload of the Division of Human Rights, to examine the question of the staffing and other resources of the human rights sector of the Secretariat, bearing in mind that it should always be at a level which will allow it to discharge its duties efficiently;

11. Emphasizes the value of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and reaffirms that this

programme should be maintained and developed;

12. Requests the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, with a view to consolidating its effectiveness and resources, to examine its programme of work so as to identify specific areas for its concentrated attention and to make recommendations thereon to the Commission on Human Rights;

13. Decides that the annual session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities may be extended to four weeks;

^a The eleven additional seats would be distributed as follows: African States-3, Asian States-3, Latin American States-2, Western European States-2, Eastern European States-1.

14. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to continue rendering the good offices envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations in the field of human

rights:

15. Takes note of General Assembly resolution 33/105, in which the Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to take into account, in continuing its work on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the views expressed on the various proposals, including that for the establishment of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and notes that the Commission was unable to reach agreement on the latter proposal;

16. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue its work on the further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and methods of work of the Commission and the examination of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of

human rights and fundamental freedoms;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution and the relevant chapter of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its thirty-fifth session to the attention of the General Assembly.

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meetings 24-31, 33, 35-38, 41. Fifth Committee, meeting 55. Plenary meeting 76.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979).

A/34/614 (S/13587). Letter of 24 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 22 October).

A/34/621 (S/13589). Letter of 26 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting document entitled "Crimes of the Hanoi authorities against Kampuchea and against humanity").

A/C.3/34/L.15 and Rev.1. Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Grenada, Guyana, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritius, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.3/34/L.15/Rev.2. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 27 powers and by Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Romania, Sudan and Yemen, as further orally amended by Ireland and revised by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 6 November 1979, meeting 36, by recorded vote of 132 to 1, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica,

Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauriania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: United States

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Uganda, United Kingdom.

A/C.3/34/L.21. Administrative and financial implications of 27-power draft resolution, A/C.3/34/L.15. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/42, A/34/708. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution I recommended by Third Committee in A/34/704. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/704. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/46, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/704, adopted by Assembly on 23 November 1979, meeting 76, by recorded vote of 136 to 1, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour; Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: United States

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Luxembourg, Malawi, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Covenants on Human

Rights in further promoting international co-operation for respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental

Considering that the acceptance by Member States of the obligations contained in those Covenants is an important element for the universal realization of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can be achieved only if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy economic, social, and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights,

Recalling its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to the future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the concepts set forth in that resolution.

Recalling also its resolution 33/104 of 16 December 1978, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue with high priority the over-all analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, which will contribute to the implementation of resolution 32/130,

Recalling further its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, in particular paragraphs 5 (b) and 41 of the annex thereto, regarding the responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council to monitor and evaluate the implementation of over-all strategies, policies and priorities established by the

General Assembly,

Noting with interest Economic and Social Council decisions 1979/29 and 1979/30 of 10 May 1979, and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 4(XXXV) and 5(XXXV) of 2 March 1979, in which the Commission reiterated that the right to development is a human right and that equality of opportunity for development is as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals within nations,

Recognizing the need to create satisfactory conditions at the national and international levels for the full promotion and protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples,

Noting with interest that in the Political Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, the non-aligned countries called on the United Nations to continue working towards ensuring human rights in a comprehensive manner to ensure the dignity of human beings and, in this regard, reaffirmed their own willingness to work actively for the implementation of the steps outlined in General Assembly resolution 32/130 in the form which it prescribes, through the existing structures of the United Nations system.

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolu-

tion 1979/36 of 10 May 1979,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report on the work relating to the over-all analysis of the United Nations approach to human rights submitted to the General Assembly by the Commission on Human Rights, through the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of

General Assembly resolution 32/130;

Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue at its thirty-sixth session its ongoing work on the over-all analysis with a view to further promoting and improving human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the Commission's programme and working methods, and on the over-all analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the provisions and concepts of resolution 32/130;

Reiterates its profound conviction that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent, and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of both civil and political, and economic, social and cul-

tural rights;

4. Reaffirms the absolute necessity, under all circumstances, of eliminating massive and flagrant violations of human rights and of the rights of peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those enumerated in paragraph 1 (e) of resolution 32/130;

5. Reaffirms also that it is of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States should undertake specific obligations through accession to or ratification of international instruments in this field and that, consequently, the standardsetting work within the United Nations system in the field of human rights and the universal acceptance and implementation of the relevant international instruments should be encouraged;

6. Emphasizes the need to create conditions at the national and international levels for the full promotion and protec-

tion of the human rights of individuals and peoples;

7. Recognizes that, in order fully to guarantee human rights and complete personal dignity, it is necessary to guarantee the right to work, participation of workers in management, and the right to education, health and proper nourishment, through the adoption of measures at the national and international levels, including the establishment of the new international economic order;

8. Emphasizes that the right to development is a human right and that equality of opportunity for development is as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals within nations;

9. Requests the Commission on Human Rights, at its thirty-sixth session, to consider the existing human and other resources that the Division of Human Rights of the Secretariat has at its disposal for the implementation of General Assembly resolutions, on the basis of complete data which the Secretary-General is requested to provide to it, and thereafter to make recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, with a view to further improving the working of the Division;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to give, through the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, priority to the holding in 1980 of a seminar, as already decided by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1979/30, on the effect of the present unjust international economic order on the economies of developing countries and the obstacle that this constitutes for the implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular for the right to enjoy an adequate standard of living as stated in article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

11. Requests the Secretary-General and concerned organs and bodies of the United Nations system to implement fully the recommendations contained in Economic and Social

Council resolution 1979/36;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, taking into account relevant information already available within the United Nations, and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a study on the nature and extent to which the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms is affected by present international conditions, with particular reference to situations resulting from apartheid, from all forms of racial discrimination, from colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism, from policies tending to divide the world into spheres of influence, from the arms race, from foreign domination and occupation, from aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, from refusal to recognize the fundamental rights of peoples to self-determination and of every nation to the exercise of full sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources, from intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States, particularly with reference to developing countries, as well as from the existence of the unjust system of international economic relations, taking also into account the conclusions of the seminar mentioned in paragraph 10 above;

13. Also requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the specialized agencies concerned and to all United Nations bodies that deal with human rights;

14. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

REVIEW AND CO-ORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMMES

General Assembly—34th session Third Committee, meetings 24-30. Plenary meeting 69.

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters IX and XXIV A (resolution 22(XXXV)).

A/C.3/34/L.17. Colombia, Ecuador, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United States: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 30 October 1979, meeting 30.

A/34/646. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 34/25, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/646, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 November 1979, meeting 69.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/54 of 14 December 1978 on review and co-ordination of human rights programmes of organizations in the United Nations system and co-operation with other international programmes in the field of human rights,

Noting that, pursuant to that resolution, the General Assembly will resume discussion of the subject of review and co-ordination of human rights programmes upon receipt of the study requested of the Commission on Human Rights in paragraph 2 of the resolution,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 22(XXXV) of 14 March 1979, by which the Commission decided to carry out the study asked for by the General Assembly in resolution 33/54, on the basis of preparatory material to be submitted to the Commission at its thirty-seventh session, and of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/36 of 10 May 1979 in which the Council requested it to do so.

Recognizing the importance of full and timely co-operation by concerned specialized agencies and other organs and bodies within and related to the United Nations system to permit the Commission on Human Rights to carry out its work as scheduled.

Noting further that, by its resolution 1979/36, the Economic and Social Council decided to add to the terms of reference of the Commission on Human Rights the mandate to assist the Council in the co-ordination of activities concerning human rights in the United Nations system,

1. Welcomes the action decided upon by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council in response to General Assembly resolution 33/54;

2. Urges those specialized agencies and other organs and bodies within and related to the United Nations system which are, according to their explicit mandates, concerned with the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms to offer their full co-operation to the Secretary-General in his preparation of the preparatory material which will be the basis for the study to be carried out by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-seventh session:

3. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to give priority to the completion of that study at its thirty-seventh session in 1981;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Review and coordination of human rights programmes of organizations in the United Nations system and co-operation with other international programmes in the field of human rights" and to give high priority to the consideration of the item at that session.

SECRETARIAT SERVICES
CONCERNED WITH HUMAN RIGHTS

General Assembly—34th session Third Committee, meetings 25-30, 33, 35-37, 41. Plenary meeting 76.

A/C.3/34/L.16 and Rev.1. Italy: draft resolution and revision, as further orally amended by India and revised by sponsor, approved by Third Committee on 7 November 1979, meeting 37, by 86 votes to 0, with 49 abstentions.

Owing to mechanical failure, details of the recorded vote requested by the United States were not available.

A/C.3/34/L.22. Bulgaria and German Democratic Republic: amendments to Italian draft resolution, A/C.3/34/L.16.

A/C.3/34/L.25. Administrative and financial implications of Italian draft resolution, A/C.3/34/L.16. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/34/704. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/47, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/704, adopted by Assembly on 23 November 1979, meeting 76, by recorded vote of 103 to 0, with 39 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chale, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

^aSubsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

Recalling especially that one of the most important purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Mindful of the important contribution which the Division of Human Rights of the Secretariat has made to United Nations activities for the promotion and protection of human rights

since the inception of the Organization,

Believing, however, that the activities of the human rights sector of the Secretariat should be enhanced so as better to enable it to meet the needs of the Organization and the international community, particularly after the entry into force of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and bearing in mind policy-making decisions of the General Assembly such as resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General on organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat, the general direction of which was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolu-

tion 32/204 of 21 December 1977,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to consider the redesignation of the Division of Human Rights as a Centre for Human Rights, in the light of the views expressed on the proposed redesignation at the thirty-sixth session of the Com-

mission on Human Rights;

- 2. Invites the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate financial and other resources are allocated to the sector of the Secretariat concerned with human rights, so as to enable it to discharge its functions, in the light of the results of the relevant study to be conducted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth session in accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 34/46 of 23 November 1979;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.
- A/C.3/34/L.32. India: draft decision, as orally amended by Italy and revised by sponsor, approved without vote by Third Committee on 6 November 1979, meeting 36. A/34/704. Report of Third Committee, para. 32: recommendation.

Decision 34/417, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/704, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 23 November 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, requested the Commission on Human Rights, in the context of the over-all analysis and of the consideration it is to undertake at its thirty-sixth session in pursuance of paragraphs 2 and 9 of Assembly resolution 34/46 of 23 November 1979, to consider the proposals contained in Assembly resolution 34/47 of 23 November 1979 and to take them into due account in formulating recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

PROPOSAL FOR A HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meetings 25-30, 33, 35-37, 41. Plenary meeting 76.

A/C.3/34/L.18. Canada: draft resolution.

A/C.3/34/L.19. Costa Rica and Uganda: draft resolution, as orally amended by Lesotho and revised by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 7 November 1979, meeting 37, by recorded vote of 60 to 28, with 44 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia

Against: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam,

Yugoslavia

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cyprus, Egypt, Gabon, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zaire.

A/C.3/34/L.23. Bulgaria and German Democratic Republic: amendments to Canadian draft resolution, A/C.3/34/L.18. A/C.3/34/L.26. Administrative and financial implications of Canadian draft resolution, A/C.3/34/L.18. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/34/704. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 34/48, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/704, adopted by Assembly on 23 November 1979, meeting 76, by recorded vote of 72 to 26, with 40 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Oman, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam,

Yemen, Yugoslavia

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Cyprus, Egypt, Gabon, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that one of the purposes of the United Nations under Article 1 of the Charter is to promote and encourage

respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind its resolution 33/105 of 16 December 1978, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to take into account, in continuing its work on the overall analysis of the United Nations approach to human rights, the views expressed on the various proposals during the general debate on the item at the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the General Assembly, including a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Considering that the Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights was nevertheless unable, in its consideration of the over-all analysis, to make a thorough evaluation of the proposal to create a post of United Nations High Commission-

er for Human Rights,

Decides to consider at its thirty-fifth session the question of the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

YEARBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 19, 24, 25. Plenary meeting 15.

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters IX D and XXIV A (resolution 26(XXXV)) and Annex III.

E/1979/36, Chapter I A. Draft resolution IV and Annex (Guidelines for contents and format of Yearbook on Human Rights), as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council and as orally amended by USSR, approved without vote by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 24.

May 1979, meeting 24.
E/1979/L.54. Summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its first and 2nd regular sessions of 1979. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 1979/37, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted without vote by Council on 10 May 1979, meeting 15.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1793(LIV) of 18 May 1973,

Having noted General Assembly resolution 33/171 of 20 December 1978,

Considering that the Yearbook on Human Rights is an important means of disseminating information on developments at the national and international levels concerning the promotion and protection of human rights,

Bearing in mind that States which have become parties to such international instruments as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid submit reports on an established basis in accordance with the requirements of those instruments,

Mindful that the system of periodic reports established under its resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965 continues to provide a useful source of information on human rights developments in States which are not participating in reporting procedures established under the relevant international instruments,

Considering that the Yearbook on Human Rights should be conceived to reflect human rights developments in a maximum number of States,

1. Decides that henceforth the part of the Yearbook on Human Rights devoted to national developments shall consist of extracts from reports made by States under such instruments as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination or the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and from the periodic reports submitted by States under the reporting procedure established under Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX);

2. Decides that States will no longer be invited to submit separate contributions either directly or through correspondents for inclusion in the Yearbook; however, individual States wishing to provide a contribution intended specifically

for the Yearbook shall be free to do so;

3. Further decides that, beginning as soon as possible, the Yearbook shall be issued annually in accordance with the guidelines annexed to the present resolution;

4. Recommends that an appropriate date should be adopted for the issuance of the Yearbook and that the same date should be adhered to thereafter.

ANNEX

Guideline s for the content s and forma t of the Yearbook on Human Rights

Introduction

The introduction would refer to the legislative authority for the publication and would give a brief description of the organization and contents of the Yearbook. It would also give the sources of information, including a list of States from which reports had been received during the period covered.

Part one. National developments

Part one would consist of material reflecting legislative, administrative, judicial and other national measures and court decisions. The material would be selected from government reports submitted under the international human rights instruments, periodic reports submitted by States under the reporting procedure established under Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) of 28 July 1975, or contributions submitted by States intended specifically for the Yearbook. The material would be arranged under country headings with subheadings by subject and would include information on Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. Appropriate documentary references would be given in footnotes.

Part two. Activities of the supervisory bodies Part two would consist of two separate sections:

Section A would reflect the practice of the supervisory bodies concerning the examination of government reports and, as appropriate, reports from specialized agencies, and other tasks entrusted to those bodies under the relevant international instruments. This section would consist of extracts of the reports of supervisory bodies to the respective parent organs, with appropriate documentary references given in footnotes.

Section B would include relevant decisions, general recommendations, general comments and observations made by the supervisory bodies in connexion with their examination of reports submitted by Governments and the specialized agencies concerned, and other tasks entrusted to those bodies under the international instruments. The relevant decisions and resolutions of the parent bodies, namely, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, could also be included.

Part three. International developments

Part three would consist of an account of other international developments and activities in the field of human rights in the United Nations system drawn up along the lines of part three of the Yearbook on Human Rights for 1973-1974, but exclud-

ing activities that would be covered in part two. Part three would also include extracts from important documents adopted by the relevant organs of the United Nations system or submitted in accordance with decisions of such organs, selected with a view to their wider dissemination, and statements of policy or principle by the Secretary-General on questions of human rights.

Annexes

Selected material could be included as annexes, such as: (a) texts of general guidelines adopted in connexion with various reporting procedures; (b) the status of the ratifications and accessions and reservations to international human rights instruments; (c) a list of documents of the United Nations system of interest within the field of human rights.

Index

A subject index is to be included.

PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters IX C and XXIV A (resolution 23(XXXV)).

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

Economic and Social Council— first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 16, 19, 20, 22-24. Plenary meeting 15.

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters IX B and XXIV A (resolution 24(XXXV)).

E/1979/36, Chapter I B. Draft decision 10, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 24

E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision X.

Decision 1979/38, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 10 May 1979, the Council, noting resolution 24(XXXV) of 14 March 1979 of the Commission on Human Rights, decided to recommend to the General Assembly:

(a) To include the subitem entitled "National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights" in the agenda for its thirty-sixth session;

(b) To recommend to Member States that they should associate representatives of their national institutions with the

contents of the debate on the above-mentioned subitem.

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meetings 24-29, 33, 35-38, 41. Plenary meeting 76.

A/34/196. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/34/L.20. Australia, Bangladesh, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic: draft resolution, as orally revised by Guinea and by United Kingdom and revised by sponsors, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 9 November 1979, meeting 41.

A/34/704. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 34/49, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/704, adopted without vote by Assembly on 23 November 1979, meeting 76.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/123 of 16 December 1977 and

33/46 of 14 December 1978, as well as Commission on Human Rights resolutions 23(XXXIV) of 8 March 1978 and 24(XXXV) of 14 March 1979, concerning national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 34/46 of 23 November 1979, it emphasized the need to create conditions at the national and international levels for the full promotion and protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples,

Mindful of the guidelines on the structure and functioning of national and local institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights adopted by the Seminar on National and Local Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human rights, held at Geneva from 18 to 29 September 1978, and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/46,

Mindful also of the conclusions of the Seminar on Recourse Procedures Available to Victims of Racial Discrimination and Activities to be Undertaken at the Regional Level, held at Geneva from 9 to 20 July 1979,

1. Invites all Member States to take appropriate steps for the establishment of national institutions for the promotion

and protection of human rights, bearing in mind the guidelines referred to above;

2. Emphasizes the importance of the integrity and independence of such national institutions, in accordance with national legislation;

3. Draws attention to the constructive role which national non-governmental organizations can play in the work of na-

tional institutions;

- 4. Requests the Secretary-General, in submitting to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session the report requested in paragraph 6 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 24(XXXV), to draw also upon other relevant sources, such as the reports and documents of the Seminar on National and Local Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the Seminar on Recourse Procedures Available to Victims of Racial Discrimination and Activities to be Undertaken at the Regional Level, and, in presenting his report to the Assembly, to describe the various existing types of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights reflected in the documentation received by him and in the above-mentioned sources;
- 5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session a subitem entitled "National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights;"
- 6. Recommends that Member States should associate representatives of their national institutions with the contents of the debate on the above-mentioned subitem.

Other document s

ST/HR/SER.A/3. Seminar on Recourse Procedures Available to Victims of Racial Discrimination and Activities to be Undertaken at the Regional Level, Geneva, 9-20 July 1979.

REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS ARRANGEMENTS

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meetings 56, 64-68. Plenary meeting 106.

A/34/359 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General. (Add.1, Annex I: Monrovia Proposal for setting up of African Commission on Human Rights; Annex II: Conclusions and recommendations.)

A/C.3/34/11 and Add.1. Letter of 5 November from Iraq (transmitting final communique of Symposium on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in Arab Homeland, Baghdad, 18-20 May 1979). (Add.1: List of participants in Symposium)

Symposium.)
A/C.3/34/L.40. Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta: draft resolution,

as orally corrected by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 5 December 1979, meeting 68.

A/34/829. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/171, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/829, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/127 of 16 December 1977 and 33/167 of 20 December 1978 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 24(XXXIV) of 8 March 1978,

Mindful of the report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human

rights,

Notes with satisfaction that a United Nations Seminar on the Establishment of Regional Commissions on Human Rights with Special Reference to Africa was held at Monrovia from 10 to 20 September 1979 and adopted the Monrovia Proposal for the setting up of an African Commission on Human Rights, as well as other conclusions and recommendations, and expresses the hope that the recommendations of the Seminar will be given due consideration by the Governments and organizations concerned;

2. Reiterates its appeal to States in areas where regional arrangements in the field of human rights do not yet exist to consider agreements with a view to the establishment within their respective regions of suitable regional arrangements for

the promotion and protection of human rights;

3. Requests once again the Secretary-General, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to explore with the States in the regions concerned the possibility of holding a seminar as soon as possible for the purpose of discussing methods for the promotion and protection of human rights;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implemen-

tation of the present resolution.

Other document s

ST/HR/SER.A/4. Seminar on the Establishment of Regional Commissions on Human Rights with Special Reference to Africa, Monrovia, Liberia, 10-20 September 1979.

STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS

A/34/398 and Corr.1. Status of international conventions in field of human rights in respect of which Secretary-General performs depositary functions. Report of Secretary-General.

E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd session, Geneva, 20 August-7 September 1979, Chapters II and XVI A (resolution 1 B (XXXII)).

International Covenants on Human Rights

STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters XVI and XXIV A (resolution 6(XXXV)).

E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd session, Geneva, 20 August-7 September 1979, Chapters II and XVI A (resolution 1 B (XXXII)).

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meetings 31 -34, 41. Plenary meetings 17, 76.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapters XXIII and XXIV.

A/34/40. Report of Human Rights Committee. A/34/440. Status of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Report of Secretary-General. A/34/491. Letter of 17 September from Viet Nam (transmit-

ting "Judgement of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of the People's Republic of Kampuchea held in Phnom Penh

from 15 to 19 August 1979"). A/34/559. Letter of 8 October from Viet Nam (transmitting report of delegation of International Association of Democratic Lawyers and statements by lawyers and jurists before People's Revolutionary Tribunal, Phnom Penh).

A/34/566. Letter of 10 October from Colombia, Fiji, Lebanon, Lesotho, Poland and Portugal (transmitting text of address delivered by Pope John Paul II to 34th session of General Assembly on 2 October 1979, meeting 17).

A/34/568. Letter of 11 October from Viet Nam (transmitting

investigation report, August 1979).

A/34/614 (S/13587). Letter of 24 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 22 October).

A/34/619. Letter of 16 October from Venezuela (transmitting resolutions adopted by Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 125th session and by 66th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Caracas, 13-21 September 1979).

A/34/621 (S/13589). Letter of 26 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting document entitled "Crimes of the Hanoi authorities against Kampuchea and against

humanity"). A/C.3/34/1. Letter of 4 October from Viet Nam (transmitting indictment presented by a Public Prosecutor to People's Revolutionary Tribunal of People's Republic of Kampuchea, Phnom Penh, August 1979).

A/C.3/34/3. Letter of 12 October from Uruguay (transmitting notes from Permanent Mission of Uruguay to United Nations Office at Geneva and Specialized Agencies, of 17 Sep-

tember 1979).

A/C.3/34/6. Letter of 1 November from Panama (transmitting letter of 20 October 1979 from Uruguayan national).

A/C.3/34/9. Letter of 1 November from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federat-

ed State of Cyprus").

A/C.3/34/L.29. Barbados, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica,
Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Italy, Peru, Uganda, United
Kingdom, Venezuela: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 November 1979, meeting 41.

A/C.3/34/L.33. Administrative and financial implications of 12-power draft resolution, A/C.3/34/L.29. Statement by

Secretary-General.

A/34/687. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 34/45, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/687, adopted without vote by Assembly on 23 November 1979, meeting 76.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/86 of 13 December 1976, 32/66 of 8 December 1977 and 33/51 of 14 December 1978,

Having noted the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Noting with appreciation that, following its appeal, more Member States have acceded to the International Covenants

on Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the important responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council in relation to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto,

Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its sixth and seventh sessions and expresses satisfaction at the serious and constructive manner in

which the Committee is continuing to undertake its functions;
2. Expresses its appreciation to the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which have extended their co-operation to the Human Rights Committee when submitting their reports under article 40 of the Covenant and urges States parties which have not yet done so to submit their reports to the Committee as speedily as possible;

3. Urges States parties which have been requested by the Human Rights Committee to provide additional information to

comply with that request;

4. Welcomes the information that the Economic and Social Council has now finalized arrangements for the consideration of reports submitted under the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and expresses the hope that the Council will take steps to consider those reports as soon as possible;

5. Again invites all States which have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and

Political Rights;

6. Welcomes the entry into force on 28 March 1979 of article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and invites the States parties to the Covenant to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41;

7. Appreciates that the Human Rights Committee continues to strive for uniform standards in the implementation of the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and of the Optional Protocol thereto and emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Covenant;

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Human Rights Committee informed of the activities of the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and also to transmit the annual reports of the Human Rights Com-

mittee to those bodies;

9. Notes with due attention the recommendation of the Human Rights Committee regarding the holding of future meetings of the Committee in developing countries and requests the Secretary-General to explore this possibility, taking into account the recommendation of the Committee, and to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

11. Further requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the report requested in Commission on Human Rights resolution 23(XXXV) of 14 March 1979 concerning the development of public information activities in the field of human rights, to bear in mind the question of improving the publicity for the

work of the Human Rights Committee;

12. Urges the Secretary-General to take all possible steps to ensure that the Division of Human Rights of the Secretariat is able to assist effectively the Human Rights Committee and the Economic and Social Council in the implementation of their respective functions under the International Covenants on Human Rights, taking into account General Assembly resolutions 3534(XXX) of 17 December 1975 and 31/93 of 14 December 1976.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 5, 14, 18.

E/1979/52. Membership of Sessional Working Group on Implementation of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Note by Secretariat.

Decision 1979/14, by which the Council, on 17 April 1979, meeting 5, took note of the appointment by the President, in conformity with its decision 1978/10 of 3 May 1978, of the following fifteen members of the Council, which were also States parties to the Covenant, as members of the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Barbados, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR and United Republic of Tanzania.

E/1978/8/Add.25-27. Reports submitted in accordance with Council resolution 1988(LX) of 11 May 1976 by States parties to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights concerning rights covered by articles 6-9.

E/1979/7. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting comments from Philippines on first report by Committee of Experts on Application of Conventions and Recommendations of ILO on progress in achieving observance of articles 6-9 of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/1978/27)).

E/1979/14. Analytical summary of reports submitted in accordance with Council resolution 1988(LX) by States parties to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights concerning rights covered by articles 6-9 (prepared by Secretary-General in pursuance of Council

decision 1978/9 of 3 May 1978).

E/1979/20. Status of ratifications or accessions to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and submission of reports under first stage of programme established by Council resolution 1988(LX). Note by Secretary-General.

E/1979/33. Second report by Committee of Experts on Application of Conventions and Recommendations of ILO on progress in achieving observance of articles 6-9 of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Note by Secretary-General (covering note transmitting

E/1979/64. Report of Sessional Working Group on Implementation of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (Annex: List of documents before

Working Group.)

E/1979/64, Chapter III. Draft resolution recommended by Sessional Working Group for action by Economic and Social Council.

E/1979/97. Letter of 21 September from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus"). E/1979/L.37. Programme budget implications of draft resolu-

tion recommended by Sessional Working Group in E/1979/64, Chapter III. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/1979/L.54. Summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its first and 2nd regular sessions of 1979. Report of Secretary-General.

Resolution 1979/43, as recommended by Sessional Working Group in E/1979/64, Chapter III, adopted without vote on 11 May 1979, meeting 18.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the recommendations concerning methods of work made by the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Approves the methods of work of the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights set forth below:

Methods of work of the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

1. The Working Group is composed of fifteen members appointed in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1978/10 of 3 May 1978.

2. The Working Group shall meet annually during the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council.

3. At the beginning of each session the Working Group shall elect, from among the representatives of its members, a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur, with due regard for equitable geographical representation.

The Working Group shall conduct its meetings in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council in so far as they are applicable. However, the Working Group will endeavour to work on the basis of

the principle of consensus.

5. The Working Group shall assist the Economic and Social Council in the consideration of the reports submitted by States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in conformity with article 16

of the Covenant.

6. The Working Group shall consider the reports submitted by States parties to the Covenant in accordance with the programme established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1988(LX) of 11 May 1976, under which the States parties will furnish in biennial stages the reports referred to in article 16 of the Covenant.

7. The Working Group shall normally consider the reports submitted by States parties under article 16 of the Covenant in the order in which they have been received by the Secretary-General. Representatives of the reporting States are entitled to be present at the meetings of the Working Group when their reports are examined, to make statements on the reports submitted by their States and answer questions which may be put to them by the members of the Working Group.

8. The President of the Economic and Social Council shall notify, through the Secretary-General, the States parties as early as possible of the opening date and duration of the session of the Working Group at which their respective reports will be examined. For the meetings referred to in paragraph 7 above, representatives of the States parties

concerned will be specially invited to attend.

9. The analytical summary of reports prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1978/9 of 3 May 1978 shall be made available to the Working Group in order to facilitate its work. The Working Group may express its views on the usefulness, form and content of the analytical summary.

10. The Working Group is also entrusted with the task of considering the reports of the specialized agencies, submitted to the Economic and Social Council in accordance with article 18 of the Covenant and the programme established under Council resolution 1988(LX), on the progress made in achieving the observance of the provisions of the Covenant falling within the scope of their activities.

11. At the beginning of each session, the Working Group shall consider appropriate organizational matters, including the schedule of its meetings and the possibility of holding a general discussion on the measures adopted and the progress made in achieving the observance of the

rights recognized in the Covenant.

1 2. The Working Group may submit to the Economic and Social Council proposals concerning the recommendations of a general nature referred to in article 21 of the Covenant. It may also make suggestions for the consideration of the Coun-

cil with reference to articles 19, 22 and 23 of the Covenant.

13. The general guidelines for reports on the respective articles of the Covenant, drawn up by the Secretary-General in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1988(LX), may when necessary be considered by the Working Group with a view to making suggestions for their improvement.

14. The Working Group shall at each session consider the status of submission of reports under article 16 of the Covenant and may make appropriate recommendations in its report to the Economic and Social Council, including recommendations to the effect that the Secretary-General should send reminders to States parties from which reports have not been received.

15. Summary records of the meetings of the Working Group shall be drawn up and distributed in the working languages. The records of each session shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all States parties to the

16. At the conclusion of each session the Working Group shall submit to the Economic and Social Council a report on its work.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meeting 40.

A/34/40. Report of Human Rights Committee on its 6th (Headquarters, New York, 9-27 April 1979) and 7th (Geneva, 30 July-17 August 1979) sessions.

E/1979/L.53. Organization of work of resumed 2nd regular session of 1979 of Economic and Social Council. Note by Secretariat, para. 3 (b).

Decision 1979/87, by which the Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, inter alia, the following document, unless the Council should be invited, at the request of either a member or the Secretary-General, to consider it at its resumed second regular session of 1979: (b) Report of the Human Rights Committee on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; decision as recommended by Secretariat, E/1979/L.53, adopted (paras. (a)-(e) as a whole) without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1979/87.]

A/35/40. Report of Human Rights Committee on its 8th (15-26 October 1979), 9th (17 March-3 April 1980) and 10th (14 July-1 August 1980) sessions, Geneva.

Realization of economic, social and cultural rights

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 16, 19-25. Plenary meeting 15.

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February—16 March 1979, Chapter VI and XXIV A (resolution 5(XXXV)) and Annex III.

E/1979/36, Chapter I B. Draft decision 2, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, ap proved by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 25, by 36 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions.

E/1979/L.54. Summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its first and 2nd regular sessions of 1979. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decisionII.

Decision 1979/30, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted by Council by 40 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 10 May 1979, the Council, noting resolution 5(XXXV) of 2 March 1979 of the Commission on Human Rights, decided to request the Secretary-General to organize in 1980, within the framework of the advisory services programme, a seminar on the effects of the existing unjust international economic order on the economies of the developing countries, and the obstacle that this represents for the implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly the right to enjoy adequate standards of living proclaimed in article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Chapters VI and XXIV A (resolution 4(XXXV)). E/1979/36, Chapter I B. Draft decision 1, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 24. E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft deci-

sion I.

Decision 1979/29, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 10 May 1979, the Council, noting resolution 4(XXXV) of 2 March 1979 of the Commission on Human Rights, decided to invite the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other competent specialized agencies, to follow up the study undertaken in pursuance of paragraph 4 of Commission resolution 4(XXXIII) of 21 February 1977 with a study of the regional and national dimensions of the right to development as a human right, paying particular attention to the obstacles encountered by developing countries in their efforts to secure the enjoyment of that right, and to make the study available for consideration by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-seventh session.

E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd session, Chapters IV and XVIA (resolution 8(XXXII)).

Allegations of infringements of trade union rights in South Africa

Economic and Social Council— first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 16, 19, 20, 22, 24. Plenary meeting 15.

E/1979/19. Note by Secretariat containing excerpt on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in South Africa from report of Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1311).

E/1979/C.2/L.8. Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 24.

E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 1979/39, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted without vote by Council on 10 May 1979, meeting 15.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 1978/28 of 5 May 1978 concerning allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in the Republic of South Africa,

Expressing grave doubts whether the recently proposed reforms will achieve fundamental changes in the situation of African workers in South Africa,

Notes with appreciation the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts submitted pursuant to the abovementioned decision;

2. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to continue to study the question and to report thereon to the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Coun-

cil at such times as it may consider appropriate;

3. Demands the immediate and complete abolition of ail restrictions on the trade union rights of African workers in southern Africa, including migrant workers, and the immediate and unconditional recognition of all existing African trade unions.

Human rights of migrant workers

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 13-16, 23-25. Plenary meeting 14.

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters XII and XXIV A (resolution 25(XXXV)).

E/1979/NGO/8. Statement submitted by NGO in category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council

E/1979/C.2/L.5. Algeria, Barbados, Jamaica, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Turkey: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 25, by recorded vote of 41 to 0, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Central African Empire, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Zambia

Against: None Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Subsequently Finland advised the Secretariat that its vote in favour had not been registered on the electronic board.

E/1979/56. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 1979/13, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/56, adopted by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14, by recorded vote of 39 to 0, with 6 abstentions, as

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Central African Empire, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Upper Volta, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware of the need to achieve international co-operation by solving international economic, social, intellectual and humanitarian problems through the development and promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling in that connexion the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Considering the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975, and the Recommendation concerning Migrant Workers, 1975, adopted by the General Confer-

ence of the International Labour Organisation,

Considering the provisions relating to the question of migrant workers contained in the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Aware of the contribution of migrant workers to the economic growth and the socio-cultural development of host

countries,

Noting the changes brought about by current economic trends and the need to consider measures aimed at ensuring that those changes shall not have an adverse effect on the sit-

uation of migrant workers and their families,

Noting, in particular, that the problems of migrant workers, which are growing more acute in certain regions for political and economic and for social and cultural reasons, are a cause for serious concern and continue to be of great importance to some countries.

Deeply concerned at the fact that, despite the over-all effort made by Member States, regional intergovernmental organizations and the various organizations of the United Nations system, migrant workers are still unable to exercise fully their rights in the social and labour fields, as defined in the Univer-

sal Declaration of Human Rights,

Reaffirming its recognition of the fact that the relationship between workers and employers is in itself a source of rights and obligations and that a violation or even a limitation of such rights of migrant workers can therefore be tantamount to a violation of the principles set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Aware of the important contribution made by the International Labour Organisation in protecting the rights of migrant

Appreciating, moreover, the efforts made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

with regard to migrant workers,

Convinced, in particular, that a close co-operative effort by the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and other interested United Nations bodies and agencies will help to improve the situation of migrant workers,

Recalling its resolution 1978/22 of 5 May 1978.

Further recalling the relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolutions 32/120 of 16 December 1977 and 33/163 of 20 December 1978,

Having taken note of the reports on the work done in this field by the Commission for Social Development at its twentysixth session and by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-fifth session,

1. Requests the Commission on Human Rights, at its thirtysixth session, to give all necessary attention to the provisions of its resolution 25(XXXV) of 14 March 1979, in particular paragraphs 2 and 7, with a view to their implementation;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and other interested United Nations bodies to continue their co-operation towards the preparation by the General Assembly of an international convention on protection of the rights of all migrant workers in accordance with the relevant recommendations contained in the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to submit to the Council at its first regular session of 1980 a report on the results of this cooperation covering the activities being conducted by them in their respective spheres of competence;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate to Member States at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly the results of the consultations which the Assembly requested him to undertake pursuant to resolution 33/163 in order to explore the possibility of drawing up an international convention on the rights of migrant workers;

4. Decides to include in the agenda of its first regular session of 1980 the item entitled "Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meetings 56, 63, 65-67. Fifth Committee, meeting 74. Plenary meeting 106.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXV. A/34/535 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/34/L.55. Algeria, Barbados, Benin, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 30 November 1979, meeting 63, by recorded vote of 101 to 0, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire,

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.3/34/L.72, A/C.5/34/70, A/34/796. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution III recommended by Third Committee in A/34/829. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/829. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution III.

Resolution 34/172, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/829, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 118 to 0, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslova-kia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German

Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Affirming the need to establish international co-operation by resolving international problems of an economic, social, intellectual or humanitarian nature and by developing and encouraging human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling in this connexion the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and of

the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the international instruments elaborated by the International Labour Organisation, notably the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975, and the Recommendation concerning Migrant Workers, 1975, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Taking account of the provisions relating to the question of migrant workers of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism

and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling that the family is the natural and fundamental element of society and has a right to protection by society and by the State and that, in this context, the families of migrant workers are entitled to the same protection as the migrant workers themselves,

Recognizing, therefore, the need to devote all necessary attention to the families, in particular the children, of migrant workers in all spheres, notably those of housing, health and

education,

Reaffirming that the relationship between worker and employer is in itself a source of rights and obligations and that consequently a violation, or even a limitation, of those rights of migrant workers may be tantamount to a violation of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Continuing to express its deep concern at the fact that, despite the general effort made by the States Members of the United Nations, the regional intergovernmental organizations and the various agencies of the United Nations, migrant workers still are not exercising their rights in the sphere of work as

defined by the relevant international instruments,

Affirming that close co-operation between the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization will contribute to the search for solutions aimed at improving the situation of migrant workers and their families,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/13 of 9 May 1979,

Recalling its resolution 33/163 of 20 December 1978,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 October 1 979 and the addendum thereto;

- 2. Welcomes the large number of replies submitted by Member States and the international organizations concerned favouring the elaboration of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;
- 3. Decides to create at its thirty-fifth session a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General, in application of the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/13, to give the working group all necessary support, with a view to facilitating the elaboration of the international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;
- 5. Invites the international organizations concerned to participate in the work of the working group and to co-operate with a view to the elaboration of such a convention.

Right to education

General Assembly—34th session Third Committee, meetings 64, 67, 68. Plenary meeting 106.

A/C.3/34/L.34. Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burundi, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Somalia, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/34/L.34/Rev.1. Algeria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Liberia, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by Brazil and revised by sponsors, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 5 December 1979, meeting 68.

A/34/829. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/170, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/829, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, which recognizes the right of everyone to education,

Bearing in mind the importance of the Convention against Discrimination in Education, adopted on 14 December 1960 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational,

Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Convinced of the topicality of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development which, inter alia, stresses the importance of the training of national personnel and cadres for the over-all development of society,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of the implementation of the right to education for the full development of human personality and for the enjoyment of other fundamen-

tal human rights and freedoms,

Considering that the educational process could bring a substantial contribution to social progress, national development, mutual understanding and co-operation among peoples and to strengthening peace and international security,

Reaffirming the decisive importance of the training of national personnel and cadres, including the establishment of, and improvement in, the legislative framework, which should ensure the implementation and guarantee the full enjoyment of the right to education,

Recalling that the establishment of the new international economic order requires effective support for the improvement and expansion of educational systems and for the training of specialized personnel and qualified cadres for the economic development of the developing countries,

Convinced that the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, could continue to play an increasing role in supporting the implementation of the right to the education, the development of education and the training of national personnel needed by all sectors of activity in conformity with the requirements of the over-all progress and development of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the valuable work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the education and training of national personnel, as well as the importance of its contribution to the preparation and implementation of the new international development strategy, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/193 of 29 January 1979,

- 1. Invites all States to consider the adoption of appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, including material guarantees, in order to ensure the full implementation of the right to universal education through, inter alia, free and compulsory primary education, universal and gradually free-of-charge secondary education, equal access to all educational facilities and the access of the young generation to science and culture;
- 2. Appeals to all States, in particular the developed countries, actively to support through fellowships and other means the efforts of the developing countries in the education and training of national personnel needed in industry, agriculture and other economic and social sectors;
- 3. Requests the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a preliminary report and, at its thirty-sixth session, a final report containing:

(a) Information on the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in relation to support for education and training of national personnel of developing countries;

(b) His views and suggestions, in accordance with the organization's mandate and after consultation with Member States and specialized agencies, on the need for and the possibility of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization reinforcing its programmes and activities for the purpose of co-operating with developing countries in their efforts to ensure adequate education networks at all levels as well as fellowships and facilities for the training of qualified national personnel, bearing in mind also the proposals contained in General Assembly resolution 33/135 of 19 December 1978;

(c) Information on the difficulties and obstacles encountered in the full implementation of the right to education, particularly in developing countries, in conformity with their own requirements of over-all progress and development, as well as his conclusions on action to be taken in this regard.

Human rights and scientific and technological developments

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February—16 March 1979, Chapters XXII and XXIV B (decision 15(XXXV), item 15).

E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd session, Geneva, 20 August-7 September 1979, Chapters XII and XVI A (resolution 6(XXXII)). Thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

A/INF/34/5. Human Rights Day: Observance of 30th anniversary of adoption of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Report of Secretary-General.

E/CN.4/1312. Report of Secretary-General.

Draft principles on equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons bom out of wedlock

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 16, 25. Plenary meeting 15.

E/1978/14 and Add.1-9. Note by Secretary-General (replies received from Governments).

E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision XIV, as orally proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 25.

Decision 1979/42, by which the Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General containing comments of Governments on the draft general principles on equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons born out of wedlock, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted without vote by Council on 10 May 1979, meeting 15.

Slavery, including slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human R

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters XVII (paras. 307 and 308) and XXIV B (decision 8(XXXV)).

Exploitation of child labour

E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd session, Geneva, 20 August-7 September 1979, Chapters V and XVI A (resolutions 7 A and B (XXXII)).

Draft convention on the rights of the child

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 16, 18, 20-24. Plenary meeting 15.

E/1979/56. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters XI and XXIV A (resolutions 19 A and B (XXXV)).

E/1979/56, Chapter I B. Draft decision 9, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council and as orally amended on proposal of Poland, approved without vote by Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 24.

E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision IX.

Decision 1979/37, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 10 May 1979, the Council, noting resolution 19(XXXV) of 14 March 1979 of the Commission on Human Rights, decided to bring to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session Commission resolution 19(XXXV) and chapter XI of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its thirty-fifth session, as well as the relevant portions of the summary records of the meetings held by the Second (Social) Committee during the first regular session of 1979 of the Council.

General Assembly—34th session General Committee, meeting 1. Plenary meeting 4.

A/34/250. First report of General Committee, para. 20: recommendation.
A/34/424. Note by Secretary-General.

Decision 34/402, by which the General Assembly decided to include, inter alia, the following item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session: "Question of a convention on the rights of the child," as recommended by General Committee, A/34/250, adopted (recommendations in paras. 20 and 21 together) without vote by Assembly on 21 September 1 979, meeting 4.

Periodic reports on human rights

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters XXII and XXIV B (decision 15(XXXV), item 19). A/34/195. Freedom of information. Note by Secretary-General.

Youth and human rights

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters XXII and XXIV B (decision 15(XXXV), item 17).

Reports of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meeting 25. Plenary meeting 15.

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chap-

ter XXIII. (Annex IV: List of documents for 35th session of Commission.)

E/1979/36, Chapter I B. Draft decision 13, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 25.

meeting 25. E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision XIII.

Decision 1979/41, by which the Council took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its thirty-fifth session, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted without vote by Council on 10 May 1979, meeting 15.

E/1979/57. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision XV, as orally proposed by Second Committee Chairman following proposal by Argentina, approved without objection by Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 25.

Decision 1979/43, by which the Council decided to transmit to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities the summary records containing the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Human rights questions," as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/57, adopted without vote by Council on 10 May 1979, meeting 15.

E/CN.4/1350. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 32nd session, Geneva, 20 August-7 September 1979, Chapter XV. (Annex III: List of documents issued for 32nd session of Sub-Commission.)

Other documents

United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.XIV.6.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year1979, Chapter XXI.

Status of women 879

Chapter XX

Status of women

Although the Commission on the Status of Women did not meet in 1979, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly took a number of decisions to advance the status of women and towards ensuring more effective and equitable participation of women in development. The Council considered preparations for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in July 1980, the establishment of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, and the importance of the integration of women in the development process for achievement of the goals of the 1975 World Plan of Action.

On 18 December, the General Assembly completed its work on, adopted and opened for signature the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

The Assembly also took up the question of preparations for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women. In addition, it took decisions on the programmes and management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, the effective mobilization and integration of women in development and the status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields.

These and other decisions are described in the following subchapters.

United Nations Decade for Women

Preparation s for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980

On 9 February, at its 1979 organizational session, the Economic and Social Council accepted an invitation from Denmark to hold the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace—which the General Assembly had decided, by a resolution of 15 December 1975, to convene at the mid-term of the Decade—at Copenhagen from 14 to 30 July 1980. It took this action in adopting decision 1979/4, without objection, as proposed by the Government of Denmark.

On the same date, by decision 1979/5 adopted following informal consultations, the Council deferred consideration of a note prepared by the Secretariat on the effects the provisional agenda of the 1980 World Conference might have on the work programmes of the Council and the Commission on the Status of Women, so that consequential modifications in those bodies' work programmes and documentation might be made. The Council decided that the note, which mainly reviewed the Commission's related work programme, should be revised to take into consideration discussion at the Council's organizational session and the appointment of the Secretary-General of the Conference, and be transmitted to its first regular 1979 session in April/May.

The revised note annotated the provisional agenda for the World Conference and dealt with

related documents, outlined the sequence of Conference-related meetings and document deadlines, discussed the programme of work of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women and the Conference-related work programme of the Commission on the Status of Women, and, commenting on the interrelationship between the work of the Preparatory Committee and the Commission, proposed that the Committee meet between the Commission's February/March 1980 session and the July Conference.

Annexed to the report were provisional agendas for the Conference, for the Preparatory Committee at its second (August/September 1979) session, and for the Commission at its 1980 session, as well as a list of Conference documents, indicating any prior consideration by United Nations organs.

The Council took note of the revised note by decision 1979/20 adopted on 9 May 1979, without vote, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, which had approved the text, orally proposed by its Chairman, without objection on 4 May.

The USSR reaffirmed its reservations with regard to the document, which included what it considered an insufficient balance of activities mentioned therein to achieve the interrelated

¹ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 666, resolutio n 3520(XXX).

goals of equality, development and peace for the Decade, and its concern over doubts which had been expressed about the Commission's ability to prepare a draft declaration on the participation of women in the struggle for strengthening international peace and security and against colonialism and racism.

Also on 9 May, the Council gave advance authorization to the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its regular 1979 session the report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on its second session, which was to be held in August/September 1979. The Council adopted decision 1979/21, embodying this action, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which had approved it in like manner on 4 May. The text was proposed by India, Jamaica, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Senegal, the United States and Zambia.

The Preparatory Committee's second session was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 27 August to 8 September. Its report listed those matters which were to be brought to the attention of, or required action by, the General Assembly, together with rules of procedure and other outstanding questions on the organization of the work of the Conference. It examined preparatory work on the substantive items on the provisional agenda for the Conference and other activities related to the preparation of the Conference, and suggested a provisional agenda for a third session of the Preparatory Committee.

Annexed to the report were preliminary guidelines for a programme of action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women (1981-1985), designed to implement the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, adopted in 1975 at Mexico City.²

In accordance with a decision of the Preparatory Committee, the Secretary-General presented to the Assembly detailed proposals, including budgetary provisions, for carrying out the Committee's recommendations on the Conference. His note outlining these proposals also contained resource requirements for 1980 additional to those requested in the 1980-1981 programme budget estimates.

The Assembly considered the Committee's report at its 1979 session and, by resolution 34/162, approved the recommendations it contained concerning activities related to the preparations for the Conference. It requested the Secretary-General to seek extrabudgetary funds for post-Conference information activities and to ensure the participation in the Conference of island and land-locked developing countries, and asked him to provide appropriations for par-

ticipation of the least developed countries and for a number of specific preparatory and other Conference-related meetings, documents, staff—including staff to carry out post-Conference information activities—and activities, including the holding of a third session of the Preparatory Committee in 1980.

The Assembly strongly urged Member States to ensure adequate preparation for the Conference, including the presentation of studies. It called upon those States and relevant United Nations organs and organizations to mobilize public opinion in support of the Conference and its objectives.

The Assembly adopted resolution 34/162 on 17 December, without vote, on a recommendation by its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, where it was sponsored by 33 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), orally revised by them, and approved on 29 November by 122 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

The USSR said it could not accept, and requested a separate vote on, the paragraph by which the Secretary-General was asked to provide budgetary appropriations in a number of specific areas, including areas which the USSR felt bore no direct relation to Conference preparations, such as expenditures in respect of an information programme and of an increase in the size of the secretariat once the Conference was over. The paragraph was adopted by 114 votes to 8, with 6 abstentions.

Poland felt that paragraph entailed costs that should not be charged to the United Nations regular budget. The Federal Republic of Germany also had reservations regarding requests for funds to meet travel costs of delegations to a conference. Ireland said the contents of that paragraph should not serve as a precedent for future world conferences. The United Kingdom also reserved its position on the financial implications of the resolution.

On 17 December, the Assembly, by resolution 34/155 on the United Nations Decade for Women, requested the World Conference to consider: means to ensure more effective participation of women in the planning and policy processes of their Governments and more adequate reflection of women's needs and concerns in those processes; and the conditions necessary for ensuring equal access of women and men to positions of responsibility which would enable them to participate in the formulation of national policies in employment, health and education.

The Assembly called on Member States to ensure, as regards education and access to public social, economic, administrative or political

² Ibid., p. 647.

Status of women 881

functions, conditions of equality between men and women and promotion without discrimination; it also called on Governments to ensure the effective participation of women in the decision-making process with respect to foreign policy and international economic and political cooperation, including equal access to diplomatic functions and representation in the United Nations and other international organizations.

Resolution 34/155 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which had likewise approved the text, after oral revision by the sponsors, on 28 November. It was sponsored by Australia, Canada, the Central African Republic, France, Gabon, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, the Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon and the United States.

The United Kingdom pointed out, after approval, that the criterion it applied when considering suitability for posts was merit and not sex.

Among the documents before the Assembly in connexion with the Decade and the World Conference were letters of 8 March and 30 July 1979 from Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting messages issued by the Organization of Angolan Women on 8 March, on the occasion of International Women's Day, and on 31 July, on the occasion of African Women's Day. On 26 November, Democratic Kampuchea addressed to the Secretary-General a statement of its representative at the Regional Preparatory Conference for the World Conference, held at New Delhi, India, in early November, requesting that an item on Kampuchean women be included in the Conference agenda.

By another resolution adopted on 17 December, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda for the World Conference an item on the effects of Israeli occupation on Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied territories.

The Assembly took this action by resolution 34/160, adopted, by a recorded vote of 122 to 2, with 20 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which had approved it on 29 November by a recorded vote of 109 to 2, with 20 abstentions. The text was sponsored by 40 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Ireland, on behalf of the member States of the European Communities, stated after the vote that, having reservations regarding the inclusion of special situations in the agenda of the Conference, they had abstained. The United States voiced similar concern. Portugal felt the Conference should deal only with the humanitarian aspects of the situation of Palestinian women; as

worded, Portugal felt, the item could give rise to misinterpretations.

Also on 17 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/158 on the World Conference, thereby calling on Member States to make every effort in preparing and carrying out the Conference, requesting the Preparatory Committee to intensify its preparation of an effective programme of action, and urging the Commission on the Status of Women to consider at its 1980 session the elaboration of a draft declaration on the participation of women in the struggle to strengthen international peace and security and against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination, in accordance with a 1977 Assembly resolution by which the Commission had been requested to draft such a declaration in preparation for the 1980 World Conference.

Also by resolution 34/158, the Assembly took note of a report of the Secretary-General on women's participation in the strengthening of international peace and security and in the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination. It had been prepared in accordance with the same 1977 resolution asking for a report on action taken to implement a 1975 resolution,4 by which the Assembly had called for intensified efforts to end all such practices and policies, to strengthen peace, expand detente, bring about disarmament and convene a world disarmament conference. The report was based on replies from Australia, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Mali, Mauritius, Nepal, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and the United Arab Emirates, as well as from specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations. Included was an analysis of major obstacles to greater participation by women in international co-operation and strengthening peace, based on replies to a questionnaire on implementation of the World Plan of Action adopted at the 1975 World Conference of the International Women's Year, 5 a record of the participation of women as Government representatives at United Nations meetings and quantitative data provided by Governments on women's participation in international co-operation and strengthening of international peace.

Resolution 34/158 was adopted by a recorded vote of 121 to 2, with 21 abstentions. The resolution was approved by the Third Committee on 29 November by a recorded vote of 103 to 2, with 23 abstentions. Its sponsors were Afghanistan,

³ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 756, resolution 32/142 of 16 December 1977. ⁴ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 670, resolution 3519(XXX) of 15 December 1975.

⁵ See footnote 2.

Benin, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Gabon, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, the Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, the USSR and Viet Nam.

To a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly considered that equal participation of women in development and political life would contribute to peace and to creating the new international economic order, Senegal submitted but later withdrew an amendment referring also to their contribution to creating a new world cultural order. The sponsors accepted a Canadian/ United Kingdom amendment to include in this paragraph mention of women's contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. On a proposal of these two countries the sponsors also deleted, when they revised their original text, reference to the Commission's considering "with priority" the question of elaborating a draft declaration on women's participation in the struggle for peace, but did not accept insertion of "all situations of violations of human rights" in the scope of the declaration. They also accepted a drafting amendment by Lesotho.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the United States said it continued to oppose the recommendation that a draft declaration of the kind proposed should be elaborated. It reiterated its concern at including politically controversial questions among the activities of the World Conference. New Zealand also felt that the Commission's and the Conference's limited time should be devoted to a strong programme of action to benefit women rather than to discussion of such a specialized question.

Chile said that it had voted for the resolution because of the importance it attached to the Conference but it had reservations about a preambular paragraph, included on a proposal by Iraq, by which the Assembly took into account the report of the Conference on Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on the Role of Women in Development, held at Baghdad in May 1979—which Iraq had transmitted to the Assembly by a note verbale of 13 June — because Chile did not endorse a number of its conclusions. Israel said it opposed the resolution because it included the Iraqi proposal, which referred to a document denouncing Zionism and stressing the equation of zionism with racism. Ireland said the nine member countries of the European Communities had abstained because of the problem that that proposal would cause for them.

Algeria said that, since the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic

Order⁶ already covered the question, it would vote against the resolution.

On the question of women refugees, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/161, whereby it requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to review the situation of women refugees the world over and make recommendations for action that could be taken to assist them, taking into account the requirements of the regions concerned, to be included in a draft report for the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference at its third session and a final report to be submitted to the Conference. The topic was to be included in the Conference agenda as a subitem of the item on the programme of action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women.

The Assembly took this action, without vote, on 17 December on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which had approved the text without vote, as orally revised by the sponsors, on 29 November. The resolution was sponsored by Australia, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea, Kenya, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, Thailand, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Venezuela.

Hungary, speaking after the vote, said that it had not opposed the text but had reservations about the Assembly adopting a special resolution on women refugees.

By other resolutions and decisions adopted in 1979, the Assembly also took action relating to the World Conference.

On 19 December, by resolution 34/204, it called on the World Conference to include in its programme of action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women concrete measures for the effective mobilization and integration of women in all sectors of development. It stressed the important role of the interagency programme in the Decade for co-ordinating activities relating to the integration and participation of women in the development process, and asked participating United Nations organizations to implement the interagency programme. The Assembly also urged the Secretary-General to submit to the third (1980) session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference the comprehensive report on the effective mobilization and integration of women in the development process it had requested earlier in 1979. (For details, see p. 900.)

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 324, resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing text of Declaration.
⁷ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 755, resolution 33/200 of 29 January 1979.

Status of women 883

On 17 December, by resolution 34/159 on the importance of improving the status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields in order to achieve equality of women with men, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to circulate the analytical report he had prepared on the subject as a background document for the World Conference and invited the Conference to give due attention to the question. (For details, see p. 902.)

Also on 17 December, by decision 34/434, the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular 1980 session, to adopt a decision on the number of Vice-Presidents to be elected at the Conference and on the distribution of officers of the Bureau, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution, taking into account views that might be expressed as a result of consultations in the Preparatory Committee.

This decision was sponsored in the Assembly by Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Egypt, India, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Philippines and Yugoslavia and adopted without vote.

Voluntar y Fund for the Unite d Nation s Decade for Women

Programmes and management

For its consideration of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the management of the Fund and on the decisions of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

The report reviewed developments from October 1978 to September 1979, including the Committee's recommendations and decisions at its fifth (March) and sixth (September) sessions, and examined innovative activities supported by the Fund.

The Committee recommended the allocation on an exceptional basis of \$30,000 to the Economic Commission for Africa to provide legal aid to women victims of apartheid, and also recommended that posts for senior women's programme officers in the regional commissions —excluding the Economic Commission for Europe—supported by Fund resources be extended for two years, while reaffirming its expectation that all posts would be converted to established posts under the regular budget. Unless at least one of the posts was provided in the regular budget of each of the commissions concerned, the Committee recommended discontinuance of Fund financing of the posts after existing commitments expired.

The Committee recommended an additional 33 projects for implementation—21 at the country level, mainly in rural and community development and in small-scale industry, 11 regional and one global.

In the report, the Secretary-General noted with satisfaction a new orientation for country-level activities and, in particular, an improved procedure for submission and review of project proposals through resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to help ensure that projects receiving Fund aid were integrated into wider development efforts. He urged multiyear pledges and more contributions by a wider range of countries.

In adopting resolution 34/156 on 17 December, the Assembly noted with satisfaction the Consultative Committee's decisions and expressed its desire to see the activities developed by the Fund continued beyond the United Nations Decade for Women; it requested the Secretary-General to study this matter and report to it in 1981. The Assembly would also review at its 1981 session its decision, set forth in the resolution, to maintain the Fund at Headquarters; the review would be made on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General on his consultations with the Consultative Committee, the UNDP Administrator and United Nations agencies directly concerned, as well as views by Member States to be submitted by 1 June 1981. The Assembly expressed appreciation for the voluntary contributions pledged at the 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities (see subsection immediately below) and appealed to Member States to consider giving or increasing their support to the Fund in order to meet the rapidly multiplying demands from developing countries. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to include the Fund annually in the Pledging Conference and to report annually on the management of the Fund and the progress of its activities.

Resolution 34/156 was adopted, without vote, on a recommendation of the Third Committee, which approved it in like manner on 29 November.

The text was sponsored by Barbados, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Somalia, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Kingdom. The sponsors accepted a Moroccan oral drafting change to a revised provision on the review of the decision to continue to situate the Fund at Headquarters.

The Third Committee rejected—by 32 votes in favour to 41 against, with 47 abstentions—a Senegalese oral amendment to have the Assembly

review the decision on the location of the Fund in 1980 rather than 1981. The paragraph containing the decision to continue to situate the Fund at Headquarters was approved by a separate vote of 64 to 29, with 31 abstentions.

Austria also proposed a resolution on the Voluntary Fund, which it did not press to a vote, by which the Assembly, bearing in mind its previous decisions to transfer to Vienna the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs—the Secretariat unit responsible for women's questions-would have, by operative paragraphs which differed from the 18-power text adopted: stressed the need for continuous co-operation between the Fund and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to ensure, if possible within existing resources, that the Centre possessed adequate personnel and resources to discharge its functions under the 1975 World Plan of Action; asked him to ensure that the Fund received adequate personnel and resources within those allocated to the Centre

and, if necessary, to strengthen those resources; and asked him to provide, through the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the necessary assistance in the Fund's operational activities.

Although the Austrian draft included an expression of hope that the Fund's operation would be continued beyond the Decade, it did not refer to a report on such activities, nor did it contain a decision on the Fund's location at Headquarters.

Speaking after the vote, Benin expressed regret that a consensus had not been possible; it felt that the Fund should be administered at the same location as the Centre.

Pledging Conference

At the 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held in New York on 6 November, voluntary contributions were pledged to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women for 1980. As at 30 June 1980, amounts pledged or paid to the Fund totalled \$2,141,469 (for details, see p. 558).

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Preparations for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980

Economic and Social Council—organizational session, 1979 Plenary meetings 1, 2.

E/1979/L.2. Calendar of conferences and meetings, para. 2: proposal by Government of Denmark.

Decision 1979/4, by which the Council decided to hold the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace at Copenhagen from 14 to 30 July 1980, as proposed by the Government of Denmark, E/1979/L.2, adopted without objection by Council on 9 February 1979, meeting 2.

E/1979/6. Effects of provisional agenda of World Conference of United Nations Decade for Women, 1980, on programme of work of Council and of Commission on Status of Women. Note by Secretariat.

Decision 1979/5, adopted by Council following informal consultations.

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 1979, the Council decided that the note by the Secretariat on the effects of the provisional agenda for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women on the programme of work of the Council and of the Commission on the Status of Women, revised to take account of the discussions at its organizational session for 1979 and the appointment by the Secretary-General of the Secretary-General of the Conference, should be transmitted to the Council at its first regular session of 1979 for consideration in the context of item 7 of the programme of work, entitled "Activities for the advancement of women; United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace."

Economic and Social Council— first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 6-9, 21, 25. Plenary meeting 14.

E/1979/6/Rev.1. Note by Secretariat.

E/1979/NGO/7. Statement submitted by NGO in category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/1979/54. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision I, as orally proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 25.

Decision 1979/20, by which the Council took note of the revised note by the Secretariat on the effects of the provisional agenda for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women on the programme of work of the Council and of the Commission on the Status of Women, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/54, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

E/1979/C.2/L.11. India, Jamaica, Netherlands, New Zealand, Senegal, United States, Zambia: draft decision, approved without vote by Second Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 25

E/1979/54. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision!

Decision 1979/21, by which the Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session the report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women on its second session, which was to be held from 27 August to 7 September 1979, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/54, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meetings 53-58, 60-63. Fifth Committee, meetings 74, 80. Plenary meeting 105.

A/CONF.94/PC/12. Report of Preparatory Committee for World Conference of United Nations Decade for Women:

Equality, Development and Peace on its 2nd session, Headquarters, New York, 27 August-8 September 1979.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for

year 1979, Chapter XVII.

A/34/113. Letter of 8 March from Angola (transmitting message issued on same date by Organization of Angolan Women on occasion of International Women's Day).

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of

Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979). A/34/391. Letter of 30 July from Angola (transmitting message issued by Organization of Angolan Women on 31 July 1979 on occasion of African Women's Day).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September

A/34/725 (S/13649). Letter of 26 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of Minister for Social Affairs at Regional Preparatory Conference for World Conference of United Nations Decade for Women, New Delhi, India, 5-9 November 1979).

A/34/7/Add.17. Administrative and financial implications of 33-power draft resolution, A/C.3/34/L.53. Report of ACABQ.

A/34/657 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General containing administrative and financial implications of draft resolution VIII recommended by Third Committee in A/34/821.

A/34/835. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution VIII recommended by Third Committee

in A/34/821. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.3/34/L.53. Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 29 November 1979, meeting 62, by 122 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/34/821. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 34/162, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/821, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/189 of 29 January 1979, concerning substantive and organizational arrangements for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling also its resolution 33/185 of 29 January 1979, in which it adopted the subtheme "Employment, Health and

Education,

Convinced of the need to ensure the most effective preparation of the Conference, its success and the effectiveness of follow-up activities,

Noting that regional preparatory meetings have taken place in Paris, New Delhi and Caracas and that two more are scheduled to take place at Lusaka and Damascus,

Having considered the report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women on its second session,

Having also considered the detailed proposals for the Conference contained in the note by the Secretary-General,

1. Approves the recommendations contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women concerning the activities related to the preparation of the Conference;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary budgetary appropriations specified in his note in respect of the areas listed below:

(a) To ensure the participation in the Conference of one representative of each of the least developed countries;

(b) To ensure the satisfactory preparation of the docu-

mentation for the Conference;

(c) To allow adequate preparation for the presentation of the report of the Conference to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

(d) In relation to measures proposed by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to strengthen the relevant activities planned for the period prior to and during the Conference;

(e) To make the appropriate arrangements to ensure the success of the preparatory seminars and meetings for the

Conference;

(f) To provide the secretariat of the Conference with the appropriate staff, including staff to carry out information activities after the Conference, and with the resources necessary for the travel of the Secretary-General of the Conference;

(g) To hold a third session of the Preparatory Committee

in 1980;
3. Also requests the Secretary-General to seek extrabudgetary funds to ensure the participation in the Conference of one representative from each of the island and land-locked developing countries;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to endeavour to find extrabudgetary funds to provide for the information activities proposed for the period after the Conference;

5. Takes note of the provisional rules of procedure formulated by the Preparatory Committee at its second session;

6. Notes with appreciation the statement of the representative of Denmark concerning steps which the Government of Denmark, in line with General Assembly resolution 33/189, has taken regarding the practical organization of the work of the Conference;

7. Strongly urges Member States to ensure their adequate preparation for the Conference, including the presentation of studies of development projects and programmes which have been successful in improving the condition of women and in promoting their participation in economic and social develop-ment, as required by Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/32 of 5 May 1978;

8. Calls upon Member States, the competent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to take all necessary measures, including the use of their information resources, to mobilize public opinion in support of the Confer-

ence and its objectives.

A/C.3/34/L.42. Australia, Canada, Central African Republic, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, United States: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 28 November 1979, meeting 61.

A/34/821. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/155, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/821, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, particularly article III thereof, as well as article 3 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, article 3 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 5 (c) of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Recalling also its resolution 3520(XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which it decided to convene a world conference in 1980, at the mid-term of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, as well as its resolution 33/189 of 29 January 1979 establishing the agenda for the Conference and relating to the organization of its work,

Considering that there can be no genuine and full participation of women in economic and social development unless they are fully involved in the political decision-making process,

Conscious of the inadequacy of the information available from Member States concerning the participation of women

in local and national political institutions,

Bearing in mind the importance of equal access to all forms of education and training for men and women to the achievement of a balanced distribution of positions of political and economic responsibility in society,

1. Calls upon Member States to ensure, as regards both education and access to public functions of a social, economic, administrative or political character, conditions of equality between men and women and promotion without discrimination;

2. Requests the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace to consider, under the general theme "Development," appropriate means of ensuring the more effective participation of women in the planning and policy processes of their Governments and more adequate reflection of their needs and concerns in those processes;

3. Further requests the Conference to consider, under the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education," the conditions necessary for ensuring equal access of women and men to positions of responsibility which will enable them to participate in the formulation of national policies in those fields;

4. Calls upon Governments to take steps to ensure effective participation of women in the decision-making process with respect to foreign policy and international economic and political co-operation, including steps to ensure that they have equal access to diplomatic functions and that they are represented in the United Nations and other international organizations.

A/C.3/34/L.50. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Third Committee on 29 November 1979, meeting 62, by recorded vote of 109 to 2, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom.

A/34/821. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 34/160, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/821, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 1 22 to 2, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Samoa, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3520(XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which it decided to convene a world conference in 1980, and 33/189 of 29 January 1979, in which it emphasized the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education" for the programme of action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling also its resolution 33/185 of 29 January 1979, entitled "Preparations for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, including the adoption of the subtheme 'Employment,

Health and Education',

Taking note with interest and appreciation of the reports of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women and of the provisional agenda for the Conference adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session,

Decides to include in the provisional agenda for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace an item on Palestinian women, entitled:

"Effects of Israeli occupation on Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied territories:

"(a) Review of the social and economic needs of Palestinian women;

"(b) Special measures for assistance to Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied territories."

A/34/321 and Add.1. Notes verbales of 13 June (transmitting final report of Conference of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Role of Women in Development, Baghdad, 6-13 May 1979) and of 4 December from Iraq.

A/34/471 and Corr.1. Women's participation in strengthening of international peace and security and in struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domina-

tion. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/34/L.48. Afghanistan, Benin, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR, Viet Nam: draft resolution.

A/C.3/34/L.48/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 22 powers and by Czechoslovakia and Mali, as further orally amended by Lesotho and sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 29 November 1979, meeting 62, by recorded vote of 103 to 2, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

A/C.3/34/L.66. Senegal: amendment to 21-power draft resolution, A/C.3/34/L.48. A/C.3/34/L.67. Canada and United Kingdom: amendments

to 21-power draft resolution, A/C.3/34/L.48.

A/34/821. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 34/158, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/821, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 1 21 to 2, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta,

Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3519(XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/136 of 16 December 1976, 32/142 of 16 December 1977 and 33/184 and 33/185 of 29 January 1979, as well as the Convention on the Political Rights of Women,

Reaffirming the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, and the relevant decisions of the World Conference of the International

Women's Year,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Women's participation in the strengthening of international peace and security and in the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination,

Taking into account the report of the Conference of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on the Role of Women in Development, held at Baghdad from 6 to 13 May

Bearing in mind that women will be able to play an equal and effective role in the process of development only if they have equal opportunities with men for education, employment, health care facilities and public functions of a social, economic, administrative or political character, and a social atmosphere necessary for the utilization of those oppor-

Considering that the equal participation of women in the development process and in political life will contribute to the achievement of international peace, to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to the establishment of the new international economic order,

Appreciating the contribution of women to the strengthening of international peace and security, to the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination, and to the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Stressing the importance of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1980, for the implementation of the

objectives of the Decade,

1. Calls upon all Member States to make all efforts in preparing and carrying out the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace;

- Requests the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women to intensify its work in preparing an effective programme of action to be based on careful review and evaluation of progress made in implementing the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year aiming at improving the status of women, and on the recommendations made by the regional preparatory conferences:
- Urges the Commission on the Status of Women to consider at its twenty-eighth session the question of elaborating a draft declaration on the participation of women in the struggle

for the strengthening of international peace and security and against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/142, and for the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, taking into account the views of Governments thereon and views expressed during the thirtyfourth session of the Assembly.

A/C.3/34/L.52. Australia, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea, Kenya, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 29 November 1979, meeting 62. A/C.3/34/L.68, A/C.5/34/57. Administrative and financial

implications of 22-power draft resolution, A/C.3/34/L.52.

Statements by Secretary-General.

A/34/835. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution VII recommended by Third Committee in A/34/821. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/821. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution VII.

Resolution 34/161, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/821, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/60, 34/61 and 34/62, adopted by consensus on 29 November 1979 under agenda item 83, on the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recognizing the urgent needs and problems of women

refugees the world over,

Conscious that the situation of women refugees has not yet

been systematically studied,

1. Decides that the situation of women refugees the world over should be included in the provisional agenda for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace as a subitem under agenda item 9, on the programme of action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women;

2. Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to prepare a draft report to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women at its third session and a final report to be submitted to the Conference, which would:

(a) Review the situation of women refugees the world over within the framework of the over-all problem with which the

Office is seized;

(b) Make recommendations concerning measures which could be undertaken by Member States, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to assist women refugees, taking into account the requirements of the regions concerned.

A/34/L.62. Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Egypt, India, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Yugoslavia: draft

Decision 34/434, as proposed by 11 powers, A/34/L.62, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1979, the General Assembly, noting that the report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women on its second session listed, among the matters requiring action by the Assembly, rule 6 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Conference, requested the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1980, to adopt a decision on the number of Vice-Presidents to be elected at the Conference, as well as on the distribution of officers of the Bureau, in accordance with the principle of

equitable geographical distribution, taking into account the views which might be expressed as a result of consultations in the Preparatory Committee.

Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women

PROGRAMMES AND MANAGEMENT

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meetings 53-58, 60-62. Plenary meeting 105.

A/34/612. Report of Secretary-General. (Chapter II: Review

of developments in 1979.)

A/C.3/34/L.44. Barbados, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Somalia, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors (orally subamended by Morocco), approved without vote by Third Committee on 29 November 1979, meeting 62.

A/C.3/34/L.45. Austria: draft resolution.

A/34/821. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/156, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/821, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision of 15 December 1975 that the activities of the voluntary fund for the International Women's Year should be extended to cover the period of the United Nations Decade for Women,

Recalling also its resolution 31/133 of 16 December 1976, containing the criteria and arrangements for the management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women,

Noting with satisfaction the valuable programme policy developed by the Fund, in accordance with the criteria and arrangements for the management of the Fund, to assist projectsindevelopingcountries,

Bearing in mind that in its resolution 31/133 it, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to consult the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the use of

the Fund for technical co-operation activities,

Noting with appreciation the new procedures for submission and review of project proposals at the country level, through the resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting also with appreciation the expansion of the activities supported by the Fund and the increased co-operation with the organizations within the United Nations system,

Conscious that the Fund was designed to supplement, through financial and technical support, development activities involving women at the national, regional and global levels, in co-operation with relevant organizations of the United Nations system,

Recognizing the need for ail operational activities and regional commissions within the United Nations system to pay increasing attention to including projects for women in their

regular programmes,

Recognizing also the necessity of continuing financial and technical support for development activities which respond to the specific needs of women in developing countries and the importance of incorporating, in national and international development planning, policies and programmes aimed at the mobilization and integration of women in development,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women,

Notes with satisfaction the decisions of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women during its fifth and sixth sessions;

2. Requests the President of the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 31/133 and with due regard for continuity, to select five Member States, each of which will appoint a representative to serve on the Consultative Committee;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the relevant organs of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, for their invaluable assistance to the ongoing work of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women;

4. Expresses its desire to see the activities developed by the Fund continued beyond the United Nations Decade for Women and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to study this question in consultation with the Consultative Committee and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as with other relevant United Nations agencies, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

5. Decides that the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women shall continue to be situated at Headquarters;

6. Decides also to review its decision at its thirty-sixth session, on the basis of the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General on his consultations with the Consultative Committee, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations agencies directly concerned, as well as on the views to be submitted by Member States by 1 June 1981;

7. Expresses its appreciation for the voluntary contributions pledged by Member States at the 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and appeals to Member States to consider giving or increasing their support to the Fund in order to ensure the availability of resources sufficient to meet rapidly multiplying demands in developing countries;

8. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to report annually on the management of the Fund as well as on the progress in the implementation of its activities;

(b) To continue to include the Fund on an annual basis as one of the programmes of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

PLEDGINGCONFERENCE

1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, meetings 1, 2 (A/CONF.98/SR.1.2) of 6 November 1979.

A/CONF.98/1. Final act of 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. Done at United Nations, New York, 7 November 1979. (Para. 1 (h): Voluntary Fund for United Nations Decade for Women.)

A/CONF.98/2. Contributions pledged or paid at 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities as at 30 June 1 980. Note by Secretary-General.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

At its regular 1979 session, which was convened in September, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to present the text to the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women for its information and to submit a report to the Assembly in 1980 on the status of the Convention.

These decisions were incorporated in resolution 34/180, which the Assembly adopted on 18 December by a recorded vote of 130 to 0, with 10 abstentions. The text of the Convention was annexed to the resolution.

The Convention consisted of a preamble and 30 articles, divided into six untitled parts. By the preamble, the States parties to the Convention would note various international instruments reaffirming the principle of equal rights of men and women, despite which extensive discrimination against women continued to exist. Convinced that the establishment of the new international economic order based on equity and justice would contribute significantly towards promotion of equality between the sexes, they would emphasize that the eradication of apartheid, racism, racial discrimination, colonialism, neo-colonialism, aggression, foreign occupation and domination, and interference in the internal affairs of States was essential to the full enjoyment of men's and women's rights.

States parties would affirm that the strengthening of international peace and security, the relaxation of international tension, mutual cooperation among all States, general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament under strict arid effective international control, the affirmation of the principles of justice, equality and mutual benefit in inter-State relations and the realization of the right of peoples under alien and colonial domination and foreign occupation to self-determination and independence, as well as respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, would promote social progress and development and contribute to the attainment of full equality between men and women.

Bearing in mind the great contribution of women to the welfare of the family and to the development of society, and aware that women's role in procreation should not be a basis for discrimination and that a change in the traditional role of men as well as the role of women in society and in the family was needed to achieve full equality, the States parties would express their determination to implement the principles set forth in the 1967 Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and adopt measures needed to eliminate such discrimination in all its forms and manifestations.

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 521, resolution 2263(XXII) of 7 November 1967, containing text of Declaration.

Discrimination against women Was defined in article 1 and condemned under article 2; States parties would agree to pursue policies to eliminate it without delay, undertaking to ensure realization of the principle of equality of men and women through laws and other means, to adopt legislation to prohibit such discrimination, to establish legal protection of women's rights on an equal basis with men and ensure them against discriminatory acts, to take appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that constituted discrimination against women and to repeal all national penal provisions which discriminated against women.

By article 3, States parties would take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure women full development and advancement to guarantee them human rights and freedoms on a basis of equality with men. Temporary special measures adopted by States parties aimed at accelerating equality between men and women and protecting maternity were not to be considered discriminatory, according to article 4. By article 5, appropriate measures would be taken to modify social and cultural patterns of conduct in order to eliminate prejudices and practices based on the idea of inferiority or superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles, and to ensure that family education included a proper understanding of maternity as a social function and a recognition of the common responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of their children, it being understood that the interest of the children was the primordial consideration. Article 6 called for legislation and other measures to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

Article 7, the first of three articles of part II, provided for women's right to full political and public life on equal terms with men; by article 8, their right to represent their Governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations would be ensured. By article 9, women were to be granted equal rights with men in matters relating to nationality and to the nationality of their children.

Article 10, the first of part III, provided for the elimination of discrimination against women to ensure them equal rights with men in the field of education. Article 11 was to ensure the same rights in employment, including benefits, social security and safe working conditions; measures were to be taken to prevent discrimination against women on the grounds of marriage or maternity, and relevant protective legislation was to be updated periodically in the light of technological knowledge.

Women were to be protected from discrimination in the field of health care under article 12, ensuring access to such services as those relating to family planning, pregnancy, confinement and post-natal care, free where necessary, and nutrition, and from discrimination in other areas of economic and social life by article 13, ensuring equal rights to family benefits, bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit, and participation in recreational activities, sports and cultural life. Article 14 applied the provisions of the Convention to rural women.

Part IV contained two articles: article 15 was to ensure women equality with men before the law, and article 16 was to ensure the absence of discrimination in matters relating to marriage and family relations. Also by article 16, the betrothal and marriage of a child would have no legal effect, and action was to be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and make marriage registration compulsory.

Article 17, of part V, provided for the establishment by States parties of a Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to consider progress made in the implementation of the Convention, with staff, facilities and emoluments for its members to be provided by the United Nations. By article 18, States parties would report to the Secretary-General on legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures adopted by them to give effect to the provisions of the Convention. Articles 19 to 22 dealt with the Committee's rules of procedure, officers, meetings, reports (which were to be transmitted to the Commission on the Status of Women for its information), and representation of specialized agencies at meetings.

The first article of part VI, article 23, indicated that the Convention's provisions should not supersede any State-party legislation or other convention or agreement in force whose terms were more conducive to the achievement of equality between men and women. Parties undertook by article 24 to adopt all necessary national measures aimed at achieving the full realization of the rights recognized in the Convention.

Articles 25 to 30 contained technical provisions for the operation of the Convention, including its signatories, the depositary (the Secretary-General), ratification, accession, revision, entry into force (30 days after deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession), reservations, settlement of disputes concerning interpretation or application, and official languages.

Report of the Working Group

The Convention, which had annually been referred to the General Assembly's Third

(Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee for consideration since a draft text had first been elaborated by the Commission on the Status of Women and approved in 1976,9 was again referred to that Committee during the Assembly's 1979 session. On 24 September, the Committee re-established its Working Group of the Whole on the Drafting of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to consider the final provisions and to reconsider articles not completed at previous sessions.

The Working Group held 12 meetings from 26 September to 29 November, at which it considered part V, dealing with the establishment of a body to consider progress made in implementing the Convention, and part VI containing the final provisions. The Group approved the title of the Convention and decided on texts for a number of other provisions on which agreement had not been reached at the 1978 session. It transmitted in its report a few still unagreed texts (including those for part V) to the Third Committee for decision, including a preambular paragraph and articles dealing with the new body and with the report of that body.

On 22 November, the Working Group established a style committee composed of Canada, China, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic, the USSR and the United Kingdom, later joined by France. The committee recommended a number of technical and stylistic changes. The Group on 29 November approved the text of the draft Convention as amended by the style committee, including a recommendation that the Convention be divided into six parts, without titles. On the same date, the Group adopted its report and transmitted it to the Third Committee.

Work of the Third Committee and action by the General Assembly

The Third Committee considered the draft Convention at four meetings on 6 and 7 December and approved a number of amendments to it. The Committee approved tentative wording proposed by the Working Group to two preambular paragraphs, one emphasizing that the eradication of a number of policies and practices was essential for the full enjoyment of the rights of men and women, and the other affirming policies and principles which would promote social progress and development and contribute to the attainment of full equality between men and women.

To the first of these paragraphs, the Committee approved by 90 votes to 1, with 25 abstentions, an amendment sponsored by China, revised to take account of a Syrian proposal, whereby aggression and interference in the internal affairs of States were included among the practices whose eradication was essential for the

full enjoyment of equal rights. The preambular paragraph was approved by a separate recorded vote of 88 to 1, with 23 abstentions.

To the second of these preambular paragraphs, the Committee approved by 90 votes to 1, with 22 abstentions, an Algerian oral amendment, subamended by India, to include, among the elements whose affirmation would promote social progress and development and contribute to the attainment of full equality, the realization of the right of peoples under alien and colonial domination and foreign occupation to self-determination and independence. This paragraph was subsequently approved by a separate recorded vote of 85 to 1, with 23 abstentions.

The separate votes on these paragraphs were requested by Algeria, France and the United Kingdom in the Third Committee, and Singapore asked that they be recorded. The paragraphs were also put to the vote in the Assembly, where they were approved together by a recorded vote of 108 to 0, with 26 abstentions.

Speaking on behalf of the nine member countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) in explanation of their abstentions in the vote on these two paragraphs, Ireland said that the provisions introduced new elements which raised problems for the EEC countries. The United States said it opposed their adoption because they reflected political influences and were not properly related to the purpose of the Convention. On behalf of the five Nordic countries, which abstained, Denmark said the paragraphs were polemic and inappropriate although this fact did not affect those countries' position on the substance of the question. Spain also abstained, not because it disagreed with the concepts of the paragraphs, it said, but because of their context and because they were unnecessary.

The Committee approved two Moroccan amendments. By the first—approved by 85 votes to 0, with 28 abstentions—a preambular paragraph by which States parties bore in mind the great contribution of women to the development of society was expanded to include their contribution to the welfare of the family. By the second—approved by 60 votes to 1, with 54 abstentions—Morocco added to a provision of article 5, stating that family education would include recognition of the common responsibility of men and women in child upbringing, a clause stating that it was understood that the interest of the children was the primordial consideration in all cases.

The Committee rejected a number of amendments by separate vote:

- —an Argentine oral amendment, to replace the word "traditional" by "stereotyped" in the preambular paragraph expressing awareness that a change in the traditional roles of both sexes was needed, was rejected by 20 votes in favour to 26 against, with 55 abstentions;
- —an Argentine oral proposal to delete from article 9 the paragraph whereby States parties were to grant women equal rights with men with respect to their children's nationality was rejected by 34 votes in favour to 58, with 22 abstentions; and
- —a Moroccan oral amendment whereby the same paragraph would be rephrased to stipulate that States parties were to grant their nationals equal rights with respect to the nationality of their children was rejected by 10 votes in favour to 83, with 11 abstentions.

The unamended paragraph in article 9 was approved by the Committee by a separate vote, requested by Mauritania, of 61 to 25, with 21 abstentions. It was also put to a separate vote in the Assembly, which adopted it by a recorded vote of 92 to 13, with 28 abstentions.

Algeria, speaking in explanation of vote, said that it could not support the provision because Algerian law automatically granted children the nationality of the father.

Other rejected Moroccan amendments were:

- —an amendment to insert, in a subparagraph of article 2, whereby States parties were to undertake all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish laws, regulations, customs and practices "which constituted discrimination," a phrase referring instead to those "which in their view constituted discrimination" against women—rejected by 25 votes in favour to 60 against, with 25 abstentions;
- —an oral amendment to include prostitution among the practices to be suppressed under article 6, as well as traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women—was rejected by a recorded vote of 19 in favour to 48, with 46 abstentions:
- —an amendment to a subparagraph of article 16 (indicating measures to be taken to ensure against discrimination in marriage and family matters), whereby ensurance of the same rights and responsibilities during marriage and its dissolution would be changed to ensurance of respect for the rights of women during marriage and its dissolution—rejected by 13 votes in favour to 68, with 24 abstentions (this provision was also adopted by the Assembly by a separate recorded vote of 104 to 0, with 32 abstentions); and
- —a further amendment to article 16 seeking to add a subparagraph to the effect that, in the event of separation or divorce, the custody of minor children would be given as a matter of pri-

ority to the mother, in the absence of an express and reasoned decision by the competent courts—rejected by 28 votes in favour to 58, with 23 abstentions.

The Committee then voted on the section of the Convention outlining the machinery for considering progress made in implementing the Convention (part V). It approved, as articles 17 to 22, a set of articles proposed by Sweden which provided for a Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, consisting of initially 18 and later 23 experts elected by the States parties, and which set forth the method of electing them, their terms of office and the method of filling casual vacancies.

These articles were one of three alternative sets of texts not agreed upon by the Committee's Working Group, which had forwarded, in addition to the Swedish proposal, an original version, envisaging an ad hoc group of 10 to 15 persons to be elected by the Commission on the Status of Women (a Norwegian amendment to this version would have allowed for establishment of such a group by any other body under the Economic and Social Council that the States parties might nominate), and an Ecuadorian proposal for establishment of a 23-member ad hoc working group of the Council.

A Swedish provision that States parties would be responsible for the expenses of Committee members while in performance of Committee duties was replaced by an alternative text by Bangladesh—that the Committee members would, with the Assembly's approval, receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly might decide, having regard to the importance of the Committee's responsibilities, and that the Secretary-General would provide needed staff and facilities for the effective performance of the Committee's functions—approved by 72 votes to 12, with 27 abstentions. This text superseded a Swedish provision that the Committee's secretariat would be provided by the Secretary-General. With the consequential necessary drafting changes, the balance of the Swedish proposals on the new body, which became articles 17 to 22, was approved by 98 votes to 1, with 12 abstentions. Consequential changes were also made in numbering the articles that followed—former articles 17 to 24 became articles 23 to 30.

By a separate vote requested by Argentina, the article that became article 29, dealing with machinery and methods to resolve disputes concerning the interpretation of the Convention, was approved by 62 votes to 1, with 39 abstentions. The draft Convention as a whole was then approved on 6 December by 104 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

Status of women 893

Following its approval of the Convention, the Third Committee rejected, by 33 votes in favour to 69 against, with 25 abstentions, a proposal by Mexico which had been submitted first as a draft decision and subsequently withdrawn and replaced by an amendment to an 18-power draft resolution before the Committee to adopt the Convention. The Mexican text, with a number of revisions to take account of various suggestions and proposals, was intended to replace operative provisions relating to adopting the Convention and hoping for its early entry into force. Mexico would instead have had the Assembly transmit the draft Convention to Governments of Member States for their final observations, to be considered by the General Assembly at its 1980 session prior to adoption of the Convention. Mexico later added to its amendment a paragraph by which the Secretary-General would also have been asked to present the text to the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women.

Instead, the Committee approved, on 7 December, by a recorded vote, requested by Italy, of 112 to 1, with 13 abstentions, a resolution, sponsored by Australia, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Finland, Guatemala, India, Jamaica, Kenya, the Netherlands, Norway, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Romania and Yugoslavia, to have the General Assembly adopt the Convention at its current session.

This was the text the Assembly adopted on 18 December as resolution 34/180, annexing the Convention. By a separate recorded vote, the Assembly adopted the Convention itself by 130 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions, after having adopted, by separate recorded votes, two of the preambular paragraphs and two other provisions in articles 9 and 16 (see above).

Before adopting the resolution, however, the Assembly adopted without vote an amendment by nine of the sponsors—Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Finland, India, the Netherlands, Norway and the Philippines—to add a final paragraph by which the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to submit to it in 1980 a report on the status of the Convention under an agenda item on that subject.

A proposal by France and the United Kingdom, subsequently withdrawn, to replace the preamble to the Convention would have had the States parties: recognize that the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁰ and the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹¹ as well as several other United Nations instruments, had sought to promote equality between women and men; express concern that, despite these, extensive

discrimination continued to exist, conviction that world economic and social development would contribute significantly towards the promotion of such equality, and awareness that further evolution in the traditional role of women in society and in the family would be needed to achieve full equality; and state their determination to implement the principles set forth in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, to that end adopting measures required for the elimination of such discrimination in all its forms.

The United Kingdom said it would have been better to have had a shorter, non-political preamble to the Convention, but withdrew the two-power amendment on the understanding that this action would not preclude separate votes on preambular paragraphs, on some provisions of which it had serious reservations. Canada and New Zealand also reserved their positions with regard to the preamble, while the United States said it believed that extraneous elements had been introduced which should not have been.

Costa Rica, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Uruguay were among those expressing reservations on the preambular paragraphs on which separate votes had been taken, France and the Federal Republic opposed the restrictive definition given of the right of peoples to self-determination, considering that that right could not be limited solely to peoples under colonial domination or foreign occupation.

The United Kingdom and Uruguay also had reservations about the procedure followed: Mexico and the United Kingdom were concerned at what they felt was undue haste in the consideration of many important aspects.

While various States, such as Democratic Yemen and the USSR, said they supported the text fully, a number of others, speaking in explanation of vote, expressed reservations on the Convention or various articles or provisions thereof.

Brazil and Yemen felt the text required further work and study, and they therefore abstained, According to Brazil, there had been insufficient consideration of the legal implications of the Convention and, if it came into force, it was likely to be accompanied by so many reservations that it would be of doubtful value.

Because of their reservations, several other Members said they had had to abstain, among them Mauritania and the Upper Volta, which said they had reservations on several articles. Certain provisions, Bangladesh noted, were not in accord with its laws. Morocco expressed

See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 535, text of Universal Declaration.
 See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 418, resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 Decemher 1966, annexing texts of Covenants and Optional Protocol.

regret at the seeming lack of understanding of how vital it was that the Convention strike a fair balance among all existing legal systems.

A number of States indicated that their votes in favour were without prejudice to any reservations their Governments might have after further study. Among these were Bahrain, Benin, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, the Ivory Coast, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zaire.

Chile, the Congo, Egypt, Japan, New Zealand, the Niger, Oman, Pakistan and the United Republic of Tanzania were among States which had reservations on or were not in full agreement with particular provisions, but nevertheless supported the Convention. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates said a number of provisions conflicted with Islamic law. The United Arab Emirates had difficulties with other provisions as well, and felt a more detailed study was needed. Costa Rica and Yemen said they would have preferred the procedure of transmitting the text to Governments for comments.

Guinea and Jordan said they would have preferred that article 6 on the suppression of the exploitation of prostitution of women include suppression of prostitution itself. The provision of article 9 concerning the granting to women of equal rights with men in respect of the nationality of their children conflicted with Algerian, Jordanian and Yemeni legislation, according to their representatives, and was also the subject of Argentine and Malagasy reservations. Algeria and the United Kingdom noted that they had legal difficulties with article 15 on according women equality with men before the law. Article 16 on the elimination of discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations gave Algeria, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, the United Kingdom and Yemen difficulties. Guinea regretted rejection of an amendment to give the mother custody of minor children in the event of separation or

China said it had reservations with regard to several provisions. Referring in particular to a preambular reference to general and complete disarmament, China said it was in favour of genuine disarmament but stated that as long as imperialism and hegemonism existed it would not be achieved.

Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meetings 3, 70-73. Fifth Committee, meeting 84. Plenary meeting 107.

A/34/60 and Corr.1,2. Report of Working Group of Whole on Drafting of Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its work during 33rd session of General Assembly (29 September-6 December 1978). Note by Secretary-General (covering note transmitting report).

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979).

A/34/L.61. Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Finland, India, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines: amendment to draft resolution recommended by Third Committee in A/34/830.

A/C.3/34/14. Report of Working Group of Whole on Drafting of Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women during 34th session of General Assembly (26 September-29 November 1 979).

A/C.3/34/14, Annex I. Draft convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women recommended by Working Group of Whole for approval by Third Committee, as orally amended by Algeria (11th preambular para., orally subamended by India), as amended by China (A/C.3/34/L.77, orally subamended by Syrian Arab Republic), by Morocco (A/C.3/34/L.73: 13th preambular para., orally subamended by Third Committee Chairman, and para. (b) of Article 5) and by Sweden (part V, subamended by Bangladesh (para. (h)) and orally by Second Committee Chairman), and as further orally amended by Chairman of

Working Group of Whole, approved by Third Committee on 6 December 1979, meeting 72, by 104 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

A/C.3/34/L.73. Morocco: amendments to draft convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women contained in A/C.3/34/14, Annex I.

A/C.3/34/L.75. Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Finland, Guatemala, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Netherlands, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Romania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 7 December 1979, meeting 73, by recorded vote of 112 to 1, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR,

United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Mexico

Abstaining: Brazil, Burma, China, Dominican Republic, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen.

A/C.3/34/L.76. France and United Kingdom: amendment to draft convention.

A/C.3/34/L.77. China: amendment to draft convention.

A/C.3/34/L.78. Administrative and financial implications of draft convention. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/34/L79. Mexico: draft decision.

A/C.3/34/L.80. Mexico: amendments to 18-power draft resolution. A/C.3/34/L.75.

lution, A/C.3/34/L.75. A/C.5/34/94, A/34/7/Add.24, A/34/843. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Third Committee in A/34/830. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/34/830. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution and Annex (draft convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women).

Resolution 34/180 and Annex, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/830, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1979, meeting 107, as follows:

Annex (draft convention), by recorded vote of 130 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, İreland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None Abstaining: Bangladesh, Brazil, Comoros, Djibouti, Haiti, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Senegal;

draft resolution, as further amended by 9 powers, A/34/L.61, and Annex, by recorded vote of 1 30 to 0, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republ

lic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia Against:None

Abstaining: Bangladesh, Brazil, Comoros, Haiti, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Senegal.

The General Assembly,

Considering that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction of any kind, including any distinction as to sex,

Recalling the proclamation by the General Assembly, in its resolution 2263(XXII) of 7 November 1967, of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,

Taking into account the conventions, resolutions, declarations and recommendations of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies designed to eliminate all forms of discrimination and to promote equal rights for men and women, Noting, in particular, its resolution 33/1 77 of 20 December

Noting, in particular, its resolution 33/1 77 of 20 December 1978 concerning the drafting of a convention on the elimination of discrimination against women,

Considering that discrimination against women is incompatible with human dignity and the welfare of society and constitutes an obstacle to the full realization of the potentialities of women.

Affirming that women and men should participate and contribute on a basis of equality in the social, economic and political processes of development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recognizing that the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the full participation of both men and women in society.

Convinced that it is necessary to ensure the universal recognition in law and in fact of the principle of equality of men and women,

- Adopts and opens for signature, ratification and accession the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;
- 2. Expresses the hope that the Convention will be signed and ratified or acceded to without delay and will come into force at an early date;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to present the text of the Convention to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women for its information;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention under an item entitled "Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women."

$ANNE\,X$

Conventio n on the Eliminatio n of All Forms of Discriminatio nagains tWomen

The States Parties to the present Convention, Noting that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women, Noting that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms the principle of the inadmissibility of discrimination and proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, including distinction based on sex,

Noting that the States parties to the International Cove-

Noting that the States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights have the obligation to ensure the equal right of men and women to enjoy all economic, social,

cultural, civil and political rights,

Considering the international conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies promoting equality of rights of men and women.

Noting also the resolutions, declarations and recommendations adopted by the United Nations and the specialized agencies promoting equality of rights of men and women,

Concerned, however, that despite these various instruments extensive discrimination against women continues to exist,

Recalling that discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity, is an obstacle to the participation of women, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries, hampers the growth of the prosperity of society and the family and makes more difficult the full development of the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and of humanity,

Concerned that in situations of poverty women have the least access to food, health, education, training and oppor-

tunities for employment and other needs,

Convinced that the establishment of the new international economic order based on equity and justice will contribute significantly towards the promotion of equality between men and women,

Emphasizing that the eradication of apartheid, all forms of racism, racial discrimination, colonialism, neo-colonialism, aggression, foreign occupation and domination and interference in the internal affairs of States is essential to the full en-

joyment of the rights of men and women,

Affirming that the strengthening of international peace and security, the relaxation of international tension, mutual cooperation among all States irrespective of their social and economic systems, general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament under strict and effective international control, the affirmation of the principles of justice, equality and mutual benefit in relations among countries and the realization of the right of peoples under alien and colonial domination and foreign occupation to self-determination and independence, as well as respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, will promote social progress and development and as a consequence will contribute to the attainment of full equality between men and women,

Convinced that the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women on equal terms

with men in all fields,

Bearing in mind the great contribution of women to the welfare of the family and to the development of society, so far not fully recognized, the social significance of maternity and the role of both parents in the family and in the upbringing of children, and aware that the role of women in procreation should not be a basis for discrimination but that the upbringing of children requires a sharing of responsibility between men and women and society as a whole,

Aware that a change in the traditional role of men as well as the role of women in society and in the family is needed to

achieve full equality between men and women,

Determined to implement the principles set forth in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and, for that purpose, to adopt the measures required for the elimination of such discrimination in all its forms and manifestations,

Have agreed on the following:

PARTI

Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention, the term "discrimination against women" shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.

Article 2

States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:

(a) To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle;

(b) To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all dis-

crimination against women;

(c) To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination;

(d) To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this

obligation;

(e) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise;

(f) To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women;

(g) To repeal all national penal provisions which constitute discrimination against women.

Article 3

States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

Article 4

1. Adoption by States Parties of temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women shall not be considered discrimination as defined in the present Convention, but shall in no way entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate standards; these measures shall be discontinued when the objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved.

2. Adoption by States Parties of special measures, including those measures contained in the present Convention, aimed at protecting maternity shall not be considered

discriminatory.

Article 5

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures:

(a) To modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women;

(b) To ensure that family education includes a proper understanding of maternity as a social function and the recognition of the common responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of their children, it being under-

stood that the interest of the children is the primordial consideration in all cases.

Article 6

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

PARTII

Article 7

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right:

(a) To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies;

(b) To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government;

(c) To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country.

Article 8

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure to women, on equal terms with men and without any discrimination, the opportunity to represent their Governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations.

Article 9

1. States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men to acquire, change or retain their nationality. They shall ensure in particular that neither marriage to an alien nor change of nationality by the husband during marriage shall automatically change the nationality of the wife, render her stateless or force upon her the nationality of the husband.

2. States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children.

PART III

Article 10

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:

- (a) The same conditions for career and vocational guidance, for access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments of all categories in rural as well as in urban areas; this equality shall be ensured in pre-school, general, technical, professional and higher technical education, as well as in all types of vocational
- (b) Access to the same curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard and school premises and equipment of the same quality;
- (c) The elimination of any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education by encouraging coeducation and other types of education which will help to achieve this aim and, in particular, by the revision of textbooks and school programmes and the adaptation of teaching methods;

(d) The same opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants;

- (e) The same opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult and functional literacy programmes, particularly those aimed at reducing, at the earliest possible time, any gap in education existing between men and women;
- (f) The reduction of female student drop-out rates and the organization of programmes for girls and women who have left school prematurely;

(g) The same opportunities to participate actively in sports and physical education; $\,$

897

(h) Access to specific educational information to help to ensure the health and well-being of families, including information and advice on family planning.

Article 11

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:

(a) The right to work as an inalienable right of all human

beings;
(b) The right to the same employment opportunities, including the application of the same criteria for selection in matters of employment;

(c) The right to free choice of profession and employment, the right to promotion, job security and all benefits and conditions of service and the right to receive vocational training and retraining, including apprenticeships, advanced vocational training and recurrent training;

(d) The right to equal remuneration, including benefits, and to equal treatment in respect of work of equal value, as well as equality of treatment in the evaluation of inequality of work;

(e) The right to social security, particularly in cases of retirement, unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age and other incapacity to work, as well as the right to paid leave;

(f) The right to protection of health and to safety in working conditions, including the safeguarding of the function of

reproduction.

- 2. In order to prevent discrimination against women on the grounds of marriage or maternity and to ensure their effective right to work, States Parties shall take appropriate measures:
- (a) To prohibit, subject to the imposition of sanctions, dismissal on the grounds of pregnancy or of maternity leave and discrimination in dismissals on the basis of marital status;

(b) To introduce maternity leave with pay or with comparable social benefits without loss of former employment, senior-

ity or social allowances;

(c) To encourage the provision of the necessary supporting social services to enable parents to combine family obligations with work responsibilities and participation in public life, in particular through promoting the establishment and

development of a network of child-care facilities;
(d) To provide special protection to women during pregnancy in types of work proved to be harmful to them.

Protective legislation relating to matters covered in this article shall be reviewed periodically in the light of scientific and technological knowledge and shall be revised, repealed or extended as necessary.

Article 12

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, access to health care services, including those related to family planning

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, States Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connexion with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation.

Article 13

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:

The right to family benefits;

The right to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit;

(c) The right to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life.

Article 14

- 1. States Parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the present Convention to women in rural areas.
- 2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right:

(a) To participate in the elaboration and implementation

of development planning at all levels;

(b) To have access to adequate health care facilities, including information, counselling and services in family planning;
(c) To benefit directly from social security programmes;

- (d) To obtain all types of training and education, formal and non-formal, including that relating to functional literacy, as well as, inter alia, the benefit of all community and extension services, in order to increase their technical proficiency;
- (e) To organize self-help groups and co-operatives in order to obtain equal access to economic opportunities through employment or self-employment;

- (f) To participate in all community activities;(g) To have access to agricultural credit and loans, marketing facilities, appropriate technology and equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in land resettlement schemes;
- (h) To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications.

PARTIV

Article 15

1. States Parties shall accord to women equality with men before the law.

2. States Parties shall accord to women, in civil matters, a legal capacity identical to that of men and the same opportunities to exercise that capacity. In particular, they shall give women equal rights to conclude contracts and to administer property and shall treat them equally in all stages of procedure in courts and tribunals.

3. States Parties agree that all contracts and all other private instruments of any kind with a legal effect which is directed at restricting the legal capacity of women shall be

deemed null and void.

4. States Parties shall accord to men and women the same rights with regard to the law relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their residence and domicile.

Article 16

- 1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:
- (a) The same right to enter into marriage;(b) The same right freely to choose a spouse and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent;
- (c) The same rights and responsibilities during marriage and at its dissolution;
- (d) The same rights and responsibilities as parents, irrespective of their marital status, in matters relating to their children; in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount;
- (e) The same rights to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights:

- (f) The same rights and responsibilities with regard to guardianship, wardship, trusteeship and adoption of children, or similar institutions where these concepts exist in national legislation; in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount;
- (g) The same personal rights as husband and wife, including the right to choose a family name, a profession and an occupation;
- (h) The same rights for both spouses in respect of the ownership, acquisition, management, administration, enjoyment and disposition of property, whether free of charge or for a valuable consideration.
- 2. The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory.

PART V

Article 17

1. For the purpose of considering the progress made in the implementation of the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) consisting, at the time of entry into force of the Convention, of eighteen and, after ratification of or accession to the Convention by the thirty-fifth State Party, of twenty-three experts of high moral standing and competence in the field covered by the Convention. The experts shall be elected by States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as the principal legal

2. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among

its own nationals.

3. The initial election shall be held six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Convention. At least three months before the date of each election the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to the State Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties.

4. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at a meeting of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At that meeting, for which two thirds of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of

States Parties present and voting.

5. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. However, the terms of nine of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.

6. The election of the five additional members of the Committee shall be held in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this article, following the thirty-fifth ratification or accession. The terms of two of the additional members elected on this occasion shall expire at the end of two years, the names of these two members having been chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.

7. For the filling of casual vacancies, the State Party whose expert has ceased to function as a member of the Committee shall appoint another expert from among its nationals,

subject to the approval of the Committee.

8. The members of the Committee shall, with the approval of the General Assembly, receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly may decide, having regard to the importance of the Committee's responsibilities.

9. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present

Convention.

Article 18

- 1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for consideration by the Committee, a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which they have adopted to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention and on the progress made in this respect:
- (a) Within one year after the entry into force for the State concerned;
- (b) Thereafter at least every four years and further whenever the Committee so requests.
- 2. Reports may indicate factors and difficulties affecting the degree of fulfilment of obligations under the present Convention.

Article 19

- 1. The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.
- 2. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years.

Article 20

- 1. The Committee shall normally meet for a period of not more than two weeks annually in order to consider the reports submitted in accordance with article 18 of the present Convention.
- 2. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Committee.

Article 21

- 1. The Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly of the United Nations on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States Parties. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be included in the report of the Committee together with comments, if any, from States Parties.
- 2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit the reports of the Committee to the Commission on the Status of Women for its information.

Article 22

The specialized agencies shall be entitled to be represented at the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the present Convention as fall within the scope of their activities. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities.

PARTVI

Article 23

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions that are more conducive to the achievement of equality between men and women which may be contained:

(a) In the legislation of a State Party; or

(b) In any other international convention, treaty or agreement in force for that State.

Article 24

States Parties undertake to adopt all necessary measures at the national level aimed at achieving the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Convention.

Article 25

- The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States.
- 2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated as the depositary of the present Convention.
- 3. The present Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- 4. The present Convention shall be open to accession by all States. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 26

- 1. A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by any State Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- 2. The General Assembly of the United Nations shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such a request.

Article 27

- 1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.
- 2. For each State ratifying the present Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 28

- 1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States the text of reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession.
- 2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.
- 3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to this effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then inform all States thereof. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received.

Article 29

- 1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.
- 2. Each State Party may at the time of signature or ratification of the present Convention or accession thereto declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by that paragraph with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.
- Any State Party which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 30

The present Convention, the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed the present Convention.

Training of women for development

Mobilizatio n of women in developmen t

The Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly at its regular 1979 session, which opened in September, on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development, bringing to its attention, in accordance with an Assembly request of 29 January 1979, 12 development-oriented studies by United Nations—related bodies focusing on the impact of policies aimed at mobilizing and integrating women in the development process and on ways of promoting such policies. Inasmuch as, by 31 August 1979, only four United Nations organizations had been able to provide him with the information required for preparation of a comprehensive report, the Secretary-General proposed that the report be submitted to the Assembly at its 1980 session.

Noting that it had not been possible for the Secretary-General to submit the comprehensive report as requested, the Assembly, by resolution 34/204 of 19 December, urged him to prepare it as soon as possible and submit it to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy at its fifth session and to the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace at its third session—both sessions to be held in April 1980—and to the 1980 regular Assembly session. It also urged United Nations agencies that had not done so to submit the information called for in its 29 January resolution.

The Assembly called on the World Conference to include in the programme of action for the second half of the Decade (1981-1985) concrete measures for the effective mobilization and integration of women in all sectors of development, stressed the important role in the Decade of the interagency programme with regard to coordinating activities on this subject, and asked participating United Nations organizations to implement the programme. It also asked Governments to provide information on successful projects or programmes aimed at ameliorating the current situation of women in development.

By other provisions of resolution 34/204 on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development, the Assembly welcomed the inclusion in the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, held at Rome in July 1979 (see p. 500), of special provisions relating to the integration of women in rural development. It called on the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United

Nations Development Programme and other United Nations organizations to aid Governments in implementing those provisions and to initiate research, projects and programmes to facilitate the integration of women in rural development by examining inter alia women's rural-to-urban migration problems, training programmes for them in new agro-technology, the impact on them of agro-business, their participation in the co-operative movement, and their access to land, credit and marketing facilities.

The Assembly also welcomed and asked the Secretary-General to implement a resolution on women, science and technology (see p. 640), adopted by the August 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, and to report thereon.

The Assembly emphasized the importance of women's integration and participation in industrial development, and asked the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to consider this question at its Third General Conference in January/February 1980, particularly the impact of new technology and the deployment of modern industries on women's traditional skills and occupations, and identification of ways to enhance their equal participation in industrial development.

The Assembly also welcomed Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/11 of 9 May 1979 relating to the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, its location and programme priority (see section immediately following).

Resolution 34/204 was adopted, without vote, on a recommendation by the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved it by consensus on 8 December on a proposal by 35 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). The original text was twice revised, the second time taking into account joint amendments, concerning the establishment, location and activities of the International Research and Training Institute, by Colombia, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic, which then withdrew their amendments. The text was further orally amended by the sponsors to incorporate an Iraqi proposal to take note, by a preambular paragraph, of the part of the Economic Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana, Cuba, in September 1979, relating to the role of women in development.

Status of women 901

Israel, speaking after the vote, said that, although it had joined in the consensus, it had reservations concerning the preambular reference to the Economic Declaration. Egypt also had misgivings about the reference to a conference that had made recommendations unacceptable to Egypt. With reference to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, Bulgaria, speaking also on behalf of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said those countries understood that the resolution would complement relevant resolutions approved by the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee; to avoid duplication of Conference preparations and reports, account should be taken of existing documents and resolutions.

Other resolutions adopted in 1979 also dealt with the integration of women in development efforts.

When the Economic and Social Council, on 9 May, adopted recommendations on priority areas for action to implement the 1974 World Population Plan of Action¹³ and to achieve its goals, it urged Governments to give high priority to the full integration of women into the development process, particularly by greater participation in educational, social, economic and political opportunities, and, when formulating policies and programmes, to consider the relationship between population structure and the changing role and status of women.

These actions were contained in an annex to resolution 1979/32, dealing with strengthening actions concerned with the fulfilment of the World Population Plan of Action. (For details, see p. 785.)

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/130 of 14 December, commended Lesotho's efforts to integrate women more fully into its development efforts and asked the Secretary-General to consult with the Government on the type and amount of assistance required to achieve this. (For details, see p. 240.)

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 29 January 1979, 14 the Secretary-General reported in April 1979 on recent developments concerning the establishment of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

He reported that on 12 January he had received a note verbale from Iran informing him of its decision to withdraw its offer to act as the host country to the Institute. Alternative offers

of host facilities had been received from Austria the Dominican Republic and Tunisia, and dis cussions were currently being held. Preparatory work for the establishment of the Institute was continuing under the auspices of the United Nations Secretariat's Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at Vienna, with resources provided by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women. The Secretary-General reported that he had opened a United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to receive and administer contributions.

The Economic and Social Council, having considered the Secretary-General's report at its April/May 1979 session and having taken note with appreciation of the offers of host facilities recommended that: the Institute be located in the Dominican Republic; pending signature of the agreement with the host country, substantive and administrative preparations for the establishment continue in New York; and the appointment of the Board of Trustees be postponed until the Council's second regular 1979 session to allow for consultations to identify candidates The Council recommended termination of the arrangements whereby administrative costs for preparatory work to establish the Institute were charged against the Voluntary Fund and that all further expenditure, after the appointment of Board members, should be charged to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute.

The Council took these actions on 9 May when it adopted resolution 1979/11, without vote, similarly approved by its Second (Social) Committee on 27 April. The text was sponsored by Argentina, Barbados, Colombia, Spain, the United States and Venezuela.

The Secretary-General submitted a further report on the Institute in October by which he informed the General Assembly that facilities had been assigned for the Institute by the host country, that by Council decision 1979/58 of 2 August the members of the Board of Trustees had been appointed (see APPENDIX III), and that the first session of the Board had taken place at Geneva from 22 to 26 October to consider a proposed programme of operations and budget. The amounts pledged to the Institute as at 30 June 1979 were annexed to the report.

The Assembly, by resolution 34/157 of 17 December, accepted with appreciation the Dominican Republic's offer to act as host for the Institute, invited Governments to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute

¹³See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 552. ¹⁴ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 757, resolution 33/187.

and requested the Secretary-General to consult Member States with a view to nominating the Director of the Institute as soon as possible/The Secretary-General was asked to submit a report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council on the work of the Institute, together with the Board's report.

Resolution 34/157 was adopted without vote by both the Assembly and its Third Committee, which considered the item. The Committee had approved the text on 28 November as sponsored by 32 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

By resolution 34/204 of 19 December, the General Assembly asked the Institute to give priority to the question of the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (see section immediately preceding).

Pledging Conference

At the 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held in New York on 6 November, voluntary contributions were pledged to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women for 1980. As at 30 June 1980, amounts pledged or paid to the Trust Fund totalled \$137,579. (For details, see p. 558.)

Status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields

At its regular 1979 session, the General Assembly considered a report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields. The report examined the situation of women both in less developed and mere developed countries in each of these fields and concluded that the nature of the integration of many developing countries into the existing international economic order had caused the role and status of women in society to deteriorate. Conversely, the depressed status of women and limitations on their productivity and effective participation in the economy had constrained many aspects of national development,

thereby contributing to the developing countries' economic weaknesses and hence to the maintenance of an unbalanced international economic order. A simultaneous and closely coordinated strategy at both the international and national levels was required to break the cycle; changes in both international and national development processes, together with special measures on behalf of women, would be needed to solve the problems which were depressing the role and status of women. The report stressed the urgency of the situation.

The report also presented, in an addendum, updated in May 1980, analytical information on factors associated with the conditions of women and their participation in development. Economic indicators, demographics of the female population, their enrolment in formal education, urban employment of women, the percentage of rural women, international migration of women, their illiteracy rate and reproductive behaviour were listed separately by State.

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly, by resolution 34/159, requested the Secretary-General to circulate his report as a background document for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women and invited the Conference to give due attention to this question for the achievement of the equality of women with men. The Assembly urged States to take necessary measures to promote such equality in education and in the economic and social fields. It recommended that States should envisage in their policies all appropriate measures to create the conditions necessary to enable women to participate in work on an equal footing with men and should expand an exchange of experiences in matters concerning the improvement of the status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields for the achievement of equality with men.

Resolution 34/159 was adopted without vote; it had been similarly approved on 29 November by the Third Committee. The text was sponsored by 38 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Mobilization of women in development

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 54, 56. Plenary meetings 107, 109.

Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, Austria, 20-31 August 1979 (A/CONF.81/16 and Corr.1,2), Chapter VI A. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.I.21 and corrigenda.

A/34/321 and Add.1. Notes verbales of 13 June (transmitting final report of Conference of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Role of Women in Development, Baghdad, 6-13 May 1979) and of 4 December from Iraq.

A/34/485. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting Report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, 12-20 July 1979 (WCARRD/REP)).

A/34/531. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979), Annex, section IV (paras. 112 and 113). A/C.2/34/L.29. Barbados, Denmark, Ecuador, India, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.29/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 12 powers and by Austria, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

A/C.2/34/L.29/Rev.2. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 29 powers and by Canada, Congo, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Sierra Leone and United Republic of Cameroon, as further orally revised by Iraq and sponsors, approved by consensus by Second Committee on 8 December 1979, meeting 56.

A/C.2/34/L.96. Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic: amendments to 29-power draft resolution, A/C.2/

34/L.29/Rev.1.

A/34/676/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 34/204, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/676/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3517(XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the mid-term review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Taking into consideration its resolution 3520(XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the World Conference of the International Women's Year, in which it, inter alia, proclaimed the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and decided to establish the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Taking note of the part of the Economic Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, relating to the role of women in development,

Also taking into consideration its resolutions 3505(XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the integration of women in the development process and 31/175 of 21 December 1976 and 33/200 of 29 January 1979 on the effective mobilization of women in development,

Affirming that women and men should participate and contribute on a basis of equality in the social, economic and political processes of development, including decision-making, and should share in improved conditions of life,

Aware of the need for continuing and increased measures aimed at the effective participation of women in the over-all development of their countries,

Bearing in mind the preparations for the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade.

Bearing in mind also the preparations for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Copenhagen in 1980,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development,

1. Welcomes the inclusion in the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development of special provisions relating to the inte-

gration of women in rural development and calls upon the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant United Nations agencies and organizations:

(a) To assist Governments in the implementation of those

provisions;

- (b) To take all necessary measures to initiate research, projects and programmes which will facilitate the integration of women in rural development, by addressing themselves, inter alia, to:
 - The problems experienced by women as a result of migration from rural to urban areas;
 - The need for training programmes which will enable women to take advantage of all aspects of new agro-technology;
 - (iii) The impact of agro-business on women's traditional work in rural areas;
 - (iv) The need to encourage women's participation in the co-operative movement and to ensure their access to land credit and marketing facilities.
- land, credit and marketing facilities;
 2. Welcomes also resolution 2, entitled "Women, science and technology," adopted by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development on 31 August 1979, and requests the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of that resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;
- 3. Emphasizes the importance of the integration and participation of women in the process of industrial development and requests the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at its Third General Conference, to be held at New Delhi from 21 January to 8 February 1980, to consider this question, giving particular attention to:

(a) The impact of new technology and the deployment of modern industries on women's traditional skills and occupa-

tions, which may be endangered;

(b) The identification of ways and means to enhance and facilitate the equal participation of women in industrial devel-

opment, in both rural and urban areas;

4. Welcomes further Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/11 of 9 May 1979, in which the Council recommended that the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women should be located in a developing country and requested the Institute to give priority in its programme of work to the question of the effective mobilization and integration of women in development;

5. Calls upon the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace to include in the Programme of Action for the second half of the Decade concrete measures for the effective mobilization and integration of women in all sectors of development, which will contribute to the economic and social development of their

countries;

- 6. Stresses the important role of the interagency programme in the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace with regard to the co-ordination of activities relating to the integration and participation of women in the process of development and requests the participating United Nations agencies and organizations to proceed with the implementation of the interagency programme;
- 7. Requests Governments to provide information on successful projects or programmes aimed at ameliorating the present situation of women in development through, interalia:
- (a) The effective mobilization of women in development;
 (b) The facilitation of the integration and active participation of women in development, including development planning;
- 8. Notes with regret that it has not been possible for the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session the comprehensive report requested in its resolution 33/200;
- 9. Urges the Secretary-General to prepare the report as soon as possible and to submit it to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy at its fifth session and to the Preparatory Committee for the World Con-

ference of the United Nations Decade for Women at its third

10. Urges the United Nations agencies that have not already done so to submit to the Secretary-General without delay the information called for in resolution 33/200 and requests the Secretary-General to submit the report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

11. Further requests the Secretary-General to pay due attention, in preparing his analytical report to the General Assembly at its special session in 1980, to the importance of the effective mobilization and integration of women in development.

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 5-8,10,13,17, 18. Plenary meeting 14.

E/1979/27. Report of Secretary-General. E/1979/C.2/L.1 and Rev.1. Argentina, Barbados, Colombia, Spain, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution and revision, approved without vote by Second Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 17.

E/1979/54. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft

resolution.

Resolution 1979/11, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/54, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1978/25 of 5 May 1978 on the International Research and Training Institute for the Advance-

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/187 of 29 January 1979.

Taking note with appreciation of the offers received from Governments to provide host facilities for the Institute,

Recalling its resolution 1998(LX) of 1 2 May 1976 in which it decided, inter alia, that the Institute should direct its activities with special attention to the needs of women in developing countries and that it should develop its activities in stages, starting by building on the collection of already exist-

ing data on ongoing research and training needs,

1. Recommends that the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women should be located in the Dominican Republic, a developing country;

2. Recommends also that, pending signature of the agreement between the host Government and the United Nations, the substantive and administrative preparations for the establishment of the Institute should continue in New York;

3. Recommends further that the appointment of the Board of Trustees should be postponed until the second regular session of 1979 of the Council, so that the Secretary-General may hold consultations with Member States for the purpose

of identifying candidates for the Board;

4. Recommends further the termination of the arrangements provided for in its resolution 1998(LX) whereby administrative costs for preparatory work to establish the Institute would be charged against the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and decides that all further expenditures should be charged against the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute, this decision to take effect immediately after the appointment of the Board of Trustees;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the progress

achieved.

General Assembly—34th session Third Committee, meetings 53-55, 60, 61. Plenary meeting 105.

A/34/579. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/34/L.47. Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 28 November 1979, meeting 61.

A/34/821. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 34/157, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/821, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/187 of 29 January 1979 on the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Taking into consideration Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/11 of 9 May 1979, concerning the establishment of the Institute in the Dominican Republic, and Economic and Social Council decision 1979/58 of 2 August 1979 on the appointment of the Board of Trustees of the Institute,

Noting that the first session of the Board of Trustees of the

Institute took place from 22 to 26 October 1979,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/11 and accepts with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Dominican Republic to act as host for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;

2. Expresses its desire that the necessary consultations concerning the agreement with the Government of the host

country should be expeditiously concluded;

Invites Governments to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to consult Member States with a view to nominating the Director of the Institute

as soon as possible;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the work of the Institute, together with the report to the Board of Trustees.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/1979/31. Appointment of Board of Trustees of International Research and Training Institute for Advancement of Women. Note by Secretary-General.

PLEDGING CONFERENCE

1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, meetings 1, 2 (A/CONF.98/SR.1,2) of 6 November 1979.

A/CONF.98/1. Final Act of 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. Done at United Nations, New York, 7 November 1979. (Para. 1 (i): United Nations Trust Fund for International Research and Training Institute for Advancement of Women.)

A/CONF.98/2. Contributions pledged or paid at 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities as

at 30 June 1980. Note by Secretary-General.

Status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields

General Assembly—34th session Third Committee, meetings 53-58, 60-62. Plenary meeting 105.

A/34/577 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/34/L.49. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Upper Volta, Viet Nam: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 29 November 1979, meeting 62.

A/34/821. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 34/159, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/821, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1 979, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3520(XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which it proclaimed the period from 1976 to 1985 the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

Recalling also its resolutions 31/134 of 16 December 1976 and 33/184, 33/185 and 33/189 of 29 January 1979,

Recognizing the urgent need to improve the status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields for the achievement of the equality of women with men, Recognizing also the importance of the exchange of experience in these matters among States.

ence in these matters among States,

Taking note of the analytical report of the SecretaryGeneral on the status and role of women in education and in
the economic and social fields,

- 1. Urges States to take necessary measures to promote full equality of women with men in education and in the economic and social fields:
- 2. Recommends that States should envisage in their policies all appropriate measures to create necessary conditions which will enable women to participate in work on an equal footing with men;
- 3. Recommends further that States should take measures to expand the exchange of experience in matters concerning the improvement of the status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields for the achievement of the equality of women with men;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate his analytical report on the status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields as a background document for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, under item 8 of its provisional agenda;
- 5. Invites the Conference to give due attention to the question of the improvement of the status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields for the achievement of the equality of women with men.

Other action to promote the advancement of women

Technica I co-operatio n activitie s

In 1979, grants from the regular programme of technical co-operation activities for the advancement of women were made to women from the least developed countries and from those most seriously affected by economic crises to attend the regional preparatory meetings for the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women.

For travel and subsistence costs, six countries in the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific received sums for representatives to attend a meeting at New Delhi, India, from 5 to 9 November; seven Economic Commission for Latin America members were granted funds to attend a meeting at Caracas, Venezuela, from 12 to 16 November; costs were defrayed for 32 countries in the Economic Commission for Africa region for participation in a Lusaka, Zambia, meeting from 3 to 7 December; and four members of the Economic Commission for Western Asia received grants to attend a meeting at Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, from 10 to 13 December.

These grants allowed women from the developing countries to review the progress made and the obstacles encountered by their countries in implementing the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, 15 with attention to their respective regional plans of action on the integration of women in development. They also examined the accomplishments and problems associated with establishing and strengthening national, subregional and regional machinery at governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental levels, considered the role of United Nations interagency co-operation in accelerating these trends and innovations, and proposed programmes and strategies for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women.

Another regional preparatory meeting for the Conference was held in Paris from 9 to 12 July 1979.

Women and childre n under apartheid

The General Assembly, when it adopted resolution 34/93 K on 12 December 1979, took a number of actions concerning women and children under apartheid, requesting Governments and organizations to contribute generously to assist them. Other action to be taken included publicizing the oppression of such women and children and their heroic resistance, thereby mobilizing world opinion for action against apartheid, and promoting solidarity with them through conferences, seminars and other activities. (For details, see p. 183.)

ChapterXXI

United Nations Children's Fund

Activities in 1979

The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) held its annual session from 21 May to 1 June 1979 in Mexico City where it reviewed UNICEF'S major policies, including the progress of the International Year of the Child (1979), problems in child health, education, services for children in low-income urban areas, handicapped children, assistance to women and children under liberation movements, emergency relief and rehabilitation, and questions of water supply and sanitation in primary health care.

Preceding this session, a special meeting, held under the Board's auspices with representatives of members and associate members of the Economic Commission for Latin America, considered the situation of children in Latin America and the Caribbean, and adopted a Declaration on Attention to Children in Latin America and the Caribbean (Declaration of Mexico), setting a target of providing, with international assistance, basic services for all children by the year 2000.

Planning and programming

At its 1979 session, the Board approved UNICEF'S first medium-term work plan, as distinct from a financial plan, for 1978-1982, designed to achieve firmer longer-term planning of UNICEF'S work, lead to more long-term country programming and encourage contributions on a longer-term basis. Performance in implementing programmes received detailed attention in the Programme Committee.

With regard to setting programme targets, the Board agreed that UNICEF, rather than defining global goals of its own, should assist countries to apply to their needs relevant global targets adopted by international conferences or United Nations assemblies.

The Board considered two separate reports on problems of programming and budget. One, from the Executive Director of UNICEF on programme performance, noted that the system for monitoring and controlling call-forward, procurement and delivery of UNICEF supplies, and logistics management support to field offices, was being strengthened; the other, prepared for UNICEF by the Joint Inspection Unit, pointed out that the monitoring and evaluation of UNICEF-assisted programmes could be improved if better

information about the situation of children in different countries were available.

The Board agreed that monitoring and evaluation of UNICEF-assisted programmes should be strengthened and that interpretation of data in programming should be improved. It approved in principle the adoption of a biennial budget for administrative services, programme support and related services starting with 1982-1985, and accepted a recommendation that research be carried out to develop more precise indicators for programme evaluation.

Water supply and sanitation

The Board approved a series of recommendations in the UNICEF/World Health Organization (WHO) Joint Committee on Health Policy report, which discussed water supply and sanitation as components of primary health care, training in maternal and child health, and child mental health. The Board agreed that UNICEF should: continue to advocate primary health care at the policy level; support intersectoral planning and co-ordination for health development; strengthen training, research and advisory services in developing countries; support the introduction of primary health care in rural and peri-urban programmes; and support community-based activities aimed at safeguarding and promoting the mental health of children as an integral part of primary health care.

It also agreed that, in order to obtain the full benefit from water supply and sanitation programmes, UNICEF should consider personal hygiene, supplies of clean water for drinking and household use, refuse and excreta disposal, the cleanliness of the neighbourhood, and food storage and handling.

The Board therefore decided that UNICEF, in co-operation with countries, should support water and sanitation projects as components of comprehensive primary health care, with particular emphasis on underserved rural and fringe urban areas. Increasing emphasis was placed on involving communities, and especially women, in water supply projects, on expanding UNICEF'S concern with sanitation and on using innovative low-cost technologies.

Throughout 1979, one of the major objectives of UNICEF'S co-operative programmes was to strengthen technical co-operation among the

developing countries in order to extend services in primary health care, water supply and sanitation at the local level. It also held seminars for officials of Governments, WHO and UNICEF in order to build an informed and convinced body of personnel in primary health care at the policyand decision-making levels.

In 1979, UNICEF spent \$42 million on water supply and sanitation installations, including 75,000 small water-supply units serving 15 million people (6.5 million children) and 130,000 units for excreta disposal serving nearly 1.3 million people.

The Board approved UNICEF support for expanded programmes of immunization, essential-drug supplies, diarrhoeal disease control and technology suited to community health care. It agreed to provide training for all health personnel concerned with maternal and child health together with orientation courses for personnel in allied services: teachers, agricultural workers, community workers, home economists and others in contact with communities.

In total, \$94 million was spent on child health services in 1979 including water supply and family planning services. It Was again the largest single component of UNICEF co-operative programming and absorbed 53 per cent of the UNICEF programme budget. Basic child health services were allocated \$49 million.

International Year of the Child

The Board discussed UNICEF'S work as lead agency for the International Year of the Child (IYC). It agreed that IYC had created an interest in the well-being of children far exceeding original expectations and that this momentum should be maintained, that the IYC secretariat should not continue beyond the end of 1980 but that care should be taken to phase it out smoothly, and that UNICEF should consider maintaining the minimum level of activities required to maintain the impetus generated by IYC until the Board could determine the extent to which UNICEF should be further involved in this work. The Fund might facilitate a useful exchange of information among developing and industrialized countries on common problems.

There was wide agreement that UNICEF should continue as lead agency for children in the United Nations system and that the Executive Director's 1980 report should examine ways in which UNICEF could respond to requests from developing countries for additional co-operation.

Child nutrition

From 9 to 12 October 1979, some 150 scientists and representatives of Governments, the infant-food industry, consumer and professional

groups and women's organizations met at a UNICEF/WHO-sponsored meeting in Geneva. The participants asked WHO and UNICEF to take the lead in developing an international code of marketing infant formula and other breastmilk—substitute products. They recommended that there be no sales promotion of breast-milk substitutes, bottle-fed supplements or feeding bottles and that WHO and UNICEF should give more support to the promotion of breast-feeding and the timely introduction of semi-solid and solid weaning foods.

Measures to improve child nutrition accounted for 7 per cent of UNICEF'S programme expenditure in 1979 and underpinned much of its work in other areas.

Education

In 1979, UNICEF expenditure on primary education was \$27 million (13 per cent of the total programme expenditure), and on non-formal education, \$7 million (3.5 per cent). Non-formal education included women's education and training, an important component of which was to teach women and girls about health, food and nutrition, child and family care, home improvement and training in practical skills. Some 93,300 educational institutions received equipment and supplies; 99,200 education personnel received training with UNICEF stipends.

Emergency relief and rehabilitation

Emergency assistance assumed a prominent place in UNICEF'S activities during 1979 largely because of the relief programme in Democratic Kampuchea. On 7 September, the Secretary-General had designated UNICEF as the lead United Nations agency, in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, for carrying out the programme. Other agencies associated with this project included the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In August, UNICEF had begun to provide food, medical supplies and other humanitarian assistance and in October launched a major programme to provide increased assistance.

The Fund also continued to provide assistance to refugee mothers and children cared for by liberation movements in southern Africa and in the Middle East.

Income and expenditure

During 1979, UNICEF'S revenue totalled \$253 million. Of that, \$183 million was allocated to general programmes and \$70 million, including \$31 million for Kampuchean relief work, was earmarked for specific purposes. By source of

revenue, 71 per cent, excluding contributions for Kampuchea, came directly from 125 Governments as regular and special contributions, 20 per cent from private sources, such as fundraising campaigns, greeting-card profits and individual donations, 1 per cent from the United Nations system, and 8 per cent from miscellaneous sources.

Not included in the recorded revenue were donations-in-kind delivered through UNICEF in 1979, mainly in the form of children's foods, valued at \$34 million. Also not counted as revenue was \$27 million handled by UNICEF as funds-in-trust not subject to Board commitment, mainly for reimbursable supply procurement on behalf of Governments, organizations in the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations.

Expenditures in 1979 amounted to \$259 million: \$191 million for programme assistance (\$146 million for supplies and \$45 million for non-supply assistance); \$30 million for programme support services; \$19 million for administrative services; \$18 million for Kampuchean relief; and nearly \$1 million for IYC operational costs.

Decisions of deliberative bodies

International Year of the Child

The Economic and Social Council, at its second regular 1979 session, considered a March 1979 progress report of the UNICEF Executive Director on activities undertaken by States and organizations in connexion with IYC.

The report, prepared in accordance with a 1978 General Assembly resolution, discussed reasons for the success of IYC, which it said was due to five main factors: the international awareness of the need for such a Year; the work of national IYC commissions and Government support; the role played by the organizations of the United Nations system; the enthusiasm of nongovernmental organizations and other groups; and the activities of the IYC secretariat. The report also discussed the IYC Trust Fund and various other questions that had arisen regarding follow-through on the interest created by IYC, and contained recommendations thereon.

The Council also heard an oral report of the Special Representative for IYC on the progress achieved at the national and international levels in implementing the objectives of the Assembly's 1976 resolution proclaiming the Year.²

By a resolution adopted on 3 August 1979, the Council expressed appreciation for the manner in which UNICEF had carried out its responsibilities as lead agency for IYC and commended the efforts of participating agencies and non-

governmental organizations, in particular the Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations for the International Year of the Child. The Council urged Governments to include in their national plans and programmes measures aimed at improving the situation of children, and invited all Governments to participate in the Assembly's forthcoming debate on IYC. International organizations, in particular those within the United Nations system, were asked to continue to co-operate with UNICEF in developing a co-ordinated and interdisciplinary approach to the welfare of children. The Council also recommended that the Assembly consider ways of ensuring adequate follow-up to IYC.

Resolution 1979/57, containing these actions, was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, which had similarly approved the text on 24 July. It was sponsored by Barbados, Colombia, India, Mauritania, Mexico, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The General Assembly at its regular 1979 session considered a later version of the Executive Director's report, which presented some preliminary conclusions and suggestions on projects and programmes initiated, included information on the enthusiasm with which the Year had been received world-wide, and summarized plans and activities to which IYC had given rise in some 170 countries and territories. An addendum described the work of organizations in the United Nations system participating in the Year and that of the Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations for IYC, containing reports by the members of the Inter-Agency Advisory Group brought together by UNICEF to co-ordinate and stimulate activities in the system.

Several times during the year, the Secretary-General transmitted communications and special messages from Governments in connexion with IYC. In addition, the Assembly had before it, among other documents, a number of communications circulated at the request of Governments: the USSR transmitted the text of a New Year's television message to children by its President and, in October, the texts of documents adopted by the World Conference for a Peaceful and Happy Future for All Children, held at Moscow in September; Romania transmitted the text of a decree of 1 March on an increase of State allowances for children and a decrease in military expenditures; Cuba on 12 June transmitted messages sent by the President of the Cuban

See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 630, resolution 33/83 of 15 December 1978.
 See Y.U.N., 1976, p. .532, resolution 31/169 of 21 December 1976.

Committee for IYC; Poland on 13 June transmitted a joint letter to the Secretary-General from officers of national commissions to investigate Nazi crimes and for IYC, as well as an appeal of the International Scientific Session on "The Child in the Second World War," held at Warsaw in April; and Bulgaria on 5 October forwarded an appeal made by children who took part in the International Children's Assembly "Banner of Peace" in August at Sofia.

In addition, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid transmitted the conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Children under Apartheid, held at Paris in June 1979, which was organized by the Special Committee in co-operation with the Non-Governmental Organizations Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization.

By a resolution adopted without vote on 18 October, the General Assembly expressed satisfaction to Governments for their national programmes and to those which had initiated major regional and international events. It expressed deep appreciation to UNICEF, the Executive Director and his Special Representative and staff and commended the efforts of other organizations. The Assembly urged Governments to consolidate and build on the results of IYC in order to achieve lasting benefits for children. It suggested measures such as: including programmes and services benefiting children in national development planning; identifying, defining and documenting the situation of children; setting specific national targets for meeting their needs, inter alia in health and education and for the development of intellectual and cultural abilities; and increasing budgetary provision for programmes for children.

Recognizing the importance of aiding and protecting the family as a basic unit of society and the natural environment for the development and welfare of its members, especially children, the Assembly asked Governments and organizations to develop special assistance programmes for children oppressed by apartheid, to review their assistance policies to developing countries and to give more recognition and aid to programmes benefiting children. It stressed the importance of following up on activities of the Year through long-term plans and action, asked Governments and United Nations organizations to do so, to evaluate IYC'S impact on their activities and to inform the Secretary-General, invited non-governmental organizations to expand their programmes, and designated UNICEF as lead agency to co-ordinate the developmental aspects of follow-up activities in consultation with the Director-General

for Development and International Economic Co-operation. It further requested the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to take the interests and needs of children into account in elaborating its goals and objectives.

These were among the provisions of resolution 34/4, the text of which, twice revised, was sponsored by 68 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). The final revision incorporated amendments jointly sponsored by Nigeria and Zambia; Nigeria then became a sponsor of the text.

Programme and revenue target

The Economic and Social Council at its second regular 1979 session considered the report of the Executive Board of UNICEF on its May/June 1979 session held in Mexico City.

By resolution 1979/53, the Council endorsed the conclusions in the report, noting with approval the conclusion that UNICEF should continue as the lead agency for children within the United Nations system. It endorsed in particular the joint UNICEF/WHO efforts in co-operating with the developing countries to integrate primary health-care policies in national planning strategies and programmes. In view of the magnitude of the tasks that would follow IYC, it appealed to all Governments to increase their voluntary contributions to UNICEF in relation to their capacity so that the revenue target of \$290 million for 1981 could be reached and the rapidly increasing needs of children in developing countries could be met.

The Council adopted this resolution on 2 August without vote. The Third Committee had approved it without vote on 27 July. The text was sponsored by Barbados, China, Cyprus, Finland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, the United Arab Emirates, the United States and Zambia.

The General Assembly at its regular 1979 session adopted resolution 34/105 by which it endorsed Council resolution 1979/53. It expressed full appreciation of UNICEF'S enlarged responsibilities and range of activities to be undertaken in the light of unmet needs of children in developing countries and the importance of enhancing the new impetus generated by IYC. It also appealed with a sense of urgency to Governments to increase their contributions to UNICEF, on a multiyear basis if possible, so that the Fund might reach its revenue target for 1981.

Resolution 34/105 was adopted on 14 December, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved it without vote on 28

November. The text was sponsored by 50 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Convention on the rights of the child

The Commission on Human Rights continued work on drawing up a draft convention on the rights of the child at its February/March 1979 session. Unable to complete its task, it decided, by a resolution of 14 March, to continue work on the draft convention in 1980.

The Economic and Social Council decided, by decision 1979/37 of 10 May, to bring the Commission's work and discussions on the convention to the attention of the General Assembly at its regular 1979 session.

(For further details, see p. 863.)

Pledging Conference

The 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 6 November to announce pledges for 10 United Nations funds and programmes, including UNICEF. In all, 83 Governments announced pledges of \$78,380,657 for UNICEF'S general resources for 1980. Further contributions amounting to \$8.8 million were also announced for specific projects and for the administrative costs of the IYC secretariat. The timing of national budget preparations and need for governmental approval meant that a number of States were unable to announce their pledges for 1980 at the Conference. (See also p. 556.)

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY UNICEF IN 1979 BY REGION AND TYPE OF AID

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES ASSISTED

	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES ASSISTED						
TYPE OF AID	Africa	Americas	Asia	Eastern Mediter- ranean	Total	TOTAL COMMITMENTS (in thousands of US dollars)	
Child health	46	22	27	10	105	70,505	
Water supply	44	17	23	6	90	38,251	
Child nutrition	40	19	18	7	84	22,936	
Social welfare services for children	38	22	17	10	87	27,304	
Formal education	43	19	22	8	92	30,107	
Non-formal education	41	16	15	7	79	12,024	
Emergency relief and rehabilitation	6	6	5	2	19	33,517 ^a	
TOTAL COUNTRIES	46	25	28	10	109		
	General Programme support services					24,072 40,128 ^b	
	Subtotal					298,844	
	Deficit					382	
	Total	299,226					
	Administrative services International Year of the Child operational costs					23,181° 1,750	
	Total commitments made during 1979					324,157	
	Savings (cancellations)					$(3,265)^{d}$	
	Net commitments					320,892	

^a Includes \$30,944 for Kampuchean relief.

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES FOR WHICH UNICEF AID WAS APPROVED IN 1 979

Country or territory	Commitments (in US dollars)	Country or territory	Commitments (in US dollars)	Country or territory	Commitments (in US dollars)
Barbados	129,000	Comoros	600,000	Ecuador	530,000
Brazil	390,000	Democratic Yemen	1,100,000	Egypt	4,400,000
Cape Verde	417,840	Djibouti	207,000	El Salvador	1,400,000
Chad	1,500,000	Dominica	60,000	Equatorial Guinea	50,000
Colombia	1,400,000	Dominican Republic	1,750,000	Ghana	1,107,559

^b Includes a supplementary budget of \$2,971,100 for 1979.

^cIncludes a supplementary budget of \$1,251,800 for 1979.

^dComprises cancellation of savings of \$541,956 from project commitments, \$1,907,334 from programme support services and \$816,279 from administrative services.

Country or territory	Commitments OnUSdollars)	Country or territory	Commitments (in US dollars)	Country or territory	Commitments (in US dollars)
Grenada	78,000	Mali	3,750,000	Philippines	2,165,000
Guinea	4.940.000	Mauritania	988.828	St. Kitts—Nevis—Anguilla	39,000
Guinea-Bissau	445,000	Mauritius	527,000	Senegal	1,305,000
Guyana	150,000	Mexico	600,000	Seychelles	160,000
Honduras	1,500,000	Morocco	2,300,000	Sri Lanka	10,000,000
Indonesia	55,000,000	Mozambique	1,000,000	Sudan	7,100,000
Jordan	1,329,756	Nepal	18,787	Syrian Arab Republic	1,883,980
Lao People's Democratic		Nicaragua	525,000	Thailand	9,800,000
Republic	2,750,000	Nigeria	3,378,000	Turkey	1,200,000
Liberia	1,550,000	Pakistan	24,000,000	United Republic of Tanzania	12,305,000
Madagascar	2,717,000	Panama	520,000	•	
Malawi	471,000	Paraguay	600,000	Regional and interregional	
Malaysia	2,400,000	Peru	2,000,000	projects	11,778,956

GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF FOR 1979

	Amount (in thousands		Amount (in thousands		Amount (in thousands
Country or territory	of US dollars)	Country or territory	of US dollars)	Country or territory	of US dollars)
Afghanistan	27.0	Holy See	1.0	Philippines	507.2
Algeria	102.0	Honduras	20.0	Poland	209.2
Argentina	115.0	Hong Kong	19.3	Portugal	10.0
Australia	2,868.4	Hungary	28.1	Oatar	200.0
Austria	695.6	Iceland	17.4	Republic of Korea	110.0
Bahamas	3.0	India	1,682.9	Romania	12.5
Bahrain	7.5	Indonesia	480.5	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	0.7
Bangladesh	5.0	Iran	499.9	Saint Lucia	2.6
Barbados	5.0	Ireland	729.3	Saint Vincent and the	
Belgium	1,324.9	Israel	45.0	Grenadines	0.8
Bhutan	2.5	Italy	799.0	Samoa	2.7
Botswana	7.0	Jamaica	12.1	Saudi Arabia	1,000.0
Brazil	85.0	Japan	5.288.2	Seychelles	0.7
Brunei	27.3	Jordan	16.5	Singapore	6.6
Bulgaria	57.1	Kenya	70.0	Somalia	14.7
Burma	137.1	Kuwait	200.0	Spain	167.4
Byelorussian SSR	85.2	Lao People's Democratic	200.0	Sri Lanka	14.0
Canada	8,172.4	Republic	5.0	Sudan	24.6
Chile	182.5	Lebanon	399.8	Suriname	4.0
China	196.9	Lesotho	2.1	Swaziland	7.1
Colombia	367.0	Liberia	20.0	Sweden	27,157.7
Congo	22.0	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	60.0	Switzerland	10,165.0
Costa Rica	30.0	Liechtenstein	7.0	Syrian Arab Republic	25.6
Cuba	99.0	Luxembourg	29.5	Thailand	319.3
Cyprus	0.5	Madagascar	13.5	Togo	1.0
Czechoslovakia	95.8	Malawi	3.0	Trinidad and Tobago	8.3
Democratic Yemen	4.6	Malavsia	93.4	Tunisia	45.1
Denmark	6,852.7	Maldives	2.5	Turkey	149.0
Ecuador	37.5	Malta	5.9	Ukrainian SSR	170.5
Egypt	84.6	Mexico	328.7	USSR	920.5
ElSalvador	50.0	Monaco	3.5	United Arab Emirates	363.3
	49.6		3.5 3.7	United Kingdom	19.175.2
Ethiopia		Mongolia	0.4		19,175.2 51.6
Fiji Finland	2.0	Montserrat		United Republic of Cameroon	32.5
	1,377.6	Morocco	185.0	United Republic of Tanzania United States	
France	2,066.1	Nepal	13.8		41,000.0
Gabon	64.1	Netherlands	14,614.5	Venezuela	200.0
German Democratic Republic	151.4	New Zealand	941.4	Viet Nam	5.0
Germany, Federal Republic of	8,485.2	Nigeria	208.0	Yemen	17.6
Ghana	20.9	Norway	15,284.6	Yugoslavia	226.3
Greece	110.0	Oman	60.0	Zaire	10.2
Grenada	0.8	Pakistan	153.3	Zambia	51.6
Guatemala	30.8	Paraguay	6.0	T . 1	150.050.1
Haiti	5.0	Peru	120.0	Total	178,978.1

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Decisions of deliberative bodies

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 3-5, 9, 12-14. Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/41. Report of Executive Board of UNICEF on its session, Mexico City, 21 May-1 June 1979, paras. 59-74.

E/1979/88. Note by Secretariat (covering note transmitting progress report of Executive Director of UNICEF prepared in accordance with para. 6 of General Assembly resolution of 15 December 1978).
E/1979/NGO/15. Statement submitted by NGOs in consultative status with Economic and Social Council.
E/1979/C.3/L.4. Barbados, Colombia, India, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.
E/1979/C.3/L.4/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 10 powers and by Mauritania, Poland and Turkey,

as further orally corrected by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 24 July 1979, meeting 14.

E/1979/116. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee (part I) (on co-operation and co-ordination within United Nations system), draft resolution I.

Resolution 1979/57, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/116, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 33/83 of 15 December 1978, by which it decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "International Year of the Child: plans and action to improve the situation of children in the world, particularly in the developing countries," and inter alia requested the United Nations Children's Fund to submit a comprehensive, action-oriented report on the project and programmes initiated by Governments and specialized agencies in connexion with the Year,

Recalling also Council resolution 1978/40 of 1 August

1978 on the International Year of the Child,

Having considered the progress report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund on the International Year of the Child, 1979, and having heard the report of the Special Representative for the International Year of the Child on the progress achieved at the national and international levels in the implementation of the objectives of General Assembly resolution 31/169 of 21 December 1976, proclaiming 1979 the International Year of the Child,

Noting with satisfaction that the Year has already generated widespread interest in ail countries in the objectives of the Year and concern for the problems facing children everywhere, particularly those in developing countries, and that this is leading to meaningful programmes of action at the na-

tional level to meet the needs of children,

Mindful of the fact that 1979 is also the twentieth anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations of the Declaration

of the Rights of the Child,

Mindful also of General Assembly resolution 33/166 of 20 December 1978 entitled "Question of a convention on the rights of the child,

Recognizing the vital link between over-all economic and social development and programmes benefiting children,

Realizing the fundamental importance in all countries, both developing and developed, of programmes benefiting children, not only for promoting their well-being and dignity but also as part of broader efforts to accelerate the economic and social development of developing countries and the establishment of the new international economic order,

Aware that the improvement of the situation of children in developing countries will depend on the general economic and social development of those countries and urging in that connexion that due account be taken of children's needs in the formulation of the new international development strategy,

Convinced that the momentum of activities generated by the Year should be maintained and that the new perspectives it has created should be followed by appropriate action in the

years to come,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation to the United Nations Children's Fund for the way in which it is discharging its responsibilities as the lead agency and commends the efforts of participating specialized agencies, as well as the contributions made by non-governmental organizations, in particular the membership of the Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations for the International Year of the Child;

2. Invites all Governments to participate in the General Assembly debate on the International Year of the Child, bearing in mind its importance and with a view to co-operating in efforts to improve the situation of children, especially in de-

veloping countries;

3. Urges Governments to include in their national plans and programmes, where appropriate, measures aimed at the improvement of the situation of children;

4. Requests that international organizations, in particular those within the United Nations system, continue to cooperate with the United Nations Children's Fund as the lead agency in developing a co-ordinated and interdisciplinary approach to questions concerning the welfare of children;

5. Recommends that the General Assembly, in the course of its deliberations, should consider specific ways to ensure adequate follow-up to the International Year of the Child.

General Assembly—34th session Plenary meetings 33-39.

A/34/54. Letter of 4 January from USSR (transmitting speech delivered on 1 January 1979 by General Secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party and President of Presidium of Supreme Soviet of USSR).

A/34/183. Letter of 13 April from Romania (transmitting Decree No. 69 of 1 March 1979 of State Council).

A/34/188 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General (messages received from Heads of State or Government).

A/34/232 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General (communications received from Governments).

A/34/316. Note verbale of 12 June from Cuba (transmitting messages from President of Cuban Committee for Interna-

tional Year of Child).

A/34/319. Letter of 13 June from Poland (transmitting joint letter of 28 April 1979 from Minister of Justice and from Deputy Chairman of National Commission for International Year of Child, and appeal by International Scientific Session on "The Child in the Second World War," held at Warsaw, 26-28 April 1979).

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/452 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General (covering note transmitting report of Executive Director of UNICEF on International Year of Child). (Add.1: Activities and plans of organizations in United Nations system and of Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations.)

A/34/512. Letter of 21 September from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting conclusions and recommendations of International Seminar on Children

under Apartheid, Paris, 18-20 June 1979).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September

A/34/551. Letter of 5 October from Bulgaria (transmitting appeal by International Children's Assembly "Banner of Peace," Sofia, August 1979).

A/34/566. Letter of 10 October from Colombia, Fiji, Lebanon, Lesotho, Poland and Portugal (transmitting text of address delivered by Pope John Paul II to 34th session of General Assembly on 2 October 1979, meeting 17).

A/34/600. Letter of 8 October from USSR (transmitting principal documents adopted by "World Conference for a Peaceful and Happy Future for All Children," Moscow, 7-11

September 1979

A/34/619. Letter of 16 October from Venezuela (transmitting resolutions adopted by Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 125th session and by 66th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Caracas, 13-21 September 1979).

A/34/L.4. Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/34/L.4/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 36 powers and by Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Costa Rica, Dominican Kepublic, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Togo,

Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Cameroon and

Zaire, as amended by 2 powers, A/34/L.5.

A/34/L.4/Rev.2 and Řev.2/Add.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 52 powers and by Botswana, Burundi, Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Kenya, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Somalia and Sudan.

A/34/L.5. Nigeria and Zambia: amendments to 52-power revised draft resolution, A/34/L.4/Rev.1.

Resolution 34/4, as proposed by 68 powers, A/34/L.4/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 18 October 1979, meeting 39.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 31/169 of 21 December 1976, in which it proclaimed the year 1979 International Year of the Child and laid down the general objectives of the Year,

Recalling further its resolution 33/83 of 15 December 1978 and the resolutions referred to therein, and also Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/57 of 3 August 1979,

Mindful of the fact that 1979 is also the twentieth anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, contained in General Assembly resolution 1386(XIV) of 20 November 1959,

Mindful also of its resolution 33/166 of 20 December 1978 entitled "Question of a convention on the rights of the child,"

Aware that adequate maternity care is an important contribution to the creation of a total environment which would ensure equal opportunity at birth to every child for its harmonious development and preparation for life.

monious development and preparation for life,
Mindful of the vital link between programmes benefiting
children and the observance of their rights, and the broader
and more comprehensive framework of over-all economic
and social development in conditions of peace,

Recognizing in this regard that the observance of the Year has contributed towards the reaffirmation of the goals of a new international economic order,

Recognizing also that the situation of children in developing countries depends on the economic and social development of those countries and consequently on the establishment of a new international economic order,

Deeply gratified by the world-wide response of the international community in observing the Year as a first essential step towards achieving the longer-range objectives of the Year, while also highlighting the international co-operative efforts towards the improvement of the well-being of children and the attainment of the harmonious development of their personalities,

Bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Children under Apartheid, held in Paris from 18 to 20 June 1979 at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in observance of the Year,

Noting that the approach adopted by the United Nations in organizing the Year contributed to its success,

Convinced that the fresh and necessary impetus to activities, generated by the Year, should be maintained and that the new perspectives it has created should be followed by appropriate action in the years to come,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund on the International Year of the Child, 1. Expresses its deep satisfaction to all Governments which elaborated national programmes for the implementation of the aims of the International Year of the Child and to those among them which became initiators of major regional and other international events;

2. Expresses also its deep appreciation to the United Nations Children's Fund, the lead agency, and to the Executive Director of the Fund and his Special Representative for the International Year of the Child and her staff, and commends the efforts of other concerned organizations of the United Nations system and the contributions made by non-governmental organizations;

3. Urges Governments to make every effort to consolidate and to build further on the results of the Year in order to achieve lastingly increased benefits for children by such

measures, where appropriate, as:

(a) Planning for programmes and services benefiting children, including integrated mother and child health care, in their national planning for social and economic development;

(b) Further identifying, defining and documenting the situation of children:

(c) Setting specific national targets and goals for meeting the needs of children, inter alia, in the fields of health and education and for the development of their intellectual and cultural abilities;

(d) Increasing budgetary provision for programmes benefiting children by reviewing and/or revising present priorities:

priorities

4. Recognizes the importance of assisting and protecting the family as a basic unit of society and the natural environment for the development and welfare of all its members, especially the children;

5. Requests Governments and organizations to develop special programmes of assistance to the children oppressed

by the inhuman policy of apartheid;

6. Urges Governments and organizations providing assistance to developing countries through the United Nations Children's Fund and other channels to review their policies, in order to give more recognition to programmes benefiting children, and to increase the flow of such assistance;

7. Stresses the importance of following up the experience and activities of the Year through long-term plans and action to improve the situation of children in the world, particularly

in the developing countries;

8. Designates the United Nations Children's Fund as the lead agency of the United Nations system responsible for coordinating the development aspects of the follow-up activities of the Year, in consultation with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, within their respective spheres of competence;

9. Notes that the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund will consider the scope of the Fund's co-

operation with countries as a follow-up to the Year;

10. Requests Governments and organs and organizations of the United Nations system to evaluate and follow up the impact of the Year on their activities, and to inform the Secretary-General, who will report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

11. Invites non-governmental organizations to continue and expand their programmes related to children in order to

maintain the momentum generated by the Year;

12. Requests the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, in elaborating its goals and objectives, to take into account the importance of the interests of children and of meeting their needs.

PROGRAMME AND REVENUE TARGET

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 15,18,19. Plenary meeting 39. E/1979/41. Report of Executive Board of UNICEF on its session, Mexico City, 21 May-1 June 1 979.

E/1979/L.46. Extract from report of Executive Board of

UNICEF: Conclusions reached by Board.

E/1979/C.3/L.14. Barbados, China, Cyprus, Finland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, United Arab Emirates, United States, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 27 July 1979, meeting 19. E/1979/11 7. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination)

Committee (on operational activities), draft resolution II.

Resolution 1979/53, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/117, adopted without vote by Council on 2 August 1979, meeting 39.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its session held at Mexico

City from 21 May to 1 June 1979,

Noting with satisfaction that many developing countries participating in the International Year of the Child are preparing to meet more fully the needs of their children, in certain instances planning country coverage in essential basic services, with an emphasis on primary health care, a clean water supply and primary education,

Bearing in mind that to reach the goals that developing countries are setting for themselves in order to improve the situation of their children a significant increase in external assistance will be required in the years following the International Year of the Child, in pursuit of one of the objectives of

the new international economic order,

Aware that the new and enlarged programmes of developing countries benefiting their children offer greater opportunity for effective co-operation with the Fund, provided that the

level of its revenue rises,

Noting with approval the activities of the Fund as reflected in the report of the Executive Board, especially the programmes assisted, the adoption of a medium-term work plan and efforts to improve co-ordination and strengthen collaboration with organizations of the United Nations system and other sources of aid,

Noting also with approval the conclusion reached by the Executive Board that the Fund should continue as the lead agency for children within the United Nations system,

1. Endorses the conclusions contained in the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund;

2. Endorses in particular the joint efforts of the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization in co-operating with the developing countries to integrate primary health-care policies, in harmony with the Fund's approach to basic services for children, in national strategies, plans of action and programmes;

3. Appeals to all Governments to increase their contributions to the Fund in relation to their capacity, so that it may reach the revenue target of \$290 million for 1981, as projected at the session of the Executive Board, and meet the rapidly increasing needs of children in developing countries, particularly in view of the expected magnitude of the tasks that will follow the International Year of the Child.

General Assembly— 34th session Second Committee, meetings 32, 34-38, 46, 48, 53. Plenary meeting 104.

A/C.2/34/L.59. Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.59/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 41 powers and by Bangladesh, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Netherlands, Sweden, Tunisia and Yugoslavia, approved without vote by Second Committee on 28 November 1979, meeting 53. A/34/787. Report of Second Committee (on operational ac-

tivities for development), draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/105, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/787, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1 979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/53 of 2 August 1979,

Having considered the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its session held at Mexico City from 21 May to 1 June 1 979,

Having in mind its resolution 34/4 of 18 October 1979 on the International Year of the Child, in particular paragraphs 6, 7, 8 and 12 thereof,

Commends the policies and activities of the United Nations Children's Fund;

2. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/53;

3. Fully appreciates the enlarged responsibilities of the United Nations Children's Fund and the broad range of activities on behalf of children to be undertaken by it in the light of the still enormous unmet needs of children in developing countries and the importance of maintaining and enhancing the new impetus to activities on their behalf generated by the International Year of the Child;

4. Commends the United Nations Children's Fund for its elaboration and implementation of the basic services approach for children as part of a comprehensive development strategy and emphasizes the importance of co-ordinating, in connexion with that approach, the activities of the Fund with those of other organs and specialized agencies in the United

Nations system;

5. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments that are contributing to the United Nations Children's Fund and appeals, with a sense of urgency, to all Governments, especially those not contributing at a level commensurate with their capacity, to increase their contributions, if possible on a multiyear basis, so that the Fund may reach its revenue target of \$290 million for 1981, as projected at the session of the Executive Board held at Mexico City from 21 May to 1 June 1979;

6. Expresses its deep appreciation to Mr. Henry R. Labouisse for his distinguished service, dedication and personal involvement in the work of the United Nations Children's Fund for almost fifteen years as its Executive Director.

Pledging Conference

1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, meetings 1, 2 (A/CONF.98/SR.1,2) of 6 November 1979.

A/CONF.98/1. Final Act of 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. Done at United Nations, New York, 7 November 1979. (Para. 1 (g): UNICEF.)

A/CONF.98/2. Contributions pledged or paid at 1 979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities as at 30 June 1980.

Other documents

A/34/5/Add.2. UNICEF. Financial report and accounts for

year 1 978 and report of Board of Auditors.

E/ICEF/INF/41. Checklist of documents issued in connexion with session of Executive Board of UNICEF, Mexico City, 21 May-1 June 1979.

E/ICEF/663. Directory of National Action for International Year of Child (DONA).

Chapter XXII

Assistance to refugees

Activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Increased tensions in various areas in 1979 continued to place further demands on the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). With the number of refugees rising, particularly in Africa and South-East Asia, UNHCR was called upon to provide international protection and material assistance both to asylum-seekers traditionally falling within the High Commissioner's mandate and to groups of displaced persons within their country of origin.

On 29 November 1979, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 34/60, 34/61 and 34/62 concerned, respectively, with: the report of the High Commissioner for the period April 1978 through March 1979; the situation of African refugees, considered at a pan-African conference on the problem held in May 1979 at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, partly under UNHCR sponsorship; and the report of the Secretary-General on a Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia, convened at Geneva in July. By resolution 34/62, the Assembly also took note of a Pledging Conference for Emergency Humanitarian Relief to the People of Kampuchea, convened at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 5 November 1979.

Activities in 1979

International protection

In 1979, activities of UNHCR in the field of international protection of refugees chiefly concerned questions of asylum, rescue at sea and violations of the generally accepted principle of non-refoulement, under which no person was to be returned to a territory where he had reason to fear persecution.

While the majority of States continued to grant either temporary or durable asylum in 1979, large-scale refusals of even temporary asylum to refugees arriving by land or sea in South-East Asia led to serious consequences, including, in many cases, loss of life.

The Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, in decisions and conclusions taken at its thirtieth session, held at

Geneva from 8 to 16 October 1979, stressed the importance of international protection of refugees and called upon all States to respect their rights, especially in regard to the fundamental principles of asylum and non-refoulement. It also stressed the need for assistance to States of first asylum in cases involving the large-scale influx of refugees, in accordance with the principle of equitable international burden-sharing, and expressed appreciation for the practical results including pledges, resettlement opportunities and plans for establishing refugee processing centres—arising from the Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia, convened by the Secretary-General at Geneva on 20 and 21 July 1979 (see subsection below). The Executive Committee severely condemned recent attacks on refugee camps in southern Africa and expressed the hope that steps would be taken to protect refugees and assist victims. It also decided to establish a working group to study proposals by the High Commissioner for creation of a UNHCR fund for durable solutions and invited the High Commissioner to convene the Committee, at the latest by 31 January 1980, to consider the group's report.

The special problems of South-East Asian refugees departing by sea were considered by a Meeting of Experts on Rescue Operations for Refugees and Displaced Persons in Distress in the South China Sea, convoked by the High Commissioner at Geneva on 14 August 1979. The meeting, attended by representatives of 10 Governments and by experts from the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and the World Meteorological Organization, recommended, inter alia, that the international community provide guarantees of resettlement opportunities to receiving States where the flag States of the rescuing vessels were not prepared to make such provisions.

Other aspects of international protection involving UNHCR in 1979 included the processing of complaints of expulsion, detention and violations of the personal safety of refugees, and establishment of refugees' economic and social rights, including rights to education, employment, natu-

ralization, and the provision of identity and travel documents.

Notable progress was made in 1979 in family reunification of Vietnamese; a programme for reuniting separated families was the subject of a Memorandum of Understanding concluded on 30 May between Viet Nam and UNHCR. The Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, at its October session, urged further efforts by Governments towards the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons from Indo-China, including liberalized admission criteria and the earmarking of resettlement opportunities for those rescued at sea. The Committee also encouraged Governments to participate in the programme of orderly departures from Viet Nam called for in the Memorandum of Understanding, and cautioned against prematurely placing unaccompanied refugee minors for adoption.

Significant progress was also made in the area of voluntary repatriation of refugees, considered the most desirable of durable solutions. Large numbers returned to Burma, Nicaragua and Zaire in 1979, and UNHCR was appointed to coordinate the eventual return of more than 200,000 refugees to Zimbabwe following the signing of the Lancaster House agreements in December 1979. (For further information, see p. 1108.)

In accordance with his mandate, the High Commissioner continued to encourage accessions to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and to its 1967 Protocol. In 1979, the number of parties to the Convention rose from 76 to 77 and the number of parties to the Protocol—which extended the personal scope of the Convention and its application to new groups of refugees—rose from 71 to 72.

The High Commissioner also continued to encourage accession to regional agreements and adoption of appropriate national legislation affecting the status of refugees. In 1979, the number of States parties to the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa rose to 19.

A pan-African Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa was held from 7 to 17 May 1979 at Arusha, under the auspices of UNHCR, OAU and the Economic Commission for Africa. Recommendations concerning the international protection of refugees and asylum-seekers were approved by the Conference, including the right of asylum, non-refoulement, rights and obligations of refugees in countries of asylum, the determination of refugee status, illegal entry and expulsion, the rights and safety of refugees, conditions of rural and urban refugees, questions of training,

counselling and employment, the establishment of appropriate national machinery for dealing with refugee problems, and the need to formulate assistance programmes and secure for them maximum support.

The recommendations of the Arusha Conference were endorsed by the OAU Council of Ministers at a July 1979 session held at Monrovia, Liberia, and its conclusions and achievements were welcomed by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme at its October session. The Committee invited African States to facilitate the resettlement in Africa of African refugees of urban background, in line with recommendations of the Conference.

Material assistance to refugees

In 1979, approximately \$270 million was spent on relief and other assistance to refugees and displaced persons, doubling the figure for 1978. Of this amount, some \$162.3 million went to finance UNHCR'S general programmes of assistance and \$107.7 million to special programmes. Assistance continued to be aimed at finding durable solutions, whether through voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement, though immediate relief measures were extended in emergency situations.

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA

In numerical terms, Africa continued to be the region of greatest concern to UNHCR. The population of refugees and displaced persons in the Horn of Africa and the Sudan continued to grow, exceeding 1.5 million by the end of 1979, prompting special assistance measures and the appointment of a Special Co-ordinator for the area. The High Commissioner appealed for humanitarian assistance in the region to fund, among other projects, a proposed \$2.2 million programme for Djibouti. A total of \$16.9 million was spent by UNHCR for aid to refugees in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan.

In Somalia, where the camp population, composed mainly of women and children, was increasing by some 1,500 a day by year's end, UNHCR concentrated its assistance on immediate relief requirements, including transportation, water-supply systems, education and small-scale agricultural projects. In the Sudan, the number of refugees from Chad, Ethiopia, Uganda and Zaire grew to 42,000 by the end of 1979, and UNHCR opened suboffices in Port Sudan and Juba to administer emergency relief and resettlement programmes.

Refugees from Angola, Burundi, Namibia,

Rwanda, South Africa and Zaire were among the other groups receiving UNHCR aid in Africa. With the assistance of UNHCR, numerous refugees returned in 1979 to Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Uganda and Zaire, where conditions were favourable for voluntary repatriation.

The bulk of the \$72 million spent for assistance in Africa was devoted to local, rural resettlement programmes, though refugees in urban areas also received benefits, such as salary subsidies, vocational training and counselling.

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN THE AMERICAS

The total refugee population in South America at the end of 1979 was estimated to consist of 65,000 elderly refugees of European origin and some 45,000 Latin Americans. Early in the year, some 100,000 Nicaraguans—many of whom later returned voluntarily to their countrywere receiving UNHCR assistance. New refugees benefited from UNHCR emergency material assistance as well as from programmes aimed at local integration or resettlement. Total expenditures for the Latin American countries amounted to \$8.6 million.

In Canada and the United States, UNHCR was primarily concerned with promoting the resettlement of refugees from other regions. The United States accepted 110,452 Indo-Chinese refugees in 1979 and Canada admitted 24,729. Both countries also continued to accept refugees from Latin America and elsewhere.

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN ASIA AND WESTERN ASIA

In 1979, total UNHCR expenditures in Asia and Western Asia amounted to \$162.5 million as compared with \$48.5 million in 1978, an increase of over 300 per cent. This reflected the growing seriousness of the area's refugee problems, particularly in South-East Asia.

In addition, an influx of Afghan refugees into Pakistan provided new cause for concern. By the end of the year, more than 400,000 such refugees had been registered. Responding to a request for assistance by the Pakistan Government in April, UNHCR made available \$190,000 from the Emergency Fund to meet immediate needs. An assistance programme of \$4.1 million was approved in October to provide food, clothing, shelter, domestic utensils and other supplies for the remainder of 1979.

In South-East Asia, the number of 1979 arrivals in Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand amounted to 270,000 persons (nearly 204,600 of whom were so-called Vietnamese "boat people" arriving by sea). Resettlement efforts by UNHCR in co-

operation with individual Governments were intensified, allowing the relocation of 192,500 Indo-Chinese refugees to third countries. At the same time material assistance, including emergency food and medical supplies, continued to be provided for refugees in their countries of first asylum.

By the end of 1979, approximately 250,000 refugees had crossed the Vietnamese border into China, and assistance provided by UNHCR included funds for local integration and durable shelter. Total assistance amounted to \$6.2 million.

A Memorandum of Understanding, concluded in May 1979 between UNHCR and Viet Nam, established procedures for orderly and legal departure of emigrants, under which some 2,000 Vietnamese were resettled abroad by year's end.

A total of \$139.8 million was spent in Hong Kong, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam to assist refugees. Almost \$133,000 was committed by UNHCR for activities in Australia and New Zealand, which admitted, respectively, 14,347 and 1,047 refugees from South-East Asia.

The repatriation programme from Bangladesh to Burma was completed successfully by the end of 1979, expenditures under the programme amounting to more than \$2.5 million, while in Burma, obligations to resettle the returnees totalled \$3.1 million.

In Western Asia, UNHCR expended \$268,800 to assist refugees in Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. The refugee population in Lebanon for which UNHCR had responsibility in 1979 increased to an estimated 2,900, due largely to the arrival of Ethiopians. As in previous years, resettlement and integration efforts there were impeded by local conflict.

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN EUROPE

In spite of a sizable number of naturalizations and departures, the number of refugees in Europe increased in 1979, for the second consecutive year, to some 555,000, due to a large influx of asylum-seekers from other regions. Responsibilities for the well-being of these refugees continued to be shared by UNHCR, individual Governments and non-governmental and semipublic bodies, and employment, health care and social and legal counselling for refugees awaiting resettlement or naturalization continued to be major components of the UNHCR programme.

The High Commissioner also continued to coordinate United Nations humanitarian assistance for Cyprus, disbursing nearly \$6 million in aid in 1979. In co-operation with the World Health Organization and the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, UNHCR provided medical supplies and continued efforts to reactivate agriculture and other forms of traditional employment aimed at re-establishing the self-sufficiency of the local population. (See also p. 433.)

Consideration by the General Assembly

Situation of African refugees

On 29 November 1979, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/61, on the situation of African refugees, by which it fully endorsed the recommendations of the May 1979 Arusha Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa, appealed to Governments and international and non-governmental organizations to intensify their assistance activities in support of African refugees, and stressed the urgent necessity of securing a constant flow of resources to UNHCR for implementing long-term programmes in this area. It requested the High Commissioner to report to its 1980 regular session on UNHCR contributions towards implementing the recommendations of the Arusha Conference and on his efforts to mobilize additional resources for African refugees. The Secretary-General and specialized agencies were called on to help him disseminate information as widely as possible on the plight of those refugees.

The resolution was approved by consensus in the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on 15 November. The text had been submitted by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on behalf of the African group of Member States at the United Nations, of which it was current Chairman; these sponsors were joined by Jordan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. The United Kingdom, while joining in the consensus, expressed a reservation on the wording of the paragraph containing the Assembly's full endorsement of the recommendations of the Arusha Conference, which it felt should have been more moderate.

Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia

In November 1979, the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly on the 20 to 21 July Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia. The Secretary-General said his concern over the growing humanitarian problem of refugees in South-East Asia had led to his designating, on 11 June, liter Turkmen

(Turkey) as his Special Representative for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia to report regularly on the problem in all its aspects. Following intensive consultation with a large number of interested Governments, the Secretary-General had informed Governments of his intention to convene a meeting of States in a position to make a contribution to a solution of the problem, preferably at the ministerial level, concentrating on the humanitarian aspects and aimed at producing additional support for UNHCR.

The Meeting-in which 65 Governments participated, in addition to observers from several other Governments and representatives of interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations — agreed on a framework for an international plan of action, to include: greater and speedier efforts at resettlement of refugees; implementation of the May Memorandum of Understanding concluded between Viet Nam and UNHCR, but not at the expense of refugees in camps in South-East Asia; establishment of processing centres, sites for which had been made available in Indonesia and the Philippines, to reduce the burden placed by the influx of refugees on countries of first asylum; and international co-operative efforts to ensure the rescue of refugees in distress at sea. In addition, the Meeting endorsed the principles of asylum and nonrefoulement, and stressed the need to reduce the disorderly exodus of persons from their homelands without due regard for safety.

The Secretary-General's report also outlined initiatives taken subsequent to the Meeting to implement the plan of action. These included the convening in New York on 5 November of a Pledging Conference for Emergency Humanitarian Relief to the People of Kampuchea and the creation by UNHCR of a standing co-ordinating mechanism, grouping together United Nations organizations, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the League of Red Cross Societies and other non-governmental agencies. The first meeting of this liaison group took place on 29 August and established a broad framework for co-ordination of assistance, services and exchange of information. The report annexed a background note prepared for the Meeting by the High Commissioner, his suggested plan of action, and proposals that had resulted from a Consultative Meeting with Interested Governments on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia, convened by him at Geneva on 11 and 12 December 1978.

On 29 November 1979, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/62, dealing with the Secretary-General's report on the July

Meeting. It commended him for convening and chairing both the Meeting and the Pledging Conference, commended UNHCR, and commended Governments and international relief organizations for their assistance and pledges. The Assembly also urged concerned Governments to continue their co-operation with the Secretary-General, UNHCR and other United Nations agencies in humanitarian activities designed to serve the needs of displaced persons and civilian refugees and no other purpose, while avoiding actions that might cause human suffering and ensuring safe and orderly departures. Countries were urged to expand and accelerate their intake of refugees from Indo-China, with priority for those already in camps in South-East Asia and adjacent territories. Specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies were asked to participate on a priority basis, without prejudice to refugee programmes in other regions, in alleviating the problem and to co-operate with Governments in seeking durable solutions. Finally the Assembly requested the High Commissioner to report to it in 1980 and asked the Secretary-General to follow the situation closely and report if the situation so required.

The resolution had been approved by consensus in the Third Committee on 15 November, where it was sponsored by Argentina, Indonesia, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Yugoslavia. Viet Nam expressed serious reservations on a clause indicating that due priority in resettlement was to be given to those already in camps in adjacent territories as well as in South-East Asia. Though it approved the resolution, France said it felt the text lacked balance in failing to make reference to countries of first asylum as well as countries of origin and of resettlement; it regretted that a provision it had proposed to rectify this omission had not been included.

Other decisions

A number of other decisions taken by the General Assembly in 1979 related to refugees in various parts of the world and to the work of UNHCR.

By resolution 34/122 of 14 December, it endorsed appeals for humanitarian assistance to Uganda, called upon Member States and international organizations to respond generously and requested the High Commissioner to continue his humanitarian assistance programmes in the country.

By resolutions 34/124, 34/128 and 34/129 adopted on the same date, the Assembly asked the High Commissioner to maintain and increase

his assistance programmes on behalf of refugees in Djibouti, Zambia and Mozambique, respectively, and urged the international community to provide him speedily with the means to carry them out.

On 17 December, the Assembly, by resolution 34/161 on women refugees, requested UNHCR to review, for final report to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women to be held at Copenhagen, Denmark, in July 1980, the situation of women refugees throughout the world and to make recommendations concerning measures to assist them which could be undertaken by Member States, the United Nations system and non-governmentalorganizations.

By resolution 34/174 of the same date, the Assembly endorsed the assessment and recommendations contained in a report of the Secretary-General on assistance to South African student refugees. It commended him and the High Commissioner for their efforts to mobilize resources and organize a programme of assistance to those refugees, requested him and the High Commissioner to organize a programme of educational and other assistance for student refugees from southern Africa in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia, and called upon all United Nations agencies and programmes to co-operate with them to implement these programmes. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the High Commissioner and relevant agencies and organizations, to mobilize assistance to facilitate the resettlement of refugee families from the border areas of South Africa, and to provide for the well-being of their children.

(For page references to texts of the abovementioned resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESO-LUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Pledging Conference for Emergency Relief to the People of Kampuchea

The Pledging Conference for Emergency Humanitarian Relief to the People of Kampuchea, convened by the Secretary-General at the United Nations Headquarters on 5 November 1979, was attended by 76 States and a representative of the European Economic Community. A total of \$210 million was pledged in cash and kind, including \$47,268,838 specifically earmarked for UNHCR. Also included in the total was some \$20 million earmarked for the World Food Programme, \$59 million for the United Nations Children's Fund and ICRC, and \$84 million in funds not specifically earmarked. This last figure did not include \$1,807,229 contributed by Switzerland on 11 November.

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

By decision 1979/85 of 3 August, adopted, without vote, on an oral proposal by its President, the Economic and Social Council transmitted without debate to the 1979 regular session of the General Assembly the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the period 1 April 1978 to 31 March 1979.

On 29 November, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/60, by which it commended the High Commissioner and his staff for the efficient discharge of their responsibilities and requested him, in close co-operation with Governments, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, to continue to promote durable and speedy solutions to refugee problems. The Assembly urged Governments to intensify their support for his humanitarian activities by, among other things: granting asylum to refuge-seekers and scrupulously observing the principle of non-refoulement; considering accession to relevant international instruments, including the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the status of refugees; and facilitating the High Commissioner's efforts to promote durable solutions through voluntary repatriation and rehabilitation of refugees, integration in countries of asylum or settlement in other countries. The Assembly urged Governments to strengthen their support for the High Commissioner's efforts and to provide increased opportunities for durable solutions to refugee problems, particularly in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and called upon them to continue to contribute generously towards financing his humanitarian activities.

The resolution had been submitted in the Third Committee by Denmark, on behalf of 40 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), and was approved by consensus on 15 November.

Afghanistan expressed serious reservations regarding paragraphs that it believed would encourage aid by UNHCR, in contravention of its statute and the 1951 Convention, to fugitive insurgent elements in Pakistan launching attacks against Afghan territory.

Communications

A number of communications relating to refugee situations of concern to UNHCR were received during 1979.

In a statement of 19 December 1978, transmitted by a note verbale of 30 December, Democratic Kampuchea rejected claims, by what it termed a delegation of the Le Duan—Pham Van Dong clique recently sent to Geneva, of the pres-

ence of Kampuchean refugees in Viet Nam. Such claims, the statement charged, were intended to secure aid from countries and international organizations to be used to carry out acts of aggression against and annexation of Democratic Kampuchea.

In a statement of 28 October 1979, transmitted to the Secretary-General by a letter of the following day, Democratic Kampuchea welcomed the proposal for an international Pledging Conference for Emergency Humanitarian Relief to the People of Kampuchea and suggested the appointment of a sufficiently large United Nations force to ensure the direct distribution of this aid.

On 30 October, Viet Nam transmitted the texts of the May 1979 Memorandum of Understanding concluded between its Government and UNHCR, of a statement by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated 20 June, on the question of Vietnamese fleeing abroad, and of a speech by the Vietnamese representative at the Geneva Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia in July.

On 5 November, Viet Nam transmitted a statement by the "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea" in which it said that the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea had been receiving foreign humanitarian aid and was prepared to receive assistance and co-operation on a bilateral or multilateral basis, without political conditions.

A letter of 24 July from Lebanon transmitted an appeal of 23 July by its High Relief Committee for aid for southern Lebanon in the form of food, emergency supplies, shelters and funds for reconstruction.

In a note verbale of 24 October, Israel brought to the attention of the Secretary-General steps it had taken to aid refugees from South-East Asia.

A letter of 7 December from South Africa called attention to the presence of nearly 250 recent refugees from Lesotho in South Africa and asked the Secretary-General to request the High Commissioner to provide the necessary assistance.

Contribution pledges

The Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees met on 16 November 1979 at United Nations Headquarters. Contributions paid or pledged to the UNHCR assistance programmes for 1980 are listed in the following table.

CONTRIBUTIONS PAID OR PLEDGED TO UNHCR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES FOR 1980

(As at 31 December 1979; in US dollars)

Government	General programmes	Special programmes	Total	Government	General programmes	Special programmes	Total
Algeria	24,200		24,200	Niger	1,136	_	1.136
Argentina	27,500	_	27,500	Norway	4,846,388	1,764,166	6,610,554
Australia	2,700,408	2,416,808	5,117,216	Oman	6,000		6.000
Austria	130,188	2,110,000	130,188	Pakistan	2,505	10,101	12,606
Bahamas	3,456	_	3,456	Panama	500	10,101	500
Belgium	371,622	746,537°	1,118,159	Papua New Guinea	_	300,000	300.000
Brazil	50,000	,	50,000	Philippines	12,250	5,250	17.500
Burundi	1,675	_	1,675	Portugal	6,000	5,250	6,000
Canada ^b	2,782,242	389,925	3,172,167	Qatar	30,000	10,000	40.000
Chile	40,000	-	40,000	Republic of Korea	5,000	5,010,000	5.015.000
China	973,141	_	973,141	Samoa	641	-	641
Cyprus	3,881	1,500	5,381	San Marino	500	18,405	18,905
Denmark	6,048,037	2,284,138	8,332,175	Saudi Arabia	1,008,000	500,000	1.508.000
Egypt	4,286		4,286	Senegal	3,000	_	3.000
Ethiopia	5,000	_	5,000	Singapore		5,000	5.000
Finland	1,219,137	50,422	1,269,559	Somalia	1,124		1,124
France	650,159	93,023	743,182	South Africa	50,301	_	50,301
Germany, Federal	050,159	75,025	7.13,102	Spain	50,000	_	50.000
Republic of	9,714,164	17,588,411	27,302,575	Sudan	6,042	1,007	7.040
Ghana	20,000	17,000,111	20,000	Sweden	8,854,749	7,296,030	16,150,775
Greece	45,000	18,000	63,000	Switzerland	3,614,780	979,052	4,593,832
Haiti	45,000	5,000	5,000	Thailand	10,000		10.000
Holy See	12,500	5,000	12,500	Trinidad and Tobago	2,073	_	2.073
Iceland	15,000	44,000	59,000	Tunisia	11,300	_	11,300
India	12,346	9,700	22,046	Turkey	10,000	_	10,000
Iran	131,564		131,564	Uganda	9,550	231.783	241,335
Iraq	111,819	97,768	209,587	United Kingdom	12,972,168	3,132,151	16.104.319
Ireland	554,390	19,881	574,271	United Republic of	,,	-,,	
Israel	15,000	55,000	70,000	Tanzania	4,819	_	4,81 £
Italy	2,408,126	120,482	2,528,608	United States	35,370,000	55,440,000	90,810.000
Japan	31,600,000	36,552,330	68,152,330	Venezuela	5,000	_	5,000
Kenya	963	_	963	Viet Nam	2.015	_	2,01 £
Kuwait	40,000	_	40,000	Yugoslavia	20,000	_	20.000
Lao People's	,		,	Zambia	5,128	_	5,128
Democratic Republic	2,000	_	2,000		-, -		-, -
Lebanon	2,000	4,644	6,644				
Liberia	5,000	2,000	7,000	04			
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	40,000	50,000	90,000	Other contributors			
Liechtenstein	12,048	6,024	18,072	Sovereign Order of			
Luxembourg	10,642	60,000	70,642	Malta	10,000	_	10,000
Madagascar	1,202		1,202	European Economic	.,		-,
Malaysia	1,500	5,000	6,500	Community	28,124,860	15,435,789	43,560,649
Malta	1,157		1,157	European Parliament	1,368,430		1,368,430
Mexico	20,000	_	20,000	Non-governmental			,,
Monaco	694	_	694	organizations and			
Morocco	10,000	_	10,000	others	9,581,278	6,734,691	16,315,969
Netherlands	11,341,958		14,044,761				
New Zealand	287,280	53,922	341,202	Total	177,456,822	160,250,743	337,707,565

Belgium pledged an additional \$3,637,232 for the resettlement in Belgium of Indo-Chinese refugees.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Activities in 1979 A/34/1 2. Report of UNHCR, Chapters I-VI.

ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

A/34/12/Add.1. Addendum to report of UNHCR (report of Executive Committee of Programme of UNHCR on work of its 30th session, Geneva, 8-16 October 1979), Chapter IV. (Para. 125 B: Decision of Executive Committee.)

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meetings 42-48. Plenary meeting 82. SITUATION OF AFRICAN REFUGEES

A/34/12. Report of UNHCR.

A/34/12/Add. 1. Addendum to report of UNHCR (report of Executive Committee of Programme of UNHCR on work of its 30th session, Geneva, 8-16 October 1979).

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).
A/34/552. Letter of 8 October from Lesotho (circulating reso-

A/34/552. Letter of 8 October from Lesotho (circulating resolutions of 33rd ordinary session of Council of Ministers 6-20 July 1979; and declarations, resolutions and decisions of 16th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, 17-20 July 1979, Monrovia Liberia), Annex I (resolution CM/Res.727(XXXIII)).

A/C.3/34/L.36. Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (on behalf

Pledges were also made by the Provincial Governments of Alberta (\$854,701) and Quebec (\$87,719).

of African group of Member States at United Nations), Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 15 November 1979, meeting 47.

A/34/724. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/61, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/724, adopted without vote by Assembly on 29 November 1 979, meeting 82.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office,

Taking note with satisfaction of the conclusions of the Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 7 to 1 7 May 1979,

Taking note of the resolution on the situation of refugees in Africa and on prospective solutions to their problems in the 1980s adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979, and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixteenth ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 1 7 to 20 July 1979,

Deeply concerned about the constantly deteriorating living conditions and the ever-increasing number of African

refugees,

Expressing its appreciation of the hospitality and assistance provided to the large number of refugees on the continent of Africa,

Noting with deep regret the inadequacy of the assistance provided to the growing number of African refugees,

Stressing the evident necessity to allocate assistance pro-

portional to their number and needs,

Emphasizing the need for increased financial support from the international community to provide adequate care for the large number of refugees in Africa,

- 1. Fully endorses the recommendations adopted by the Arusha Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa;
- 2. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his staff for the work they have done in the care of African refugees;
- 3. Calls attention to the urgent need for increased resources to care for the ever-growing number of African refugees which to date is about four million;
- 4. Appeals to all Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to intensify their activities and programmes in support of African refugees;
- 5. Stresses the urgent necessity for consideration by the international community of ways and means by which a constant flow of resources to the Office of the High Commissioner can be secured for the implementation of long-term programmes;
- 6. Calls upon the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to assist the High Commissioner in giving the widest possible dissemination of information on the plight of the African refugees;
- 7. Requests the High Commissioner to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the contributions made by his Office towards the implementation of the recommendations of the Arusha Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa;
- 8. Further requests the High Commissioner to make every effort to mobilize additional resources for African refugees in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned and non-governmental organizations and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

MEETING ON REFUGEES AND

DISPLACED PERSONS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

A/34/627 and Corr.1. Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia, convened at Geneva on 20 and 21 July 1979, and subsequent developments. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/34/L.37. Argentina, Indonesia, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 15 November 1 979, meeting 47.

A/34/724. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 34/62, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/724, and as orally amended by Third Committee Rapporteur, adopted without vote by Assembly on 29 November 1979, meeting 82.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia, held at Geneva on 20 and 21 July 1979 under his chairmanship, and having heard his statement,

Taking note of the progress mentioned in the Secretary-General's report, indicating a decrease in the number of boat cases arriving in other South-East Asian countries since

August 1979,

Expressing its deep concern with the serious plight of the refugees and displaced persons in South-East Asia and the severe burden that the problem causes for many countries and territories, particularly the developing countries of South-East Asia.

Noting that further action is required to deal adequately

with the land cases.

Gravely concerned about the large number of refugees recently arrived in the region and their urgent need of prompt and effective international assistance,

Noting the results of the Pledging Conference for Emergency Humanitarian Relief to the People of Kampuchea, held at United Nations Headquarters on 5 November 1979 under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General,

1. Commends the Secretary-General for his initiative in convening and for his chairmanship of the Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia and the Pledging Conference for Emergency Humanitarian Relief to the People of Kampuchea;

2. Also commends the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his Office as the competent organ in the

United Nations system for their active role;

3. Further commends Governments and international relief organizations for their assistance and pledges to increase such assistance, in cash and kind, for the immediate relief of the refugees in South-East Asia;

4. Urges all Governments concerned to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other United Nations agencies in humanitarian activities to deal with this problem, while avoiding any action that may cause human suffering and while ensuring safe and orderly departures; such humanitarian activities should serve the needs of civilian refugees and displaced persons and not any other purpose;

5. Further urges the resettlement countries and other countries in a position to do so to increase the number and speed of their intake of refugees and displaced persons from Indo-China, with due priority given to those already in camps in South-East Asia and adjacent territories, for resettlement

in their countries;

6. Requests specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies concerned to give priority, without prejudice to assistance provided to refugees and country programmes in other regions, to their participation in rendering assistance to alleviate the problem, and to co-operate closely with Governments to find durable solutions to the problem;

7. Also requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-

fifth session;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to follow the situation closely and to submit a report to the Member States if the situation so requires.

Pledging Conference for Emergency Relief to the People of Kampuchea

Pledging Conference for Emergency Humanitarian Relief to People of Kampuchea, meetings 1, 2 (SG/CONF.1/SR.1,2) of 5 November 1979.

SG/CONF.1/1 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Background information in connexion with Pledging Conference for Emergency Humanitarian Relief to People of Kampuchea. (Add.1: WFP.)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/95. Report of UNHCR and Addendum (A/34/1 2 and Add.1).

Decision 1979/85, by which the Council decided to transmit without debate the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meetings 42-48. Plenary meeting 82.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XX A/34/12. Report of UNHCR.

A/34/12/Add.1. Addendum to report of UNHCR (report of Executive Committee of Programme of UNHCR on work of its 30th session, Geneva, 8-16 October 1 979)

A/C.3/34/L.35. Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana. Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Iceland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 15 November 1 979, meeting 47.

A/34/724. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/60, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/724, adopted without vote by Assembly on 29 November 1979, meeting 82.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office, as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on its thirtieth session, and having heard the High Commissioner's statement, Recalling its resolution 33/26 of 29 November 1978,

Reaffirming the eminently humanitarian character of the activities of the High Commissioner for the benefit of an increasing number of refugees and displaced persons of con-

cern to his Office, Noting with deep concern the continued gravity of the problems of refugees and displaced persons in various parts of

Commending Governments for their humanitarian approach to refugee problems, for the spirit in which they have received refugees and for their generous support of the work of the High Commissioner,

Emphasizing the continuing need to ensure the basic human rights, protection and safety of refugees, inter alia, through the accession to and more effective implementation of relevant international instruments,

Noting that increased financial and other support from Governments is urgently needed to assist the High Commissioner in his efforts to provide vital humanitarian assistance, especially through voluntary repatriation, local integration

and resettlement,

Welcoming the conclusions and achievements of the Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 7 to 17 May 1979, and further welcoming the request to translate the principle of "burden sharing" into action,

Noting with satisfaction the practical results in terms of additional resettlement places and financial contributions thus far achieved as a consequence of the Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia, convened by the Secretary-General and held at Geneva on 20 and 21 July 1979,

1. Commends the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his staff for the efficient manner in which they continue to discharge their many responsibilities in assisting

refugees and displaced persons;
2. Requests the High Commissioner to continue to promote, in close co-operation with Governments, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, durable and speedy solutions to problems of refugees and displaced persons wherever they occur;

3. Urges Governments to intensify their support for the humanitarian activities of the High Commissioner by, among

other things:

(a) Facilitating the accomplishment of his tasks in the field of international protection, in particular by granting asylum to those seeking refuge and by scrupulously observing the principle of non-refoulement,

(b) Considering accession to relevant international instruments, notably the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of

Refugees;

- (c) Facilitating his efforts to promote durable solutions through voluntary repatriation or return and assistance in the rehabilitation of persons returning to their countries, integration in countries of asylum or resettlement in other countries;
- Further urges Governments:
- (a) To strengthen their support for the High Commissioner's efforts on behalf of refugees and displaced persons;
- (b) To provide increased opportunities for durable solutions to the problems of refugees and displaced persons, in particular those who are in Africa, Asia and Latin America;
- 5. Calls upon Governments to continue to contribute generously towards the financing of the High Commissioner's activities in order to attain the objectives of his humanitarian programmes.

Communications

A/34/58. Note verbale of 30 December 1978 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 19 December 1 978).

A/34/385. Letter of 24 July from Lebanon (enclosing appeal of 23 July 1979 by High Relief Committee of Lebanon).

A/34/629 (S/13592). Letter of 29 October from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 28 October 1979).

A/34/652. Letter of 5 November from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 4 November 1979 by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea).

A/34/826 (S/13687). Letter of 7 December from South Africa.

A/C.3/34/7. Letter of 30 October from Viet Nam (transmitting Memorandum of Understanding between Viet Nam and UNHCR; statement of 20 June 1979 by Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and speech by head of delegation of Viet Nam at Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East A/C.3/34/8. Note verbale of 24 October from Israel.

Contribution pledges

Ad Hoc Committee of General Assembly for Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to Programme of UNHCR, meeting 1 (A/AC.200/SR. 1) of 16 November 1 979.

Other documents

UNHCR (information tabloid): No. 1 (February-April 1979), 2 (May-June), 3 (July-August), 4 (October-November), 5/6 (December 1979-January 1980).

A/34/5/Add.5. Voluntary funds administered by UNHCR. Actor 1979 and propert of

A/34/5/Add.5. Voluntary funds administered by UNHCR. Accounts for year ended 31 December 1978 and report of Board of Auditors.

Chapter XXIII

International drug control

Although improvements did occur in some counries, drug abuse throughout most of the world continued to spread in 1979 and its victims included a growing number of adolescents and children. More countries were affected, both developing and developed.

The international control system as it related to the licit movement of narcotic drugs for medial and scientific purposes was generally satisfactory. The International Narcotics Control Board INCB) continued to monitor the situation world-vide and maintained a dialogue with Governments to achieve a balance between supply and demand, thereby making some progress towards educing the over-supply forecast by the Board in 1978.

Non-medical use of psychotropic substances posed an increasingly serious threat, although, some progress was made towards their control with many Governments establishing national control systems. The 1971 Convention on Psycho-Topic Substances had been in force since 1976, and more than 100 Governments were providing at least partial statistics. Pending formal adherence to the Convention, all Governments not supplying information—particularly manufacturing md exporting countries—were urged to supply data to INCB. The major responsibility for overseeing developments in the field of drug abuse control was entrusted by the international treaties to the Secretary-General, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and INCB. The specialized agencies, particularly the World Health Organization (WHO), had specific areas of expertise in the field.

In 1979, the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee on Drug Abuse Control of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) was abolished. Both the Economic and Social Council md the General Assembly continued to call for the active participation of multilateral financing institutions, specialized agencies and other international organizations in the fight against drug abuse. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs—the

policy-making subsidiary body of the Council—adopted at its February 1979 session a number of decisions to strengthen international cooperation in drug abuse control, launch an international control strategy, encourage support for international treaties and co-ordinate activities in this field. The Council adopted several Commission-recommended resolutions in support of these efforts.

The Assembly at its regular 1979 session adopted a resolution on international cooperation in drug abuse control (resolution 34/177), with special reference to the strategies and policies recommended by the Commission.

Details of these and other decisions are given below.

Implementation of drug treaties

Ratifications and accessions

During 1979, Liechtenstein became a party to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, bringing the total number of parties to 110.

Honduras, Portugal, and Trinidad and Tobago acceded to the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention. The number of parties to the Convention as amended thus stood at 68.

Hungary and Trinidad and Tobago ratified the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and Guatemala, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Peru, Portugal and Tunisia acceded to it, bringing the total number of parties to 62.

By a resolution of 22 February adopted at its twenty-eighth session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs strongly urged States which were not parties to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances to adhere to it as soon as possible. It recommended that States parties should avail themselves of the protection against unwanted imports afforded by an article thereof stipulating that they might notify other parties that they prohibited such imports; it was then

the other parties' obligation to ensure that none of the substances specified were exported to the notifying party.

The Economic and Social Council, on 9 May, adopted resolution 1979/7—by 44 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions—by which it invited Latin American nations which had not done so to ratify or accede to the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances—a 27 April 1973 Agreement which had entered into force in 1977, to which Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay and Venezuela were parties. The Council also urged other Governments as well as the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) to support the initiatives of parties to the Agreement. In so doing, the Council emphasized the importance of regional programmes in the international effort to contain drug abuse.

The Council's Second (Social) Committee had approved the text on 16 April, by 40 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions, as proposed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its February session.

On 17 December, by resolution 34/177, the General Assembly again urged States which had not become parties to the international drug control treaties to adhere to and make every effort to implement them (for details, see section below on PROGRAMME OF INTERNATIONAL DRUG ABUSE CONTROL STRATEGY AND POLICIES).

Reports of Governments

During 1979, Governments submitted annual reports to the Secretary-General on the working of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in 100 countries and territories. Also, 28 Governments communicated a total of 57 legislative texts concerning implementation of such treaties at the national level.

Recognizing the importance of having access to full and accurate information, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in a resolution of 21 February, urged Governments to submit, in an accurate and timely manner, annual reports and information concerning illicit drug traffic cases.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

During its twenty-eighth session, held at Geneva from 12 to 23 February, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs reviewed the world situation with regard to drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand. It further examined the continuing increase in the illicit traffic in drugs and national and international action to contain and reduce that traffic.

The Commission received reports by specialized agencies and other international bodies active in drug control and a report on the drug-

related research carried out by the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory and several collaborating national laboratories.

When considering the INCB report for 1978, the Commission turned its attention to world requirements of opiates for medical and scientific purposes and the current situation with respect to their supply. Emphasis was placed on the achievement of a long-term balance between supply of and demand for licit opiates.

The Commission reviewed the current control status of certain substances under international treaties. It decided that nicocodine should be included in the list of preparations derived from codeine under Schedule III of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and that methaqualone should be transferred from Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances to Schedule II, thus requiring medical prescriptions and stricter controls over import and export.

In 1978, the Commission had requested that Governments furnish it with data that it felt were necessary for proper implementation of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. While some data had been supplied, the Commission decided to renew its request for information on the exemption of preparations containing psychotropic substances from some of the control measures provided for in the 1971 Convention. Governments were also asked again to notify the Secretary-General, as authorized by article 13 of the 1971 Convention, of any decision to prohibit the import of any psychotropic substance. The Commission also reiterated its appeal for information which would permit it to propose uniform rules for the carriage by international travellers of small quantities of preparations containing psychotropic substances for personal use, and also to recommend safeguards in respect of first-aid kits containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances when such kits were carried across international frontiers in the course of commercial travel.

The Secretary-General was asked to submit to the Commission a uniform model authorization for the international transfer of seized drugs for forensic and evidential purposes, small quantities of drugs for laboratory research, and drugs needed aboard ships where they were unavailable at overseas ports. Pending the Commission's decision on a model authorization, Governments could adopt procedures recommended by the International Criminal Police Organization.

International Narcotics Control Board

During 1979, INCB—the treaty organ entrusted with the supervision of the licit production of

drugs—held, at its former headquarters in Geneva, an ad hoc session from 14 to 27 February and its twenty-fifth session from 21 May to 1 June. The next session, its twenty-sixth, was held at its new seat in Vienna from 15 October to 2 November. During the year, INCB reviewed the world situation and maintained a dialogue with Governments to promote their compliance with the drug control treaties. It published statistics on psychotropic substances in addition to its traditional publications on estimates and statistics on narcotic drugs.

In its annual report to the Economic and Social Council for 1978, INCB noted that that year marked the fiftieth anniversary of the entry into force, in 1928, of the International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925, and of the creation of INCB'S predecessor, the Permanent Central Narcotics Board. This half century had been very fruitful, in particular in dealing successfully with the problem of the diversion of manufactured narcotic drugs from legitimate international trade to illicit traffic. However, illicit production and manufacture of narcotics presented an ever-growing problem to be fought in parallel with efforts to combat illicit demand and trafficking. Determined action should likewise be taken in the matter of psychotropic substances.

The Board also called attention to the overproduction of raw materials for the licit manufacture of opiates and warned that, unless the situation was reversed, by 1982 supply could be expected to exceed demand by 50 per cent. The Board had, therefore, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolutions of 5 May 1978¹ as confirmed by the General Assembly on 20 December 1978,² initiated consultations with some 20 Governments with a view to correcting the imbalance in an orderly way. The Board concluded that intensive efforts, both on a national and international scale, were urgently needed if the world was to achieve significant progress in drug abuse control.

On 9 May 1979, the Council, by decision 1979/19, took note of the 1978 INCB report. The Council took this action, without vote, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, which had approved the text, without objection, on 17 April, on an oral proposal of the Chairman.

By resolution 1979/8 of 9 May, the Council noted with serious concern INCB'S assessment of over-supply of opiates and recognized the importance of a proper balance between global supply and demand. The Council called on importing countries to acquire their licit opiates in so far as possible from traditional producing countries in order to avoid proliferation of sources of supply. Governments of major producing countries were urged to restrict their production programmes so

as to restore a balance between supply and demand, and to prevent drug diversion to illicit channels. The Board was requested to continue its efforts to make realistic projections of supply and demand in opiates.

Resolution 1979/8, which had been approved by the Second Committee on 16 April by 43 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions, was adopted by the Council by 44 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions. The text had been proposed in February by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

With a view to ensuring support for the implementation of Assembly resolutions calling for the active participation of multilateral financing institutions, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the fight against drug abuse, the Council also adopted on 9 May resolution 1979/9. By that text, the Council, noting that ACC'S Inter-Agency Advisory Committee on Drug Abuse Control had been abolished in January,3 requested the Secretary-General to ensure the maximum practical degree of co-ordination of international drug abuse control, taking into account the specific treaty-entrusted responsibilities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the maintenance of the full technical independence of INCB.

The Council requested ACC to consider the possibility of holding a substantive meeting on drug abuse control and to arrange for further indepth consultations between operational staff of the bodies concerned.

Both the Council and its Second Committee approved the resolution by 43 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions, the latter body on 16 April. The text had been recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Operational activities

Drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand

Reviewing the extent, patterns and trends of drug abuse, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its February session, noted that opiate addiction—particularly to heroin and, to a lesser extent, morphine and other opiates—continued to spread in most countries. Cocaine was increasingly abused in the Americas and Western Europe, and abuse of cannabis remained a worldwide problem. Abuse of amphetamines, barbiturates and non-barbiturate sedatives, especially methaqualone, showed a rising trend in many countries. Among hallucinogens, the abuse of LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide) was found to be

^{&#}x27;See Y.U.N., 1978, pp. 644 and 645, resolutions 1978/11 and 1978/12.

Ibid., p. 645, resolution 33/168.

³ Ibid., p. 456, resolution 33/202 of 29 January 1979.

on the decline in all regions, while PCP (phency-clidine) was more frequently abused in North America. There was an accentuated tendency towards the use of more potent drugs as well as multiple-drug abuse, frequently in combination with alcohol. Although more common among men, drug abuse showed an upward trend among women. It predominantly affected the younger population, but was also encountered in all age groups and social strata.

The Secretariat's Division of Narcotic Drugs continued preparation of a resource book on measures to reduce illicit demand for drugs, as a practical guide for national authorities in designing and implementing programmes on prevention of drugabuse and treatment and rehabilitation of drugdependent persons. The Commission further requested the Division to ensure appropriate use of the resource book in working groups, workshops, seminars, training courses, pilot projects and the like, undertaken by the United Nations and specialized agencies.

The Division, in response to a request by the Economic and Social Council, published the preliminary report and background papers of a proposed study on measures to reduce illicit demand, a framework for policy-making in this area of drug control.

Illicit traffic in drugs

The Commission, at its February session, noted that the total amounts of many drugs seized from world-wide illicit traffic continued to grow. Sources of supply of illicit opiates had changed but the over-all quantity apparently moved in the traffic had not been reduced. Trafficking routes had become more diversified and more couriers were being used, thus increasing the quantities of drugs moved by traffickers using all available means of transport. The most rapid rise in quantities available was apparent in the amounts of cannabis seized. Total quantities of cocaine removed from the traffic also were at record levels, and clandestine laboratories producing psychotropic substances as well as morphine, heroin and cocaine were reported from a number of countries.

The Commission, deeply concerned with the growing use of all means of transport, and noting the advances in scientific and technological aids, asked the Division of Narcotic Drugs, with the help of a small working group if necessary, to prepare a catalogue of such aids and how they could be made more readily available to interested countries.

A meeting of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East was held on 12 February, at which a paper prepared by the Secretariat on progress made from 1972 to 1979 in implementing the Sub-Commission's decisions and recommendations was examined. The Sub-Commission considered a proposed feasibility study on narcotics laboratory services in the region, aimed at helping identify the sources of opiates seized from illicit traffic.

To encourage interregional contact between affected regions, the Commission authorized a meeting of experts of representatives of law enforcement agencies in European countries affected by illicit drug traffic with their counterparts in countries which were members of the Sub-Commission. They met at Geneva on 9 and 10 May to exchange information, establish close working links and discuss how enforcement agencies could move more effectively against illicit drug traffic.

A working group of the Sub-Commission met from 22 to 25 October at Ankara, Turkey, to discuss practical regional measures against drug traffickers and to improve links to enable operational information to be passed quickly within and between countries.

Convinced that the dismantling of major trafficking groups could be achieved by closer attention to financial transactions and acquisition of assets by persons involved, the Commission asked Governments to co-operate with the Division of Narcotic Drugs in examining all legislative and other measures that had been taken in this respect. The Division was asked to synthesize these and to provide practical guidelines for other Governments as a basis for improved international co-operation. The Commission also pointed to the need for complete and accurate information on seizures to be transmitted under treaties to the Secretary-General and asked Governments to make available to the Division information on legislative and administrative measures they had taken and research work they had done to control the chemical precursors of abused drugs.

Scientific research

Assistance to national narcotics laboratories and the training of scientists in methods for the identification and analysis of abused drugs continued to be essential components for effective international control, as recognized and emphasized by the Commission on several occasions. In 1979, the Division of Narcotic Drugs provided training in the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory for fellowship-holders from Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Thailand and Tunisia.

Thanks to a special contribution from Norway, through UNFDAC, the Laboratory provided scientific literature on drugs to national laboratories in several countries. In addition it furnished, also with financial support from the Fund, equipment and/or chemicals to laboratories in Afghanistan, Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey.

Pursuant to a 1977 request of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Laboratory began assembling data for the preparation of a multilingual dictionary of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control, in order to facilitate implementation of the international drug control conventions.

The Laboratory continued to provide WHO with certain components of khat (Catha edulis Forsk) for pharmacological testing. In addition, it co-ordinated work carried out by collaborating scientists on the manipulation of the alkaloid production system in the opium poppy plant.

From 25 to 27 July, a study group met at Geneva to examine possible ways of eradicating illicit narcotic plants. After examining chemical and mechanical methods of destruction, fire, biological agents and genetic manipulation, the group was of the opinion that the best means to destroy narcotic drugs was by chemical attack.

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

During 1979, voluntary contributions to UNFDAC totalled \$4.9 million. Estimated expenditures during the year were \$6 million, supporting some 50 projects in the field of drug abuse control. Total contributions to the Fund since its creation in 1971 were \$42.6 million as at 31 December 1979.

Following the trend established at the beginning of 1978, UNFDAC'S programme was divided into two parts, support being given under the first to regular activities executed by specialized agencies on a regional and an international basis to reduce illicit demand for drugs, international co-ordination of control measures to combat drug traffic, and research into chemical and pharmacological questions.

Under the second part of the programme, more emphasis was put on funding developmentoriented activities in the form of country programmes. Programmes to reduce the supply of illicit drugs were carried out in Afghanistan, Burma, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan and Thailand, demonstrating that an integrated rural-development approach could induce farmers to abandon voluntarily the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants. Country programmes, usually multisectoral, dealt not only with production but also with reduction of demand and illicit traffic. The first phase of a United Nations/Thai crop-substitution project was successfully concluded, and in September an agreement was signed between Thailand and UNFDAC to proceed to the second phase involving wider application of the programme to an area encompassing some 200 villages. This highlands agricultural marketing and production project was executed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in co-operation with various specialized agencies.

The pilot phase of a similar United Nations/Pakistan programme was nearing completion. In discussions between the Executive Director of UNFDAC and the Government of Pakistan, it was agreed that an expanded programme for drug abuse control would be started in 1980.

The Fund's role in these country programmes was essentially to generate bilateral and multilateral development-aid funds.

In February, a report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the organization and management of drug abuse control activities in the United Nations was published. Recommendations in the report included the purpose and use of funds contributed to UNFDAC, evaluation of its projects and the relationships among the United Nations narcotics bodies.

The study, which originated from a request by UNFDAC'S Executive Director for an evaluation of programmes financed by the Fund, examined the work of the Division of Narcotic Drugs in terms of its responsibility for advising the Fund, directing the Narcotics Laboratory and, on behalf of the Fund, executing projects directly and co-ordinating projects executed with the cooperation of specialized agencies. Also examined were: UNFDAC'S operations and finances; the relationship between the Division and the Fund; their evaluation mechanisms; the relationship between the Division, acting as secretariat to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the secretariat of INCB; and the activities of the Division's regional and liaison offices.

The JIU Inspectors recommended the institution of a panel of perhaps five members to advise UNFDAC'S Executive Director. Ways of raising money for the Fund—currently spending \$8 million to \$9 million yearly—were also examined. Attention was drawn to an apparent tendency to use UNFDAC to replace, rather than supplement, funds originally available from regular budgets.

The Fund should devote more time and effort to evaluating its projects and programmes. Outside evaluators should undertake or help evaluate major projects, which should be designed with clearly stated objectives and indicators to facilitate their evaluation.

The Inspectors recommended some internal changes for the Division of Narcotic Drugs but concluded that it and UNFDAC should remain separate organizations for the time being, and the secretariats of INCB and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should also remain separate; a

review of staffing of both secretariats was recommended. It was JIU's opinion that the activities of the Regional Narcotics Co-ordination Officer for South-East Asia were too law-enforcement oriented and needed to be broader in scope.

The Secretary-General commented on the report in June. He welcomed the implicit thrust of JIU's recommendations, commenting on each, and pointed out that JIU's comments must be considered in the light of the financial resources available to UNFDAC and the apparent downward trend in the availability of funds. Contributions were not expected to exceed \$5.5 million in 1979, he reported, and UNFDAC should not only continue its efforts to raise funds but also carefully review every aspect of its activities, with a view particularly to minimizing administrative costs, as suggested in the JIU report.

Programme of international drug abuse control strategy and policies

In February, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered a working paper prepared by its officers on the possibility of launching a meaningful programme of international drug abuse control strategy and policies, in response to an Assembly request of 16 December 1977.4 By a resolution of 23 February, the Commission requested the Secretary-General: to have the Division of Narcotic Drugs elaborate a practical and dynamic drug abuse control programme; to provide that the Division's regular statutory activities were funded by the regular budget, and extrabudgetary activities by extrabudgetary resources; to encourage other bodies and organizations to allocate more financial resources for drug-related activities; and to provide for Commission monitoring of programme implementation.

In establishing the drug abuse control programme, the Division was requested to take into account the following 10 principles annexed to the resolution: (1) strengthening the treaty system; (2) improvement of international, regional and bilateral co-operation; (3) eradication of illicit production; (4) reduction of illicit demand through various means, including implementation of aid programmes in developing countries; (5) pursuit of the fight against illicit drug traffic; (6) strengthening the work of UNFDAC through various means, including encouraging developing countries to give the highest priority to rural development programmes when applying for development aid; (7) achievement of a balance between demand and supply in licit narcotic drugs; (8) co-ordination of research activities and information exchange; (9) identification of areas of responsibility of each United Nations body and specialized agency involved in international drug abuse control; and (10) achievement of above-average priority for this sector in the United Nations regular budget.

In order to examine more effectively the envisaged development assistance programmes within its international drug abuse control strategy and policies, the Commission decided to invite as observers to its future sessions representatives of multilateral development banks, namely the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and regional development banks.

The Commission invited the Economic and Social Council to transmit its 23 February resolution and the annexed principles to the General Assembly with the Council's comments.

When the Council considered the Commission's text at its April/May 1979 session, Argentina, Brazil and the Ukrainian SSR expressed reservations concerning the final paragraph of the annex, because it proposed to achieve aboveaverage priority for international drug abuse control through the United Nations regular budget. The Ukrainian SSR felt that that proposal concerned matters not within the competence of the Commission. Argentina and Brazil reserved their positions because, in their view, the paragraph did not conform with a 1977 Assembly resolution urging subsidiary bodies not to make recommendations on the relative priority of major programmes. Brazil also had reservations concerning a proposal in the annex to reduce illicit demand by, among other means, implementing primary health care, educational, socio-economic and rehabilitation programmes in developing countries; that seemed in Brazil's opinion improperly to attribute illicit demand for drugs to developing countries alone. It also did not accept the implication in another proposal that multilateral development aid should be subject to the assignment of highest priority to programmes for the eradication of illicit cultivation.

The Chairman of the Council's Second Committee proposed an amendment to an oral draft decision he had earlier introduced, by which the Assembly would take into account the comments made by Council members during the session. The Committee then approved the text without objection on 17 April. The Council adopted this text without vote as decision 1979/17 on 9 May, thereby bringing to the Assembly's attention the text of the Commission's resolution of 23 February, together with the annexed principles and the comments made by Council members.

Recognizing the need for the Commission to monitor the implementation of its drug abuse

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 634, resolution 32/124.

⁵ Ibid., p. 1049, resolution 32/206 of 21 December 1977, sect. I.

control programme, the Council, by resolution 1979/6, adopted by 43 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions, on 9 May, decided in principle that the Commission should hold a special two-week session in 1980, between its regular biennial sessions. It agreed to take a final decision at its second regular 1979 session when considering the calendar of conferences for 1980 and 1981.

This resolution had been proposed for Council action by the Commission in February. The Second Committee Chairman orally proposed that consideration of the resolution be deferred to the Council's second regular session. After amending the Commission's original text, the Committee, on 17 April, by 46 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions, approved the draft. It agreed to include a preambular paragraph, suggested by the USSR and supported by the United States, referring to Council and Assembly decisions concerning the periodicity of sessions of the Council's subsidiary bodies, in particular a provision of an Assembly resolution of 14 December 1978 requesting bodies to review the length and cycle of their sessions with a view to shortening them or meeting less frequently.6 It also added the provision by which the Council agreed to take a final decision at its second 1979 session. Both these amendments were originally proposed by the United Kingdom, also on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany, following consultations. Argentina orally subamended the last provision to have the Council agree, rather than decide, to take a decision later in the year. To the provision by which it was decided that a special session be held in 1980, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, on a suggestion by the United States, added the qualifying words "in principle." The United Kingdom, which introduced the amendments, said that the principle of holding the special session had been agreed in the Commission by 23 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, and that the Council should make a clear distinction between whether there should be a special session and the practical question of the calendar of activities. The amendments were adopted by the Committee by 46 votes to 5.

At its second regular session, in adopting decision 1979/81 by which it approved its calendar of conferences and meetings for 1980 and 1981, the Council confirmed the decision contained in resolution 1979/6 to hold a sixth special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 1980 (see also p. 1211).

A resolution concerning international cooperation in drug abuse control was introduced in the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee by the United States on behalf also of Australia, the Bahamas, Denmark, Italy, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sweden and Thailand. The Committee approved the text without vote on 5 December and the Assembly adopted it on 17 December, also without vote, as resolution 34/177.

By this resolution, the Assembly requested agencies and organizations to help implement the Commission's drug abuse control programme, noting the principles annexed to the Commission's resolution of 23 February, and to provide regular-budget resources for Commission monitoring of its implementation. It asked the Commission to finalize that programme at its next special session and to report on progress to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1980. It invited Member States to take into account the principles set forth by the Commission in allocating national resources to drug abuse control programmes and called for greater technical and financial aid to developing countries that needed it. The Assembly further invited Member States to prevent uncontrolled or illicit manufacture and export of psychotropic substances and chemical precursors of drugs of abuse. It urged States not parties to the international drug control treaties to adhere to and implement them and further urged greater action by specialized agencies and UNDP to develop and consider regularly programmes to reduce illicit demand and production. The Assembly asked United Nations agencies and programmes, international financial institutions and their members to consider providing abuse- and prevention-control aid, when requested, within their assistance programmes and further requested United Nations organs and agencies with programmes on narcotics to report annually to the Assembly on their activities. Reiterating its continued support for UNFDAC, the Assembly expressed its disappointment at the low levels of financial support given to the Fund and appealed for new and increased contributions. Finally, it asked the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on progress made in implementing this and the Commission's resolution.

The text, once revised by the sponsors, was further orally amended by them to include an oral proposal by the USSR. This was to have the Assembly take note of, rather than take into account, the principles proposed by the Commission.

Other legislative decisions

By a decision concerning the Fifth Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 1048, resolution 33/55 of 14 December 1978, sect. II, para. 5.

Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region, held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 6 to 11 November 1978, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs commended the work of the Meeting and invited Governments to streamline communications channels through their respective embassies and consulates for the exchange of data on illicit traffic in drugs and rapid mutual assistance in dealing with drug traffic questions, possibly by appointing drug-control liaison officers. The Secretary-General was asked to invite Governments to take counter-measures to halt an increase in the use of false or forged passports by drug traffickers.

When the decision had been made to transfer from Geneva to Vienna the three United Nations Secretariat units concerned with international drug control (the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariats of INCB and UNFDAC), a number of Commission members had stated that it would be inappropriate to utilize UNFDAC resources to cover the costs of the transfer. By resolution 1979/10, the Economic and Social Council expressed the inadvisability of such action.

In the draft of this resolution before the Second Committee, which had been proposed by the Commission, a second provision would have had the Council ask the General Assembly to reconsider its resolutions of 19767 and 1978,8 according to which the Fund should finance the cost of the transfer of staff paid by UNFDAC, in view of the concern expressed by the Commission, and find other ways of financing the transfer. At the suggestion of the United Stateswhich accepted oral subamendments by the Philippines and by Spain—that paragraph was amended so as to request the Secretary-General to seek Assembly approval for the financing, "existing" (Spain's addition) regular budget resources, of "the costs of (the Philippine addition) the transfer of UNFDAC to Vienna. The United States amendment was adopted by 37 votes to 5, with 8 abstentions. The Second Committee on 17 April then approved the resolution, as amended, by 39 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions. The Council adopted resolution 1979/10 on 9 May by 32 votes to 5, with 11 abstentions.

Also on 9 May, the Council took note, by decision 1979/18 adopted without vote, of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its twenty-eighth session. This decision was proposed orally by the Second Committee Chairman and approved without objection on 17 April.

⁷See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 915, resolution 31/194 of 22 December 1976. ⁸See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 1062, resolution 33/181 of 21 December 1978.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Implementation of drug treaties

RATIFICATIONS AND ACCESSIONS

Economic and Social Council— first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 2, 4. Plenary meeting 13.

E/1979/35. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 28th session, Chapter IV.

E/1979/35, Chapter I. Draft resolution II, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved by Second Committee on 16 April 1979, meeting 4, by 40 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

E/1979/53. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution II

Resolution 1979/7, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/53, adopted by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 13, by 44 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the communication concerning the entry into force of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, concluded at Buenos Aires on 27 April 1973, made at the fifth special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs by the Government of Argentina, the depositary of the Agreement,

Emphasizing the importance of the development of regional programmes by and among interested countries as an effective means of complying with the international obligations assumed by States in regard to the control and suppression of illicit drug traffic and for disseminating common preventive treatment and rehabilitation practices, as stressed in the

working paper with guidelines for a programme of international drug abuse control strategy and policies prepared by the officers of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and considered by the Commission at its twenty-eighth session,

Bearing in mind that the parties to the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay and Venezuela,

1. Decides to invite the Governments of countries in the region which have not yet done so to ratify or, where appropriate, to accede to the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

2. Urges Governments which are in a position to do so to support the initiatives of States parties to the Agreement for setting in motion the machinery therein agreed upon;
3. Further urges the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse

3. Further urges the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to support national and regional projects formulated in application of the Agreement.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

Comparative Statement of Estimates and Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1978 Furnished by Governments in accordance with the International Treaties (E/INCB/50). U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/S.80.XI.5.

Statistics on Psychotropic Substances for 1979 Furnished by Governments in accordance with the Convention of 1971 on Psychotropic Substances, Resolution I of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances and Resolution 1576(L) of the Economic and Social Council (E/INCB/54). U.N.P. Sales No.:E/F/S.80.XI.6.

E/1979/35. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 28th session, Geneva, 1 2-23 February 1979, Annex II.

E/NA.1978 (E/NR.1978/Summary/Annex I). National authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

E/NF.1978 (E/NR.1978/Summary/Annex II). Manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances during 1978.

Note by Secretary-General.

E/NR.1978/Summary. Summary of annual reports of Governments relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, 1978.

E/NS.1979/Summary 1 -4. Summary of reports on illicit transactions and seizures of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Note by Secretary-General.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

E/1979/35. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 28th session, Geneva, 12-23 February 1979, Chapters IV and XIV A (resolutions 4(XXVIII), 6(XXVIII) and 7(XXVIII)) and B (decisions 3(XXVIII)-5(XXVIII)).

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

Economic and Social Council— first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 2, 3, 6. Plenary meeting 13.

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1978 (E/INCB/41). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.XI.2; 7979 (E/INCB/47). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XI.2.

E/1979/8 and Corr.1. Election of members of International Narcotics Control Board under Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by 1972 Protocol thereto. Note by Secretary-General.

E/1979/11. Report of International Narcotics Control Board

for 1978 (Summary)

E/1979/35. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 28th session, Geneva, 12-23 February 1979, Chapter VI.

E/1979/53. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision III, as orally proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 17 April 1979, meeting 6.

Decision 1979/19, by which the Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1978, as recommended by Second Committee, E/ 1979/53, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 13.

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1978 (E/INCB/41), paras. 8-48. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.XI.2.

E/1979/35. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 28th session, Chapter VII.

E/1979/35, Chapter I. Draft resolution III, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved by Second Committee on 16 April 1979, meeting 4, by 43 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

E/1979/53. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 1979/8, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/53, adopted by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 13, by 44 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, relevant to limiting the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of narcotic drugs to an amount required for medical and scientific purposes,

Noting that in recent years there has been a considerable increase in morphine producing capacity for export, leading to a situation of substantial over-production of opiates,

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1978 on world requirements and supply of narcotic drugs for medical use, Noting with serious concern the Board's assessment that, unless there is a large and unforeseen increase in demand between 1978 and 1982, morphine manufacturing capacity will be, on average, 50 per cent greater than requirements,

Recognizing that it is essential to bring about the proper

balance between global supply and demand,

Taking note of the continued reliance placed by the world community on countries constituting the traditional sources of supply for its medical needs of opiate raw materials and the positive response of those countries in meeting the world requirements and their contribution to the maintenance of effective control systems,

Bearing in mind that the treaties establishing those systems are based on the concept that the number of producers of narcotic materials for export should be limited in order to

facilitate effective control,

1. Calls upon importing countries, in so far as their constitutions and legal authority permit, to support the traditional supply countries and give all possible practical assistance in preventing the proliferation of producing and manufacturing sources for export;

2. Urges the Governments of major producing countries which have set up additional capacities in recent years to take effective measures to restrict their production programmes so as to restore a lasting balance between supply and demand and to prevent drug diversion to illicit channels;

3. Requests the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its efforts to make realistic projections of supply and demand in opiates and to continue its dialogue with the Governments concerned to ensure that the provisions of the relevant Conventions are strictly adhered to by the producing, manufacturing, exporting and importing countries;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for their considera-

tion and appropriate action.

E/1979/35. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its

28th session, Chapter V.

E/1979/35, Chapter I. Draft resolution IV, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved by Second Committee on 16 April 1979, meeting 4, by 43 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

E/1979/53. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 1979/9, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/53, adopted by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 13, by 43 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of General Assembly resolutions 32/124, 32/125 and 32/126 of 16 December 1977, as well as earlier resolutions of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, in which they, inter alia, called for the active participation of multilateral financing institutions, of the specialized agencies and of other international organs and organizations in the fight against drug abuse,

Reaffirming the necessity for efficient co-operation and co-

ordination in this essentially multisectoral activity,

Noting that the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee on Drug Abuse Control has been abolished as a result of General Assembly resolution 33/202 of 29 January 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system,

Recognizing the need to have clearly defined areas of responsibility for each of the United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies and, if possible, to achieve strong central co-ordination, avoiding duplication and overlapping,

1. Requests the Administrative Committee on Coordination to consider the possibility of holding, within its regular sessions, a substantive meeting on drug abuse control, in order to ensure appropriate support for the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 32/124, 32/125 and 32/126 and to arrange for further in-depth consultations

between operational staff of the bodies and specialized agencies directly concerned within the framework of the new structures envisaged for the subsidiary machinery of the Ad-

ministrative Committee on Co-ordination;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to ensure the maximum practical degree of co-ordination of international efforts in the field of drug abuse control, taking into consideration the assignment of specific responsibilities entrusted to United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies under the treaties and the maintenance of the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board.

Operational activities

E/1979/4. Confirmation of representative of Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in Near and Middle East. Note by Secretary-General.

E/1979/10 and Add.1. Organization and management of drug abuse control activities in United Nations. Report of

JIU and comments of Secretary-General.

E/1979/35. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 28th session, Geneva, 12-23 February 1979, Chapters II, III, IV A (para. 108), V A (para. 159) and C, VIII, X (para. 288) and XIV A (resolutions 1 (XXVIII)-3(XXVIII) and 5(XXVIII)) and B (decisions 1 (XXVIII), 2(XXVIII), 6(XXVIII) and 7(XXVIII)).

Programme of international drug abuse control strategy and policies

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 2-4, 6. Plenary meeting 13.

E/1979/35. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 28th session, Geneva, 12-23 February 1979, Chapters IX and XIV A (resolution 8(XXVIII)).

E/1979/53. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision I, as orally proposed and amended by Second Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 1 7 April 1979, meeting 6.

Decision 1979/17, by which the Council decided to bring to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session the text of resolution 8(XXVIII) of 23 February 1979 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, together with the principles annexed thereto and the comments made at the first regular session of 1979 of the Council, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/53, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 13.

E/1979/35. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 28th session, Geneva, 1 2-23 February 1979, Chapter X.

E/1979/35, Chapter I. Draft resolution I, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, and as orally amended by Federal Republic of Germany (orally subamended by Argentina and by United Kingdom), by USSR and by United States, adopted by Second Committee on 17 April 1979, meeting 6, by 46 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

E/1979/53. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 1979/6, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/53, adopted by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 13, by 43 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council, Recalling its resolution 2001 (LX) of 1 2 May 1976, Mindful of its decision 1978/30 of 5 May 1978,

Acknowledging that drug abuse and illicit production of and trafficking in drugs continue to pose a grave international problem calling for persistent international action,

Recognizing the need, identified in General Assembly resolution 33/168 of 20 December 1978, for the Commission on

Narcotic Drugs to monitor the implementation of its programme of international drug abuse control strategy and policies,

Bearing in mind the decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly concerning the periodicity of sessions of the subsidiary bodies of the Council, in particular paragraph 5 of Assembly resolution 33/55 of 14 December 1978,

1. Decides in principle that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should hold a special session of two weeks in 1980 at a time when it will not overlap with other meetings, so that the costs will be minimized;

2. Agrees to take a final decision on the matter at its second regular session of 1979 when considering the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1980 and 1981.

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meetings 64-67, 69. Plenary meeting 106.

A/34/697. Note by Secretariat containing text of resolution 8(XXVIII) and annex of 23 February 1979 of Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

A/C.3/34/L.63. Australia, Bahamas, Mauritania, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, United States: draft resolution.

A/C.3/34/L.63/Rev.1. Australia, Bahamas, Denmark, Italy, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sweden, Thailand, United States revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by USSR and by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 5 December 1979, meeting 69.

A/34/829. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 34/177, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/829, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Noting the continuing spread of drug abuse in many parts of the world and its harmful impact on developing and industrialized countries,

Viewing with concern the detrimental effects drug abuse can have on all societies and individuals, particularly young people,

Recognizing that illicit traffic in drugs and the profits accruing therefrom to traffickers and criminal organizations pose a threat to the socio-economic well-being of many countries and should be addressed through development assistance programmes together with intensified law enforcement, education and demand reduction efforts,

Noting with satisfaction the positive results that have been achieved in a number of countries, but at the same time expressing concern for the lack of realization of many of the objectives for drug abuse control set forth in the drug control treaties as well as in the resolutions and documents of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization,

Recalling its resolution 33/168 of 20 December 1978, in which it requested more extensive and co-ordinated co-operation between Governments and relevant bodies of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the designing and implementation of programmes aimed at the eradication of illicit demand for and illicit traffic in drugs,

Bearing in mind the necessity for international drug abuse control strategy and policies, as requested in General Assembly resolution 32/124 of 16 December 1977 and reiterated in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 8(XXVIII) of 23 February 1979,

Having received the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, noted in Economic and Social Council decision 1979/18 of 9 May 1979, in which are proposed, in the annex

to resolution 8(XXVIII), principles to guide future international

drug abuse control activities,

1. Takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and requests all agencies and organizations concerned to implement paragraphs 2 and 3 of Commission resolution 8(XXVIII), to elaborate a practical and dynamic drug abuse control programme, noting the principles annexed to that resolution, and to provide, within the existing regular budget, for the monitoring of the implementation of the programme by the Commission;

2. Requests the Commission to finalize at its next special session, to be held in 1980, a meaningful programme of international drug abuse control strategy and policies aimed at eradicating illicit demand for, production of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of

1980 on the progress achieved in this respect;

3. Invites MemberStatestotakeintoaccounttheprinciples set forth by the Commission in allocating, within their capabilities, national resources to drug abuse control programmes—including programmes to combat the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic and psychotropic substances and to reduce the demand for those drugs—and calls for greater technical and financial contributions to those developing countries which are constrained by limited national resources in their efforts to implement drug abuse control programmes;

4. Further invites Member States to take appropriate measures for the prevention of uncontrolled or illicit manufacture and export of psychotropic substances and the chemical pre-

cursors of drugs of abuse such as acetic anhydride;

5. Urges States which have not yet become parties to the international drug control treaties to adhere to them and to

make maximum efforts to implement them;

6. Further urges greater action by the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, in developing and implementing, within their mandates, programmes aimed at the reduction of illicit production of and demand for drugs, and specifically requests those agencies to make this activity a regular item on the agendas of their governing bodies;

7. Requests the agencies and programmes of the United Nations, the international financial institutions and member Governments within their bilateral and multilateral development assistance programmes to consider providing, when requested by a recipient State and if possible, appropriate assistance for the implementation of drug abuse prevention and control measures, particularly activities which promote new income sources that can substitute for illicit production of narcotic raw materials and which promote the reduction in

demand for dangerous drugs;

8. Further requests the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies with programmes having an impact on narcotics, as a means of expediting a concerted international effort substantially to reduce illicit drug activities, to report annually to the General Assembly on their activities and proposed projects in this field;

9. Appeals to Member States, in accordance with their individual development goals, to consider within their national development programmes the inclusion of appropriate drug

abuse control measures;

- 10. Reiterates its continued support for the initiatives of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in helping countries reduce the demand for, production of and traffic in illicit narcotics;
- 11. Expresses its disappointment at the low levels of financial support being provided to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and appeals to Member States to make new, sustained or increased cash contributions to the Fund as well as further financial or in-kind contributions in support of its projects and activities;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the progress being made in the implementation of the present resolution and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 8(XXVIII) and to transmit the present resolution to Governments and concerned international agencies.

Other legislative decisions

Economic and Social Council— first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 2-6. Plenary meeting 13.

E/1979/35. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its

28th session, Chapter VIII.

E/1979/35, Chapter I. Draft resolution V, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, and as orally amended by Federal Republic of Germany and by United States (orally subamended by Philippines and by Spain), approved by Second Committee on 17 April 1979, meeting 6, by 39 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions.

E/1979/53. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft reso-

lution V.

Resolution 1979/10, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/53, adopted by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 13, by 32 votes to 5, with 11 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware that the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariats of the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control will be transferred from Geneva to Vienna in 1979 and that the Secretary-General intends to call upon the Fund to meet partially the cost of that transfer.

Bearing in mind that contributions to the Fund by Governments, many of which actively participate as States members or observers in the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, are solely and exclusively intended to assist the international community and Governments in need of such assistance, through appropriate programmes and projects financed by the Fund, to supplement and improve international and national drug control activities and to solve the manifold drug abuse problems in the world, and that such funds are therefore not intended, and should not be used, to cover the costs of the above-mentioned transfer,

Recognizing that some donor Governments may wish to reconsider their contribution to the Fund if its funds are not used in projects designed to solve drug abuse problems,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 31/194 of 22 December 1976 and 33/181 of 21 December 1978, according to which the Fund should finance the cost of the transfer of staff paid by it,

- 1. Reiterates the inadvisability, from the point of view of the donor and recipient Governments, of using resources of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to cover costs emanating from or related to the above-mentioned transfer to Vienna;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed by the members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its twenty-eighth session and by the members of the Council at its first regular session of 1979, to seek General Assembly approval for the financing, from existing regular budget resources, of the costs of the transfer of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to Vienna.
- E/1979/35. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 28th session, Geneva, 1 2-23 February 1979, Chapter XIII. (Chapter V D: Publications and information; Chapter XIV: Resolutions (1(XXVIII)-8(XXVIII)) and decisions (1(XXVIII)-7(XXVIII)) adopted by Commission at its 28th session; Annex IV: List of documents before Commission.)

E/1979/53. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision II, as orally proposed by Second Committee Chairman,

approved without objection by Committee on 17 April 1979, meetings.

Decision 1979/18, by which the Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its twenty-eighth session, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/53, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 13.

Other documents

Bulletin on Narcotics, Vol. XXXI, No. 1 (January-March), No. 2 (April-June) and Nos. 3 and 4 (July-December 1979). Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1979 (E/INCB/42). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.XI.1; and Supplements 1-12. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/S.79.XI.1/Supp.1-12. A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XVIII.

Chapter XXIV

United Nations disaster relief

Assistanc e activitie s in 1979

Aid to the Sudano-Sahelian populations

During 1979, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO), an organization within the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), continued to co-ordinate United Nations activities relating to the medium- and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the eight drought-stricken countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region—Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and the Upper Volta—and to assist, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the efforts of 15 countries of the region situated south of the Sahara and north of the Equator to implement the 1977 Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.² The 15 States involved were the above eight countries and Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia, the Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Cameroon.

The Office, according to an April 1979 report of the Secretary-General, had maintained a close working relationship with these countries, the donor community, specialized agencies and the regional organization, the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), mobilizing technical and financial assistance for priority requirements of the Governments concerned and in support of three principal objectives: to mitigate the effects of future droughts, to achieve self-sufficiency in food staples and to stimulate socio-economic development in the region.

As in previous years, UNSO financed and coordinated activities in the United Nations system to implement a number of regional projects which would assist the rehabilitation and development of the region as a whole and of individual countries within it. These included major regional programmes, with sizable national components, for the construction, improvement and maintenance of a region-wide system of allweather feeder roads (of which, as at January 1980, about 500 kilometres had been constructed); and a programme for strengthening agrometeorological and hydrological services both regionally and nationally, prepared by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) with UNDP assistance. The Office also supported a project of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on preparation of a plan for the integrated development of continental fishery resources, and it financed an FAO seminar on the development of the forestry sector, to identify projects which would have an impact on combating desertification and on the over-all sylvo-pastoral problems in the region.

Other interorganizational regional projects were formulated or under way for: the establishment and operation of the Institute of the Sahel to acquire and disseminate information on socioeconomic development; a feasibility study for an inventory of water points and earth dams; use of rural telecommunications and radio for rural development; seed multiplication programmes; and planning local manufacture of fertilizer, pesticides and agricultural tools and equipment. In co-operation with UNDP, UNSO provided financing for a post-graduate training programme in pasture management for livestock services personnel of the CILSS member States. More than half the national projects implemented with UNSO financing were Government-executed or were carried out by Government force account arrangements.

In addition to regional programmes, UNSO financed a number of national priority projects. Projects to strengthen national crop-protection capability, inter alia by procurement of pesticides and equipment, were under way or completed in Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal.

¹Formerly called the United Nations Sahelian Office, the name was changed following the adoption, on 15 December 1978, of General Assembly resolution 33/88 (for text, see Y.U.N., 1978, p. 655) to reflect more accurately the enlarged geographical scope of its responsibilities.

²See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 509.

Projects of exploration, development and management of water resources and water-supply systems were under way in Cape Verde, the Gambia, Mauritania, Senegal and the Upper Volta; financial participation in irrigation canal construction was undertaken in the Niger; reconstitution, preservation and improvement of livestock herds and other animal health services projects were financed in Chad, Mali and Mauritania; and a feasibility study for mountain road construction was completed in Cape Verde.

Scarcity and irregularity of rainfall caused severe crop failures during 1979, particularly in Cape Verde, Chad and Mauritania, and cereal production in the Gambia, Mali, Senegal and the Upper Volta was insufficient for their needs. Funds were provided for an agricultural development project in Senegal, seed improvement projects were executed in Cape Verde and the Gambia, the activities of a seed multiplication centre in Kaedi and a grain-storage study were underwritten in Mauritania, and the Niger was executing a project for local manufacture of agricultural implements. In addition to projects financed through UNSO'S special resource mobilization efforts, several of these projects were financed and implemented by organizations of the United Nations system and co-ordinated by UNSO.

During 1979, UNSO conducted a series of planning and programming missions to the countries of the region and prepared, in collaboration with the Governments, a report on desertification and a review of ongoing and proposed activities to implement the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. Seventy-seven desert control projects, at an estimated cost of \$260 million, were delineated in the CILSS member countries in the areas of afforestation, water management, arid land agriculture, land range management, fuel-wood plantations, sand-dune fixation and institutional support.

The Office financed a joint UNSO/CILSS/Club du Sahel meeting at Dakar, Senegal, in November to design a unified UNSO/CILSS plan of action in the eight States for co-ordinating the respective desertification control activities of the two bodies.

The activities of UNSO were reported by the UNDP Administrator and by the Secretary-General to the Governing Council of UNDP at its June/July 1979 session held at United Nations Headquarters, New York. The Administrator reported in May 1979 on implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region, and gave information on the expansion of UNSO as a joint UNDP/UNEP venture to co-ordinate United Nations efforts to assist the 15 countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region. The Secretary-General's report included

information on UNSO'S accomplishments in mobilizing resources and implementing priority projects, as well as on activities it had undertaken in accordance with its enlarged mandate.

The Governing Council adopted, on 27 and 28 June, two resolutions. By the first, it noted the intention of the Administrator to develop a special programme of assistance for 1982-1986 to protect the environment in arid and semi-arid zones of Africa. By the second, the Administrator was asked to enhance UNSO'S capacity to respond to aid requests from CILSS members through use of UNDP resources, particularly the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration; it asked UNSO to continue close cooperation and co-ordination with CILSS in implementing the assistance programmes. By a second section of this resolution, it authorized the Administrator to continue to finance the UNDP share of the administrative costs of UNSO relating to the UNDP/UNEP joint venture to assist the 15 countries to combat desertification and to use funds of up to \$330,000 for 1980 and \$368,000 for 1981 as UNDP'S contribution to support UNSO'S ongoing operational activities as backing for Government efforts to implement the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. He was asked to continue examining the needs of these countries and to grant them, within UNDP'S available resources, additional assistance through UNSO.

The Economic and Social Council, at its second regular 1979 session, adopted resolution 1979/51 by which it took note of the Secretary-General's report, expressed its gratitude to Governments, United Nations agencies, intergovernmental and private organizations and individuals which had contributed to development programmes in the Sahel, and urged them to intensify their assistance either bilaterally or through UNSO. It asked UNSO to consult with concerned United Nations organizations and programmes to ensure the full effectiveness of contributions towards the recovery, rehabilitation and development of the Sahel and to increase its capacity to respond adequately to further requests by CILSS.

Resolution 1979/51 was adopted, without vote, on 2 August, as recommended by the Council's Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, which had approved the text without vote on 16 July. The sponsors were Belgium, Cyprus, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Iran, Ireland, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Morocco, the Netherlands, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, the Upper Volta and Zambia.

In an August 1979 report to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General again reviewed UNSO activities and the action taken subsequent to his April report on implementing the mediumand long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region. The report noted that UNSO assistance had been requested for 24 regional and 84 national priority projects requiring \$550 million, \$300 million of which had been mobilized either bilaterally or multilaterally or by contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities, managed by UNSO. The Trust Fund had provided approximately \$54 million for 45 priority projects of which 20 were completed. An additional \$10 million had been mobilized through the Trust Fund during the year and used immediately for expanding ongoing activities and initiating new ones.

By resolution 34/16, adopted on 9 November, the Assembly noted with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General and expressed gratitude to contributors to the programme for the region. It requested all Member States, concerned United Nations—related organizations and FAO in particular, intergovernmental and private organizations and individuals to give special attention to the current food situation in Cape Verde, Chad and Mauritania, and urged all Governments, those bodies and individuals to continue to respond favourably to requests for assistance from CILSS and the Governments of its members. Further, the Assembly reaffirmed the role of UNSO as the principal body responsible for coordinating United Nations efforts to help the countries of the Sahel. It invited UNSO to continue its co-ordination efforts to ensure an effective contribution by the United Nations system to the region's recovery and rehabilitation programme and to increase its ability to respond adequately to additional requests for assistance.

Resolution 34/16 was adopted, without vote, as recommended by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, where it was similarly approved on 29 October. The text was sponsored by Botswana, Cape Verde, Chad, France, the Gambia, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal, Togo, Uganda and the Upper Volta.

On 18 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/187, on implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. (For details, see p. 701.)

Aid to the Dominican Republic and Dominica

Following the devastation caused by hurricanes "David" and "Frederic" in the Dominican Republic and Dominica in August and September 1979, the representative of Panama, Chair-

man of the Latin American group of Member States at the United Nations for September, requested that an item on measures to assist those two countries be included in the current General Assembly agenda. An explanatory memorandum attached to the request stressed the severity of the damage.

By a letter of 12 October to the Secretary-General, the President of the Dominican Republic conveyed the gratitude of his country for United Nations concern and assistance. Letters of 8 and 29 October from the representatives of the Dominican Republic and Barbados requested circulation of two reports prepared by a group of experts of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) on the effects of the hurricanes on the Dominican Republic and Dominica, respectively, and identified areas in which international assistance was needed.

On 9 November, the Assembly adopted resolutions 34/18 and 34/19, inviting international assistance for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of the Dominican Republic and Dominica, respectively. By these parallel resolutions, the Assembly endorsed two resolutions adopted by consensus by the Committee of the Whole of ECLA at its thirteenth special session held on 19 October 1979 at United Nations Headquarters, by which the Committee had appealed for increased international aid to alleviate the economic and social problems faced by those two countries as the result of the hurricanes. The Committee had also recommended that the Dominican Republic and Dominica should receive the same treatment as that granted to the group of countries termed least developed by the Assembly, until the situation was normalized.

The Assembly urged Member States and international organizations urgently to provide the assistance envisaged in the ECLA resolutions and asked the Secretary-General to keep the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly informed during the coming two years of the results achieved.

The Assembly adopted resolutions 34/18 and 34/19 without vote; the texts, each sponsored by the same 40 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), had been approved, also without vote, by the Second Committee on 29 October. Speaking after approval of the resolutions in that Committee, France and Sweden (which also spoke on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway) stressed the clear differentiation they considered should be made between according the status of least developed to a country on a temporary basis and conferring such status on a regular basis.

An appeal for world solidarity with the Caribbean countries affected by the hurricanes was also the subject of one of several resolutions adopted by the sixty-sixth Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Caracas from 13 to 21 September 1979, and transmitted to the Assembly by Venezuela by a letter of 16 October.

By a letter of 15 November, the representative of the Dominican Republic transmitted a note from his country's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs containing a proposal by the Dominican President, for United Nations consideration, for the establishment of a permanent special fund for use specifically for aid to the islands of the Caribbean area, which regularly suffered from hurricanes.

Aid to Jamaica

Having considered a recommendation by the UNDP Administrator for assistance to Jamaica following widespread flooding, the UNDP Governing Council on 2 July 1979 approved a special assistance programme for Jamaica in the amount of \$1 million.

The Economic and Social Council, noting by resolution 1979/60 which it adopted without vote on 3 August—the vigorous efforts made by the Jamaican Government to relieve the suffering of the flood victims and noting with appreciation the aid rendered by some Member States and non-governmental and United Nations organizations, particularly UNDP and FAO, and the role played by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, especially in mobilizing relief assistance, invited all Member States, specialized agencies, United Nations organizations and international financial institutions to intensify their efforts in support of Jamaican measures to rehabilitate and reconstruct the affected areas. Resolution 1979/60 was recommended for adoption by the Third Committee, which had approved without vote on 23 July a text sponsored by 35 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Aid to Yugoslavia

The UNDP Governing Council, by the same resolution by which it approved special assistance for Jamaica, also approved such a programme for Yugoslavia, in the amount of \$1,350,000, following a severe earthquake which had struck the Montenegrin sea coast in April 1979.

By resolution 1979/58, adopted without vote on 3 August, the Economic and Social Council, noting the tragic consequences of the earthquake—loss of many lives, enormous destruction and more than 100,000 people left homeless—and noting with appreciation international assistance

already given and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator's role in informing the world community of the extent of the damage, invited all States to offer further assistance for the reconstruction and development of the stricken area and invited United Nations organizations to bear in mind the area's long-term reconstruction needs when deciding on assistance and services to be extended to Member States.

The resolution was recommended by the Third Committee, which had approved the 31-power text by consensus on 17 July (for sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

The General Assembly subsequently endorsed the Council's recommendations when it adopted resolution 34/56, by which States were invited to consider what further assistance they could offer to Montenegro. The Assembly also noted with appreciation the assistance already rendered by the international community and, in particular, by UNDP and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The Assembly adopted resolution 34/56, without vote, on 29 November on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which had similarly approved the 40-power text on 16 November (for sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Aid to Ethiopia

During 1979, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) and other United Nations organizations continued their programmes of assistance to Ethiopia for the relief and recovery of its drought-stricken areas in accordance with a 1978 resolution of the General Assembly.³

During the year, UNDP and FAO supported projects in soil and water conservation, cereal seed and quality control, seed processing and land-use planning, valued at over \$3 million. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) assistance to Ethiopia focused on child feeding through the provision of food to mothers, and water supply schemes involving drilling and digging of wells to alleviate emergency drought conditions. The total cost of UNICEF'S 1979 programme was almost \$5.6 million.

Early in 1978, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had initiated a humanitarian assistance programme for victims of the Ogaden conflict. By 1 June 1979, UNHCR had obligated more than \$7 million for food, resettlement and reconstruction assistance to these displaced persons. Seeds and tools were distributed to enable

agricultural activities to continue, self-help programmes for the reconstruction of communal facilities and private dwellings were established, water-supply systems were improved, and the construction of grain stores and health centres was begun.

The Economic and Social Council on 4 May, at its first regular 1979 session, took note with satisfaction of an oral report of the Secretary-General on assistance activities in the droughtstricken areas of Ethiopia. The report, presented on 30 April by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, noted that the intractable nature of the problem could be gauged from the fact that this was the sixth successive year in which the Secretary-General had reported on the progress of assistance to Ethiopia. Occasional notes of cautious optimism, sounded in earlier reports had been followed by new setbacks, caused either by conflict and the consequent displacement of people or by crop failure resulting from recurrent drought or excessive rainfall and flooding, and devastation by locusts and other pests.

It was reported that, in response to appeals by FAO and UNDRO in the latter part of 1978, more than 200,000 tons of cereals and complementary foods provided by the World Food Programme, the European Economic Community and a number of Governments had reached Ethiopia or had been pledged for 1979. The response of the international community to an appeal for logistic and technical assistance for port management and inland transport was also encouraging. Pledges were received in cash or in kind for 163 trucks and 124 trailers; assistance from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) valued at \$702,000 and funded by UNDP complemented Government services for their operation and maintenance. In addition, ILO continued to implement a project, also funded by UNDP, for staff training in the operation and maintenance of rural water supply installations.

With regard to the situation in Ethiopia, the Council also heard statements by UNDP'S Deputy Assistant Administrator for Africa on UNDP aid being provided to deal with emergency relief, and by the Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation of Ethiopia, who outlined his Government's measures to deal with emergency relief and rehabilitation in the drought-stricken areas. Despite the tremendous efforts made by the Government and the international community, he said, the catastrophic effects of the drought remained unchecked. Well over 3 million people would urgently require food assistance during the next 12 months, he added; about 2.5 million of them were victims of drought and more than a million had been adversely affected by strife and

unrest in the southern and south-eastern parts of the country.

By resolution 1979/2 of 4 May, the Council requested concerned United Nations organizations and programmes to continue and intensify their assistance to Ethiopia's relief and rehabilitation efforts, particularly the Government's resettlement programme. The Council appealed to Member States and intergovernmental, nongovernmental and voluntary organizations to continue and increase their assistance to Ethiopia.

Resolution 1979/2 was adopted without vote as proposed by 31 powers (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

A further report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia was considered by the General Assembly at its regular 1979 session.

The report reviewed relief assistance in food programmes, assistance to displaced persons and trends in development aid, and presented information on the amount of assistance given in agriculture, education, health, relief, natural resources and other developmental programmes. It noted that there had been a considerable increase in relief assistance over the previous two-year period, while agriculture, education and health had received approximately the same external support.

By resolution 34/54, adopted without vote on 29 November, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report, requested concerned United Nations organizations to increase aid to Ethiopia in its relief and rehabilitation efforts, appealed to Member States and intergovernmental, non-governmental and voluntary organizations to do likewise, and called upon all concerned to ensure that the international assistance provided was used for the sole purpose of relief and rehabilitation. The Second Committee had approved the text without vote on 7 November, as sponsored by 47 powers (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

France, speaking after the vote, said that it considered the question of assistance to drought-stricken countries in Africa to be a long-term one, not a matter of emergency disaster relief; UNDRO could not handle problems of this magnitude and France agreed with an Australian proposal that the Joint Inspection Unit make a study of UNDRO operations.

Other assistance activities in 1979

The following table provides statistical information on international aid provided for relief and other operations in which UNDRO was involved during 1979.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED FOR RELIEF AND OTHER OPERATIONS IN WHICH UNDRO WAS INVOLVED DURING 1979

(in US dollars)

1)	n	١	J	Δ	Т	ľ	n	N	15	R	F	7	P	n	n	5	Т	F	T) ′	Г	n	- 1	П	N	IJ	D	L	? (1

Country or territory	Date	Event	UNDRO allotment	Donations through UNDRO	United Nations system	Govern- ments	Inter- governmental organizations	Other
Argentina	May	Floods	7,500		20,000			
Bolivia	January	Floods	15,000		5,206	2,731,191		53,631
Colombia	October-November December	Floods and earthquake Earthquake	10,000 10,000	42,096	25,000	118,091 346,094		8,547 8,000
Dominica	September	Hurricanes	10,000	19,959	43,500	413,536	1,415,000	642,582
Dominican								
Republic	September	Hurricanes	10,000	96,640	352,700	5,622,638	1,000,000	5,363,242
Egypt	October	Floods	5,000	5,000	574,450	52,969		395,994
Ethiopia	August	Floods	8,500					
Fiji	March	Cyclone	10,000			643,342	12,005	106,093
Honduras	November	Floods	10,000					
Indonesia	February	Floods and landslides	8,000		2,342,000°	25,000		5,000
		Volcanic eruption	10,000					
	May July	Earthquake Tidal wave	10,000			11,111		
Iran	November	Earthquake	20,000	1 26,421 b				
		Floods	,	363,675	65,000	609,048	465,300	761,748
Jamaica Malawi	June		10,000	303,073		609,048	465,300	/61,/48
	May	Floods	20.000		20,000	2 0 5 0 0 0 0	100.000	
Mozambique	January	Cyclone	20,000		20,000	2,860,000	100,000	
Nepal	July	Floods	1,462					20.000
Nicaragua	December	Floods	2,400	22,156	19,295	448,649		20,000
Paraguay	March	Floods	10,000		31,000	75,000		140,166
St. Vincent	April	Volcanic eruption	10,000		26,000	200,000		1,039,458
Senegal	January	Floods	10,000					
Solomon Islands	February	Cyclone	10,000		5,000	12,000		27,570
Tunisia	March	Floods				41,765		
Turkey	1978-1979	Anti-malaria campaign			285,984	2,286,522	1,250,000	750
Yugoslavia	April November	Earthquake Floods	20,000 10,000		1,519,000	8,065,644	390,000	3,178,719

World Food Programme assistance for two simultaneous disasters. Includes United Nations agency and Government contributions.

Measures to expedite international relief

The Secretary-General noted in his 1979 report to the General Assembly that the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator had continued to identify and remove obstacles impeding the delivery of international relief assistance. Examination of replies to a questionnaire which the Co-ordinator had sent to Member States revealed that many countries still required entry visas for United Nations and other emergency relief personnel. In order to overcome difficulties associated with visa delays, the Co-ordinator had requested that one-year visas be issued to his staff most likely to be involved in assistance work by the 48 Member States judged especially prone to natural disasters.

Disaster preparedness and prevention

The Secretary-General, in his 1979 report on the activities of UNDRO, reviewed UNDRO'S activities in the field of disaster preparedness and prevention. He noted that UNDP was already funding regional projects in preparedness and that in past years UNEP had provided funds to UNDRO for studies designed to form a compendium of current knowledge about disaster prevention and mitigation. The report stated that more attention should be given to the preparedness and prevention needs of countries whose own resources made it less likely that they would be able to put recommendations of technical assistance missions into effect; it was these countries—the disaster-prone among the least developed countries and those most seriously affected by economic crises—to which the Co-ordinator was according priority.

Most improvements in a country's state of preparedness called for investment in new equipment, buildings or non-perishable supplies. The Co-ordinator, the report noted, was uniquely placed to appeal to donors to offer whatever was required if it could not be provided within the framework of multilateral or bilateral assistance.

The Secretary-General noted that UNDRO had sent survey missions to Madagascar, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania during October 1978 and March 1979 to evaluate the state of flood and drought preparedness, and to review their need for assistance to strengthen their administrative and technical capabilities to investigate the risk of natural disaster. Two UNDRO representatives made presentations during a seminar on disaster preparedness in Delhi, India, in January 1979. At the sixth session of a WMO/Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific panel on tropical cyclones, held at Rangoon, Burma, from 27 February to 6 March, UNDRO announced its decision to finance overseas training fellowships in disaster preparedness for Bangladesh, Burma, India and Pakistan. During March, arrangements were made to send a consultant to the Philippines to advise on the establishment of a disaster research and training institute.

Technical co-operation missions, jointly undertaken in April and November by UNDRO and the United States Agency for International Development, studied disaster preparedness in Haiti and Jamaica, respectively, and made recommendations for the establishment of national disaster planning and preparedness offices. In May, an UNDRO representative visited floodprone areas of Afghanistan to review its state of disaster preparedness and prevention; in July, another visited Nepal to advise on flood contingency planning, and in December an expert arrived there to advise on flood control and flood damage mitigation. An UNDRO/UNDP preparatory mission visited Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras in September/October to study reviving a regional project in disaster prevention and preparedness covering Central America, Mexico and Panama. In October, an UNDRO officer made specific recommendations for improvement of disaster preparedness in four disaster-prone provinces. Senegal and Zaire requested technical advisory services to reinforce their relief organizations, plans and operations following UNDRO exploratory missions in September. During September and October, UNDRO missions visited Lesotho, Malawi and Rwanda to review their needs in pre-disaster planning, and in October an UNDRO representative visited Mozambique to discuss preparedness and technical assistance needs.

The Co-ordinator convened a meeting of experts at Geneva in July to examine and clarify techniques of assessing vulnerability to natural hazards with a view to their wider application.

With the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation and the League of Red Cross Societies, UNDRO co-sponsored a seminar in November at Suva, Fiji, to discuss the effectiveness of existing pre-disaster planning measures, effective use of resources and improvements of relief coordination in the South Pacific region.

Report of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

The Economic and Social Council, at its second regular 1979 session, noted the Secretary-General's report on the activities of UNDRO and commended the Co-ordinator for his continued efforts. It welcomed the decision of the UNDP Governing Council at its June/July 1979 session to invite the UNDP Administrator to continue his efforts to assist Governments requesting technical assistance in disaster preparedness and prevention at the national and regional levels.

By resolution 1979/59 on UNDRO, containing these provisions, the Council also invited Governments to contribute to the trust fund for strengthening UNDRO and the technical and emergency assistance subaccounts, and renewed its invitation to Governments, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned with relief operations to co-operate with the Co-ordinator to ensure rapid delivery of international relief and to consider adopting legislative and other measures to remove obstacles and expedite international relief assistance to disaster victims. It also asked the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy for the third United Nations development decade to take into account matters concerning disaster relief, preparedness and prevention.

Resolution 1979/59 was adopted, without vote, on 3 August as recommended by the Third Committee, which had approved the text without vote on 25 July. The text was sponsored by Barbados, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malta, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, the Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.

The USSR, speaking after approval of the text, said it did not object to its adoption on the understanding that none of its provisions would give the Secretariat the right to transfer UNDRO operational activities to the regular budget of the United Nations.

Introducing the report of the Secretary-General on UNDRO'S activities to the General Assembly at its regular 1979 session, the Coordinator noted that funding for emergency assistance activities continued to pose a major problem. The decrease in the value of money and the increase in the incidence of disasters in which

UNDRO assistance had been sought made the \$200,000 annual provision from the regular budget inadequate.

By resolution 34/55, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report, commended the Co-ordinator, asked him to develop further his working arrangements with donors and recipients, and reaffirmed the necessity of ensuring a continued sound financial basis for UNDRO. It requested additional funds in the 1980-1981 regular budget for UNDRO to permit the Co-ordinator to respond to at least 12 requests for emergency disaster assistance in any one year, with a normal ceiling of \$30,000 per country for any one disaster. It urged all Governments to contribute to the UNDRO trust fund, taking into particular consideration the financial problems of the subaccount for emergency assistance. It also renewed its call on Governments and international organizations to provide detailed information on current and intended relief contributions in order to avoid duplication of effort and to ensure the necessary assistance to survivors.

The Assembly asked the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to take disaster relief, preparedness and prevention into account in its deliberations, invited concerned Governments and organizations to consider adopting appropriate legislative and other measures to remove obstacles and expedite international relief assistance, and welcomed UNDP'S decision to consider including technical co-operation activities in this field in national and regional programmes.

Resolution 34/55 was adopted, by a recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 15 abstentions, on 29 November as recommended by the Second Committee, which had approved the text on 23 November by 119 votes to 0, with 17 abstentions. The text was sponsored by Bangladesh, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mozambique, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Peru, Somalia, Tunisia, Turkey, the Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.

At the request of the United Kingdom, a separate vote was taken on the paragraph by which additional funds were requested from the regular budget, a provision on which France and Italy also expressed reservations; they considered that UNDRO activities should be funded from extrabudgetary sources. This view was shared by the USSR, which spoke on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR. The paragraph was adopted by 114 votes to 14, with 8 abstentions. The Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom regretted that the text had been submitted to the Second rather than the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. The United States said it had voted against the paragraph and the resolution because of its policy that there should be zero growth in the regular budget. Belgium said it had abstained in the vote on, rather than opposed, that paragraph, adding that additional funds did not necessarily mean that additional operational activities would be undertaken.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Assistance activities in 1979

AID TO THE SUDANO-SAHELIAN POPULATIONS

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 4-6. Plenary meeting 39.

DP/394. Implementation of medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in Sudano-Sahelian region. Report of Secretary-General.

DP/400. Assistance to drought-stricken areas of Africa and adjacent areas. Report of Administrator.

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters IX and XXI H (decisions 79/1 2 and 79/20)

E/1979/C.3/L.2. Belgium, Cyprus, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Iran, Ireland, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 16 July 1979, meeting 6.

E/1979/115. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee.

Resolution 1979/51, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/115, adopted without vote by Council on 2 August 1979, meeting 39.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, particularly Assembly resolution 33/133 of 1 9 December 1978 and Council resolution 1 978/37 of 21 July 1 978,

Recalling further decision 79/20 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the subject,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region;

2. Expresses its profound gratitude to the Governments, United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations, private organizations and individuals that have contributed to the implementation of the recovery, rehabilitation and development programmes in the Sahel;

3. Urges all Governments, United Nations bodies, intergovernmental organizations, private organizations and individuals to intensify their assistance, either bilaterally or through the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in response to requests from the Governments of the Sudano-Sahelian countries and from the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel;

4. Requests the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to undertake the necessary consultations with the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system concerned, in order to ensure fully the effectiveness of the contributions of the United Nations system to the implementation of the recovery, rehabilitation and development programmes in the Sahel and to increase the capacity of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to respond adequately to further requests formulated by the member States of the Permanent Inter-State Committee.

General Assembly— 34th session Second Committee, meetings 7, 11, 18, 23, 25. Plenary meeting 61.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXX.

A/34/432. Implementation of medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in Sudano-Sahelian region. Report of Secretary-General

region. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/L.8. Botswana, Cape Verde, Chad, France, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 October 1979, meeting 25.

A/34/635. Report of Second Committee (part I) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution III.

Resolution 34/16, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635, adopted without vote by Assembly on 9 November 1 979, meeting 61.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2816(XXVI) of 14 December 1971, 2959(XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3054(XXVIII) of 17 October 1973, 3253(XXIX) of 4 December 1974, 3512(XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/180 of 21 December 1976, 32/159 of 19 December 1977 and 33/133 of 19 December 1978

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1918(LVIII) of 5 May 1975, 2103(LXIII) of 3 August 1977, 1978/37 of 21 July 1978 and 1979/51 of 2 August 1979,

Taking note of decision 79/20 of 28 June 1979 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme concerning the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region,

Noting with satisfaction the decisive role played by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, on the one hand, in helping to combat the effects of the drought and to implement the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme adopted by the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and, on the other hand, in mobilizing the necessary resources to finance priority projects,

Considering that the nature and magnitude of the needs of the countries of the Sahel, which are among the least developed countries, make it necessary for the international community to continue and to strengthen its action of solidarity in support of the recovery efforts and the economic development of those countries,

Taking accounted the appeal made by the Council of Ministers of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel at its eleventh regular session, held at Dakar from 5 to 9 June 1979, with regard to the food situation in certain States members of the Committee, particularly in Cape Verde, Chad and Mauritania,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region.

region,
1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the

Sudano-Sahelian region;

2. Expresses its gratitude to the Governments, United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations, private organizations and individuals that have contributed to the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region;

3. Requests all Member States, specialized agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, private organizations and individuals to give special attention to the current food situation in Cape Verde, Chad and Mauritania;

4. Urges all Governments, United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations, private organizations and individuals to continue to respond favourably, either bilaterally or through the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office or any other intermediary, to requests for assistance from the Governments of the States members of the Permanent Interstate Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and from the Committee itself;

5. Reaffirms the role of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office as the central point and principal body responsible for co-ordinating the efforts of United Nations agencies to help the countries of the Sahel to implement their

recovery and rehabilitation programme;

6. Invites the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to continue to co-ordinate the efforts of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system with a view to ensuring an effective contribution by the United Nations system to the implementation of the recovery and rehabilitation programme for the countries of the Sahel and increasing its own ability to respond adequately to additional requests for assistance from the Governments of the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and from the Committee itself;

7. Further invites the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to continue its close co-operation with the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel with a view to the implementation of the recovery and rehabilitation

programme and of priority projects;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to report to the General Assembly, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the mediumterm and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region.

General Assembly— 34th session General Committee, meeting 2. Second Committee, meetings 4, 5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16-18, 25. Plenary meetings 4, 61.

E/CEPAL/G.1105. Report of Committee of Whole of ECLA on its 13th special session, Headquarters, New York, 19 October 1979 (also issued under E/CEPAL/PLEN.13/G.6). (Chapter IV: Resolutions 417(PLEN.13) and 418(PLEN.13).)

A/34/242. Letter of 1 7 September from Panama (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Measures to assist the Dominican Republic and Dominica following the severe disasters caused in those countries by hurricane 'David' and hurricane 'Frederic'").

A/34/250. First report of General Committee, para. 24 (item 125). A/34/619. Letter of 16 October from Venezuela (transmitting resolutions adopted by Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 125th session and by 66th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Caracas, 13-21 September 1979), Annex II (resolution VII).

AID TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

A/C.2/34/10, A/C.2/34/11, A/C.2/34/14. Letters from Dominican Republic of 1 2 and 8 October, and of 15 Novem-

ber (transmitting proposals of President).

A/C.2/34/L.10. Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Spain, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 October 1979, meeting 25.

A/34/650. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/18, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/650, adopted without vote by Assembly on 9 November 1979, meeting 61.

The General Assembly.

Having considered the report of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America on its

thirteenth special session,

Deeply concerned at the magnitude of the damage caused in the Dominican Republic by hurricanes "David" and "Frederic," which resulted in extensive loss of human life and destruction of the economic and social infrastructure,

1. Endorses the resolution adopted on 19 October 1979 by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission

for Latin America;

2. Urges Governments of Member States and international organizations to provide with the utmost urgency the assistance envisaged in that resolution for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of the Dominican Republic;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly informed during the next two years of the results achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

AID TO DOMINICA

A/C.2/34/12. Letter of 29 October from Barbados (transmitting report on effects of hurricane "David" on Dominica (E/CEPAL/G.1099, also issued under E/CEPAL/

PLEN.13/G.2)).

A/C.2/34/L.11. Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Spain, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 October 1979, meeting 25.

A/34/650. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/19, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/650, adopted without vote by Assembly on 9 November 1979, meeting 61.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America on its thirteenth special session,

Deeply concerned at the magnitude of the damage caused in Dominica by hurricanes "David" and "Frederic," which resulted in extensive loss of human life and destruction of the economic and social infrastructure,

1. Endorses the resolution adopted on 19 October 1979 by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America;

2. Urges Governments of Member States and international organizations to provide with the utmost urgency the assistance envisaged in that resolution for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Dominica;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly informed during the next two years of the results achieved in the imple-

mentation of the present resolution.

AID TO JAMAICA

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 6-9,13. Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June—16 July 1979, Chapters V A (paras. 76-81) and XXI D (resolution 79/32).

E/1979/C.3/L.6. Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, El Salvador, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 23 July 1979, meeting 1 3.

E/1979/116. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee (part I) (on co-operation and co-ordination

within United Nations system), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 1979/60, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/116, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that Jamaica has recently suffered the effects of widespread flooding, resulting in loss of lives and considerable damage to the economy of the country.

Expressing its profound sympathy to the Government and people of Jamaica for the loss of life and serious economic

damage caused by the floods,

Noting the vigorous efforts made by the Government of Jamaica to relieve the suffering of the victims of the floods, and its declared determination to undertake an extensive rehabilitation and reconstruction programme,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, in which the Assembly, interalia, appealed to the international community to give special attention to

natural disasters,

1. Notes with appreciation the assistance rendered to the people of the stricken areas by some Member States, the United Nations system of organizations and various non-

governmental organizations;

2. Notes also in particular the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the role played by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, particularly in mobilizing relief assistance from the international community;

3. Invites all Member States to intensify their efforts and co-operation, with a view to supporting medium-term and long-term measures instituted by the Government of Jamaica for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the areas affected

by the floods;

4. Invites governing bodies of specialized agencies, organs and organizations of the United Nations system and international financial institutions to support the efforts of the Government of Jamaica in its rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes within the framework of its development plans.

AID TO YUGOSLAVIA

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings

Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters V A (paras. 73-75) and XXID (resolution 79/32).

E/1979/C.3/L.3. Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, China, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malta, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sweden, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 17 July 1979, meeting 8

E/1979/116. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee (part I) (on co-operation and co-ordination

within United Nations system), draft resolution II.

Resolution 1979/58, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/116, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the tragic consequences of the severe earthquake which recently struck the Montenegrin sea coast of Yugoslavia,

 Expresses its deep concern and sympathy to the people of Yugoslavia, and to the people of Montenegro in particular, in this great tragedy, which has caused the loss of many human lives and enormous material destruction that left more than 100,000 of the inhabitants homeless;

2. Notes with satisfaction the measures already taken by the peoples and Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to provide immediate relief and to improve

living conditions for the victims of the disaster;

Notes with appreciation the assistance rendered to the people of the stricken area by many nations, the United Nations system of organizations and various non-governmental organizations;

Notes also with appreciation the role played by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in particular in informing the world community about the extent of the damage

caused by the earthquake in Montenegro;

5. Invites all States to consider whatever further assistance they may be in a position to offer for the reconstruction and development of the stricken area of Montenegro;

6. Invites also the governing bodies of the specialized agencies, organs and organizations of the United Nations system to bear in mind the long-term needs for the reconstruction of the stricken area of Montenegro when deciding on the assistance and services to be extended to Member States.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 30, 39, 41. Plenary meeting 82.

A/C.2/34/L.38. Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Madagascar, Mali, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 16 November 1979, meeting 41.

A/34/727. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 34/56, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/727, adopted without vote by Assembly on 29 November 1 979, meeting 82.

The General Assembly,

Noting with deep regret the tragic consequences of the severe earthquake which struck the Montenegrin sea-coast of Yugoslavia, causing the loss of many human lives and enormous destruction and leaving more than 100,000 of the inhabitants homeless,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/58 of 3 August 1979,

Noting the energetic and urgent measures taken by the people and Government of Yugoslavia to provide immediate relief for the victims of the earthquake and to restore normal living conditions for the people,

Noting also the long-term needs for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the affected area and the measures taken in

this regard by the Government of Yugoslavia,

Taking note with appreciation of the assistance rendered, in the true spirit of international solidarity, to the people of Montenegro by many nations, the organizations of the United Nations system and various non-governmental organizations, and the role played by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

Noting, in particular, the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and the loan extended by the World Bank for the reconstruction of the stricken area,

1. Expresses its profound sympathy to the people of Montenegro and to the Government of Yugoslavia in this disaster;

2. Endorses the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/58, by which all States were invited to consider what further assistance they might be in a position to offer to Montenegro, and appeals to them to assist in the reconstruction of the stricken area;

Requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and of the funds and programmes of the United Nations system to bear in mind the long-term needs for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the area affected by the earthquake when deciding on services to be provided to Member States in the light of funds available.

AID TO ETHIOPIA

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 10,11.

E/1979/L.27. Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Swaziland, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 1979/2, as proposed by 31 E/1979/L.27, and as orally amended by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 4 May 1979, meeting 11.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having heard the oral report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia as presented by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/21 of 29 November 1978 with regard to the progress made in the implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and, having heard the Co-ordinator outlining the substantial grain-import requirements for the year 1979 as well as the urgent need for transport vehicles and associated equipment for the distribution of relief grain,

Noting the statement of the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Africa of the United Nations Development Programme on assistance being provided by the Programme to the Government of Ethiopia in relation to its relief and rehabilitation programmes in the drought-stricken areas of the country,

Noting also the statement of the Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation of Ethiopia outlining the measures taken by the Government of Ethiopia to deal with emergency relief and rehabilitation in the drought-stricken areas of the country.

Noting with appreciation the determined efforts being made by the Government of Ethiopia through its National Revolutionary Development Campaign to mitigate the effects of drought and to make the country self-sufficient in food,

Noting further the call made in the multi-donor mission's report for urgent assistance to the drought-stricken areas of

Concerned at the gravity of the food situation due to the drought and the devastation of crops by swarms of locusts

and other pests,

Noting with appreciation in this regard the continued efforts of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as those of the World Food Programme of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, in particular the assistance given by the Food and Agriculture Organization through its Office for Special Relief Operations and the emergency food aid provided by the World Food Programme as approved by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization,

Recalling that, despite the generous assistance offered to the Government of Ethiopia by the Governments of Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and voluntary agencies, enormous difficulties of rehabilitation and recovery still persist,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the oral report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia as presented by the United Nations Disaster

Relief Co-ordinator;

- 2. Requests the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and other specialized agencies and United Nations organizations to continue and intensify their assistance to Ethiopia in its relief and rehabilitation efforts, particularly the Government's Resettlement Programme, in their respective areas of competence and to implement promptly and fully the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3441 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 31/1 72 of 21 December 1976, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1833(LVI) of 8 May 1974, 1876(LVII) of 16 July 1974, 1971(LIX) of 30 July 1975, 1986(LX) of 6 May 1976 and 1978/2 of 2 May 1978;
- 3. Appeals to Governments of Member States and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to continue and increase their assistance to the Government of Ethiopia for relief, rehabilitation and recovery of the drought-stricken areas;

4. Decides to keep the matter under review.

General Assembly— 34th session Second Committee, meetings 30, 32, 33. Plenary meeting 82.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXXII.

A/34/1 98. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/L.14. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/34/L.14/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 40 powers and by Angola, Burundi, Ethiopia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Mali and Viet Nam, approved without vote by Second Committee on 7 November 1979, meeting 33.

A/34/727. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/54, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/727, adopted without vote by Assembly on 29 November 1 979, meeting 82.

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/21 of 29 November 1978, with regard to the progress made in the implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Having heard the statement of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator outlining the critical food situation for the

year 1979/80,

Noting the statement of the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Africa of the United Nations Development Programme on the assistance being provided by the Programme to the Government of Ethiopia in relation to its relief and rehabilitation programmes in the drought-stricken areas of the country,

Noting also the statement of the representative of Ethiopia outlining the measures taken by the Government of Ethiopia to deal with relief and rehabilitation in the drought-stricken

areas of the country,

Noting further the call made in the multi-donor mission's report for urgent assistance to the drought-stricken areas of

Ethiopia,

Noting with appreciation the determined efforts being made by the Government of Ethiopia through its National Development Campaign to mitigate the effects of the drought and to make the country self-sufficient in food,

Concerned at the gravity of the food situation due to the drought and the devastation of crops by swarms of locusts

and other pests,

Noting with appreciation in this regard the continued efforts of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as the World Food Programme, in particular the assistance given by the Food and Agriculture Organization through its Office for Special Relief Operations and the emergency food aid provided by the World Food Programme as approved by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization,

Recalling that, despite the generous assistance offered to the Government of Ethiopia by the Governments of Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and voluntary agencies, enormous difficulties of rehabilitation and

recovery still persist,
1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken

areas of Ethiopia;

Requests the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to continue and intensify their assistance to Ethiopia in its relief and rehabilitation efforts, particularly the Government's resettlement programme, in their respective areas of competence, and to implement promptly and fully the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3441 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 31/1 72 of 21 December 1 976, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1833(LVI) of 8 May 1974, 1876(LVII) of 16 July 1974, 1971(LIX) of 30 July 1975, 1986(LX) of 6 May 1976, 1978/2 of 2 May 1978 and 1979/2 of 4 May 1979;

3. Appeals to Governments of Member States and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to continue and increase their assistance to the Government of Ethiopia for relief, rehabilitation and recoveryofthedrought-strickenareas;

4. Calls upon all concerned to ensure that the international assistance provided shall be used for the sole purpose of

relief and rehabilitation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1980 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of paragraphs 2 and 3 above and of the other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council.

Report of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 6-9, 14, 15.

Plenary meeting 40.

A/34/190. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/40 and Corr.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 6 June-16 July 1979, Chapters V C and XXI D (decision 79/17).

E/1979/C.3/L.5. Jamaica, Malta, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania,

Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

E/1979/C.3/L.5/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 10 powers and by Barbados, Lesotho and Upper Volta, approved without vote by Third Committee on 25 July 1979, meeting 15.

E/1979/116. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee (part I) (on co-operation and co-ordination within United Nations system), draft resolution III.

Resolution 1979/59, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/116, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2816(XXVI) of 14 December 1971, 3243(XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3440(XXX) of 9 December 1975, 31/173 of 21 December 1976, 32/56 of 8 December 1977 and 33/22 of 29 November 1978, and Council resolution 1978/41 of 1 August 1978,

Reaffirming the co-ordinating role of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator as the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief matters, in accordance with the mandate established by the General As-

sembly in its resolution 2816(XXVI);

Mindful of the need to ensure a sound and enduring financial basis for the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, in order to facilitate the activities of the core programme and the recruitment and retention of qualified staff.

Recognizing the detrimental effects of natural disasters on the development efforts of the disaster-prone developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, and mindful of the need to take disaster matters into consideration in the preparatory process for the new international development strategy,

Emphasizing once more the need for all involved in relief operations to implement measures to expedite international relief assistance and to remove any obstacles to its delivery,

Noting with satisfaction the annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, and the oral statements made by the Co-ordinator to the Council at the second regular session of

- Commends the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator for his continued efforts on behalf of the victims of disasters;
- 2. Welcomes the decision taken by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its twentysixth session in relation to national and regional projects in disaster preparedness and prevention;

Urges the removal of the obstacles to the recruitment of qualified staff for the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, and the acceleration of such recruitment;

- 4. Invites Governments to contribute to the trust fund for the strengthening of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, established under General Assembly resolution 3243(XXIX), to the subaccount of the trust fund for technical assistance and to the subaccount for emergency assistance set up in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 3440(XXX);
- 5. Renews its invitation to Governments, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned with relief operations to co-operate with the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in his efforts to ensure the rapid and timely delivery of appropriate international relief, and to consider the adoption of appropriate legislative, administrative or operational measures to remove obstacles and expedite international relief assistance to the victims of disasters;

6. Invites the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to take into account, in its deliberations, matters concerning disaster relief, preparedness and prevention;

Transmits the annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

General Assembly— 34th session Second Committee, meetings 1 6, 30, 32, 33, 39, 41, 48. Fifth Committee, meeting 61. Plenary meeting 82.

A/C.2/34/L.37. Bangladesh, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mozambique, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Peru, Somalia, Tunisia, Turkey, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 48, by 119 votes to 0, with 17 abstentions.

A/C.2/34/L.47 and Corr.1, A/C.5/34/51, A/34/730. Administrative and financial implications of 21-power draft resolution, A/C.2/34/L.37. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/727. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/55, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/727, adopted by Assembly on 29 November 1979, meeting 82, by recorded vote of 1 20 to 0, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New

Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: None Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling section II, paragraph 14, of its resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, and its resolution 33/22 of 29 November 1 978,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/59 of

3 August 1979,

Reaffirming that it is necessary to ensure a continued sound financial basis for the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, as recognized by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/173 of 21 December 1976,

Reaffirming also the central role of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in the mobilization, direction and co-ordination of international disaster relief assistance, in accordance with the mandate established by the General Assembly in its resolution 2816(XXVI) of 14 December 1971,

Recognizing the detrimental effects of natural disasters on the development programmes of developing countries and mindful of the need to take disaster matters into consideration in the preparatory process for the new international develop-

Recognizing also that the funds provided in the regular budget of the United Nations for the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator for emergency disaster relief assistance are now inadequate to respond to requests for assistance from disaster-afflicted developing countries,

Emphasizing once more the need for all involved in relief operations to implement measures to expedite international relief assistance and to remove any obstacles to its delivery,

- 1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the statement made by the Co-ordinator on 2 November 1979:
- 2. Commends the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator for his continued efforts on behalf of those who suffer as a result of disasters;

Calls upon recipient Governments to co-operate with the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator by informing his Office of the relief contributions offered and received;
4. Requests the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-

ordinator to develop further his working arrangements with

donors and recipients of relief assistance;

5. Renews its call upon Governments and international organizations to provide the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator with detailed information on their current and intended relief contributions, in cash and in kind, in order to avoid duplication of effort and to ensure the provision of all

necessary assistance to the survivors of disasters;
6. Invites Governments, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned with relief operations to co-operate with the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in his efforts to ensure the rapid and timely delivery of appropriate international relief and to consider the adoption of appropriate legislative, administrative or operational measures to remove obstacles and expedite international relief assistance to the survivors of disasters:

Welcomes the decision taken by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its twentysixth session to give consideration to the inclusion of technical co-operation activities for disaster preparedness and pre-

vention in national and regional programmes;

8. Requests that additional funds be provided in the regular budget for the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator for the biennium 1980-1981 to permit the Coordinator to respond to at least twelve requests for emergency disaster assistance in any one year, with a normal ceiling of \$30,000 per country in the case of any one disaster;

9. Requests the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to take into account, in its deliberations, matters concerning disaster relief, prepared-

nessandprevention;

10. Urges all Governments to contribute to the trust fund of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, taking into particular consideration the financial problems of the subaccount for emergency assistance as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General.

Other documents

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation: A Compendium of Current Knowledge, Vol. 6: Building and Civil Engineering Aspects (UNDRO/22/76/Vol.VI); Vol. 9: Legal Aspects (UNDRO/22/76/Vol. IX); Vol. 10: Public Information Aspects (UNDRO/22/Vol. X)

UNDRO Monthly, Nos. 23-34 (January-December 1979).

UNDRO Newsletter.

ChapterXXV

Consultative arrangements with non-governmental organizations

The Economic and Social Council's Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations met from 26 February to 2 March 1979 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, to consider new applications for consultative status with the Council and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well

as requests that had been deferred by the Committee in 1978. The Committee also reviewed the quadrennial reports submitted by organizations which had been in Category I or II consultative status for at least four years.

At its first regular (April/May) 1979 session, the Council considered and approved the Committee's recommendations concerning the categories of consultative status to be granted to various NGOs, in accordance with the criteria set forth in a 1968 Council resolution establishing arrangements for obtaining and maintaining consultative status.¹

Thus, at the end of 1979, there were 593 NGOs which the Council could consult, divided into three groups. In Category I were 30 organizations broadly representative of major population segments in a large number of countries, closely involved in the economic and social life of the areas they represented, and which had marked and sustained contributions to make to the achievements and objectives of the United Nations.

In Category II were 206 internationally known organizations having special competence in, and specifically concerned with, only a few of the fields of activity covered by the Council. On the Roster were 357 NG0s which the Council, or the Secretary-General in consultation with the Council or its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, considered able to make occasional and useful contributions to the Council's work.

Recommendations of the Committee

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations recommended that two organizations be reclassified to Category I, that two be reclassified to Category II and that four others requesting reclassification be maintained in their current status: the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Federation for Home Economics, the International Movement ADT—Fourth World, and Quota International, Incorporated.

The Committee recommended that one new applicant be granted Category I status, that seven be granted Category II status and that 23 be placed on the Roster. It further recommended that no status be granted to four applicants and deferred consideration of the applications of eight other organizations to its next session.

The Committee reviewed the quadrennial reports of NGOs in Categories I and II and recommended placing on the Roster five organizations which had failed to comply with a Council request for additional information. It recommended that the Council lift the 1978 suspension of one organization which had submitted a report and that it suspend for one year an organization which had failed to submit a report, after which consultative status would be withdrawn if no report were received.

Review of non-governmental organization s grante d consultativ e statu s

By a note of 2 April 1979, the Secretary-General informed the Economic and Social

Council that he intended to place on the Roster the Centre for Research on the New International Economic Order.

By decision 1979/12 of 11 April, the Council, on an oral proposal by its President, adopted without vote, took note of the Secretary-General's note and of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. By the same decision, it also decided, in approving the Committee's recommendations without objection, to reclassify the Muslim World League and the World Muslim Congress from Category II to Category I and to reclassify from the Roster to Category II the International Electrotechnical Commission and Pax Christi International.

The International Social Security Association was granted Category I status and the Conference of European Churches, the International Centre for Industry and the Environment, the International Committee for European Security Co-operation, the International ordinating Committee of Financial Analysts' Associations, the International Fellowship of Reconciliation and the International Union of Young Christian Democrats were granted Category II status. In addition, Category II status was granted to the Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils on condition that it did not seek consultative status as an intergovernmental organization with other organizations of the United Nations system.

Placed on the Roster were: the American Foreign Law Association, the American Society for Engineering Education, the Association for World Education, the Bureau international de la recuperation, the Caribbean Conservation Association, the Council on Religion and International Affairs, Data for Development International Association, the European Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly, the European Union of Women, the Federation of National Committees in the International Christian Youth Exchange, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, the International Association for Housing Science, the International Association for the Promotion of Democracy under God (Pro Deo), the International Council for Commerical Arbitration, the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation, the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, the International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples, La Leche League International, Movement for a Better World, the Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters, the Romani Union, the World Council of Indigenous Peoples and the World Environment and Resources Council.

In approving further recommendations of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, the Council, by decision 1979/13 adopted without objection on 11 April, decided that five organizations—the Catholic International Union for Social Service, the International Abolitionist Federation, the International Institute of Public Finance, the Movement for Colonial Freedom, and Rotary International—should be removed from Category II and placed on the Roster, since they had failed to comply with the Council's request for additional information necessary for a valid assessment of their quadrennial reports. By the same decision, the Council suspended the International Union of Railways, which had not submitted a report, for one year, after which its consultative status would be automatically withdrawn if it failed to submit a report on its activities, and it lifted the suspension of the International Association of Educators for World Peace, which had submitted its quadrennial report.

Operating consultative arrangements

Written statements

Fifteen written statements by 12 individual NGOs were submitted to the Economic and Social Council during 1979 under the arrangements for consultation. In addition, statements were submitted jointly by 34 NGOs on the new international development strategy and by 35 NGOs on the integration of human rights in the new international development strategy, as contributions to the general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments. Written statements were also submitted to: the Commission on Human Rights, the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women and the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology Development.

Hearings of non-governmental organizations

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations met at New York on 10 April and at Geneva on 5 July 1979 to consider requests from organizations to be heard by the Council or its committees in connexion with various agenda items.

During the Council's April/May session, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the International Council of Women made statements on measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers. The latter also made a statement on the agenda item dealing with activities for the advancement of women and the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. In addition, the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind was heard on social development questions, and ICFTU on human rights questions.

During the second regular (July/August) session of the Council, seven organizations—the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, the International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians, ICFTU, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Women's International Democratic Federation and the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)-made statements during the general discussion of international economic and social policy.

Statements were also made by WFTU on three additional agenda items: transnational corporations, science and technology for development and restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system. The World Confederation of Labour and ICFTU likewise made statements on transnational corporations, and the Inter-Parliamentary Union was heard on international co-operation on the environment. In addition, the International Catholic Child Bureau, the International Organization of Consumers Unions, the League of Red Cross Societies and the World Federation of United Nations Associations made statements on co-operation and coordination within the United Nations system.

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status (As at 31 December 1979)

Category I

International Alliance of Women-Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities

International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians

International Chamber of Commerce

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

International Co-operative Alliance

International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)

International Council of Women

International Council on Social Welfare International Federation of Agricultural Producers International Federation of Business and Professional

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) International Organization of Consumers Unions (IOCU)

International Organization of Employers International Planned Parenthood Federation International Social Security Association (ISSA) International Union of Local Authorities

International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations

Inter-Parliamentary Union

League of Red Cross Societies

Muslim World League

Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU)

United Towns Organization

Women's International Democratic Federation

World Assembly of Youth (WAY)

World Confederation of Labour

World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY)

World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)

World Federation of United Nations Associations

World Muslim Congress

World Veterans Federation

Category II

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization

AFs International/Intercultural Programs, Inc. (formerly American Field Service)

Agudas Israel World Organization

Airport Associations Co-ordinating Council (AACC)

All-India Women's Conference

All-Pakistan Women's Association

Amnesty International

Anti-apartheid Movement, The

Anti-Slavery Society for Protection of Human Rights,

Arab Lawyers Union

Associated Country Women of the World

Association for Childhood Education International

Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem

Bahá'i International Community

Baptist World Alliance

CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.)

Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Catholic Relief Services-United States Catholic Conference, Inc.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America

Christian Democratic World Union

Christian Peace Conference

Church World Service, Inc.

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The (World Council of Churches)

Commonwealth Human Ecology Council (CHEC) Conference of European Churches (CEC)

Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBJO)

Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary

Council of European and Japanese National Shipowners Associations, The (CENSA)

Democratic Youth Community of Europe

Eastern Regional Organization for Public Admin-

European Association of National Productivity

European Insurance Committee

European League for Economic Co-operation

Experiment in International Living, The

Federation for the Respect of Man and Humanity

Federation of Arab Economists. The

Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils

Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific, Inc.

Friends World Committee for Consultation

Howard League for Penal Reform

Ibero-American Institute of Aeronautic and Space

Law and Commercial Aviation

Institute for Policy Studies-Transnational

Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Inc.

Inter-American Federation of Public Relations Associations

Inter-American Federation of Touring and Automobile Clubs (FITAC)

Inter-American Planning Society

Inter-American Press Association

Inter-American Statistical Institute

International Air Transport Association

International Association Against Painful Experiments on Animals

International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF) International Association for Social Progress

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property

International Association for Water Law (IAWL)

International Association of Democratic Lawyers

International Association of Educators for World Peace

International Association of Penal Law

International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH) International Association of Schools of Social Work

International Association of Youth Magistrates

International Astronautical Federation

International Automobile Federation (FIA)

International Bar Association

International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Asso-

International Catholic Child Bureau

International Catholic Migration Commission

International Catholic Union of the Press

International Centre for Industry and the Environment (ICIE)

International Centre for Local Credit

International Chamber of Shipping

International Christian Union of Business Executives

International Civil Airports Association

International College of Surgeons

International Commission of Jurists

International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage International Committee for European Security and Co-operation

International Committee of the Red Cross

International Co-operation for Socio-Economic Development (CIDSE)

International Co-ordinating Committee of Financial Analysts' Associations

International Council for Adult Education (ICAE)

International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation

International Council of Environmental Law

International Council of Jewish Women

International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

International Council of Scientific Unions

International Council of Societies of Industrial Design

International Council on Alcohol and Addictions
International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare
Services

International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa

International Electrotechnical Commission

International Federation for Housing and Planning

International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations

International Federation of Human Rights

International Federation of Journalists

International Federation of Landscape Architects

International Federation of Resistance Movements

International Federation of Senior Police Officers
International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres

International Federation of Social Workers

International Federation of University Women

International Federation of Women in Legal Careers

International Federation of Women Lawyers

International Federation on Ageing

International Fellowship of Reconciliation

International Hotel Association

International Indian Treaty Council

International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics (IIVRS)

International Institute of Administrative Sciences International Islamic Federation of Student Orga-

International Law Association

International League for Human Rights

International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped

International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples (UFER)

International Organization-Justice and Development

International Organization of Journalists (IOJ)

International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI)

International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)

International Prisoners Aid Association

International Road Federation

International-Road Transport Union

International Rural Housing Association

International Savings Banks Institute

International Senior Citizens Associations, Inc., The

International Social Service

International Society for Criminology

International Society of Social Defence

International Statistical Institute

International Touring Alliance

International Union for Child Welfare

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

International Union for Inland Navigation

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population

International Union of Architects

International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations

International Union of Family Organizations

International Union of Latin Notariat

International Union of Lawyers

International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy

International Union of Public Transport

International Union of Young Christian Democrats
(IUYCD)

International University Exchange Fund International Young Christian Workers

Jaycees International

Latin American Association of Finance Development Institutions (ALIDE)

Latin American Iron and Steel Institute

Lions International-The International Association of Lions Clubs

Lutheran World Federation

Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Government Oil Companies (ARPEL)

Organization for International Economic Relations

OXFAM (Oxford Committee for Famine Relief)

Panafrican Institute for Development

Pan African Women's Organization

Pan American Federation of Engineering Societies (UPADI)

Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association

Pax Christi International

Pax Romana

International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs

International Movement of Catholic Students

Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (PIARC)

Rehabilitation International

St. Joan's International Alliance

Salvation Army, The

Save the Children Federation

Socialist International

Socialist International Women (SIW)

Societe internationale de prophylaxie criminelle

Society for Comparative Legislation

Society for International Development (SID)

Soroptimist International

Studies and Expansion Society- International Scientific Association (SEC)

Union of Arab Jurists

Union of International Associations

Union of International Fairs

United Kingdom Standing Conference on the Second United Nations Development Decade

Universal Federation of Travel Agents Associations

Vienna Institute for Development

War Resisters International

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Women's International Zionist Organization

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts

World Association of World Federalists

World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession

World Conference on Religion and Peace

World Council for the Welfare of the Blind

World Council of Credit Unions, Inc. (WOCCU)

World Council of Management

World Energy Conference

World Federation for Mental Health

World Federation for the Protection of Animals

World Federation of Catholic Youth

World Federation of the Deaf

World Jewish Congress

World Leisure and Recreation Association

World Movement of Mothers

World Organization of the Scout Movement (World Scout Bureau)

World Peace Through Law Centre

World Population Society

World Student Christian Federation

World Trade Centers Association

World Union for the Safeguard of Youth

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

World University Service

World Women's Christian Temperance Union

World Young Women's Christian Association

Zonta International

Roster

Organizations included by action of the Economic and Social Council

Altrusa International, Inc.

American Foreign Insurance Association

American Foreign Law Association

American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE)

Asian Development Center

Asian Youth Council

Association for World Education

Battelle Memorial Institute

Bureau international de la recuperation

Caribbean Conservation Association

Catholic International Union for Social Service

Center for Inter-American Relations

Commission to Study the Organization of Peace

Committee for Economic Development

Committee for European Construction Equipment

Confederation of Asian Chambers of Commerce

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

Council of European National Youth Committees (CENYC)

Council on Religion and International Affairs (CRIA)

Data for Development International Association

Economic Research Committee of the Gas Industry

Engineers Joint Council

Environmental Coalition for North America (ENCONA)

European Alliance of Press Agencies

European Association of Refrigeration Enterprises

European Confederation of Woodworking Industries

European Container Manufacturers' Committee European Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly

(EURAG)
European Mediterranean Commission on Water

Planning European Union of Women

Ex-Volunteers International

Federation of European Manufacturers of Friction Materials

Federation of International Furniture Removers

Federation of National Committees in the International Christian Youth Exchange

Foundation for the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, The

Friedrich Ebert Foundation

Institute of International Container Lessors

International Abolitionist Federation

International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering

International Association for Housing Science

International Association for Hydrogen Energy

International Association for Research Into Income and Wealth

International Association for the Defense of Religious Liberty

International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (IASTE)

International Association for the Promotion of Democracy under God (Pro Deo)

International Association of Airport and Seaport Police

International Association of Chiefs of Police

International Association of Gerontology

International Board of Co-operation for the Developing Countries (EMCO)

International Bureau of Motor-Cycle Manufacturers

International Center for Dynamics of Development

International Committee of Outer Space Onomastics (ICOSO)

International Confederation of Associations of Experts and Consultants

International Container Bureau

International Council for Commercial Arbitration

International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation

International Federation for Documentation

International Federation for Home Economics

International Federation of Chemical Energy and General Workers' Unions

International Federation of Free Journalists

International Federation of Freight Forwarders
Associations

International Federation of Operational Research
Societies

International Federation of Pedestrians

International Federation of Surveyors

International Federation of the Blind

International Fiscal Association

International Inner Wheel

International Institute of Public Finance

International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)

International Iron and Steel Institute

International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples

International League of Surveillance Societies, The International Medical and Research Foundation

International Movement ATD-Fourth World

International Olive Growers Federation

International Organization of Experts (ORDINEX)

International Organization of Experts (ordinex

International Peace Academy

International Peace Bureau

International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers

International Playground Association

International Police Association

International Press Institute (IPI)

International Prevention of Road Accidents

International Progress Organisation (IPO)

International Public Relations Association (IPRA)

International Real Estate Federation

International Research Institute for Immigration and Emigration Policies

International Schools Association International Shipping Federation

International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics

International Society for the Protection of Animals

International Solar Energy Society

International Textile Manufacturers Federation

International Union of Judges

International Union of Marine Insurance

International Union of Police Federations

International Union of Social Democratic Teachers

International Union of Tenants

International Working Group for the Construction of Sports and Leisure Facilities (IAKS)

La Leche League International (LLLI)

Latin American Confederation of Tourist Organizations (COTAL)

Latin American Official Workers' Confederation (CLATE.)

Liberation (formerly Movement for Colonial Freedom) Minority Rights Group

Movement Against Racism and for Friendship between Peoples

Movement for a Better World

National Organization of Women (NOW)

National Parks and Conservation Association

OISCA—International (Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement—International)

Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker)

Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters

Pan American Development Foundation

Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses

Pio Mansú International Research Centre for Environmental Structures, The

Planetary Citizens

Population Council, The

Quota International, Incorporated

Romani Union

Rotary International

SERVAS International

Service civil international

Society for Social Responsibility in Science

United Nations of Yoga (UNY)

United Way of America

World Alliance of Reformed Churches

World Association for Christian Communication

World Confederation for Physical Therapy

World Council of Indigenous Peoples (WCIP)

World Development Movement

World Environment and Resources Council (WERC)

World Federation of Christian Life Communities

World Union for Progressive Judaism

Young Lawyers International Association (AIJA)

Organizations included by

action of the Secretary-General

American Association for the Advancement of Science Asian Environmental Society

Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa

Center of Concern

Centre for Research on the New International Economic Order Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography (CICRED)

Council for Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa, The (CODESRIA)

Fauna Preservation Society, The

Foresta Institute for Ocean and Mountain Studies

Friends of the Earth (FOE)

Institut de la vie

International Advisory Committee on Population and Law

International Association Against Noise

International Association on Water Pollution Research (IAWPR)

International Educational Development, Inc.

International Institute for Environment and Development

International Ocean Institute

International Society for Community Development

International Studies Association

International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences

National Audubon Society

Natural Resources Defence Council, Inc.

Population Crisis Committee

Population Institute

Sierra Club

Trilateral Commission, The

World Education

World Society for Ekistics

Organizations included because of consultative status with specialized agencies or other United Nations bodies

The organizations listed below had consultative status with the following specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); the International Labour Organisation (ILO); the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the World Health Organization (WHO): the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); the World Meteorological Organization (WMO); the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

Organizatio n	In consultativ e statu s with
Arab Federation of Chemical Fertilizer Producers	UNIDO
Arab Iron and Steel Union	UNIDO
(AISU) Association of African Universi-	UNESCO
ties Association of Arab Universities	UNESCO
Association of European Jute	UNCTAD
Industries	

Organization	In consultative status with	Organization	In consultative status with
Association of Partially and Wholly French-Language Universities	UNESCO	International Association of Ag- ricultural Librarians and Documentalists	FAO
Baltic and International Mari- time Conference	IMCO, UNCTAD	International Association of Art International Association of	UNESCO WHO
B'nai B'rith International	UNESCO	Cancer Registries	
Council Catholic International Educa-	UNESCO, UNICEF	International Association of Classification Societies	IMCO
tion Office Committee on Space Research	ITU	International Association of Conference Interpreters	ILO, UNESCO
(COSPAR) Confederation of International	UNCTAD	International Association of Crafts and Small and	UNIDO
Trading Houses Associations		Medium-Sized Enterprises	
Co-ordination Committee for the Textile Industries in the	UNCTAD	International Association of Drilling Contractors (IADC)	IMCO
European Common Market Council for International Or-	UNESCO, WHO	International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers	FAO
ganizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS)		International Association of Horticultural Producers	FAO
Engineering Committee on Oceanic Resources (ECOR)	IMCO	International Association of Lighthouse Authorities	IMCO, ITU
European Association for	FAO	International Association of Lit-	UNESCO
Animal Production European Broadcasting Union	ITU, UNESCO	erary Critics International Association of	UNESCO, UNICEF,
European Centre for Interna- tional Co-operation (CECI)	UNIDO	Logopedics and Phoniatrics International Association of	WHO WHO
European Computer Manu- facturers Association	ITU	Medical Laboratory Tech- nologists	
European Confederation of Agriculture	FAO, IAEA, ILO, UNESCO	International Association of Mi- crobiological Societies	WHO
European Federation of National Associations of Engineers	UNESCO	International Association of Mutual Insurance Companies	UNCTAD
European Oceanic Association	UNIDO	International Association of Universities	UNESCO
European Tea Committee European Tugowners Associa-	FAO IMCO	International Baccalaureate Of-	UNESCO
tion (ETA) European Union of Public Re-	UNIDO	fice International Board on Books	UNESCO, UNICEF
lations Federation of Afro-Asian	UNCTAD	for Young People International Bureau of Social	ILO, UNESCO
Insurers and Reinsurers (FAIR)		Tourism International Centre of Films	UNESCO, UNICEF
Institute of Air Transport	ICAO	for Children and Young	enabes, enabe
Institute of International Law Institute on Man and Science	ICAO UNESCO	People International Cocoa Trades	UNCTAD
Inter-American Association of Broadcasters	ITU, UNESCO	Federation International Commission on	ICAO, ILO, IMCO
International Academy of Pathology	WHO	Illumination International Commission on	IAEA, WHO
International Aeronautical Federation	ICAO	Radiological Protection International Committee for	
International Agency for the	UNICEF, WHO	Plastics in Agriculture	UNIDO
Prevention of Blindness (Vision International)		International Confederation of European Beet Growers	UNCTAD
International Amateur Radio Union	ITU	International Confederation of Midwives	ILO, UNICEF, WHO
International Association for Cereal Chemistry (ICC)	FAO, UNIDO	International Copyright Society International Council for Corre-	UNESCO UNESCO
International Association for Mass Communication Re-	UNESCO	spondence Education International Council for Phi-	UNESCO
search		losophy and Humanistic	UNESCO
International Association for Suicide Prevention	WHO	Studies International Council of Air-	ICAO
International Association for the Study of the Liver	WHO	craft Owner and Pilot Associations	

Organization	In consultative status with	Organization	In consultative status with
International Council of Mar- ine Industry Associations	IMCO	International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and	FAO
International Council of Nurses International Council of Sport	ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO UNESCO	Allied Workers International Federation of Popular Travel Organiza-	UNESCO
and Physical Education International Council on Ar-	UNESCO	tions International Federation of	UNCTAD
chives International Council on Edu- cation for Teaching	UNESCO	Purchasing and Materials Management (IFPMM) International Federation of	WHO
International Cystic Fibrosis (Mucoviscidosis) Association	WHO	Surgical Colleges International Federation of the	UNESCO
International Dairy Federation International Dental Federation International Diabetes Federa-	FAO, UNICEF WHO WHO	Periodical Press International Federation of Translators	UNESCO
tion International Epidemiological	WHO	International Federation of Travel Journalists and Writ-	UNESCO
Association International Ergonomics Association	ILO, WHO	ers International Food Policy Re- search Institute	FAO, UNCTAD
International Federation for Automatic Control	UNIDO	International Gas Union International Hospital Federa- tion	ITU WHO
International Federation for In- formation Processing International Federation for	ITU, UNESCO, WHO WHO	International Humanist and Ethical Union	UNESCO
Medical and Biological Engi- neering		International Hydatidological Association	WHO
International Federation for Parent Education International Federation of Air	UNESCO, UNICEF ICAO, WMO	International Institute for Audio-Visual Communica- tion and Cultural Develop-	UNESCO
Line Pilots Associations International Federation of Catholic Universities	UNESCO	ment (MEDIACULT) International Institute for Peace	UNESCO
International Federation of Children's Communities	UNESCO	International League Against Rheumatism	UNICEF, WHO
International Federation of Clinical Chemistry International Federation of Gy-	WHO WHO	International Maritime Pilots' Association International Organization	IMCO WHO
necology and Obstetrics International Federation of	WHO	Against Trachoma International Paediatric Associ-	UNICEF, WHO
Health Records Organiza-		ation International Peace Research	UNESCO
International Federation of Li- brary Associations and Insti- tutions (IFLA)	UNESCO	Association International PEN International Pharmaceutical	UNESCO WHO
International Federation of Margarine Associations	FAO	Federation International Phosphate Indus-	FAO, IMCO, UNCTAD,
International Federation of Medical Student Associations International Federation of	WHO WHO	try Organization International Political Science Association	UNIDO UNESCO
Multiple Sclerosis Societies International Federation of	UNESCO	International Press Telecom- munications Council	ITU
Musicians International Federation of Newspaper Publishers	UNESCO	International Publishers Associ- ation International Round Table for	UNESCO ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF
International Federation of Organizations of School Corre-	UNESCO	the Advancement of Coun- selling (IRTAC)	
spondence and Exchanges International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufactur-	UNCTAD, UNIDO, WHO	International Scientific Film Association International Secretariat of	UNESCO
ers Associations International Federation of	WHO	Catholic Technologists, Agri- culturists and Economists	illo
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation		International Shipowners Association	IMCO, UNCTAD

Organization	In consultative status with	Organization	In consultative status with
International Social Science Council	ILO, UNESCO	Licensing Executives Society International	UNCTAD, UNIDO
International Society and Fed-	WHO	Medical Women's International Association	UNICEF, WHO
eration of Cardiology International Society for Burn	WHO	Miners' International Federa-	UNCTAD
Injuries International Society for Human	WHO	tion Oil Companies' International	IMCO
and Animal Mycology International Society for Pho-	UNESCO	Marine Forum Organization for Flora Neo-	UNESCO
togrammetry International Society of Citri-	FAO	tropica Pacific Science Association	UNESCO, WMO
culture International Society of Endo-	WHO	Permanent Commission and International Association on	ILO, WHO
crinology International Society of Hae-	WHO	Occupational Health Sri Aurobindo Society	UNESCO
matology International Society of Radi-	WHO	Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of the	UNESCO
ographers and Radiological Technicians		European Universities Trade Unions International of	FAO
International Society of Soil Science	FAO, UNESCO, WMO	Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers	
International Sociological Association	UNESCO, WHO	UNDA-Catholic International Association for Radio and Television	UNESCO
International Time Bureau International Transport Work-	ITU ICAO	Union of Industries of the Euro-	UNCTAD, UNIDO
ers' Federation International Union Against	ILO, UNICEF, WHO	pean Community (UNICE) United Schools International	UNESCO
Tuberculosis International Union for Health	UNESCO, UNICEF,	United Seamen's Service Universal Esperanto Associa-	IL0 UNESCO
Education International Union of Biologi-	WHO WHO	tion World Association for the	UNESCO
cal Sciences International Union of Forestry		School as an Instrument of Peace	
Research Organizations		World Association of Industrial	UNIDO
International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics	ICAO	and Technological Research Organizations	
International Union of Inde- pendent Laboratories	UNIDO	World Confederation of Teachers	UNESCO
International Union of Nutri- tional Sciences	FAO, UNICEF, WHO	World Crafts Council World Education Fellowship,	UNESCO, UNICEF UNESCO
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	FAO, WHO	The World Federation for Medical	WHO
International Union of School and University Health and	UNESCO, WHO	Education World Federation of Agricultur-	FAO
Medicine		al Workers World Federation of Associa-	
International Union of Socialist Youth	ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF	tions of Clinical Toxicology	WHO
International Union of Stu- dents	UNESCO	Centers and Poison Control Centers	
International Water Supply Association	WHO	World Federation of Engineer- ing Organizations	UNESCO, UNIDO
International Youth Hostel Federation	UNESCO	World Federation of Foreign- Language Teachers Associa-	UNESCO
Inter-Union Commission on Frequency Allocations for Radio Astronomy and Space	ITU	tions World Federation of Neuro- surgical Societies	wно
Science Japan Atomic Industrial Fo-	IAEA	World Federation of Nuclear Medicine and Biology	WHO
rum, Inc. Latin American Social Science	UNESCO	World Federation of Occupa- tional Therapists	WHO
Council		World Federation of Public	WHO
Liaison Office of the Rubber In- dustries of the European Economic Community	UNCTAD	Health Associations World Federation of Scientific Workers	UNESCO

	In consultative		In consultative
Organization	status with	Organization	status with
World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists	WHO	World Organization for Early Childhood Education	UNESCO, UNICEF
World Federation of Teachers'	UNESCO	World ORT Union	ILO
Unions		World Packaging Organization	UNIDO
World Federation of Workers of	FAO	World Peace Council	UNCTAD, UNESCO
Food, Tobacco and Hotel In-		World Poultry Science Associa-	FAO
dustries		tion	
World Future Studies Federation	UNESCO	World Psychiatric Association	WHO

Documentary references

Review of non-governmental organizations granted consultative status

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 Plenary meeting 4.

E/1979/18 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on NGOs on its session, 26 February-2 March 1979, Headquarters, New

E/1979/18 and Corr.1, Chapter 1. First recommendation, submitted by Committee on NGOs for action by Economic and Social Council.

E/1979/26. Action by Secretary-General to place NGOs on roster. Note by Secretary-General.

Decision 1979/12, adopted by Council, as follows: paras. (a) and (b), as recommended by Committee on NGOs, E/1979/18 and Corr.1, without objection; para. (c), as orally proposed by Council President, without vote.

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 11 April 1979, the Council decided:

(a) To grant the following non-governmental organizations consultative status:

Category I International Social Security Association;

Category I I

Conference of European Churches;

Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils;^a

International Centre for Industry and the Environment; International Committee for European Security and Co-operation:

International Co-ordinating Committee of Financial Analysts' Associations;

International Fellowship of Reconciliation; International Union of Young Christian Democrats;

Roster

American Foreign Law Association;

American Society for Engineering Education;

Association for World Education;

Bureau international de la recuperation;

Caribbean Conservation Association;

Council on Religion and International Affairs;

Data for Development International Association;

European Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly;

European Union of Women;

Federation of National Committees in the International Christian Youth Exchange;

Friedrich Ebert Foundation;

International Association for Housing Science;

International Association for the Promotion of Democracy under God (Pro Deo);

International Council for Commercial Arbitration;

International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation;

International Institute of Rural Reconstruction;

International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples;

La Leche League International;

Movement for a Better World;

Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters;

Romani Union;

World Council of Indigenous Peoples;

World Environment and Resources Council;

(b) To reclassify two non-governmental organizations from category II to category I and two others from the Roster to category II, as follows:

Category I

Muslim World League; World Muslim Congress;

Category I I

International Electrotechnical Commission; Pax Christi International;

- (c) To take note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and of the note by the Secretary-General, submitted in accordance with paragraph 19 of Council resolution 1296(XLIV) of 23 May 1968, whereby he informed the Council of his intention to place on the Roster the Centre for Research on the New International Economic Order, as well as of the statements made during the debate.
- ^a This organization was granted consultative status on condition that it did not seek such status, as an intergovernmental organization, with other organizations of the United Nations system.
- E/1979/18 and Corr.1, Chapter 1. Second recommendation, submitted by Committee on NGOs for action by Economic and Social Council.

Decision 1979/13, as recommended by Committee on NGOs, E/1979/18 and Corr.1, adopted without objection by Council.

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 11 April 1979, the Council decided:

(a) That the following non-governmental organizations should be removed from category II and placed on the Roster, since they had failed to comply with the Council's request, contained in paragraph (g) of its decision 1978/16 of 5 May 1978, for the additional information necessary for a valid assessment:

Catholic International Union for Social Service, International Abolitionist Federation, International Institute of Public Finance, Movement for Colonial Freedom, Rotary International;

(b) That, since the International Association of Educators for World Peace had submitted a quadrennial report on its activities, its suspension should be lifted;

(c) That, since the International Union of Railways had not submitted a report, it should be suspended for one year, after which time its consultative status with the Council would be automatically withdrawn if it failed to submit a report on its activities.

Operating consultative arrangements

WRITTEN STATEMENTS

E/1979/NGO/1-14, E/1979/NGO/15 and Add.1, E/1979/NGO/16, and E/1979/NGO/17 and Corr.1. Statements submitted by NGOs in consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

[For written statements submitted by NGOs to subsidiary bodies of Council, see reports of those bodies to Council.1

HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 6, 10, 14-16, 19.

E/1979/45. Application for hearings by NGOs. Report of Committee on NGOs.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 6, 15-17.

Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings

Plenary meetings 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 31.

E/1979/108. Report of Committee on NGOs.

Other documents

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for 1979, Chapter XXXIV.

E/1980/INF/2. List of NGOs in consultative status with Economic and Social Council in 1979.

Chapter XXVI

Co-ordination and organizational questions

During 1979, the new subsidiary committees of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) held their first sessions. The component of the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (ccsq) that dealt with programme and related policy matters focused its attention on the planning- process, joint planning among organizations of the United Nations system and cross-organizational programme analyses. Preliminary consideration was given by CCSQ'S component that dealt with operational activities to: the outline of a report on the comprehensive policy review of operational activities, which was submitted to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly later in the year; designation and arrangements for the exercise of the function of a resident co-ordinator; enhancing the responsiveness of operational activities to national policies and priorities, as well as to the requirements of the new international economic order; the utilization of the country programming process of the United Nations Development Programme as a frame of reference for operational activities; the need for linkages between pre-investment activities and investment; and technical and economic co-operation among developing countries.

In the area of administrative policies, ACC's work concentrated on questions assigned to the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). Through the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions, ACC provided ICSC with infor-

mation and views on matters with which ICSC had dealt at its most recent sessions.

A study of the feasibility and practicability of establishing a single tribunal in place of the two existing Administrative Tribunals- those of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation -was also undertaken by ACC in 1979. In December, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and ACC to pursue a progressive harmonization of the two Tribunals and to report in 1981.

Other matters dealt with in ACC'S annual report for 1978/ 1979 included relations between the United Nations and national parliaments, the financial situation of the periodical Development Forum, activities relating to youth, and the functioning of ACC'S Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems (IOB). Responding to a report of the Joint Inspection Unit, ACC decided that IOB should continue as a focal point for furnishing comprehensive information to intergovernmental bodies about the information systems and services of the United Nations family.

Other reports submitted by ACC to the Economic and Social Council in 1979 were on progress achieved in the field of nutrition under the new institutional arrangements, on interagency action in rural development, and on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes.

At its 1979 session, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) considered and made recommendations on the process of pro-

gramme planning in the United Nations and cross-organizational programme analyses, the reports of ACC and of the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC, evaluation of the work programme on transnational corporations, and the proposed programme budget for 1980-1981.

The two main items considered by both CPC

and ACC at their Joint Meetings, held at Geneva in July, were programme planning in the United Nations system, and information systems and the role of IOB.

Details of these and other co-ordination activities of the United Nations system are described below.

Functioning of co-ordination machinery

Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

Operational activities for development

At its first regular 1979 session, held from 2 to 4 April at Geneva, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) reviewed an outline of a report, requested by the General Assembly on 29 January 1979, 1 on policy issues pertaining to the United Nations system's operational activities for development. The report was to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly in 1980 by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. In this connexion, ACC gave further consideration to the implementation of an Assembly resolution of 20 December 1977 on restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system² It approved the text of a standard letter of designation of an official at the country level (the resident coordinator) for the system's operational activities (see p. ,521), and requested the component of its Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions dealing with operational activities (ccsq (OPS)) to discuss practical arrangements for the exercise of the official's functions. The text of the standard letter was annexed to ACC's annual report to the Council covering its work from mid-1978 to mid-1979.

The results of the consideration of the arrangements by CCSQ (OPS) were discussed by ACC in July. A text setting out provisional arrangements for the exercise of the functions of resident coordinator was annexed to an addendum to ACC's report, outlining the co-ordinator's functions and mechanisms for co-ordination and consultations. It was also recommended that the coordinator submit annual reports.

The review of operational activities and the text of the standard letter of designation were also considered by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) at the first part of its nineteenth (1979) session. The Committee recommended that the report of the Director-General on a comprehensive policy review of operational activities should be submitted through CPC in 1980. It expressed concern about

various aspects of the letter of designation; these related to the role of the national authorities in co-ordinating operational activities, the responsibilities of the, resident co-ordinator vis-a-vis the Government and the agencies operating in a country, and the requirements needed for effectively ensuring that the system's operational activities responded fully to countries' needs and priori ties. It recommended that these concerns be borne in mind in the further elaboration of the co-ordinator's responsibilities and arrangements for the exercise of his functions.

The report on CPC's session and the annual report of ACC were considered at the Council's second regular (July/August) 1979 session by the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee. On 27 July, the Committee approved an 18-power draft decision on CPC's report. It was adopted on 3 August as decision 1979/66, by which the Council inter alia recommended that the Assembly examine at its regular 1979 session the question of the responsibilities of the resident co-ordinator, including the text of the standard letter of designation and the arrangements for the exercise of his functions proposed by ACC.

In the Third Committee, Argentina had orally proposed, and the sponsors accepted, an amendment to add that the question be examined also on the basis of other relevant elements. (For further details on decision 1979/66, see p. 964.)

On 19 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/213, by which it took note of the standard letter and requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the designation of resident coordinators. (For details, see p. 522; for page reference to text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

(See also p. 541.)

Role of the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems

In 1979, efforts were contentrated on defining more precisely the role of ACC'S Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems (IOB).

See Y.U.N., 1978, p, 473, resolution 33/201.

² See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 438, resolution 32/197, esp. annex, para. 34.

The Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), in a report circulated in April, recommended a strengthened role for 10B, a body composed of representatives of the United Nations and a number of specialized agencies. The report examined the historical background and current IOB work programme, suggesting that more attention be given to preparing cost estimates for information systems. The Inspectors suggested that 10B be given more impetus and guidance through revised terms of reference; its purpose should be defined as to identify common information needs among members of the United Nations family and to initiate measures to ensure the coordinated development of the information systems and services of the family. All member organizations of ACC should be members of IOB. Its work should include financial and administrative, as well as technical and scientific, systems. Before developing or expanding any technical, scientific or administrative information system, each organization should conduct a feasibility study which should be sent to IOB for comments, to be taken into account in the organization's final decision. The need for closer governmental involvement with 10B's work was emphasized. Its reports and programmes should be submitted to CPC and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions through ACC, and a revised budgetary procedure was suggested. Some broad programme objectives, with some specific objectives for 1980-1985, were put forward. The Common Register for Development Activities (CORE) project, an intergovernmental project register, was examined and a pilot continuation suggested.

Responding to the JIU report, ACC decided, following an ad hoc interagency meeting on the future of IOB held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 9 and 10 March, that the Board should continue as a focal point for furnishing comprehensive information to intergovernmental bodies about the information systems and services of the United Nations family. It agreed that no major development of an interorganizational system should be undertaken until organizations had assessed the probable costs and had made budgetary arrangements.

At its nineteenth session, CPC expressed concern that the administrative and substantive information systems in the United Nations family were generally not co-ordinated and were often incompatible. It agreed that IOB should identify needs and formulate proposals for co-ordinating both systems. Also, all proposals for new information systems and major modifications of existing ones should be referred to IOB for information. There must be rigorous cost-feasibility and cost-benefit analyses of any proposed informa-

tion system project. All member organizations of ACC should also be members of 10B, and the level of representation should be such as to ensure competent handling of policy issues and technical questions. Continued efforts must be made to formulate common terminology, classifications and systems elements.

Responding to CPC'S recommendations at the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC, held at Geneva on 2 and 3 July, the IOB Chairman, speaking for ACC, said that IOB'S main task would be to formulate information system policies for the United Nations family to respond to the needs expressed by Governments. However, the CPC proposal that new information system efforts should be referred to IOB presented difficulties; to establish a mechanism for that purpose would cost more than \$1 million a year. As to the cost of information systems, ACC had instructed IOB to look into the question of developing methods and criteria for assessing costs. (For a decision on IOB's budget for 1980-1981, see p. 1220.)

In addition, the Committees at their Joint Meetings discussed the co-ordination and compatibility of information systems, the definition of requirements for cross-organizational information, the membership and level of representation in 10B, development of common terminology and classification, and CORE.

General agreement was reached at the Joint Meetings that every effort should be made to identify areas where information was required on an interagency, system-wide basis and where the United Nations family needed to establish policies and set priorities for the development of greater uniformity, and that IOB should play an active role in that respect. Satisfaction was expressed at the efforts made by IOB, particularly in developing common terminology classifications and indexing tools and also in its proposals to develop methods and criteria for assessing the costs of information systems. There was also agreement that the possibility should be further explored of referring to IOB for its information all new information systems (and major modifications of existing ones) of concern to several organizations.

It was agreed also to implement without delay CORE 1, the first phase of the Common Register. This phase was designed to produce a financial analysis of the development expenditures of United Nations organizations by sector and country. However, no decision would be taken regarding CORE 2, a more elaborate indexing of activities in development projects, until thought had been given to how such information was related to the needs of intergovernmental programmes.

In 1979, within the framework of its coordination activities, 10B published a bibliography of United Nations thesauri, classifications and nomenclatures, broad terms for United Nations programmes and activities and the third edition of a directory of United Nations data and word-processing facilities. The format of the 10B Newsletter was improved to place emphasis on the exchange of information on system development. Work was carried out on system costs, information policy, the second edition of a directory of United Nations information systems and services (to be published in mid-1980), and a common decentralized information system for United Nations-family substantive documents. In response to CPC's recommendation that CORE 1 be implemented by 1 June 1980, input from members was requested and processed by 10B.

Interagency co-ordination

By decision 1979/67, on co-operation and coordination within the United Nations system, the Economic and Social Council inter alia requested CPC to consider ways of implementing the provision of the annex to the General Assembly's resolution on restructuring of 20 December 1977, by which the Assembly had called for arrangements to be made to improve communications between ACC and intergovernmental bodies, including wider access to the results of ACC discussions by these bodies on matters of concern to them; mutually convenient procedures should be worked out, according to the Assembly's directive, to enable the Chairman or designated representative of any of these bodies to be associated in an appropriate manner with Acc discussions of particular concern to that body.3

The Council's request was the final provision of decision 1979/67, adopted, without vote, on 3 August 1979, on the recommendation of the Council's Third Committee, which had approved it on 27 July, also without vote, on a proposal by the Netherlands. The sponsor accepted a USSR oral amendment to shorten the text. As originally proposed, CPC would have been asked to consider ways and means for improving communications between ACC and the intergovernmental bodies concerned, particularly the Council and CPC, with a view to giving effect to that particular provision of the Assembly's restructuring resolution.

On 19 December, the Assembly, by resolution 34/214, requested the Council, as envisaged in the 1977 resolution, to work out mutually convenient procedures for improving communications between ACC and the intergovernmental bodies concerned, including procedures to enable the members of the Council's and CPC's bureaux to participate in the work of ACC. (For details, see p. 523; for page reference to text of

resolution 34/214, refer to index of resolutions AND DECISIONS.)

Also on 3 August, by decision 1979/68 adopted without vote, the Economic and Social Council decided to keep under review, in accordance with the terms of the Assembly's 1977 restructuring resolution⁴ and of a resolution of 29 January 1979,⁵ the implementation of the relationship agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, with view to determining how the application of those agreements could best contribute to the achievement of the aims set forth in the 1977 resolution." The aims to which particular reference was made were measures to maximize uniformity of administrative, financial, budgetary, personnel and planning procedures, including establishment of a common procurement system, harmonized budget and programme cycles, a unified personnel system and a common recruitment and training system. There should also be improved coherence of action and integration of the various sectoral inputs from the United Nations system, and the country programming process of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) should be used as a frame of reference for organizations' operational activities. Other objectives were those in sections of the 1977 resolution relating to planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation, and to interagency co-ordination.

The text of the decision had been orally proposed by Finland-originally as an amendment to be added to the Netherlands draft decision on co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system (see above)-in the Council's Third Committee, where it was approved without vote on 31 July.

Work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

In its annual report to the Economic and Social Council covering its work from mid-1978 to mid-1979, acc noted the progress it had achieved in streamlining its subsidiary machinery and discussed the functioning of its new committees that had been established in 1978⁷-the Organizational Committee, the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) with its two components dealing with personnel questions (CCAQ (FBR)) and financial and budgetary matters (CCAQ (FB)), and the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (CCSQ) with its two components dealing with pro-

³ Ibid., esp. annex, para. .56.

⁴ Ibid., esp. annex, para. 57.

See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 456, resolution 33/202, esp. section I, para. 2.
 See footnote 2, esp. annex, paras. 32 and 33, and sections VI and VII.
 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 781.

gramme and related policy matters (CCSQ (PROG)) and operational activities (CCSQ, (OPS)) — all of which held their first sessions in 1979.

At its first regular 1979 session, from 12 to 16 March, CCSQ (PROG) focused its attention on the planning process, joint planning among organizations of the United Nations system, and crossorganizational programme analyses.

Preliminary consideration was given by CCSQ (OPS), at its first regular 1979 session held from 25 April to 1 May, to: the outline of a report on a comprehensive policy review of operational activities to be presented to the General Assembly in 1980 by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, and designation and practical arrangements for the exercise of the function of resident coordinator (see subsection above on OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT); selection of items for future discussion concerning enhancing the responsiveness of operational activities of the United Nations system to national policies and priorities, as well as to the requirements of the new international economic order; the utilization of the UNDP country programming process as a frame of reference for operational activities (the Committee arranged for a review of experience in the United Nations system in programming non-UNDP resources in order to formulate guidelines for such utilization); the need for linkages between pre-investment activities and investment, noting that a further report on linkages between technical co-operation, pre-investment activities and investment should be prepared; and technical and economic co-operation among developing countries. On this last subject, the Committee decided that a meeting should be held to consider implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries adopted at the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries in 1978, implementation of decisions of the fifth (May/June 1979) session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (see p. 571) and combined economic and technical co-operation operational activities.

The two components of CCAQ — CCAQ (PER) and CCAQ (FB) — met from 22 January to 2 February and from 5 to 9 March, respectively.

Also covered in ACC's report was its work on the future of IOB and related activities (see subsection above) as well as on administrative questions, closer relations between the United Nations and national parliaments, and the financial situation of Development Forum (see subchapter immediately below).

Other reports submitted by ACC to the Economic and Social Council in 1979 were on progress

achieved in the field of nutrition under new institutional arrangements, on interagency action in rural development, and on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes (see pp. 970, 971 and 968, respectively).

On 3 August 1979, the Council took note of inter alia ACC's annual report for 1978/1979 and its reports on progress achieved in nutrition and on interagency action in rural development. This action was incorporated in decision 1979/67, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which had approved the text without vote on 27 July as part of a proposal by the Netherlands.

Joint meetings of CPC and ACC

The two main items considered by CPC and ACC at the fourteenth in their series of Joint Meetings, held at Geneva on 2 and 3 July 1979, were programme planning in the United Nations system, and information systems and the role of IOB (for discussion of the latter subject at the Joint Meetings, see subsection above). The Administrative Committee had suggested that an item on evaluation in the United Nations system be considered at the Joint Meetings, but CPC had recommended, at its 1979 session, that the question of evaluation could be discussed as an element of programme planning, on which CPC had begun an in-depth study on the process in the United Nations system.

During the debate on programme planning, attention focused on the duration, frequency and flexibility of the medium-term plan, the introduction to the medium-term plan and the question of evaluation. Although no agreement had been reached in the United Nations as to whether its medium-term plans should be for a fixed period or of a rolling nature, the two Committees noted that their common position on having a six-year time-frame for medium-term plans would facilitate co-ordination of programme planning among the organizations in the system. While total harmonization of programme planning throughout the system was neither practical nor desirable, it was agreed that harmonization of programme planning should seek the optimum balance between benefits to be derived from greater harmonization and the particular requirements of individual organizations. (See also pp. 969 and 1187.)

On 3 August 1979, in adopting without vote decision 1979/67, the Economic and Social Council took note of inter alia the report of the Chairmen of CPC and ACC on the Joint Meetings. The Netherlands had proposed the text in the

⁸ Ibid., p. 467.

Third Committee, which had approved it without vote on 27 July.

Work of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

Documentation

The Committee for Programme and Coordination in 1978 had recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it review for CPC, during its organizational and first regular sessions each year, the situation with respect to documentation and issue the necessary directives in order to ensure that all the required documents were available to CPC in all the official languages of the United Nations at least six weeks before the beginning of its session.

In a note dated 5 February 1979, the Secretariat informed the Council that, precluding unforeseen developments, most of the documents for CPC's next session, scheduled to convene on 7 May, would be distributed by 26 March. The note listed the documentation to be issued under the various agenda items.

On 9 February, on an oral proposed by its President, the Council adopted, without vote, decision 1979/6, by which it took note of the note by the Secretariat.

Further Secretariat notes submitted in April updated the document-status report, noting that, for a variety of reasons, none of the documents being submitted could be issued by 26 March

The Committee, at its nineteenth session, adopted a decision by which it deplored in the strongest terms the failure to provide documentation on time, which it said literally paralysed and prevented it from carrying out its work, particularly its examination, of the proposed programme budget for 1980- 1981. (See also p. 1215.)

Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

The Committee for Programme and Coordination, at its nineteenth session held at United Nations Headquarters from 7 May to 1 June (first part) and from 24 to 28 September and on 4 October 1979 (second part), considered and made recommendations on the process of programme planning in the United Nations and cross-organizational programme analyses (see p. 969), the report of ACC, the report of the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC (see section above), evaluation of the work programme on transnational corporations, the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981 (see p. 1186) and the provisional agenda for its twentieth (1980) session.

On evaluation of the programme of work on transnational corporations, CPC agreed with recommendations of the Secretary-General that the Commission on Transnational Corporations should refer to the relevant parts of the mediumterm plan and programme budget in assessing progress in implementing the programme, and that the Centre on Transnational Corporations should develop a system of obtaining on a regular basis the views of 'Governments on policy analysis (research) work. It recommended that: the resources allocated among the components of a comprehensive information system on transnational corporations should be commensurate with the tasks and priorities assigned to them; coordination with related systems within the United Nations should be strengthened and duplication avoided; and a feedback system should be established to monitor changing needs and user responses. The Committee agreed that greater attention should be given to means of promoting understanding of the code of conduct for transnational corporations, currently in preparation, but stressed that these activities could only be implemented as negotiations on the code drew to a close. The Centre's efforts to organize information and experience gained through advisory missions should be continued and strengthened and this information should be systematically accessible within the limits of confidentiality. With regard to the mandate of the regional joint units of the Centre, CPC recommended to the Economic and Social Council that they should be the focal point of all regional matters relating to transnational corporations, while the Centre should continue as the focal point for all such corporations and related matters in the United Nations system. The Commission should give precise guidelines to the role of the joint units and should call on regional commissions to assist the Secretary-General in ensuring that any proposals to modify the units' mandates were submitted for review and approval by the relevant bodies and legislative organs. (See also Chapter IX on QUESTIONS CONCERNING TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS.)

The report of CPC on its nineteenth session was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular 1979 session. By decision 1979/66, adopted without vote on 3 August, the Council took note of the chapters of the report relating to the process of programme planning in the United Nations, evaluation, crossorganizational programme analyses, and the reports of ACC and the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC. Endorsing CPC's conclusions and recommendations, it decided to transmit its report and the views expressed on it in the Council to the General Assembly for consideration at its regular

1979 session. Another provision of the decision concerned examination of the responsibilities of the resident co-ordinator (see p. 960).

The draft decision had been proposed by Barbados, Belgium, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Finland, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Norway, Romania, the Sudan, Sweden, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the United States, and was approved without vote by the Third Committee on 27 July.

On 25 October, by decision 1979/93 adopted, without objection, on an oral proposal by its President, the Council took note of the chapter

of cpc's report pertaining to consideration of the provisional agenda for cpc's twentieth session and approved the agenda and documentation for that session. The provisional agenda and documentation list had been submitted to the Council by cpc pursuant to Council resolution 1979/41 of 10 May, by which the Council had decided, for purposes of document and budgetary control, that its subsidiary bodies were to submit to it for review a provisional agenda and a list of requested documentation. (For page reference to text of resolution 1979/41, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Documentary references

Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations sys tem

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 20, 21.

Plenary meetings 40, 41.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 7 May-1 June (first part) and 24-28 September and 4 October 1979 (2nd part), Chapters V C and VIII E 1 and 2.

E/1979/34. Annual report of ACC for 1978/79, paras. 10 and 11. (Annex: Text of standard letter of designation of resident co-ordinator of United Nations system's operational activities for development.)

E/1979/34/Add.l and Add.l/Rev.l. Annual report of ACC for 1978/79, Chapter II: Operational activities. (Annex: Arrangements for exercise of function of resident co-ordinator.)

E/1979/C.3/L.15. Barbados, Belgium, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Finland, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Norway, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States: draft decision (para. (b), as orally amended by Argentina and sponsors), approved (paras. (a) and (b) together) without vote, by Third Committee on 27 July 1979, meeting 20.

E/1979/116/Add.1. Report of Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee (part II), draft decision III (para. (b)).

Decision 1979/66 (para. (c), by which the Council decided to recommend that the General Assembly examine at its thirty-fourth session the question of the responsibilities of the resident co-ordinator of the United Nations system's operational activities for development, including the text of the standard. letter of designation and the arrangements for the exercise of the functions of resident co-ordinator proposed by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, as set out in its annual report for 1978/79, and on the basis of other relevant elements), as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/116/Add.1, adopted (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

[See below, under REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION, for full text of Council decision 1979/66.]

ROLE OF THE INTER-ORGANIZATION BOARD FOR INFORMATION SYSTEMS

A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 7 May-I June (first part) and 24-28 September and 4 October 1979 (2nd part), Chapters IV B, V J and VIII D. A/34/153. JIU report on Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

E/1979/34. Annual report of ACC for 1978/79, Chapter IV. E/1979/86. Report of Chairmen of CPC and of ACC on Joint Meetings of two Committees, Geneva, 2 and 3 July 1979, Chapter II.

E/1979/105. Provisional agenda of Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC, item 3.

INTERAGENCY CO-ORDINATION

E/1979/C.3/L.16. Netherlands: draft decision (para. (c), as orally amended by USSR and sponsor), approved (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Third Committee on 27 July 1979, meeting 20.

E/1979/116/Add.1. Report of Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee (part II), draft decision IV (para. cc)).

Decision 1979/67 (para. (c)j, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/116/Add.1, adopted (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Council.

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 3 August 1979, the Council decided:

(a) To take note of the annual report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1978/79, the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on progress achieved in the field of nutrition under the new institutional arrangements, the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on interagency action in rural development and the report on the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination:

(b) To request the Administrative Committee on Coordination to continue effectively and speedily with the joint planning exercise on rural development, through its consultative committees, to report further to the Council at its second regular session of 1980, and at that time to provide a table of costs of the joint planning exercise;

(c) To request the Committee for Programme and Coordination to consider ways and means of implementing the provisions of paragraph 56 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977.

E/1979/116/Add.1. Report of Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee (part II), draft decision V, as orally proposed (originally as para. (d) to Netherlands draft decision, E/1979/C.3/L.16) by Finland and as orally amended by sponsor, approved without vote by Third Committee on 31 July 1979, meeting 21.

Decision 1979/68, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/116/Add.1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 3 August 1979, the Council decided to keep under review the implementation of the relationship agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, in accordance with the terms of paragraph 57 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and of section I, paragraph 2, of Assembly resolution 33/202 of 29 January 1979, with a view to determining how the application of those agreements can best contribute to the achievement of the aims set forth in resolution 32/197, in particular those expressed in paragraphs 32 and 33 and the relevant paragraphs of sections VI and VII of the annex to that resolution.

Work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

E/1979/34 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Annual report of ACC for 1978/79. (Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1: Chapter II-Operational activities.)

E/1979/43. Progress achieved in field of nutrition under new institutional arrangements. Report of ACC.

E/1979/44. Interagency action in rural development. Report of ACC.

E/1979/90. Report of ACC on expenditures of United Nations system in relation to programmes.

E/1979/C.3/L.16. Netherlands: draft decision (para. (a)), approved (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Third Committee on 27 July 1979, meeting 20.

E/1979/116/Add.1. Report of Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee (part II), draft decision IV (para. (a)).

Decision 1979/67 (para. (a), by which the Council decided to take note of, inter alia, the annual report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1978/79, the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on progress achieved in the field of nutrition under the new institutional arrangements and the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on interagency action in rural development), as recommended by Third Committee E/1979/116/Add.1. adopted (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

[For full text of Council decision 1979/67, see above under INTERAGENCY CO-ORDINATION.]

E/1980/34 and Add.1. Annual overview report of ACC for 1979/80.

Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC

A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 7 May-1 June (first part) and 24-28 September and 4 October 1979 (2nd part), Chapters V J and VIII E.

E/1979/86. Report of Chairmen of CPC and of ACC on Joint Meetings of two Committees, Geneva, 2 and 3 July 1979.

E/1979/105. Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC. Provisional agenda.

E/1979/C.3/L.16. Netherlands: draft decision (para. (a)), approved (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Third Committee on 27 July 1979, meeting 20.

E/1979/116/Add.1. Report of Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee (part II), draft decision IV (para. (a)).

Decision 1979/67 (para. (a), by which the Council decided to take note of, inter alia, the report on the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination), as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/116/Add.1, adopted (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

[For full text of Council decision 1979/63, see above under INTERAGENCY CO-ORDINATION.]

Work of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

DOCUMENTATION

Economic and Social Council- organizational session, 1979 Plenary meeting 2.

E/1979/L.1. Note by Secretariat.

Decision 1979/6, by which the Council took note of the note by the Secretariat on documentation for the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its nineteenth session, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 9 February 1979, meeting 2.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Head-quarters, New York, 7 May-1 June (first part) and 24-28 September and 4 October 1979 (2nd part). (Chapter VIII: Conclusions and recommendations; Annex II: List of documents before Committee at its 19th session.)

E/1979/L.1, E/1979/L.22 and L.22/Rev.1. Documentation for CPC at its 19th session. Notes by Secretariat.

E/1979/C.3/L.15. Barbados, Belgium, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Finland, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Norway, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States: draft decision, as orally amended by Argentina and sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 27 July 1979, meeting 20.

E/1979/116/Add.1. Report of Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee (part II), draft decision III.

Decision 1979/66, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/116/Add.1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 3 August 1979, the Council:
(a) Took note of chapters II-V of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its nineteenth session;

(b) Decided to endorse the Committee's conclusions and recommendations and to transmit its report and the views expressed thereon in the Council to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fourth session;

(c) Decided to recommend that the General Assembly examine at its thirty-fourth session the question of the responsibilities of the resident co-ordinator of the United Nations system's operational activities for development, including the text of the standard letter of designation and the arrangements for the exercise of the functions of resident coordinator proposed by the Administrative Committee on Coordination, as set out in its annual report for 1978/79, and on the basis of other relevant elements.

Economic and Social Council- resumed 2nd regular session, 1979

Plenary meeting 41.

A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Chapters VII and VIII G.

Decision 1979/93, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without objection by Council.

At its 41 st plenary meeting, on 25 October 1979, the Council took note of chapter VII of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its nineteenth session and approved the provisional agenda for the twentieth session of that Committee, together with the requested documentation, as set out below.

Provisional agenda

1. Process of programme planning in the United Nations Documentation:

Report of the Secretary-General on model medium-term plan programmes

(a) Commodities programme

(b) Transnational corporations programme

Report of the Secretary-General on a draft calendar of preparation for the proposed medium-term plan for the period $1984\text{-}1989^a$

Evaluation

Documentation:

Programme evaluation for the period 1976-1979: report of the Secretary-General on the manufactures programme

 Cross-organizational programme analysis Documentation:

Cross-organizational analysis of the energy programmes of the United Nations system (E/AC.51/99 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2)

Cross-organizational programme analysis in the area of rural development

Report on the Interagency Project Register (CORE)

Review of operational activities

Documentation :

Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the comprehensive policy review of operational activities

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on some aspects of backstopping of technical co-operation activities in the United Nations system (DP/302)

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the role of experts in development (DP/334 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2)

5. Regional co-operation and development Documentation:

Report of the Secretary-General

 Reports of the Administrative Committee on Coordination

Documentation:

Annual report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1979/1980

Revised report of the Secretary-General on costs of public information programmes in the United Nations system

7. Medium-term plan

Documentation:

Updated version of the programmes of the 1980-1983 medium-term plan

Report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1978-1979

Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of internal work programmes and procedures for reporting on programme implementation

Report of the Secretary-General on the identification of programme outputs in the programme budget of the United Nations.

Co-ordination of administrative activities

Administrative policies relating to the International Civil Service Commission

In its annual report for 1978/1979, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) stated that, in the area of administrative policies, its work concentrated on the important questions assigned to the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). Through its subsidiary body, the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions, ACC provided ICSC with information and views on various matters with which ICSC had dealt at its most recent sessions. Among these were: the effect of currency instability on the operation of the salary system generally and on the determination of pensionable remuneration in particular; policies, standards and methods of recruitment and career development; surveys of local conditions of employment in headquarters duty stations for the purpose of recommending the salary scales of the General Service category; and review of certain allowances requested by the General Assembly. (See also p. 1166.)

Feasibility of establishing

a single administrative tribunal

In accordance with a 1978 General Assembly resolution, ⁹ ACC, in 1979, undertook a study of the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal for the common system. It indicated in its report for 1978/1979 that a report on this

study would be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth (1979) session.

The Committee for Programme and Coordination, in its report to the Assembly, noted with satisfaction that ACC was undertaking the study and recommended that it be further pursued so that the Assembly might give the matter due consideration at its 1979 session.

A report of the Secretary-General, submitted to the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee in November (see p. 1221), discussed the feasibility and practicability of establishing a single tribunal in place of two existing Administrative Tribunals- those of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation.

On 17 December, by decision 34/438, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General and ACC to pursue a progressive harmonization and further development of the statutes, rules and practices of the two Administrative Tribunals with a view to strengthening the common system and aiming at the establishment of a single tribunal. The Secretary-General was to report on the matter to the Assembly in 1981.

(For details, see p. 1221; for page reference to text of decision 34/438, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

a It was understood that the programme would also contain proposals setting out the precise procedure for the preparation and review of the proposed programme budget.

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 995, resolution 33/119 of 19 December 1978, esp. section I, para. 2.

Expenditures in relation to programmes

The fourteenth report of ACC on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes, submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1979, incorporated the revised and improved method of programme classification, a review of which ACC completed in March 1979.

Unlike previous reports which had dealt with three financial periods, the current report reviewed only two years, and it was envisaged that future reports would cover a period of two successive biennia. The report showed total expenditures by all organizations during 1978 (actual) and 1979 (estimated), broken down by year and main source of funds. The revised programme classification comprised 16 broad programme headings, divided into a total of 64 subheadings and organized on the basis of programme sectors. The report also included explanatory notes which were presented in conjunction with the breakdowns by organization and by subsector. The organizations for which expenditures were identified separately were the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, each of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The figures for the United Nations covered a number of programmes, units and funds, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The report also included 1978 expenditures financed by UNDP for technical co-operation activities, and 1978 and estimated 1979 expenditures of the International Trade Centre which were financed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and

In its report, ACC stated that it intended to continue studying the revised programme classification and the presentation of the report with a view to further improvements.

Budgeting for the effects of currency instability and inflation

In its 1978/1979 report to the Council, Acc indicated that, in pursuing its study of the problems involved in budgeting for the effects of currency instability and inflation, it gave further attention to the question of arrangements for the reimbursement of support costs incurred by the organizations of the United Nations system in connexion with extrabudgetary activities, and formulated views for consideration by UNDAP'S

Intergovernmental Working Group on Support Costs (see p. 544).

The increasing number of requests by central intergovernmental organs in connexion with their reviews of system-wide financial and budgetary questions placed considerable demand on the organizations of the system and on ACC'S subsidiary machinery to provide information and analyses. To meet this demand, ACC agreed to strengthen its subsidiary machinery.

Relations between the United Nations and national parliaments

The Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, had adopted a resolution in 1978 by which it recommended that international organizations take all appropriate steps to meet parliaments' needs for information regarding their activities, in particular to ensure that the documentation they issued would reach parliaments and their sources, that the services of their regional or national offices were strengthened, and that courses on their activities and documentation were made available to parliamentary officials.

Having been informed of this resolution, ACC agreed that the executive heads of organizations, bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, in agreement with Governments, should supply commissions of parliaments with information regarding their activities and, where possible, organize visits by parliamentarians to their headquarters or offices and arrange for meetings with parliamentary groups. In addition, ACC proposed that the Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC) prepare information and material addressed specifically to parliamentarians.

Development Forum

Concern at the financial situation of Development Forum-the single publication of the organizations of the United Nations system reflecting the joint purposes of their public information activities, particularly in the economic and social field-was expressed by ACC, which recommended that the organizations of the system make financial contributions to guarantee the periodical's continuation during 1979. It instructed Junic to present proposals to ACC for strengthening the financial and organizational structure of the publication and to prepare a statement on its editorial policy.

The Committee for Programme and Coordination, in its 1979 report to the General Assembly, no ted Acc's recommendation that United Nations organizations make financial contributions to Development Forum. Questions were raised by some members about financing, through regular budgets, activities originally funded from extrabudgetary sources, and attention was drawn to the considerable funds currently spent on public information activities. The Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning and Co-ordination pointed out that ACC's recommendation had been addressed to the short-term liquidity problem, based on the view that the publication was valuable and covered important economic and social development issues.

On 18 December 1979, the Assembly, by resolution 34/182, affirmed the importance of the role played by Development Forum in disseminating the objectives of the new international

economic order, decided that its continued publication as an interagency project was essential and that United Nations participation in its production should be ensured, and requested the Secretary-General to submit in 1980 a report on developments in the public information activities of the Secretariat, including those relating to interagency co-ordination, in particular in the light of Assembly decisions on the need to establish a new and more effective world information and communication order. (For details, see p. 452; for page reference to text of resolution 34/182, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Documentary references

Administrative policies relating to the International Civil Service Commission E/1979/34. Annual report of ACC for 1978/79, Chapter III, paras. 21 and 22.

Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal

A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 7 May-1 June (first part) and 24-28 September and 4 October 1979 (2nd part), Chapters V E and VIII E 3.

E/1979/34. Annual report of ACC for 1978/79, Chapter III, para. 23.

Expenditures in relation to programmes E/1979/90. Report of ACC on expenditures of United Nations system in relation to programmes.

Budgeting for the effects of currency instability and inflation E/1979/34. Annual report of ACC for 1978/79, Chapter III, paras. 24-26.

Relations between the United Nations and national parliaments E/1979/34. Annual report of ACC for 1978/79, Chapter V.

Development Forum

A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 7 May-1 June (first part) and 24-28 September and 4 October 1979 (2nd part), Chapter V F. E/1979/34. Annual report of ACC for 1978/79, Chapter VI.

Co-ordination of programme activities

Planning process, joint planning and cross-'organizational programme analysis

The Administrative Committee on Co-(ACC, in its annual report for ordination 1978/1979 to the Economic and Social Council, reported on its discussions on joint planning and noted that it had agreed on preliminary measures to be taken on a general framework which would assist in identifying areas amenable to joint programming and planning. It suggested that such areas could be derived from General Assembly decisions on subjects for intensified international attention and from the experience gained from the current cross-organizational programme analyses. It emphasized that initially joint planning exercises should be undertaken selectively in a small number of well-defined areas. The results of these exercises would ultimately be reflected in programme budgets and work programmes.

The report emphasized the need to have precise and clear definitions of the scope of crossorganizational analyses and noted that agreement had been reached on procedures for the development of a conceptual framework for the preparation of the analyses. It was proposed that future cross-organizational programme analyses might include marine affairs, youth activities, public administration, and new and renewable sources of energy.

The Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) noted ACC'S conclusions and agreed that a clear definition of the scope of each cross-organizational analysis was desirable. It suggested, however, that lack of such definitions should not preclude undertaking analyses in areas where activities interfaced. The Committee reaffirmed that rural development would be the subject of analysis in 1980 and agreed to consider youth in 1981, in lieu of statistics, which was currently under review in other forums.

The Committee opened discussion of the item on the cross-organizational analysis of the energy programmes of the United Nations system. Owing to lack of time, however, it was unable to consider a report of the Secretary-General on the matter and agreed to consider an updated version at its 1980 session.

The Committee resumed its analysis of United

Nations information systems, concentrating its discussion on: the role and mandate of the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems (IOB), including identification of information needs, co-ordination of information systems and costing of systems activities; strenthening the mandate of IOB; membership of and participation in IOB; IOB'S work programme; and the interagency project register known as CORE (Common Register of Development Activities). (See p. 961.)

With regard to programme planning, CPC undertook an in-depth study of the programme planning process in the United Nations. It considered the duration of the planning period, the involvement of intergovernmental organs in the planning process, possible alterations in the structure of the medium-term plan, use of the plan as a tool for co-ordination within the United Nations system, use of time-limited objectives and achievement indicators, the relationship between the medium-term plan and the programme budget, and priority-setting. In its conclusions and recommendations, CPC outlined the principles on which it agreed the programme planning process should be based (see p. 1186).

Programme planning in the United Nations system was also discussed at the 1979 Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC. It was agreed that the introduction to the medium-term plan should indicate the goals and direction of efforts to be made by the system as a whole, which would enable the plan to be considered in the wider context of the entire system and contribute to improved coordination between constituent organizations. (See also p. 963.)

By resolution 34/224 of 20 December 1979, on medium-term planning in the United Nations, the General Assembly endorsed cpc's conclusions and recommendations, and established 18 principles and guidelines for medium-term planning along the lines of those cpc had suggested. (For details, see p. 1187; for page reference to text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

On 19 December, the Assembly adopted decision 34/451 by which it decided to review in 1980 the implementation of the recommendations on planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation set forth in its 1977 resolution on restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system ¹⁰ and asked for a report in that regard from the Secretary-General. (For details, see p. 522; for page reference to text of decision, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Activities relating to nutrition

In response to a 1977 request of the Economic and Social Council, 11 ACC submitted a report on

the progress achieved in the field of nutrition under new institutional arrangements it had proposed to co-ordinate nutrition-improvement efforts. The report comprised two parts: harmonized policies of United Nations organizations for collaborating with developing countries in improving the state of nutrition; and actions of the ACC Sub-Committee on Nutrition and its eight-member Advisory Group on Nutrition, consisting of individuals from different disciplines with experience in nutrition improvement in developing countries. In the first part, ACC noted that, to support action at the national level, the executive heads of the United Nations organizations participating in the ACC Sub-Committee on Nutrition had agreed: to recommend that nutrition improvement be included in medium- and long-term plans and to develop a strategy to achieve this; to investigate opportunities for contributing to nutrition improvement within existing programmes; to assist countries where their organizations were co-operating in development programmes; to review resource and to foster increased coavailabilities; operation between their organizations at the country level.

The Sub-Committee on Nutrition held its fifth session at Geneva from 26 February to 2 March 1979. Interested bilateral aid agencies attended and Acc reported substantial agreement among the agencies on the approach and policy to be followed in support of national actions. The Sub-Committee was examining constraints on progress and endeavouring to initiate measures to reduce them.

Considering it important to give people in developing countries concerned with the planning and management of nutrition-improvement activities an opportunity to elaborate what external support they would find most effective, the Sub-Committee held a workshop for this purpose in July 1979. At its fifth session, the Sub-Committee created a working group for coordinating support by United Nations and bilateral organizations with national nutritional surveillance activities. It was decided to start on a trial basis a Resource Identification Facility to provide general information on funding sources, speeding up project preparation by facilitating the collaboration of national authorities, funding organizations and technical agencies from the earliest preparatory stage.

A consultative group on maternal and young child nutrition, established as a task force of the Advisory Group on Nutrition, held its first meet-

See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 438, resolution 32/197 of 20 December.
 1977, esp. annex, section VI.
 Ibid., p. 783, resolution 2107(LXIII) of 3 August 1977.

ing in February. Its principal recommendations were for use at a high-level meeting on infant and young-child feeding sponsored by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund in October.

The Committee for Programme and Coordination, at its 1979 session, agreed with ACC that an increase in food production alone would not solve the nutrition problem, but increased production needed to be associated with a more equitable distribution of benefits and the alleviation of disease.

On 3 August 1979, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote decision 1979/67, by a provision of which it took note of Acc's report. The Netherlands had proposed the draft decision in the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, which approved it without vote on 27 July. (See also p. 657.)

Activities relating to rural development

In a report to the Economic and Social Council in May on interagency action in rural development, ACC noted the progress made by its Task Force on Rural Development in three main areas: joint action at the country level; monitoring and evaluation; and harmonization of programme proposals.

At the country level, ACC noted that an experimental approach to combining national efforts for poverty-oriented rural development with improved international assistance was under way in five countries - Bolivia, Lesotho, Liberia, Samoa and Somalia-and described the activities in each. It observed that the effort had proved useful and that it had been decided in principle to expand the effort to additional countries. In terms of monitoring and evaluation, ACC noted that a working definition of rural development terms applicable to evaluation of headquarters and field projects had been elaborated, and procedures to permit implementing system-wide monitoring and evaluation had been suggested. The programme harmonization effort had led to the threshold of joint execution of policy research, as well as field action, including elaboration for the first time of joint objectives in a multisectoral field. The Task Force concluded that future interagency action would be decided by the results of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (see p. 500).

The report of ACC was considered by CPC at its 1979 session. The Committee expressed concern as to whether the amount of progress at the country level justified the five-year effort. Some members felt that the work was too abstract and others expressed concern about the definition of poverty groups, which the Task Force had defined as the less-advantaged segment of the

rural population. The Committee requested a further report in the context of the cross-organizational programme analysis of rural development activities being prepared for its 1980 session.

On 3 August 1979, by decision 1979/67, the Economic and Social Council took note of ACC'S report and requested it to continue speedily and effectively with joint planning on rural development, and to report further to the Council in 1980, including a table showing the costs of the exercise. Decision 1979/67 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which had approved without vote, on 27 July, a text proposed by the Netherlands.

Activities relating to youth

In its annual report for 1978/1979, ACC proposed to CPC that youth activities might be a suitable subject for a cross-organizational programme analysis in 1980. In view of the importance attached by Governments to youth activities and the need to promote co-operation in that area, as well as the General Assembly's decision in principle to proclaim an international youth year, CPC agreed that it would be useful to carry out such an analysis. However, bearing in mind the heavy work-load for its 1980 session, it decided to do this in 1981.

The Economic and Social Council, on 9 May 1979 by resolution 1979/27, recognizing the need for better co-ordination in the field of youth, requested the Secretary-General to pay special attention to improving co-ordination, cooperation and communication in the youth field within the United Nations system, and further requested him to report to the Assembly at its regular 1979 session on the work of the Interagency Task Force on Youth. By decision 1979/69 of 3 August, the Council authorized the Secretariat to submit the report on the work of the Task Force directly to the Assembly. The Assembly, by resolution 34/163 of 17 December, took note of the report. It annexed to its resolution, for comments and suggestions, draft guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, one of which affirmed that ACC should continue to make arrangements for the promotion and co-ordination of activities in the field of youth and the integration of those activities into the over-all programmes on social and economic development. (For details, see p. 981; for page references to texts of Council resolution 1979/27 and decision 1979/69 and of Assembly resolution 34/163, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

¹² See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 797, resolution 33/7 of 3 November 1978.

Documentary references

Planning process, joint planning and cross-organizational programme analysis

E/1979/34. Annual report of ACC for 1978/79, Chapter I. E/1979/86. Report of Chairmen of CPC and of ACC on Joint

Meetings of two Committees, Geneva, 2 and 3 July 1979, Chapter 1.

A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 7 May-1 June (first part) and 24-28 September and 4 October 1979 (2nd part), Chapters II, IV, V B and VIII E 4.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meeting 20. Plenary meeting 40.

Activities relating to nutrition

A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 7 May-1 June (first part) and 24-28 September and 4 October 1979 (2nd part), Chapter V H.

E/1979/43. Progress achieved in field of nutrition under new institutional arrangements. Report of ACC.

E/1979/C.3/L.16. Netherlands: draft decision (para. (a)), approved (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Third Committee on 27 July 1979, meeting 20.

E/1979/116/Add.1. Report of Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, (part II), draft decision IV (para. (a)).

Decision 1979/67 (para. (a), by which the Council decided to take note of, interalia, the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on progress achieved in the field of nutrition under the new institutional arrangements), as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/116/Add.1, adopted (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1979/67.]

Activities relating to rural development A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 7 May-l June (first part) and 24-28 September and 4 October 1979 (2nd part), Chapters V G and VIII E 4.

E/1979/44. Interagency action in rural development. Report of ACC.

E/1979/C.3/L.16. Netherlands: draft decision (para. (a), and para. (b) as orally amended by sponsor), approved (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Third Committee on 27 July 1979, meeting 20.

E/1979/116/Add.1. Report of Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee (part II), draft decision IV (paras. (a) and (b)).

Decision 1979/67 (by which the Council decided (a) to take note of, inter alia, the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on interagency action in rural development and (b) to request the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to continue effectively and speedily with the joint planning exercise on rural development, through its consultative committees, to report further to the Council at its second regular session of 1980, and at that time to provide a table of costs of the joint planning exercise), as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/116/Add.1, adopted (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1979/67.]

Activities relating to youth

E/1979/34. Annual report of ACC for 1978/79, Chapter I, para. 18.

E/1979/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 7 May-1 June (first part) and 24-28 September and 4 October 1979 (2nd part), Chapter V B.

Other documents

A/34/3/Rev.l. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXVI.

Chapter XXVII

Other economic and social questions

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Activities in 1979

During 1979, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), an autonomous organization within the framework of the United Nations, continued to carry out research, training and related activities. Its primary aim was to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations system, particularly in the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development. The Institute continued to emphasize practical assistance to developing

countries and assistance on problems connected with the creation of a new international economic order.

Concentrating on longer, more substantive courses than in the past, UNITAR's training programmes dealt with problems facing the United Nations and with topics relevant to evolving world issues. A number of courses were organized in collaboration with other international organizations and agencies, and national institutes and universities. The UNITAR office at

Geneva expanded its training activities, which were designed to orient diplomats and national and international civil servants to United Nations-related issues and responsibilities.

A major emphasis in 1979 was placed on assistance to Member States through regionally based programmes. The training department initiated the development of the Institute of Diplomatic Studies in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, provided advisory assistance for the establishment of a similar institute in Saudi Arabia, held an extensive training programme for national officials in Suriname, and started an on-going series of training courses for national officials from the Portuguese-speaking African countries of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe.

Seminars, courses and symposia covered such subjects as international finance, economic development and its international setting, disarmament, multilateral co-operation for young civil servants, the law of the sea, the process of drafting resolutions and treaties, and United Nations documentation. Twenty-three fellowships were awarded under the UNITAR/United Nations Fellowship Programme in International Law.

The research activities of UNITAR focused on two major programmes: the United Nations and the new international economic order; and international law, security and diplomacy.

Some of the topics researched were: problems of legal regulation in the international system; structures and functions of the system; the institutional framework for a new international economic order; methodological issues in development-related decision-making and forecasting; creative women in changing societies; science and technology for development; regional co-operation for development; and the role of the United Nations in advance planning for disaster relief.

The Project on the Future, one of the Institute's main programme areas, continued to explore alternative development strategies and policies and to analyse factors affecting the supply of energy and natural resources.

Technology, domestic distribution and North-South relations were also studied under the Project. Work focused on the construction of a global model describing the dynamics of the world economy through the operation of six international markets. Strategies for the future of Africa and Asia were studied; these analysed the difficulties of achieving a new international economic order in the light of what had happened in the past 30 years and the specific nature of current relationships and trends.

In co-operation with several co-sponsors, the Project on the Future organized two major international conferences in Canada on energy and natural resources. One, on heavy crude oil and tar sands, took place in Edmonton, Alberta, in June, and the other, on long-term energy resources, took place in Montreal, Quebec, late in the year.

The journal Important for the Future, issued five times a year, continued to contribute to the debate on global energy prospects and to serve as a forum for the exposure of ideas on nutrition, agriculture, scientific and technological innovations, and global environmental and climatological problems.

Decision of the General Assembly

On 12 October 1979, the Executive Director of UNITAR introduced his annual report on the activities of UNITAR for the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979 to the General Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, noting the progress made in research and training programmes and under the Project on the Future.

On 9 November, the Assembly acknowledged the value of the research and futures studies undertaken by UNITAR and recognized its role in assisting, through training and other services within its mandate, members of permanent missions to the United Nations and other national officials concerned with the work of the United Nations.

The Assembly took note with appreciation of the Executive Director's report and of his statement to the Second Committee. It welcomed the emphasis on and urged continuation of the work in economic and social training and research. It also called upon Member States and organizations to provide greater and wider financial support to UNITAR.

The Assembly took these actions when it adopted, without vote, resolution 34/17 on the recommendation of its Second Committee, which had approved the text, also without vote, on 29 October. The resolution was sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, the Gambia, India, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, Venezuela and Zambia.

On 11 December, by resolution 34/83 M, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to hold consultations with unitar regarding the establishment of a United Nations institute for disarmament research within the framework of UNITAR as an interim arrangement until the second special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, scheduled to take place in 1982. (See also p. 96; for page reference to text of resolution 34/83 M, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Contributions

In 1979, the contributions listed in the tables below were received by UNITAR. In addition, at the United Nations Pledging Conference for De-

velopment Activities, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 6 November 1979, the United Republic of Tanzania pledged \$20,948 to UNITAR for 1980.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITAR RECEIVED DURING 1979

(in US dollars)

Country	Amount	Country	Amount	Country	Amount
Argentina	15,000	Indonesia	3,000	Saudi Arabia	10,000
Australia	38,556	Ireland	10,295	Sweden	129,108
Austria	33,333	Israel	3,000	Switzerland	90,36 1
Bangladesh	1,000	Italy	37,725	Trinidad and Tobago	3,000
Belgium	120,690	Japan	60,000	USSR	40,000
Canada	68,376	Liberia	1,500	United Kingdom	70,194
Chile	2,000	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	40,000	United States	500,000
Denmark	49,342	Malta	600	Venezuela	20,000
Finland	40,215	New Zealand	7,382		
France	50,000	Nigeria	10,000	Total	1,895,985
Germany, Federal Republic of	349,854	Norway	78,454		
Greece	3,000	Qatar	10,000		

SPECIAL PURPOSE GRANTS TO UNITAR RECEIVED DURING 1979

fin US dollars)

Contributor	Amount	Contributor	Amount	Contributor	Amount
Austria	1,000	Saudi Arabia	100,000	Fund for Development Planning	
Canada	171,120	Sweden	255,874	and Projection	293,000
France	100,000	Switzerland	110,895		
Germany, Federal Republic of	48,262	United Kingdom	75,000	Total	2,436,624 ^a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	730,000	United States	120,000		
Mexico	174,330	Venezuela	100,000		

^aThe total includes contributions received in non-convertible currencies from Hungary, \$5,628 (in forints), and the USSR, \$151,515 (in roubles).

Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 34 th session Second Committee, meetings 16, 21, 24. Plenary meeting 61.

A/34/14. Report of Executive Director of UNITAR (covering period 1 July 1978-30 June 1979).

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/C.2/34/L.7. Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Gambia, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, Venezuela, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 October 1979, meeting 24.

A/34/634. Report of Second Committee.

Resolution 34/17, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/634, adopted without vote by Assembly on 9 November 1979, meeting 61.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of

Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recalling also its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Considering its resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, which set in motion measures that form the basis and framework for the work of the competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system,

Recalling further its resolution 33/20 of 29 November 1978 on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

Acknowledging the value of the research and "futures studies" undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Recognizing the role of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in assisting, through training and other services within its mandate, members of permanent missions to the United Nations and other national officials concerned with the work of the United Nations,

 Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the introductory statement which he made on 12 October 1979;

- 2. Welcomes the emphasis on, and urges the continuation of the concentration of the work of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in the sphere of, economic and social training and research and the inclusion of specific projects on the problems in the areas identified by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions and in the relevant decisions adopted by the Assembly at its twentyninth session;
- 3. Calls upon Member States and organizations to provide greater and wider financial support to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

Pledging conference

1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, meetings 1, 2 (A/CONF.98/SR.1,2) of 6 November 1979.

United Nations University

Activities in 1979

During 1979, the United Nations University (UNU) continued its work in research, advanced training and dissemination of knowledge, its main areas of responsibility. Eighteen research and training networks were established in UNUS three programmes - human and social development, use and management of natural resources, and world hunger. Fifty UNU fellowships were granted and a similar number of fellows returned to their home institutions after completing their training.

The publications programme grew considerably as the results of UNU'S initial research activities became available. Two periodicals- the quarterly Food and Nutrition Bulletin and the monthly ASSET (Abstracts of Selected Solar Energy Technology) -appeared regularly and 25 other publications were issued.

Fifty-four programme meetings, in which some 1,500 scholars, scientists and policy makers participated, were organized by UNU in 28 countries.

The 1978/1979 report of the Council of the United Nations University, submitted to the General Assembly at its 1979 regular session, noted that UNU had made substantial progress and reaffirmed its confidence in the basic approach taken, but considered that it should take further action to enhance the distinctiveness of its approach. The Council decided that it should begin to plan medium-range goals. The Council's report also contained the report of the Rector of UNU to the Council for July 1978 to June 1979.

As at 31 December 1979, pledges and contributions to UNU'S Endowment Fund and General Operating Fund from 29 States totalled \$142,553,661 of which \$93,940,693 had been paid. During 1979, the following States announced pledges or made contributions for the first time: Ethiopia. the Federal Republic of

A/CONF.98/1. Final Act of 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. Done at United Nations, New York, 7 November 1979. (Para. 3: UNITAR.) A/CONF.98/2. Contributions pledged or paid at 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities as at 30 June 1980. Note by Secretary-General.

Other documents

Important for the Future: Comment and Opinion. Vol. IV, Nos. 1-5 (February, April, June, September, November 1979). UNITAR publication.

A/34/5/Add.4. UNITAR. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1978 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/34/14, A/35/14. Reports of Executive Director of UNITAR (covering periods 1 July 1978-30 June 1979 and 1 July 1979-30 June 1980, respectively), Annex II: Publications.

Germany, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Legislative decisions

For its consideration of UNU, the General Assembly at its regular 1979 session had before it a report, transmitted by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in November, which discussed methods to promote awareness and understanding of the activities of UNU. The report, prepared by two consultants, discussed the difficulties faced in fund-raising, alternative fund-raising possibilities, new orientation possibilities for future development; and new programmes and activities to improve appreciation of UNU. It also provided suggestions to assist UNU to establish a more stable financial position.

By resolution 34/112 of 14 December, the Assembly noted with satisfaction that the research and advanced training activities of UNU had made substantial progress and had achieved increasing distinctiveness in the three priority areas as well as in the development of interprogramme projects.

The Assembly welcomed the active participation of UNU in the August 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (see p. 635) and encouraged it to continue to concern itself with major activities in the United Nations system and to develop further its co-operative relationships with relevant agencies and bodies of the system.

The Assembly recognized that UNU'S major activities were concerned with problems and institutions in developing countries and supported its efforts to ensure broader geographical coverage in its activities.

The Assembly noted that, while gratifying progress in fund-raising had been made, the re-

sults were not sufficient to support UNU programmes at an adequate level. It therefore urged the Secretary-General, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Rector of UNU to increase their efforts to obtain financial support from all possible sources. It also appealed to all Member States to recognize the achievements of UNU and to make substantial contributions so that its work could progress.

The Assembly noted with satisfaction the report transmitted by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO and invited the UNU Council to consider the suggestions and recommendations therein and to submit its findings to the Assembly in 1980.

Resolution 34/112 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the text without vote on 1 December. It was sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Chile, Ghana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Thailand and Venezuela.

The report of the Council of UNU had been submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council along with a report of the Secretary-General, submitted pursuant to an Assembly resolution of 18 December 1978, on the question of the establishment of a University for Peace. The proposal for its establishment had been submitted to the Assembly in 1978 by the President of Costa Rica² From the replies received to a request for comments from Member States and United Nations agencies and bodies and through consultations, the Secretary-General said there appeared to be general support for the basic idea underlying the proposal and identified three main questions requiring

further consideration and clarification: the relation of the University for Peace to UNU, possible duplication of activities with those of existing institutions, and financial resources.

By decision 1979/87 of 3 August 1979, the Council approved without vote a Secretariat proposal to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit both reports directly to the Assembly.

On 14 December, the Assembly decided to establish an international commission which, in collaboration with the Government of Costa Rica, would prepare the organization and structure of the proposed University for Peace as an international centre of higher learning for postgraduate studies, research and dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training for peace, with its headquarters in Costa Rica. It was to be borne in mind that the University for Peace was to be part of the UNU system and any link with UNU would be determined by common agreement, it should not duplicate efforts of other international institutions, and it would be financed by voluntary contributions and should not have financial implications for the budget of the United Nations or UNU.

The Assembly entrusted the Secretary-General with the task of constituting the Commission on the University for Peace, stipulated its composition and asked it to report in 1980.

These actions were taken by resolution 34/111, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which had similarly approved the text, sponsored by 47 countries (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), on 27 November.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meeting 40.

A/34/31 and Corr.1. Report of Council of United Nations University.

A/34/496. Question of establishment of University for Peace. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/L.53. Organization of work of Economic and Social Council, resumed 2nd regular session, 1979. Note by Secretariat, para. 3 (d) and (e): recommendations.

Decision 1979/87 (paras. (d) and (e), by which the Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session the report of the Council of the United Nations University and the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a University for Peace, respectively), as recommended by Secretariat, E/1979/L.53, adopted (paras. (a)-(e) as a whole) without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1979/87.]

General Assembly- 34th session Second Committee, meetings 13-16, 36, 52, 54. Plenary meeting 104.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXXIII.

A/34/31 and Corr.1. Report of Council of United Nations University, Annexes IV (section IX) and VII.

A/34/654. Fund-raising efforts for United Nations University. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/L.83. Argentina, Austria, Chile, Ghana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 1 December 1979, meeting 54.

A/34/792 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/112, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/792 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 793, resolution 33/109.

² Ibid., p. 792.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972, 3081 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3313(XXIX) of 14 December 1974, 3439(XXX) of 9 December 1975, 31/117 and 31/118 of 16 December 1976, 32/54 of 8 December 1977 and 33/108 of 18 December 1978,

Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University and the note by the Secretary-General, by which he and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization transmitted the report on fund-raising efforts for the University,

Noting decision 5.2.4 of 11 October 1979 adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred and eighth session, in which the Board, inter alia, noted with satisfaction the expansion of the activities of the United Nations University in general and the development of interprogramme projects in particular, emphasized the need for strengthening further cooperation with the agencies of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with a view to avoiding duplication and assuring complementarity between the respective activities, encouraged the University to enhance its distinctiveness through developing specific approaches for the implementation of its programme, affirmed its conviction that the growing activities of the University required and deserved greater financial support than it had so far received and reiterated its appeal to Member States to contribute generously to the University Endowment Fund and, additionally or alternatively, to make special contributions for research and training activities,

- 1. Notes with satisfaction that the research and advanced training activities of the United Nations University have made substantial progress and achieved increasing distinctiveness in the three priority areas-world hunger, human and social development and use and management of natural resources and also in the development of interprogramme projects;
- 2. Welcomes the active participation of the United Nations University in the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and encourages the University to continue to intensify its efforts to concern itself with major activities taking place in the United Nations system and thereby further develop its co-operative and co-ordinated relationships with relevant agencies and bodies of the system;
- 3. Recognizes that the major activities of the United Nations University are especially concerned with the problems and institutions in developing countries and supports the University's endeavours to ensure broader geographical coverage in its activities;
- 4. Notes that, while gratifying progress in fund-raising has been made during the past year, the results have not yet proved sufficient to support the programmes of the United Nations University at an adequate level;
- 5. Notes with satisfaction that the report transmitted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General Organization on the question of ways and means of promoting the awareness and understanding of the programmes and activities of the United Nations University, with a view to establishing a more stable financial situation, provides promising suggestions for overcoming difficulties confronting the University in this area which require careful study;
- 6. Invites the Council of the United Nations University to consider the valuable suggestions and recommendations contained in the above-mentioned report and to submit its findings and, if any, opinions to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for its further consideration;
- 7. Urges the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as the Rector of the United Nations University, to increase their efforts to

obtain financial support for the University from all possible sources:

- 8. Appeals to all Member States to take cognizance of the achievements of the United Nations University in the important areas of its three programmes and to make substantial contributions to the University Endowment Fund and/or to specific programmes of the University, so that its work can continue to make steady progress.
- A/C.2/34/L.30. Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Saint Lucia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.
- A/C.2/34/L.30/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 40 powers and by Algeria, Egypt, Guinea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, United Republic of Cameroon and Venezuela, approved without vote by Second Committee on 27 November 1979, meeting 52

A/34/792 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/111, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/792 and Corr.l, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the President of the Republic of Costa Rica submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly at its thirty-third session a proposal for the establishment of a University for Peace, as a specialized international institute for post-graduate studies, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training for peace, within the system of the United Nations University, and offered it to the international community through the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that, in its resolution 33/109 of 18 December 1978, it expressed its appreciation of the proposal made by the President of Costa Rica and asked the Secretary-General to request Member States and various agencies of the United Nations system to communicate their views to him,

Considering that both the Member States that have replied to the Secretary-General and the agencies and bodies consulted-the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations University, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the Centre for Disarmament of the Secretariat- have closely studied and commended the initiative of the Government of Costa Rica,

Acknowledging with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General, submitted in pursuance of resolution 33/109, in which it is stated that general support has been expressed for the basic idea underlying the proposal for the establishment of a University for Peace,

Considering that the report of the Secretary-General identifies three principal questions relating to the implementation of the project which require consideration and clarification, namely:

- (a) The relation of the new institution to the United Nations University,
- (b) Possible duplication between the activities of the University for Peace and those of other existing institutions,
 - (c) Provision of the necessary financial resources,
- 1. Approves the idea of establishing a University for Peace as an international centre of higher learning for post-graduate studies, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training for peace, with its head-quarters in Costa Rica:
- 2. Decides to establish an international commission which, in collaboration with the Government of Costa Rica, shall prepare the organization, structure and setting in

motion of the University for Peace, bearing in mind the following conditions:

- (a) The University for Peace should be international in character and should be a part of the system of the United Nations University;
- (b) The association which may link the University for Peace with the United Nations University should be determined by common agreement between the two institutions;
- (c) The University for Peace should be organized and structured in such a manner as not to involve any duplication of effort with other, similar international institutions;
- (d) It should be guaranteed that the constitution and operation of the University for Peace will be financed by voluntary contributions and should not have any financial implications for the budget of the United Nations or the United Nations University;
- 3. Entrusts the Secretary-General with the task of constituting the Commission on the University for Peace, composed of eleven members, as follows:
 - (a) A representative of the Secretary-General;
- (b) A representative of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

- (c) A representative of the Rector of the United Nations University;
- (d) A representative of the international academic community, to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
- (e) Five experts to be appointed by the Secretary-General from candidates recommended by the Governments of Member States, taking into account the principle of geographical distribution;
 - (f) Two representatives of the Government of Costa Rica;
- 4. Requests the Commission on the University for Peace to submit to the Secretary-General a report on its findings, in accordance with paragraph 2 above, for subsequent submission by him, together with his comments, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Other documents

UNU Newsletter, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-4 (January, May, September, December 1979).

UNU Publications (catalogue), October 1979 and October 1980.

Preservation and further development of cultural values

In October 1979, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly a report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the work done by that organization between September 1977 and June 1979 to promote the return or restitution of works of art and other cultural property to countries victims of expropriation.

The Director-General reported on the launching of unesco's public information activities to develop public awareness and to create a favourable climate of opinion about the need for the restitution of cultural property. He reported on the establishment in November 1978 of the 20-member advisory Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation, whose first meeting scheduled for November 1979 was deferred to May 1980. He also reported on other unesco activities related to the restitution or return of cultural property, among which were continued efforts to extend the application of its 1970 Convention on the 'Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. The Director-General had asked UNESCO member States for reports before 15 December 1979 on difficulties experienced in implementing the Convention.

The General Assembly, on 29 November, took note with appreciation of the Director-General's report, expressed awareness of the importance countries attached to the return of cultural property, and reaffirmed that the return or restitution of objets d'art and other cultural

or artistic treasures to the country of origin was a step towards strengthening international cooperation and preserving and developing cultural values. The Assembly commended UNESCO for its work in this area, asked it to continue its efforts to find solutions, urged Member States to co-operate with UNESCO in this field and invited them to take all needed steps for the return or restitution of cultural property through, inter alia, bilateral arrangements. The Assembly welcomed the establishment of unesco's Intergovernmental Committee, invited all Governments to accede to the 1970 Convention, appealed to Member States to encourage the mass media and educational and cultural institutions to arouse greater awareness of the return or restitution of cultural property, and asked the Secretary-General to associate the United Nations with unesco's efforts, including the mobilization of its information media for that purpose.

The Assembly took these actions in adopting, without vote, resolution 34/64, the text of which was sponsored by Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Mozambique, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, the United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

In explaining its position after adoption of the resolution, the United States, while supporting the principle of the return of cultural property, said it was troubled by a call for governmental interference with mass media; it did not believe that the disposition of all art objects, some of which belonged to more than one nation, could be predetermined by a general pronouncement.

Ireland said the individual member States of the European Community, on behalf of which it spoke, wished to maintain their reservations on this text, and in particular their view that UNESCO was the proper forum for further consideration of the question.

Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 34th session Plenary meetings 51, 82.

A/34/529 and Corr.1. Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Report of Director-General of UNESCO.)

A/34/L.9. Senegal, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire: draft resolution.

A/34/L.9/Rev.l. Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mozambique, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire: revised draft resolution.

A/34/L.9/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1. Revised draft resolution sponsored by above 17 powers and by Cyprus, Guatemala, Ivory Coast and Mauritius.

Resolution 34/64, as sponsored by above 21 powers, A/34/L.9/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 29 November 1979, meeting 82.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3187(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975, 31/40 of 30 November 1976, 32/18 of 11 November 1977 and 33/50 of 14 December 1978,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Aware of the importance attached by the countries of origin to the return of cultural property which is of fundamental spiritual and cultural value to them, so that they may constitute collections representative of their cultural heritage,

Reaffirming that the return or restitution to a country of its objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures constitutes a step forward in the strengthening of international cooperation and the preservation and further development of cultural values,

Supporting the solemn appeal launched on 7 June 1978 by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the return to those who created it of an irreplaceable cultural heritage, Commends the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the work it has done in connexion with the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin;

2. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue its valuable efforts to find suitable solutions for the problems relating to the return or restitution of cultural property and urges Member States to co-operate closely with that organization in this field;

3. Invites Member States to take all necessary steps for the return or restitution of cultural property through, inter alia, bilateral arrangements;

4. Welcomes the establishment by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twentieth session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation;

5. Invites all Governments to accede to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 November 1970.

6. Appeals to Member States to encourage the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to strive to arouse a greater and more general awareness with regard to the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to associate the United Nations with the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization directed towards the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, including the mobilization for that purpose of the information media of the United Nations;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and of all previous resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this question;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin."

Questions relating to youth

Technical co-operation activities

During 1979, the United Nations interregional adviser on youth policies and programmes undertook missions in Grenada, Papua New Guinea, Saudi Arabia and Tuvalu.

A United Nations expert group meeting on training programmes for youth workers responsible for youth participation in development was organized by the United Nations Secretariat's Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at Vienna, Austria, from 10 to 14 December. Experts attended from Madagascar, New Zealand, the United States and Viet Nam.

(For information on the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme, see p. 542.)

Policies and programmes relating to youth

International Youth Year (1985)

In accordance with a 1978 General Assembly resolution, ³ the Secretary-General in October 1979 reported on and forwarded the written views and proposals of 53 Member States and Switzerland for the observance of an Interna-

³ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 797, resolution 33/7 of 3 November 1978.

tional Youth Year. The report also referred to oral interventions made by 75 Member States during the 1977 and 1978 regular sessions of the Assembly, as well as in the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council. Most States favouring the observance of the Year emphasized that specific action should be taken at the local, national, regional and international levels. They were confident that an International Youth Year would serve to mobilize efforts at each of these levels to promote the best educational, professional and living conditions for young people, to ensure their active participation in the over-all development of society and to encourage the preparation of new national and local policies and programmes in accordance with each country's experience, conditions and priorities.

The report contained specific proposals of the Secretary-General for the observance of the Year. He suggested that, as a general principle, the purpose and thrust of all activities prior to and during the Year should address and deal with the specific needs and aspirations of youth. The primary focus of the Year's activities should be on youth at the national and local levels, and activities at the international and regional levels should be supportive of these.

The Secretary-General proposed that a National Co-ordinating Committee for International Youth Year be established in each Member State to serve as a liaison organization to the United Nations for the Year's programmes. The majority of members should be between the ages of 15 and 24, and chosen by representative youth organizations.

At the international and regional levels, the Secretary-General proposed that suitable provision be made for evaluating the activities and results of the Year and for ensuring adequate follow-up. Consideration should be given by the General Assembly, following the conclusion of the Year, to a decade and plan of action for the world's youth.

He also proposed that the Assembly establish an Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year to formulate a specific programme for the Year.

By resolution 34/151, adopted without vote on 17 December 1979, the Assembly recognized the importance of the direct participation of youth and the valuable contribution that youth could make in the establishment of the new international economic order based on equity and justice. It reaffirmed the importance of United Nations activities designed to increase opportunities for youth.

It considered that the preparation and observance of an International Youth Year would offer a useful opportunity to draw attention to the situation, needs and aspirations of youth, to increase co-operation at all levels in dealing with youth issues, to undertake concerted action programmes in favour of youth and to involve them in the study and resolution of major international, regional and national problems.

The Assembly decided to designate 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace, and invited all States, specialized agencies, and concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to exert all possible efforts for the preparation and observance of the Year. It requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in accordance with proposals made by Member States and in consultation with those agencies and interested organizations, a draft programme for the preparation and observance of the Year.

It decided to establish a 23-member Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, to be appointed by the Chairman of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, and requested the Secretary-General to convene three sessions of the Committee before 1985 to formulate, for Assembly consideration, a specific programme of activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year based on the Secretary-General's draft programme.

The Assembly asked him to give widespread publicity, through all communications media at his disposal, to United Nations activities relating to youth and to increase the dissemination of information on youth. The Assembly appealed to all States, international governmental and nongovernmental organizations and the public to make generous voluntary contributions towards the costs of the Year's programme.

Resolution 34/151, sponsored by 63 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was adopted on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which had approved the text, as amended, without vote on 27 November.

Amendments submitted by nine powers-Canada, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom -were orally subamended and accepted by the sponsors. These pertained to: designating 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace; extending an invitation to youth organizations to exert all possible efforts for the preparation and observance of the Year; requesting that youth organizations be consulted by the Secretary-General in relation to a draft programme for the preparation and observance of the Year; and requesting the Secretary-General to convene three meetings of the Advisory Committee between 1980 and 1985.

Channels of communication with youth and youth organizations

In accordance with two 1976 General Assembly resolutions⁴ and a 1977 resolution of the Economic and Social Council⁵ the Secretary-General reported to the February/March 1979 session of the Commission for Social Development on measures taken to implement the 1965 Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples.6 The report contained, inter alia: information on national policies relating to youth, in particular national programmes concerning the role of youth in nationbuilding; national legislation concerning the rights and responsibilities of young people; administrative structures relating to youth programmes at the national level; and the activities of United Nations specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNV, as these related to the participation of young people in the nation-building process and in the promotion of international co-operation and understanding.

The report listed a number of studies and reports which the Secretary-General had previously submitted containing observations and suggestions on how the participation of young people in development activities might be increased. These studies contained specific principles and criteria for action which would assist Governments and international institutions to do this: institutions should make deliberate efforts to understand and deal with the situation, needs and aspirations of young people. They should consider the availability of information, research, financing, communication with young people, training, services by youth, mobilization of the support and opinion of young people, and machinery for co-ordination of efforts. Although financial resources alone would not provide effective action, there would have to be adequate funds to implement programmes effectively. It would be necessary: to define "youth participation" and to decide whether there would be directed participation or a laissez-faire approach; to take advantage of the unique characteristics of youth in relation to participation in the attainment of national goals; and to gather and analyse data in order properly to accommodate youth organizations, subgroups of youth and youth with special problems.

In response to a 1977 Commission request,⁷ the Secretary-General in December 1978 submitted a progress report on the establishment of a co-operative arrangement among youth research and information centres. The report contained an annotated listing of institutions around the world which were concerned with youth, a de-

scription of their research projects and, publications, and a list grouping institutions engaged in similar areas of study.

The Commission took note of these reports on 6 March 1979. On 9 May, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1979/22, authorized the Secretary-General to transmit the report on implementation of the 1965 Declaration, among others, to the 1979 regular session of the General Assembly. Decision 1979/22 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Social) Committee, which had approved, without objection on 19 April, the text orally proposed by its Chairman.

Also on 9 May, the Council adopted, without vote, resolution 1979/27, on co-ordination and information in the field of youth, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, which had approved the text without vote on 27 April. The text was sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Venezuela and Zambia.

By this resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General: to continue to analyse the documents of the specialized agencies and of various United Nations bodies containing views, observations and suggestions on the situation, needs and aspirations of young people in the contemporary world; to pay special attention to ways of improving the existing modes of coordination, co-operation and communication in the field of youth within the United Nations system; to continue to give widespread publicity to youth-related activities of the system; and to report, through the Council, to the General Assembly in 1979 on the work of the interagency task force drawn from the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies concerned with youth policies and programmes, which had been set up pursuant to a 1977 Council resolution.8

Owing to technical reasons, it was not possible to submit the Secretary-General's report on the work of the interagency task force to the Council at its July/August 1979 session. On 3 August, therefore, by decision 1979/69 adopted without vote, the Council authorized the Secretariat to submit the report directly to the Assembly at its regular 1979 session, as orally suggested by the Chairman of the Council's Third (Programme

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 667 and 668, resolutions 31/129 and 31/130 of 16 December 1976, respectively.

See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 800, resolution 2078(LXII) of 13 May 1977.
 See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 480, resolution 2037(XX) of 7 December 1965, containing text of Declaration.

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 798.

and Co-ordination) Committee and approved without vote by that Committee on 2 August.

The Assembly subsequently considered the report on the task force, which had met twicein October 1977 and May 1978-and was composed of officials of the Secretariat and of the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, UNICEF, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and unv. The report presented information on: the activities of the task force in support of International Youth Year; a project proposal for joint United Nations-system training workshops for youth leaders and workers in southern Africa; an interagency mission to Madagascar in 1978 and in January 1979; national, employment-oriented, youth-service programmes; publication of a directory of youth organizations; and environmental education for young people.

The report noted that, as a result of restructuring the subsidiary machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), the work covered by the task force had been assumed by the new consultative committees of ACC. In October 1979, the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters) decided to consider in 1980 ways of strengthening co-ordination and co-operation in this area in the light of any Assembly decisions on International Youth Year, and to convene a meeting of specialists to advise it in this respect.

The Assembly also considered at its 1979 session a report of the Secretary-General, submitted in accordance with a 1978 Assembly resolution,⁹ forwarding comments and suggestions from 21 Member States, the Holy See, and three regional commissions on the guidelines adopted by the Assembly in 1977 for the improvement of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations. 10 The report noted the progress that had been made to implement those guidelines and included specific action-oriented recommendations further to implement and develop the guidelines and promote co-operation between the United Nations and its specialized agencies and between national and international youth organizations. The interagency task force on youth had previously considered the guidelines.

After considering these two reports, the Assembly, by resolution 34/163, adopted additional guidelines for national, regional and international action which could be taken to improve the channels of communication between the United

Nations and youth and youth organizations. It requested that the Secretary-General transmit these to all Member States, regional commissions, and regional and international youth organizations which had consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, for their comments and suggestions. It also invited Member States to communicate the substance of the resolution to national youth organizations for their views. The comments would be the subject of a report to be submitted in 1980.

Resolution 34/163 was adopted, without vote, on 17 December 1979 on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which had approved the text, also without vote, on 27 November. It was sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Kenya, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Zaire.

Prior to the vote in the plenary Assembly, Denmark, Egypt and the Netherlands submitted an amendment to the guidelines annexed to resolution 34/163 to reflect the fact that the work of the interagency task force on youth had been assumed by ACC'S new Consultative Committee. The Assembly approved the amendment without vote.

The guidelines suggested that attention should be given to expanding the youth advisory services provided by the United Nations to Governments and to the establishment of liaison and focal points on youth within each country. Co-operation in activities relating to youth should be facilitated between regional commissions and regional non-governmental organizations, especially those active with young people. Regional commissions should also pay attention to the question of the active participation of youth in the development process.

Internationally, the guidelines suggested that ACC should arrange for the promotion and coordination of activities in the field of youth and for the integration of these into social and economic development programmes. Governments and non-governmental organizations with youth programmes should be encouraged to contribute material to the Youth Information Bulletin, and the Joint United Nations Information Committee should be invited to consider the views of youth organizations representative of all regions of the world.

Youth in the contemporary world

On 9 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General: to

 $^{^9}$ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 798, resolution 33/6 of 3 November 1978. 10 See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 801, resolution 32/135 of 16 December 1977, annexing the guidelines.

bring to the attention of the General Assembly in 1979 all relevant documents on the question of youth in the contemporary world prepared for the Commission for Social Development; to continue consultations with Member States, regional commissions and non-governmental organizations concerned about improving channels of communication between the United Nations and relevant specialized agencies, and between national and international youth organizations; to invite Member States, specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to continue to submit replies on measures taken to implement the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples,11 and on the role of youth in nation-building and in promoting international co-operation and understanding. The Commission was to consider youth in the contemporary world at its next session and the

Secretary-General was asked to prepare a second report on the situation of youth for consideration by the Council in 1983.

The Council took these actions when it adopted, without vote, resolution 1979/16. The Second Committee had approved without vote on 27 April the text recommended by the Commission for Social Development.

Role of youth in promoting and protecting human rights

The Commission on Human Rights, on 14 March 1979, postponed consideration of an item on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights, including the question of conscientious objection to military service, until 1980.

11 See footnote 6.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Policies and programmes relating to youth

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR (1985)

General Assembly- 34th session Third Committee, meetings 51-53, 56, 57, 59. Fifth Committee, meeting 79. Plenary meetings 105, 111.

A/34/468 and Corr. 1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/34/L.39. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, as amended by 9 powers (A/C.3/34/L.43, orally subamended (amendments 1, 3 and 5-11) by sponsors), approved without vote by Third Committee on 27 November 1979, meeting 59.

A/C.3/34/L.43. Canada, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom: amendments to 63-power draft resolution, A/C.3/34/L.39.

A/C.3/34/L.51, A/C.5/34/78, A/34/828. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Third Committee in A/34/765. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/765. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 34/151, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/765, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/7 of 3 November 1978, by which it decided to proclaim an international youth year,

Recognizing the profound importance of the direct participation of youth in shaping the future of humanity and the valuable contribution that youth can make in the establishment of the new international economic order based on equity and justice,

Considering it necessary to disseminate among youth the ideals of peace, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, human solidarity and dedication to the objectives of progress and development,

Convinced of the imperative need to harness the energies, enthusiasms and creative abilities of youth to the tasks of nation-building, the struggle for national independence and self-determination, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and against foreign domination and occupation, the economic, social and cultural advancement of peoples, the implementation of the new international economic order, the preservation of world peace and the promotion of international co-operation and understanding,

Emphasizing that the United Nations should give more attention to the role of young people in the world of today and to their demands for the world of tomorrow,

Recalling the topicality of assessing the needs and aspirations of youth, and reaffirming the importance of current and projected United Nations activities designed to increase the opportunities for youth and for its active participation in national development activities,

Believing that it is urgently desirable to consolidate the efforts of all States in carrying out specific programmes concerning youth and to improve the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the field of youth, including youth exchanges in the cultural, sporting and other fields,

Considering that the preparation and the observance of an international youth year will offer a useful and significant opportunity for drawing attention to the situation, needs and aspirations of youth, for increasing co-operation at all levels in dealing with youth issues, for undertaking concerted action programmes in favour of youth and for involving young people in the study and resolution of major international, regional and national problems,

Confident that an international youth year will serve to mobilize efforts at the local, national, regional and international levels to promote the best educational, professional and living conditions for young people, to ensure their active participation in the over-all development of society and to encourage the preparation of new national and local policies and programmes in accordance with each country's experience, conditions and priorities,

Recognizing that the preparation and the observance of an international youth year will contribute to the reaffirmation of the goals of the new international economic order,

Recalling also in this connexion Economic and Social Council decision 1979/64 of 3 August 1979 on international years and anniversaries,

Aware that, for the international youth year to be successful and to maximize its impact and practical efficiency, adequate preparation and the widespread support of Governments, all specialized agencies, international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public will be required.

Mindful of the fact that 1985 is the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 2037(XX) of 7 December 1965, and the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Volunteers programme by the Assembly in its resolution 2659(XXV) of 7 December 1970.

Taking note with interest and appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the international youth year,

- 1. Decides to designate 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace;
- 2. Invites all States, all specialized agencies and the international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, as well as youth organizations, to exert all possible efforts for the preparation and the observance of the International Youth Year;
- 3. Decides to establish an Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, to be composed of twenty-three Member States appointed by the Chairman of the Third Committee on the basis of equitable geographical distribution;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in accordance with the proposals made by Member States and in consultation with all specialized agencies and interested international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as youth organizations, a draft programme for the preparation and observance of the International Youth Year;
- 5. Requests the Secretary-General to convene three sessions of the Advisory Committee in the period 1980-1985 so that it may formulate, for consideration by the General Assembly, a specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year on the basis of the draft programme prepared by the Secretary-General;
- 6. Also requests the Secretary-General to convene the Advisory Committee in 1980, to provide it with all necessary assistance and to submit the report on its first session to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 7. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to take concrete measures, through all the communications media at his disposal, to give widespread publicity to the activities of the United Nations system in the field of youth and to increase the dissemination of information on youth;
- 8. Appeals to all States, to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and to the public to make in due time generous voluntary contributions to supplement funds provided under the regular United Nations budget for the costs of the programme of the International Youth Year;
- Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace" and to grant it high priority.

CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION
WITH YOUTH AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

Economic and Social Council- first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 9-14, 16, 17. Plenary meeting 14.

E/CN.5/575. Measures taken to implement Declaration on Promotion among Youth of Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect

and Understanding between Peoples and present and future role and participation of youth in development and nation-building process as well as in promotion of international co-operation and understanding. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapters I C (decision II) and V (para. 113). E/1979/NGO/5. Statement by NGO in category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/1979/55. Report of Second (Social) Committee (on social development questions), draft decision I (para. (f)), as orally proposed by Second Committee Chairman, adopted (paras. (a)-(f) as a whole) without objection by Committee on 19 April 1979, meeting 9.

Decision 1979/22 (para. (f), by which the Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session his report on measures taken to implement the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples and the present and future role and the participation of youth in the development and nation-building process as well as in the promotion of international co-operation and understanding), as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55, and as orally amended by USSR, adopted (paras. (a)-(f) as a whole) without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1979/22.]

E/1979/C.2/L.2. Algeria, Argentina, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Turkey, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 17.

E/1979/55. Report of Second (Social) Committee (on social development questions), draft resolution XIV.

Resolution 1979/27, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2078(LXII) of 13 May 1977 on youth in the contemporary world,

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on measures taken to implement the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples and the present and future role and the participation of youth in the development and nation-building process as well as in the promotion of international co-operation and understanding,

Noting the views expressed by the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-sixth session on the subject of youth, in particular on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 33/7 of 3 November 1978 on the International Youth Year.

Recalling that General Assembly resolution 2037(XX) of 7 December 1965, containing the Declaration of the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, continues to provide a useful basis and incentive for further action in the field of youth at the national, regional, interregional and international levels,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the principles set forth in the Declaration and mindful of the continuing need for taking all measures necessary to ensure their universal implementation and to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the concerns of youth,

Noting with great satisfaction that some of the specialized agencies, especially the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, have developed procedures and programmes in the field of youth and that their work significantly complements the activities undertaken by United Nations bodies in the same field,

Recognizing the necessity for better co-ordination of efforts in dealing with problems confronting young people and in examining the manner in which those problems are being treated by the specialized agencies and by various United Nations bodies,

Recalling that by its resolution 2078(LXII) it requested the Secretary-General, in order to give effect to a co-ordinated and practical approach to youth policies and programmes, to establish an interagency task force drawn from the Secretariat of the United Nations and the specialized agencies directly concerned with youth policies and programmes and to report on the work of that task force to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council,

- 1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to analyse systematically the documents of the specialized agencies and of various United Nations bodies containing views, observations and suggestions on the situation, needs and aspirations of young people in the contemporary world and to pay special attention to the question of improving the existing modes of co-ordination, co-operation and communication in the field of youth within the United Nations system;
- 2. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to take concrete measures, through all the communication media at his disposal, to give widespread publicity to the activities of the United Nations system in the field of youth and to increase the dissemination of information about youth;
- 3. Further requests the Secretary-General to take into account in the preparation of reports on youth to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session the views expressed in this respect during the twenty-sixth session of the Commission for Social Development and during the first regular session of 1979 of the Economic and Social Council;
- 4. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the work of the interagency task force drawn from the Secretariat of the United Nations and the specialized agencies directly concerned with youth policies and programmes.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 12, 23.

Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/NGO/13. Statement by NGO in category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/1979/116/Add.2. Report of Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee (part III) (on co-operation and coordination within United Nations system), draft decision I, as orally suggested by Third Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 2 August 1979, meeting 23.

Decision 1979/69, by which the Council decided to authorize the Secretariat to submit the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the interagency task force on youth policies and programmes, being prepared pursuant to Council resolution 1979/27 of 9 May 1979, directly to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/116/Add.2, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

General Assembly- 34th session Third Committee, meetings 51, 52, 57, 59. Plenary meeting 105.

E/CN.5/559. Establishment of co-operative arrangement among youth research and information centres. Progress report of Secretary-General.

A/34/199. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/653. Work of Interagency Task Force on Youth Policies and Programmes. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/34/L.41. Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Kenya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zaire: draft resolution and annex (draft additional guidelines for improvement of channels of communication between United Nations and youth and youth organizations), as orally corrected by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 27 November 1979, meeting 59.

A/34/L.60. Denmark, Egypt, Netherlands: amendment to draft resolution recommended by Third Committee in A/34/758.

A/34/758. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 34/163 and Annex, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/758, and as amended by 3 powers, A/34/L.60, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/130 of 16 December 1976 on the role of youth, 31/131 of 16 December 1976 on the United Nations Volunteers programme and 33/6 of 3 November 1978, concerning communication with youth and youth organizations, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/27 of 9 May 1979 on co-ordination and information in the field of youth,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on channels of communication with youth and youth organizations and his note on the work of the Interagency Task Force on Youth Policies and Programmes,

Convinced of the need to improve the efforts of the United Nations with regard to the participation of youth in achieving the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations, especially those concerning economic and social progress and development,

Equally convinced of the valuable contribution that youth can make in promoting co-operation among States and the implementation of the new international economic order based on equity and justice,

Recognizing the need for wider and more effective use of all appropriate channels that would allow young people to participate in a concrete and effective manner in national development and in the activities of the United Nations at the national, regional, interregional and international levels,

Also recognizing that, for the successful implementation of the International Youth Year, greatly extended and improved communication with young people and youth organizations representative of all regions of the world will be important,

- Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution, together with its annex containing draft additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, to all Member States, regional commissions and regional and international youth organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council for their comments and suggestions;
- 2. Invites Member States to communicate the substance of the present resolution and its annex to national youth organizations and asks for their comments and suggestions;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to obtain from Member States, regional commissions and regional and international youth organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council their comments on the aforementioned draft additional guidelines and to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Policies and programmes relating to youth."

ANNEX

Draft additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations

A. National

1. Attention should be given to the expansion of advisory services on youth activities provided by the United Nations to Governments at their request.

2. Bearing in mind the proposals contained in the note by the Secretary-General on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights, attention should also be given, in consultation with Governments, to the promotion of the establishment of national liaison and focal points on youth, taking into consideration the networks of national correspondents which have been set up to facilitate communication between countries and with the United Nations in allied fields of social development.

B. Regional

3. The regional commissions should review their relationships with regional non-governmental organizations in order to facilitate co-operation with regard to youth activities between these organizations, especially those active with young people, and the regional commissions.

4. The regional commissions should be requested to pay special attention to the question of the active participation of youth in the process of development and to consider the need to co-operate closely with the international programmes of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Development Programme for the provision of services for and by youth with regard to employment

by youth with regard to employment.
5. In the context of paragraph 4 above, the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions, within their mandates, should consider the promotion and co-ordination within their respective regions of all activities regarding the integration

and participation of youth in development.

6. The regional commissions should consider the possibility of organizing regional workshops on questions relating to youth.

C. International

7. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should continue to make arrangements for the promotion and co-ordination of the activities in the field of youth and the integration of those activities into the over-all programmes on social and economic development.

8. Governments and non-governmental organizations with youth programmes should be encouraged to contribute material for publication in the Youth Information Bulletin, which is issued quarterly in three languages, and also to identify channels through which copies of the Bulletin can be circulated in order to reach the maximum number of young people.

9. The practice of providing internships for youth should be expanded to give young people from all regions of the world the opportunity of serving the United Nations for short periods of time and thereby learning of its activities at first hand. Those internships should not be confined to United

Nations Headquarters.

10. The Joint United Nations Information Committee should be invited to consider the views of youth organizations representative of all regions of the world on the production and circulation of United Nations publications of interest to youth.

11. The Secretary-General should maintain under review the existing channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, in the light of the comments received from Governments.

YOUTH IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Economic and Social Council— first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 9-14, 17. Plenary meeting 14. E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February—9 March 1979, Chapter V.

E/1979/24, Chapter I A. Draft resolution ill, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Second Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 17.

April 1979, meeting 17.
E/1979/55. Report of Second (Social) Committee (on social development questions), draftresolution III.

Resolution 1979/16, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with great interest the importance attached by the General Assembly to the concerns of youth,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 33/6 of 3 November 1978 on channels of communication with youth and youth organizations, 33/7 of 3 November 1978 on the International Youth Year and 33/8 of 3 November 1978 on physical education and sports exchanges among young people,

Noting with satisfaction that the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples continues to provide a useful basis and incentive for further action in the field of youth, at the national, regional, interregional and international

Convinced that the preservation and strengthening of international peace and security are prerequisites for a secure and happy future for the youth of all countries,

Fully aware of the urgent need to provide young people, without any discrimination, with equal rights to education, productive employment, equal opportunities, equal pay for work of equal value, vocational training and working conditions suited to their age,

Reaffirming the importance of taking measures at all levels designed to enable young people to participate fully in the economic and social development of their country and to acquire education, skills and experience facilitating their subsequent economic activity on a lasting basis and promoting their contribution to economic and social development,

Convinced of the imperative need to harness the energies, enthusiasms and creative abilities of young people to the tasks of nation-building and the struggle for national independence and self-determination, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and against foreign domination and occupation, as well as to the economic, social and cultural advancement of peoples, the implementation of the new international economic order, the preservation of world peace and the promotion of international co-operation and understanding,

Recognizing the need for wider and more effective use of the communications media and all other channels that would allow young people to participate in a concrete and effective manner in national development and in the activities of the United Nations at the national, regional, interregional and international levels,

Convinced of the necessity to intensify and consolidate the efforts of the United Nations so as to give effect to a coordinated and practical approach to the youth programmes of all the United Nations agencies involved and of nongovernmental youth organizations dealing directly with young people,

Mindful of the necessity to strengthen co-operative arrangements among national and international institutions en-

gaged in youth research,

Noting the views on the question of youth in the contemporary world expressed in the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-sixth session,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session all relevant documents on the question of youth in the contemporary world prepared for the Commission for Social Development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States, the relevant specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to continue to submit replies on measures taken to implement the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples and on the current and future role and participation of youth in the development and nation-building process as well as in the promotion of international co-operation and understanding;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with Member States, regional commissions and the nongovernmental organizations concerned on the improvement

of the channels of communication between the United Nations and relevant specialized agencies on the one hand, and national and international youth organizations on the other hand, in order to implement the provisions of General

Assembly resolution 33/6;

4. Decides to include the item entitled "Youth in the contemporary world" in the agenda of the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-seventh session and that the Commission should consider under this item a follow-up report of

the Secretary-General based on data already available and on additional contributions from Member States, relevant specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a second report on the situation of youth and to submit it to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1983, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/118 of 19 December 1978 on the medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983.

ROLE OF YOUTH IN PROMOTING

AND PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS

E/1979/36. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 35th session, Geneva, 12 February-16 March 1979, Chapters XXII and XXIV B (decision 15(XXXV)).

Other documents

Youth Information Bulletin, Nos. 32-35 (quarterly).

The Activities of Some Centres Engaged in Research and Information Programmes in the Field of Youth: an Annotated List and Commentary. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.IV.2.

The elderly and the aged

At its April/May 1979 session, the Economic and Social Council considered a progress report on the question of the elderly and the aged which had been submitted by the Secretary-General to the Commission for Social Development at its February/March 1979 session, in accordance with a 1977 General Assembly resolution.¹² The report, which summarized action taken by the United Nations system in implementation of the 1977 resolution, outlined current and projected United Nations activities in the field of aging, including interagency co-ordination, information exchange, technical assistance to individual countries, seminars, workshops and specialized studies, cooperation with non-governmental organizations, and future activities.

The report noted the holding in May 1979 at Kiev, Ukrainian SSR, of an interregional seminar on aging to discuss recent demographic, medical, social and economic trends resulting from aging population structures, especially in developing countries. The seminar was convened by the United Nations in co-operation with the USSR and was attended by representatives from Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burma, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

The Council, by decision 1979/22 adopted without vote on 9 May, authorized the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the regular 1979 session of the General Assembly. The decision had been orally proposed by the Second (Social) Committee Chairman and approved without vote by that Committee on 19 April.

On 17 December, the Assembly, taking note of the report, recognized the serious economic and social implications of the increase in the number and proportion of older people in, a growing number of countries. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to strengthen activities in this field in co-operation with agencies, in particular: to consider measures for strengthening the activities of regional bodies designed to increase awareness of and collect data on the situation of the aging preparatory to the 1982 World Assembly on the Elderly; to assist Governments in planning and implementing programmes for the elderly and in the preparatory work leading to their active participation in the World Assembly; and to collect national and regional data on the number and proportion of the aging and on the implications of this for national planning.

The Assembly also requested: specialized agencies to continue to give attention to the major issues of aging and to co-ordinate their work with the United Nations; intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to join with the United Nations, in a well co-ordinated set of activities, to assist Governments which so wished to formulate and implement policies and programmes for the aging and in preparatory activities for the World Assembly; and United Nations funding agencies to strengthen their support of activities in the field of the aging.

The Assembly took these actions in adopting, without vote, resolution 34/153 on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which had approved the text without vote on 27 November. The resolution was sponsored by Algeria, Austria, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, Italy, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines, Singapore, the United States and Yugoslavia.

Documentary references and text of resolution

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Second (Social) Committee, meetings 9-13. Plenary meeting 14.

E/CN.5/562. Question of elderly and aged. Progress report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/24. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 26th session, Headquarters, New York, 20 February-9 March 1979, Chapters I C (decision XII) and VII (paras. 155-159

E/1979/NGO/2. Statement by NGO in category II consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/1979/55. Report of Second (Social) Committee, draft decision I (para. (c)), as orally proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved (paras. (a)-(f) as a whole) without vote by Committee on 19 April 1979, meeting 9.

Decision 1979/22 (para. (c), by which the Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session his progress report on the question of the elderly and the aged), as recommended by Second Committee, E/1979/55, and as orally amended by USSR, adopted (paras. (a)-(f) as a whole) without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 14.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1979/22.]

General Assembly— 34th session Third Committee, meetings 56, 58, 59. Plenary meeting 105.

A/C.3/34/L.46. Algeria, Austria, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, Italy, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines, Singapore, United States, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 27 November 1979, meeting 59.

A/34/766. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 34/153, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/766, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1 979, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 32/131 of 16 December 1977 on the question of the elderly and the aged,

Recalling its resolution 33/52 of 14 December 1978, in which it decided to convene a World Assembly on the Elderly

Taking note with appreciation of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the question of the elderly and the

Transport and communications

Technical activities

During 1979, 27 experts were working on transport projects in the field. They were assigned to Bahrain (2), Bolivia (1), Colombia (2), the Dominican Republic (1), Indonesia (1), Iran (2), Lesotho (7), Malawi (1), Papua New Guinea (1), Saint Lucia (1), the Sudan (4), the Syrian Arab Republic (1), Turkey (1), the United Republic of Cameroon (1) and Yugoslavia (1).

Recognizing the increase in the number and proportion of the older section of the population in a growing number of countries and the serious economic and social implications of this phenomenon for societies in general and for the aging in particular,

1. Recommends to the Governments concerned that, in the formulation of their national policies and programmes, they should consider developing, as required and in accordance with their national priorities, policies and programmes for the aging, as well as measures aimed at ensuring their full participation in the World Assembly on the Elderly in 1982;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen, within the limits of existing resources, activities in this field in co-operation with the agencies concerned, and

in particular:

(a) To consider measures for strengthening the activities of the regional bodies concerned designed to increase awareness of and collect basic data on the situation of the aging which could serve as a basis of information for regional pre-paratory meetings leading to the World Assembly on the Elderly in 1982;

(b) To assist Governments, at their request and in accordance with their national priorities, in the planning and implementation of policies and programmes for the elderly and in the preparatory work leading to their active participation in the World Assembly on the Elderly;

(c) To collect basic data at the national and regional levels on the number and proportion of the aging and the con-sequent implications of this phenomenon for national

3. Requests the competent and concerned specialized agencies to continue to give attention to the major issues related to the aging and to co-ordinate their work with the United Nations, particularly in view of the need for well coordinated activities prior to, during and after the World As-

sembly on the Elderly;

4. Requests the concerned intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to join with the United Nations, in a well co-ordinated set of activities, to assist Governments, if they so wish, especially those of the developing countries, in formulating and implementing policies and programmes for the aging and in their preparatory activities for the World Assembly on the Elderly;

5. Requests United Nations funding agencies to continue and strengthen their support of activities in the field of the

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council in 1981, through the Commission for Social Development, a progress report on the action taken on the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Question of the elderly and the aged."

Thirty-five fellowships were awarded to nationals from Democratic Yemen (1), India (23), Indonesia (3), Lesotho (1), Romania (5), Saint Lucia (1) and Yugoslavia (1). The fellows were assigned to study various aspects of transport in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

An amount of \$3,406,243 for technical activi-

ties was allocated to Africa (\$1,324,270), Asia (\$1,102,051), the Middle East, the Mediterranean and Europe (\$753,801) and the Americas (\$226,121).

Conference on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport

The Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport—a body of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) — held its sixth (and final) session from 21 February to 9 March 1979 at Geneva. The Group transmitted to the Trade and Development Board draft articles for a convention on international multimodal transport prepared by its working group, together with draft final clauses prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat, for submission to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. It recommended that arrangements be made to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries early in November 1979 to consider the draft convention.

In accordance with the Group's request, the Trade and Development Board on 26 March, at its tenth special session held at Geneva from 19 to 27 March, asked the UNCTAD Secretary-General to circulate the draft text and comments received from Governments and place them before the conference, for which he was asked to make the necessary arrangements.

The Secretary-General, in a note of 31 May to the Economic and Social Council, presented a summary of the action of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group and the Trade and Development Board and transmitted the text of the draft convention to the Council and the Assembly.

On 3 August, the Council, by decision 1979/83—which was orally proposed by its President and adopted without vote—took note of the Secretary-General's note and decided to transmit the Preparatory Group's report and related documents to the 1979 regular session of the Assembly.

The United Nations Conference on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport was convened, under the auspices of UNCTAD, at Geneva on 12 November 1979. The Conference, attended by representatives of 86 members of UNCTAD, elected E. Selvig (Norway) as President, P. R. Moreira (Brazil) as Rapporteur, and 15 Vice-Presidents from Algeria, Argentina, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the USSR, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Venezuela.

The work of the Conference was divided between the plenary Conference and two main committees; a General Committee, a Credentials Committee and a Drafting Committee were also established. B. Mbakileki (United Republic of Tanzania) was elected Chairman of the First Committee—which considered draft articles of the convention dealing with general provisions, documentation, liability of the multimodal transport operator, liability of the consignor, claims and actions, and supplementary provisions—and D. Popov (Bulgaria) was elected Chairman of the Second Committee—which considered customs matters, and preambular and final clauses.

Although substantial progress was made on a number of issues covered by the draft convention, such as preambular clauses, customs questions and documentation, there was not sufficient time to cover the rest of the convention nor for all groups to reach agreement on all those articles considered. At its final meeting on 30 November, the Conference adopted a resolution by which it requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to take the necessary measures for reconvening the Conference in May 1980.

Container standards for international multimodal transport

Taking into account the report of its Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on Container Standards for International Multimodal Transport on its November/December 1978 session, 13 the Trade and Development Board, on 27 March 1979 at its tenth special session, remitted to the UNCTAD Committee on Shipping the question of container standards for regular review and examination of the question of drawing up a flexible international agreement.

The Economic and Social Council took note of the Group's report on 3 August by decision 1979/84, which it adopted without vote on an oral proposal by the Council President.

World Communications Year

The Secretary-General, in June 1979, submitted a report to the Economic and Social Council in accordance with its 1978 decision to consider again in 1979 the question of a proposed World Communications Year, 14 possibly in 1983. The report contained suggestions regarding: the scope of the Year; a programme of promotional activities as well as studies and surveys, expert group meetings, symposia, seminars, regional and global conferences, institutional support and strengthening of infrastructure; and a proposed organizational structure at the international, national and regional levels. The report also

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 801.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 808, decision 1978/48 of 1 August 1978.

included information on financial implications of the Year and possible sources of funding.

Having considered the report, the Council, by decision 1979/63 adopted without vote on 3 August, deferred to its second regular 1980 session a decision on the scope, proposed programme of activities and organizational structure for the World Communications Year, and asked the Secretary-General to consult with Member States on these topics and to report to that session. The text was recommended by the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, which had approved without vote on 26 July a draft proposed by Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.

The Council, and subsequently the General Assembly, adopted resolutions on a general strategy for a United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 1978-1988. The Council, by resolution 1979/61 of 3 August, recommended a text which became, on 9 November, Assembly resolution 34/15. The Secretary-General was asked to continue organizing a pledging conference of donors to mobilize the necessary financial resources to implement the programme for the first phase of the Decade. (For further details, see p. 734; for page references to texts of resolutions 1979/61 and 34/15, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Transport of dangerous goods

March 1979, the Secretary-General brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods on harmonizing codes and regulations relating to such transport. The Secretary-General's report discussed the amendment and publication of the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on its session held in December 1978.15 It also referred to the enlargement of the Committee, the possible drafting of an international convention on the carriage of dangerous goods by all modes of transport, and the work of the Committee's subsidiary bodies the Group of Experts on Explosives and the Group of Rapporteurs—as well as questions to be taken up by those bodies in the period 1979-1981.

The Group of Experts, at its session held at Geneva from 6 to 10 August 1979, worked on the development of a system of test procedures for substances and articles that might have explosive properties, to standardize classification assignment for use by regulatory authorities. It formulated basic provisions for the loading and carriage of freight containers with explosives,

discussed the treatment of substances with explosive properties but which were appropriate to other classes, and continued its routine classification of new substances and articles to take account of technological developments.

The Group of Rapporteurs, at sessions held at Geneva in February and August, discussed the need for and scope of a possible convention on the transport of dangerous goods by all modes of transport, and continued work on the listing and classification of environmentally hazardous substances; it also considered provisions for the construction and testing of gas cylinders, the topics of multimodal tank-containers and intermediate bulk-containers, and general matters on packaging and performance testing, among other questions.

On 11 May 1979, the Council took note of the work of the Committee of Experts and its recommendations. It asked the Secretary-General to incorporate the Committee's amendments in a revised set of recommendations, to publish the recommendations and to circulate them to Member States and concerned international organizations and agencies for their comments. It urged Member States and international organizations to take account of the recommendations when developing both national and international codes and regulations.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to convene meetings of the Committee of Experts and its subsidiary bodies, as proposed by the Committee, with a view to making satisfactory progress on the harmonization of codes and regulations relating to the transport of dangerous goods as well as on the studies on the possibility of drafting an international convention on the transport of dangerous goods.

The Council took these actions when it adopted without objection resolution 1979/42, as orally amended in plenary meeting by the United Kingdom, which had sponsored the text in the First (Economic) Committee. That Committee approved the resolution without vote on 4 May.

The amendment, submitted following receipt of the financial implications of publishing the Committee of Experts' recommendations in loose-leaf form—indicated in the draft text as the preferable form—stipulated that they were to be published in the most cost-effective manner possible, preferably in a form permitting of easy reference and amendment. Concern over costs was also expressed, at the time of adoption of the resolution, by the USSR, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States.

Documentary references and text of resolution

Conference on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meeting 40.

TD/MT/CONF/1 and Add.1. Report of Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport. Part One: Draft convention on international multimodal transport; Part Two (Add.1): Report of Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on its 6th session, Geneva, 21 February-9 March 1979. A/34/15, Vol. I and Corr.1. Report of Trade and Development

Board of UNCTAD (10th special session, Geneva, 19-27 March 1979), Chapter III A 2 and Annex I (decision (b)).

E/1979/96. Note by Secretary-General.

Decision 1979/83, by which the Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport on its sixth session and decided to transmit it, together with the documents referred to therein, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

TD/MT/CONF/12 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. Report of United Nations Conference on Convention on International Multimodal Transport. Part One: Draft convention on international multimodal transport, as at adjournment of Conference on 30 November 1979; Part Two (Add.1): Report of Conference on first part of its session, Geneva, 12-30 November 1979 (Annex I: Resolution adopted by Conference on 30 November 1979).

Container standards for international multimodal transport

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meeting 40.

TD/B/734. Report of Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on Container Standards for International Multimodal Transport on its 2nd session, Geneva, 20 November-1 December

A/34/15, Vol. I and Corr.1. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (10th special session, Geneva, 19-27 March 1979), Chapter III A 4 and Annex I (decision 182(S-X)).

Decision 1979/84, by which the Council took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on Container Standards for International Multimodal Transport on its second session, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

World Communications Year

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings

Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/87. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/C.3/L.13. Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia: draft decision, approved without vote by Third Committee on 26 July 1979, meeting 17.

E/1979/116. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination)

Committee (part I) (on co-operation and co-ordination within United Nations system), draft decision III.

Decision 1979/63, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/116, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 3 August 1979, the Council, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the World Communications Year, decided:

(a) To defer a decision on the scope, proposed programme of activities and organizational structure for the World Communications Year to its second regular session of 1980;
(b) To request the Secretary-General to consult with

Member States on the scope, proposed programme activities and organizational structure for the Year and to report thereon to the Council at that session.

Transport of dangerous goods

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 3-5. Plenary meeting 18.

ST/SG/AC.10/4 and Add. 1-4. Report of Committee of Experts on Transport of Dangerous Goods on its 10th session, Geneva, 4-13 December 1978. E/1979/12. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/C.1/L.1. United Kingdom: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsor, approved without vote by First Committee on 4 May 1979, meeting 5.

E/1979/L.31. Programme budget implications of draft resolution recommended by First Committee in E/1979/60. State-

ment by Secretary-General. E/1979/L.54. Summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its first and second regular sessions of 1979. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/60. Report of First (Economic) Committee.

Resolution 1979/42, as recommended by First Committee, E/1979/60, and as orally amended by United Kingdom, adopted without objection by Council on 11 May 1979, meeting 18.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 645 G (XXIII) of 26 April 1957, 724 C (XXVIII) of 7 July 1959, 871 (XXXIII) of 10 April 1962, 994(XXXVI) of 16 December 1963, 1110(XL) of 7 March 1966, 1488(XLVIII) of 22 May 1970, 1744(LIV) of 4 May 1973, 1973(LIX) and 1974(LIX) of 30 July 1975 and 2050(LXII) of 5 May 1977,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods on the harmonization of codes and regulations relating to the transport of dangerous goods and on the question of an international convention on the transport of dangerous goods,

Noting the programme of work for the period 1979-1981 proposed by the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods in paragraphs 111 to 113 of the report on its tenth session,

Noting also the report of the Secretary-General bringing to the attention of the Council the report of the Committee of

Experts,

Takes note with satisfaction of the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods;

2. Takes note of the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods on its tenth session;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the contents of the report of the Committee of Experts:

(a) To incorporate in the revised recommendations prepared by the Committee of Experts the amendments set forth in the report of the Committee of Experts on its tenth session,

together with the consequential changes necessary to eliminate inconsistencies;

(b) To publish the recommendations in the most costeffective manner possible, preferably in a form permitting of easy reference and amendment;

(c) To circulate the recommendations as soon as possible to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations concerned;

4. Invites the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and

other international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General such comments as they may wish to make

on the amended recommendations;

5. Urges the Governments of Member States and international organizations concerned to take account of the recommendations of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods when developing both national and international codes and regulations;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to convene meetings of the Committee of Experts and its subsidiary bodies, in accordance with the calendar of meetings proposed in paragraph 113 of the Committee's report, with a view to making satisfactory progress on the harmonization of codes and regulations relating to the transport of dangerous goods as well as on the studies on the possibility of drafting an international convention on the transport of dangerous goods.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter VIII.

ST/SG/AC.10/C.1/3. Report of Group of Experts on Explosives on its 19th session, Geneva, 6-10 August 1979.

ST/SG/AC.10/C.2/4, ST/SG/AC.10/C.2/5. Reports of Group of Rapporteurs of Committee of Experts on Transport of Dangerous Goods on its 23rd session, Geneva, 5-16 February 1979; and on its 24th session, Geneva, 13-17 August 1979.

International tourism

In May 1979, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Economic and Social Council a report called for by the General Assembly in 1978,16 prepared by the World Tourism Organization (WTO). The report detailed efforts by WTO to promote tourism in the world, with special reference to the developing countries. It reviewed the growth of tourism, examined its economic and social importance, and emphasized the need for a balanced development of tourism, for guarding against haphazard growth and for protecting the quality of the products offered to consumers. It also examined WTO technical programmes and operational activities to aid countries to achieve these objectives and action planned to face future developments. Activities included those in the areas of: data compilation for tourism promotion, efforts to improve the statistical base, training needs, physical planning and area development, impact on the environment, study of a possible tourism data bank, assessment of national tourism resources, master plans and feasibility studies, joint national efforts to exploit tourism resources, economic analysis and financing techniques, impact on economic development, tourism marketing, improvement of the tourist image, domestic, intraregional and interregional tourism development, co-ordination between tourism and air transport, facilitating tourist flows, and accommodation management. Further, the report noted plans for the World Tourism Conference, which was to be convened at Manila, Philippines, in 1980.

Among 1979 activities, a technical handbook compiling domestic and international tourism statistics was prepared with the assistance of experts from various regions.

Four regional statistical workshops were organized at Havana (Cuba), Dakar (Senegal), Blantyre (Malawi), and Madrid (Spain), to

define and clarify issues and to seek solutions to the particular problems of the Americas, Africa and Europe. Operational missions by WTO experts were made to several countries in each region following the workshops to assess their requirements and make recommendations for appropriate action.

Vocational training activities for the hotel and tourism trades were expanded. These included an international training course in tourism held at the WTO International Centre for Advanced Tourism Studies at Mexico City, and a regional training meeting held in May 1979 at Nairobi, Kenya, the first of a series to encourage information exchange between developing countries. Throughits regional structure, WTO sought to encourage technical co-operation among developing countries in tourism training. A world-wide study of tourism-training needs was completed in 1979, and a study on hotel management contracts was elaborated. Negotiation was continued with other agencies which had been giving technical assistance in tourism fields in order to avoid duplication of efforts.

On 3 August, by decision 1979/61 adopted without vote, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report and transmitted it to the General Assembly for its consideration. The Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee Chairman had orally proposed this action and the Committee approved it without vote on 10July.

On 14 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/134, by which it expressed recognition that WTO programmes and activities contributed to global economic and social development and to international understanding, peace and progress. It asked WTO to continue its efforts,

 $^{^{16}}$ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 805, resolution 33/122 of 19 December 1978.

especially in the developing countries, through closer international co-operation. It urged States to give due attention and co-operation to the preparatory work for the 1980 World Tourism Conference and to ensure their representation at the highest level. The Assembly asked that the report and recommendations of the Conference be submitted to the Assembly in 1981, and reiterated its invitation to United Nations Member States to consider becoming members of WTO.

Resolution 34/134 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the text, also without vote, on 23 November. The sponsors were Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Greece, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lebanon, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Uganda and Yugoslavia.

Documentary references and text of resolution

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 1, 2.

Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/99. Promotion of tourism. Note by Secretary-General (covering note transmitting report prepared by WTO).

E/1979/116. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee (part I) (on co-operation and co-ordination within United Nations system), draft decision I, as orally proposed by Third Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 10 July 1979, meeting 2.

Decision 1979/61, by which the Council took note of the report on the promotion of tourism, prepared by the World Tourism Organization pursuant to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 33/122 of 19 December 1978 and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/116, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 44, 48. Plenary meeting 104.

A/C.2/34/L.54. Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Greece, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lebanon, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Uganda, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 48. A/34/635/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on

report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/134, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/635/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14

The General Assembly,

December 1979, meeting 104.

Recalling its resolutions 32/157 of 19 December 1977 and 33/122 of 19 December 1978, concerning the World Tourism Organization,

Noting with satisfaction the report prepared by the World Tourism Organization and circulated under a note by the Secretary-General in response to General Assembly resolution 33/122,

Noting the work accomplished by the World Tourism Organization in the field of tourism and the steps it has taken in this regard, especially the operational activities for the promotion of tourism, in particular for the benefit of developing countries,

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

Further noting that the World Tourism Organization will convene a World Tourism Conference at Manila in September 1980 to examine past and present trends in tourism with a view to defining guidelines for its future development, planning and promotion to enable States to formulate tourism development strategies,

1. Requests the World Tourism Organization to continue its efforts towards the future development and promotion of tourism, especially in the developing countries, through closer international co-operation pursuant to its statutory objectives and having regard to its central and decisive role in the field of tourism;

2. Urges States to give due attention and co-operation to the preparatory work of the World Tourism Organization for the World Tourism Conference, to be held at Manila in 1980, and to ensure representation at the Conference at the highest possible level in order to achieve the most effective results, particularly in the promotion and strengthening of tourism in developing countries to enable them to derive a fair and equitable share of the benefits of international tourism;

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

organization;

4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization, to submit the report and recommendations of the World Tourism Conference to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

International co-operation in cartography

Activities in 1979

During 1979, 24 experts were assigned under the United Nations programme of technical assistance to Burundi (1), Fiji (1), Guyana (7), Iran (2), Jordan (1), Nepal (8), the Philippines (3) and Trinidad and Tobago (1), in such branches of cartography as geodesy, photogrammetry, land and cadastral surveying, map reproduction and hydrography.

Fifty fellowships for studies in cartography, surveying and mapping, topography, remote sensing and photogrammetry were awarded to nationals from Burundi (1), Ethiopia (4), Guyana (4), India (20), Iran (11), Jamaica (1),

Madagascar (1), Nepal (1), the Philippines (3), Trinidad and Tobago (1) and the Upper Volta (3), for study in Canada, France, Mexico, the Netherlands, Singapore, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas

The Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas, held at Mexico City from 3 to 14 September 1979, was attended by 138 participants, representing 33 countries, and observers from the International Civil Aviation Organization and six intergovernmental and international scientific organizations. The Conference elected J. Alberto Villasana (Mexico) as President, Jose Alberto González Garcia (El Salvador) and Ivho Ramón Acuña Tournaben (Uruguay) as Vice-President and Second Vice-President, respectively, and Jorge Alberto Bavastro (Argentina) as Rapporteur.

The work of the Conference covered, inter alia, the latest techniques and developments in geodesy, topographic mapping (including space imagery and conventional photography), cadastral surveying and mapping, hydrographic surveying and nautical charting, automated cartography and computer mapping; thematic and small-scale mapping, including national and regional atlases; geographical names standardization; technical assistance within the Americas; and the training of personnel.

On 14 September, the Conference adopted 22

resolutions, giving special attention to education and training, including the organization of technical education institutes, the formation of a Pan-American Institute of Geography and History international training committee, technical workshops, and the retention by Government agencies of trained personnel in, and the promotion of education and training in, surveying and mapping. Other resolutions concerned information exchange on satellite geodesy, inertial geodesy and remote sensing, strengthening cooperation and education in the application of automation, machinery to compile and disseminate information on technology to inventory natural resources and study the environment, environmentalists/development planners coordination, compilation of a directory of thematic mapping institutions reflecting censuses cartographically, the need for aeronautical charts and national and regional atlases, and exploitation of space imagery for nautical charting.

The Conference endorsed the work of the United Nations Group of Experts on Hydrographic Surveying and Nautical Charting, including recommendations that the countries of the western hemisphere establish or strengthen hydrographic services, that these countries establish geographical regulatory organizations paying special attention to the standardization of geographical names, that a Third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas be held in 1984, and that thereafter the conferences for the Americas be held every four years.

Documentary references

Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas, Mexico City, Mexico, 3-14 September 1979.

Vol. I: Report of the Conference. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.1.4.

Other documents World Cartography, Vol. XVI. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.1.12.

World Climate Programme

In accordance with a 1978 Economic and Social Council resolution,¹⁷ the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) reported to the Council at its second regular 1979 session detailing developments with regard to its plans for a new World Climate Programme.

The report noted that WMO had convened a World Climate Conference of experts at Geneva from 12 to 23 February 1979. The Conference had dealt with virtually all aspects of climate change and variability and their impact on climate-sensitive activities, notably food production. It adopted a Declaration of the World Climate Conference, concluding that the proposed World Climate Programme deserved the support of all nations, that it required co-ordination

among international bodies and nations, and that there was an immediate need to use existing knowledge about climate in social and economic development planning.

After considering the conclusions of the Conference and the programme proposed by the WMO Secretary-General, the Eighth Congress of WMO, meeting at Geneva in April/May 1979, adopted the World Climate Programme containing four major components: a climate data programme, a climate applications programme, a climate impact study programme and a climate change and variability research programme.

On 3 August 1979, the Council took note of

17 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 807, resolution 1978/45 of 1 August 1978.

the report on the World Climate Programme and requested WMO to provide an oral progress report on the Programme to the Council in 1980. This action was contained in decision 1979/62, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, which had similarly approved on 12 July a text orally proposed by its Chairman.

Argentina had orally proposed in the Committee adoption of a decision by which the Council would have: expressed appreciation for WMO's prompt and effective response to the Council's 1978 resolution; urged WMO to continue to give attention to the Programme; asked for a report in 1980 on progress and developments; and considered that information on the Programme would constitute a valuable input for the August 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (see p. 635). Argentina subsequently agreed to accept the oral reporting procedure as a compromise and supported the Chairman's proposal.

See also p. 1312.

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council— 2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 3, 4. Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/84. World Climate Programme. Report by Secretary-General of WMO.

E/1979/116. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee (part I) (on co-operation and co-ordination within United Nations system), draft decision II, as orally proposed by Third Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 12 July 1979, meeting 4. (Para. 7: Draft decision orally proposed by Argentina.)

Decision 1979/62, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/116, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 3 August 1 979, the Council took note of the report on the World Climate Programme, submitted by the World Meteorological Organization in compliance with the request contained in Council resolution 1 978/45 of 1 August 1978, and decided to request the World Meteorological Organization to provide an oral progress report on the Programme at the Council's second regular session of 1980.

International years and anniversaries

In May 1979, the Secretary-General reported to the Economic and Social Council on international years and anniversaries, as had been requested by the Council in 1978.18 The report contained the views of Governments and of organizations within the United Nations system on proposed criteria for choosing international years, on suggested procedures to be followed prior to their proclamation, on proposals as to how such years should be organized to gain maximum results, and on suggested procedures for promoting a timely, comprehensive review and evaluation of those results. The report included the Secretary-General's conclusions and recommendations on the question of international years, together with proposed guidelines for the selection, organization and evaluation of future years.

Replies to a questionnaire seeking their views were received from 20 organizations and Austria, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Qatar, Romania, Seychelles, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and Yemen. In July, the Secretary-General summarized in an addendum additional replies from Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Japan, New Zealand and Peru. Replies were subse-

quently received from the German Democratic Republic, Italy, Pakistan and the USSR.

A draft resolution sponsored by Ireland, New Zealand, Sweden and Zambia was introduced in the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee but was not put to the vote. By the final version of this text, the Council would have adopted the criteria and procedures which were annexed to the text as its guidelines regarding future proposals for international years, submitted them to the General Assembly for consideration, invited organizations of the United Nations system to adopt them, and invited Member States to take them into account in considering proposals for international years. New Zealand, which introduced the text, said the guidelines were based largely on those proposed by the Secretary-General, as well as views expressed during the discussion.

A number of amendments to those guidelines were submitted by the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR. Following informal consultations, changes were made to the original draft and two revisions were introduced, but agreement on the text was not reached.

On behalf of the sponsors of the amendments,

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 801, decision 1978/47 of 1 August 1978.

the German Democratic Republic orally proposed a draft decision which, with oral amendments by Cyprus, by Ireland, by New Zealand and by the Upper Volta accepted by these sponsors, was approved by the Third Committee without vote on 31 July.

Ireland proposed that, rather than the Council merely taking note of the Secretary-General's report, it be noted with satisfaction.

Cyprus and Ireland subamended an oral USSR amendment to consider in 1980 the latest revision of the draft resolution and the eight-power amendments currently before the Committee by expanding the provision to consider the question again in 1980 in the light of the Secretary-General's report as well as all versions of the resolution and the eight-power amendments.

New Zealand's amendment replaced provisions to postpone consideration of the question until the second regular 1980 session and to invite the Secretary-General to continue consultations with a view to reaching consensus on the guidelines with a single provision to invite him

to circulate the guidelines in his report for revision and resubmission.

The Upper Volta's amendment added an expression of appreciation of the efforts exerted by all delegations which had participated in the debate, rather than the efforts of some delegations.

Following further informal consultations, the Committee Chairman read out the text of the decision ultimately adopted by the Council on 3 August, without vote, as decision 1979/64. By this decision, the Council took note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report, expressed its appreciation of the efforts of all who had participated in the debate at the current session with a view to formulating guidelines for future international years, and invited the Secretary-General to circulate the guidelines in his report to Member States for comment and to submit guidelines, revised as appropriate, to the Council at its second regular 1980 session, when it would resume consideration of the question in the light of the forthcoming report and of all formal proposals submitted during the current session.

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council— 2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 12-15, 19-22.

Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/85 and Add.1. International years and anniversaries. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1979/C.3/L.7 and Rev.1,2. Ireland, New Zealand, Sweden, Zambia: draft resolution and Annex (guidelines for future international years) and revisions.

E/1979/C.3/L.9. Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR: amendments to Annex of 4-power draft resolution, E/1979/C.3/L.7.

E/1979/116/Add.1. Report of Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee (part II) (on co-operation and coordination within United Nations system), draft decision I, as orally proposed by German Democratic Republic on behalf of 8 sponsors of E/1979/C.3/L.9, and as orally amended by Cyprus, by Ireland, by New Zealand, by Upper Volta and sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 31 July 1979, meeting 21.

Decision 1979/64, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/116/Add.1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 3 August 1979, the Council:
(a) Took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on international years and anniversaries;

(b) Expressed its appreciation of the efforts of all the delegations which participated in the debate during the second regular session of 1979 with a view to formulating guidelines for future international years;

(c) Invited the Secretary-General to circulate the guidelines contained in his report to the Governments of Member States for their comments;

(d) Invited the Secretary-General to submit guidelines, revised as appropriate, to the Council at its second regular session of 1980;

(e) Decided to resume the consideration of the question of international years and anniversaries at its second regular session of 1980, in the light of the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General, and of the proposals submitted during its second regular session of 1979 (draft resolution E/1979/C.3/L.7, the draft amendment thereto contained in document E/1979/C.3/L.9, and draft resolutions E/1979/C.3/L.7/Rev.1 and E/1979/C.3/L.7/Rev.2).

Exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products

During discussions of the report of the Economic and Social Council by the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee at the regular 1979 session of the General Assembly, 29 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) sponsored a resolution to urge States to exchange information on hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products that they had banned, and to discourage, in consultation with importing countries, the exportation of

such products. The Secretary-General, in cooperation with United Nations agencies and bodies concerned, especially the World Health Organization, would be requested to assist Governments in exchanging this information and to report in 1980 on their experiences.

The Third Committee approved the text on 5 December and the Assembly adopted it on 17 December as resolution 34/173; both bodies took this action without vote.

Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly — 34th session Third Committee, meeting 68. Plenary meetings 105, 106.

A/C.3/34/L.56. Algeria, Argentina, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Uganda: draft resolution.

A/C.3/34/L.56/Rev.1. Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Zambia: revised draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 5 December 1979, meeting 68.

A/34/829. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution

Resolution 34/173, as recommended by Third Committee, A/34/829, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1 979, meeting 106. The General Assembly,

Aware that the exportation of banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products could have serious and adverse effects on the health of peoples in the importing

Recognizing the urgent need to take concrete measures to prevent adverse effects on health on a world-wide basis and, to that end, mindful of the importance of objective information about banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceuti-

1. Urges Member States to exchange information on hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products that have been banned in their territories and to discourage, in consultation with importing countries, the exportation of such products to other countries;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations agencies and bodies concerned, especially the World Health Organization, to assist Governments in exchanging information and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, about the experience of Member States and the United Nations agencies and bodies concerned.

Participation of an intergovernmental organization in the work of the Economic and Social Council

By decision 1979/10 of 10 April 1979, the Economic and Social Council decided, on the recommendation of its Bureau, that the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration might participate, without the right to vote, on an ad hoc basis in the Council's deliberations within the scope of

that organization's activities. The decision was taken without vote following consideration of a note from the Bureau containing its recommendation and transmitting the Intergovernmental Committee's application, contained in a letter from its Director dated 12 January.

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Plenary meeting 3

E/1979/25. Note by Bureau (reproducing letter of 1 2 January 1979 from Director of Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration), 2nd para.: recommendation.

Decision 1979/10, as recommended by Bureau, E/1979/25, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 10 April 1979, the Council, having received an application from the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration for designation in accordance with rule 79 of the rules of procedure, decided, on the recommendation of its Bureau, that that organization might participate, without the right to vote, on an ad hoc basis in the deliberations of the Council within the scope of the activities of that organization.

Questions relating to the Declaration on the granting of independence and to the International Trusteeship System

ChapterI

International Trusteeship System

General aspects

Territory under the Trusteeship System

Under the International Trusteeship System established by the Charter of the United Nations, Member States administering Trust Territories were accountable to the United Nations for the discharge of their responsibilities and obligations in the administration of the Territories.

During 1979, only one Trust Territory remained under the System: the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (a strategic area in accordance with Article 83 of the United Nations Charter) administered by the United States.

Examination of annual report

In supervising the administration of the remaining Trust Territory on behalf of the Security Council, the Trusteeship Council in 1979 examined the annual report submitted by the Administering Authority. It also examined, among other things, petitions and communications affecting the Territory and reports of visiting missions.

Under the procedures followed by the Trusteeship Council, a Special Representative of the Administering Authority made an opening statement bringing the Council up to date on events in the Territory. This statement was supplemented by comments of Special Advisers—representatives of the Territory attached to the delegation of the Administering Authority. The Administering Authority's representative on the Council, the Special Representative and the Special Advisers then replied to Council members' questions. Following a general debate in which Council members gave their opinions on conditions in the Territory, the Council considered

the adoption of a report containing its conclusions and recommendations. A summary of observations made by individual Council members was included in that report.

The Trusteeship Council held its forty-sixth regular session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 21 May to 15 June 1979, during which it examined the annual report submitted by the Administering Authority on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and adopted conclusions and recommendations on it. (For further details, see the following subchapter on CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.)

In accordance with its normal practice, the Council adopted a report to the Security Council containing a section on conditions in the Trust Territory.

The Council held its fourteenth special session on 12 and 15 February 1979 at United Nations Headquarters, during which it considered an invitation of the Administering Authority to send a visiting mission to the Marshall Islands to observe the constitutional referendum in March 1979. It also considered the question of its periodic visiting mission to the Trust Territory, which had been scheduled for early 1979.

Composition of the Trusteeship Council

During its 1979 sessions, the Trusteeship Council was composed of one Administering Authority—the United States—and four non-administering members: China, France, the USSR and the United Kingdom, which sat on

For text of Article 83 of the Charter and other Charter Articles referred to herein, see APPENDIX II.

the Council by virtue of their being permanent members of the Security Council. China did not participate in either session.

Petitions and oral hearings

The examination of petitions concerning Trust Territories derived from Article 87 of the United Nations Charter, which provided that the General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council might accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the Administering Authority. Petitions relating to a strategic area were governed by Article 83 of the Charter and the terms of the relevant Trusteeship Agreement.

Under its rules of procedure, the Council considered petitions and communications concerning specific complaints, as well as general questions pertaining to a Trust Territory or to the operation of the International Trusteeship System. The Council considered these in the course of its examination of the annual report. Hearings might also be granted to petitioners.

During its 1979 regular session, the Council considered five written petitions, heard 12 petitioners and examined 19 communications with regard to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Visiting missions to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

On 15 February 1979, during the Council's fourteenth special session, the United Kingdom noted that a visiting mission had spent seven weeks in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in 1978, a mission was scheduled to visit the Marshall Islands in March 1979, and another mission was to observe a constitutional referendum in Palau in July 1979 (see below). In the view of the United Kingdom, it would be sensible if visits to the Trust Territory during the remaining period of Trusteeship were reasonably spaced. The United Kingdom, supported by France, therefore proposed the postponement of the dispatch of the periodic mission scheduled for 1979² until early 1980. The USSR said that, while not against the deferment of the mission to 1980, it disagreed with the reasons adduced to justify that postponement.

On the same day, the Council decided without objection to defer until early 1980 the dispatch of the periodic mission that had been scheduled for 1979.

The visiting mission which had been sent to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands from 23 June to 27 July 1978, to observe a constitutional referendum held on 12 July 1978, reported to the Council at its May/June 1979 session. The mission had been sent in accordance with a 1978 decision of the Council.³

The mission, which was composed of representatives of France and the United Kingdom, observed the campaign and polling arrangements, the casting of votes, the closure of voting, the counting of ballots and the declaration of results. In its report to the Council, the mission stated that the referendum was well organized by the Trust Territory Constitutional Referendum Board in Saipan (Northern Mariana Islands) and by the special district referendum commissioners and boards. The mission saw no sign of improper intervention in the political campaign by the executive branch of the Trust Territory Government. The Administration sought to maintain a position of complete impartiality, and the mission believed that it had succeeded in doing so.

On 13 June 1979, the Council, by resolution 2169(XLVI), adopted by 3 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, on a proposal by France, took note of the visiting mission's report and expressed its appreciation of the work accomplished.

Earlier, on 15 February, with the adoption of resolution 2167(S-XIV) at its fourteenth special session, the Council decided to send a visiting mission to observe the constitutional referendum to be held on 1 March 1979 in the Marshall Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The proposed Marshall Islands constitution had been adopted by the Marshall Islands Constitutional Convention on 21 December 1978. The mission was composed of representatives of France and the United Kingdom.

The mission was directed to observe the referendum, including the campaign and polling arrangements, the casting of votes, the closure of voting, the counting of ballots and the declaration of results and, to the extent that the primary purpose of the mission permitted, to obtain first-hand information concerning political, economic and social developments in the Marshall Islands.

Resolution 2167(S-XIV) was adopted by 3 votes to 1. During the discussion, the United States, recalling that the voters in the Marshall Islands and Palau had not accepted the constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia, said that, by the terms of the Congress of Micronesia law, that constitution would not apply to those two districts. They must therefore adopt their own constitutions. Recalling that the Speaker of the Marshall Islands Legislature and the Constitutional Convention had requested the Council to observe the referendum on the Marshallese

See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 813, resolution 2166(XLV) of 31 May 1978.
 Ibid., p. 812, resolution 2165(XLV) of 31 May 1978.

constitution, the United States said it had endorsed the invitation and would welcome the dispatch of a mission.

The USSR said it was against the dispatch of a mission to the Marshall Islands to observe the referendum and it would not therefore participate in the mission. It stated that, in accordance with the Charter, any change in the status of a strategic Trust Territory must be made only through a decision of the Security Council, and any other decision had no legal force.

According to the United Kingdom, since the people of the Marshall Islands had voted against the constitution for the Federated States of Micronesia, they would have to take a decision about what other constitutional arrangements they wished to make for their future self-government.

France, in underscoring the importance it attached to the right to self-determination, said it supported sending a mission to observe the referendum in the Marshall Islands.

The mission was in the Marshall Islands from 25 February to 7 March. Its report to the Trusteeship Council stated that the people of the Marshall Islands had adopted a constitution, through a free, democratic referendum, by a substantial majority. During the campaign, the mission said, both the parties in favour of and those opposed to the constitution had been able to defend their points of view before the voters. The mission noted that the poll had been secret and no pressure had been exerted on the voters.

On 13 June, the Council, by resolution 2170(XLVI), adopted by 3 votes to 1, on a proposal by the United Kingdom, took note of the visiting mission's report and expressed its appreciation of the work accomplished.

On 6 June, with the adoption of resolution 2168(XLVI), the Council decided to send a visiting mission to observe the constitutional referendum to be held on 9 July 1979 in the Palau District of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Palau Constitutional Convention, meeting between 28 January and 2 April 1979, had completed drafting a proposed constitution. The visiting mission was composed of representatives of France and the United Kingdom.

The mission was directed to observe the referendum, including the campaign and polling arrangements, the casting of votes, the closure of voting, the counting of ballots and the declaration of results and, to the extent that the primary purpose of the mission permitted, to obtain first-hand information concerning political, economic and social developments in Palau.

Resolution 2168(XLVI), proposed by France and the United Kingdom, was adopted by 3 votes to 1.

During the discussion, the USSR declared that the holding of the referendum in Palau would be an illegal action by the Administering Authority. The Council should not be party to such an action, which would be a violation of the Charter.

The mission, which visited Palau from 3 to 12 July, reported that a majority of voters had voted for the constitution. However, the results were not ratified by the Palau Legislature, and a revised constitution presented by a new constitutional commission was defeated in October. The Legislature then called for a further referendum on 9 July 1980 to confirm the results of the July 1979 referendum, with new election and installation dates.

Action agains tracism and racial discrimination

At its regular 1979 session, the Trusteeship Council considered together the questions of cooperation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.⁴

During the Council's discussion, the United States said that it strongly supported the development of the important role being played by the Committee in overseeing the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.⁵ It would continue to participate in sincere efforts to end racism and racial discrimination but it continued not to take part in the activities of the Decade.⁶

The USSR recalled that numerous decisions of the United Nations urged the international community to intensify its efforts towards ensuring the rapid eradication of racism and racial discrimination and stated that the Trusteeship Council should co-operate closely with the Committee. The USSR noted that the Committee in its report again expressed regret that none of the reports contained adequate information on the political, economic and social conditions in the Trust Territory and requested that information on constitutional developments and progress towards selfdetermination be provided, with special attention to the maintenance of the unity of the Territory. The General Assembly had required the Trusteeship Council to take an active part in the Decade, and a positive response from the Council was therefore obligatory, the USSR said.

On 6 June, the Council, without adopting a formal resolution, took note of the statements made on this item.

 $^{^4}$ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 523, resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, proclaiming the Decade.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 440, resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, annexing text of Convention.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 588 and 590.

Attainment of self-government or independence and implementation of the Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples

At its regular 1979 session, the Trusteeship Council considered together the questions of attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and cooperation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.⁷

During the Council's discussion, the USSR said that nothing in Article 83 of the Charter prohibited other United Nations bodies, particularly the Special Committee, from monitoring as organs of the General Assembly the situation in the Trust Territory. The Assembly performed certain functions under the Charter relating to the Territory, and the Administering Authority should co-operate with it and with all the bodies established by the Assembly, including the Special Committee.

The United States and the United Kingdom maintained that Article 85 of the Charter clearly limited the functions of the Assembly to Trusteeship areas not designated as strategic. Article 83 charged the Security Council with the performance of all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas. In those countries' view, the Trusteeship Council was responsible only to the Security Council concerning strategic areas.

On 6 June, the Trusteeship Council decided, without adopting a formal resolution, to draw the attention of the Security Council to the conclusions and recommendations that had been adopted concerning the attainment, under the Council's guidance, of self-government or independence by the Trust Territory and to the statements made by members of the Trusteeship Council on that question.

The Trusteeship Council's conclusions and recommendations with regard to the Trust Territory are summarized in the following subchapter.

Offers of study and training facilities

Under procedures adopted by the Trusteeship Council for the administration of the programme of scholarships and fellowships for inhabitants of Trust Territories, initiated by the General Assembly in 1952,* the Secretary-General reported to the Council on the programme. The report, covering the period 25 May 1978 to 24 May 1979, stated that scholarships and training facilities were offered by the following 11 Member States: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Tunisia, the USSR and Yugoslavia. According to information made available to the

Secretary-General, no applications for scholarships offered by these States were received from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands during the period under review.

During the Council's consideration of the report, the United States said it continued to make every effort to prepare Micronesians for responsibilities that they were already assuming as the Territory approached the end of the Trusteeship period.

A total of 1,150 grants and loans had been made to Micronesians by the Government of the Trust Territory and from special federal programmes, the United States said. An estimated 1,500 students were studying in colleges outside the Trust Territory in 1979. Although language differences made it difficult for Micronesians to take full advantage of the offers of scholarships made by United Nations Member States, a number of scholarships had nevertheless been accepted. Expressing its gratitude to countries that had extended such assistance, the United States urged others, particularly those in the Pacific region, to offer further educational opportunities.

On 30 May 1979, the Trusteeship Council took note of the Secretary-General's report.

Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the Trusteeshi p System

The Secretary-General reported to the Trusteeship Council in 1979 on arrangements undertaken for distributing official records of the United Nations and for disseminating information concerning the aims and activities of the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council's 1979 regular session, covering the period from 1 May 1978 to 30 April 1979, described the activities carried out in the Territory by the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) through the United Nations Information Centre in Tokyo. The publications furnished to the Territory included press releases, newsletters and special features on United Nations activities.

It was noted during the discussion of the report that recordings of the Council's debates and decisions were distributed in the Territory. The United States added that, besides the regular United Nations radio programme transmissions, several programmes of educational interest provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization had been duplicated for distribution in the Territory. The

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

* See Y.U.N., 1951, p. 788, resolution 557(VI) of 18 January 1952.

United States welcomed the continued efforts made by DPI to disseminate United Nations information in the Territory.

On 13 June 1979, the Trusteeship Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Examination of annual report

Trusteeship Council—46th session Plenary meetings 1485, 1486, 1488-1492, 1494,1495.

T/1803. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting to Trusteeship Council report entitled 1978: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978. Thirty-first Annual Report to the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Transmitted by the United States of America to the United Nations pursuant to Article 88 of the Charter of the United Nations. Department of State Publication 8972, International Organization and Conference Series 140, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402). T/L.1214 and Add.1-4. Outline of conditions in Trust Terri-

tory of Pacific Islands. Working paper prepared by Secretariat and draft amendments thereto, adopted by Council—on recommendation of Drafting Committee, T/L.1219, para. 4 (as basic text for chapter on conditions in Trust Territory to be included in report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council)—on 15 June 1979, meeting 1 495, by 3 votes to 0,

with 1 abstention.

T/L.1218. Draft report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, covering period 9 June 1978 to 15 June 1979. Working paper prepared by Secretariat, as orally revised on suggestion of Council President, adopted by Council on 15 June 1979, meeting 1495, by 3 votes to 1.

T/L.1219. Conditions in Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. Report of Drafting Committee, as orally amended by United Kingdom, adopted as a whole by Council on 15 June 1979, meeting 1495, by 2 votes to 1, with 1 abstention. (Annex: Draft conclusions and recommendations, adopted by Council on same date by same vote.)

T/1812. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 14th special and 46th sessions, 12 and 15 February and 21 May-15 June 1979. Other decisions, p. 7.

S/13759. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 9 June 1978-15 June 1979, Part I Band Part II.

Petitions and oral hearings

Trusteeship Council—46th session Plenary meetings 1486-1488, 1490, 1494.

T/1802 and Add.1. Provisional agenda of 46th session of Trusteeship Council. (Add.1: Annex—List of petitions and communications received by Secretary-General and circulated to members of Trusteeship Council.)

S/13759. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 9 June 1978-15 June

1979, Part IC.

T/1812. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 14th special and 46th sessions, 12 and 15 February and 21 May-15 June 1979. Other decisions, p. 7.

Visiting missions to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Trusteeship Council—14th special session Plenary meetings 1482, 1483.

T/1798. Provisional agenda of 14th special session of Trust-

eeship Council, orally revised to include additional item entitled "Terms of reference of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1979 [resolution 2166(XLV)].'

S/13759. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 9 June 1978-15 June

1979, Part I G.

T/1812. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 14th special and 46th sessions, 12 and 15 February and 21 May-15 June 1979. Other decisions, p. 5.

Trusteeship Council—46th session Plenary meetings 1484, 1494.

T/1795. Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to observe referendum in Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 1978.

T/1800. Note verbale of 2 November 1978 from United States (transmitting text of House Joint Resolution 7-144 passed on 26 October 1978 by Congress of Micronesia).

T/L.1215. France: draft resolution.

Resolution 2169(XLVI), as proposed by France, T/L.1 215, adopted by Council on 13 June 1979, meeting 1494, by 3 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined at its forty-sixth session the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission, dispatched at the invitation of the Administering Authority and pursuant to its resolution 2165(XLV) of 31 May 1978, to observe the referendum in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,

1. Takes note of the report of the Visiting Mission;

Expresses its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Visiting Mission on its behalf.

S/13759. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 9 June 1978-15 June 1979, Part I D.

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Trusteeship Council—14th special session Plenary meetings 1482, 1483.

T/1796. Letter of 29 January from United States to Acting President of Trusteeship Council (transmitting letter of 24 January 1979 from Speaker of Marshall Islands Nitijela (legislature) to High Commissioner of Trust Territory of Pacific Islands).

T/1 797. Letter of 29 January from United States.

T/1801. Note verbale of 7 February from United States (circulating proposed Marshall Islands constitution adopted on 21 December 1978 by Marshall Islands Constitutional Convention).

T/L.1213. Draft resolution.

Resolution 2167(S-XIV), as proposed in T/L.1213, adopted by Council on 15 February 1979, meeting 1483, by 3 votes

The Trusteeship Council,

Aware of the constitutional referendum to be held in the Marshall Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, on 1 March 1979,

Having been invited by the Administering Authority to dispatch a mission to observe the referendum,

1. Decides to send a Visiting Mission to the Marshall Islands, the Mission to begin on 22 February 1979 and to end as soon as practicable after the declaration of the results of the referendum;

2. Further decides that the Visiting Mission should be composed of two members, representatives of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

- 3. Directs the Visiting Mission to observe the referendum, including the campaign and polling arrangements, the casting of votes, the closure of voting, the counting of ballots and the declaration of results;
- 4. Further directs the Visiting Mission, at the same time and to the extent that the primary purpose of the Mission permits, to obtain first-hand information concerning political, economic and social developments in the Marshall Islands;
- 5. Requests the Visiting Mission to submit to the Trusteeship Council as soon as practicable a report on its observations of the referendum, containing such conclusions and recommendations as it may wish to make;
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and facilities to assist the Visiting Mission in the performance of its functions.

Trusteeship Council—46th session Plenary meetings 1487, 1494.

T/1805. Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to observe referendum in Marshall Islands, Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, March 1979.

T/L.1216. United Kingdom: draft resolution.

Resolution 2170(XLVI), as proposed by United Kingdom, T/L.1216, adopted by Council on 13 June 1979, meeting 1494, by 3 votes to 1.

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined at its forty-sixth session the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission, dispatched at the invitation of the Administering Authority and pursuant to its resolution 2167(S-XIV) of 15 February 1979, to observe the referendum in the Marshall Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,

Takes note of the report of the Visiting Mission;

2. Expresses its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Visiting Mission on its behalf.

S/13759. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 9 June 1978-15 June 1979, Part IE.

PALAU

Trusteeship Council-46th session Plenary meetings 1492-1494.

T/1808. Letter of 16 May from United States to President of Trusteeship Council (transmitting resolution adopted on 9 March 1979 by Palau Constitutional Convention).

T/1811. Note verbale of 25 June from United States (circulating statement of 22 June 1979 by High Commissioner of Trust Territory of Pacific Islands).

T/1813. Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to observe referendum in Palau, Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, July

T/L.1217. France and United Kingdom: draft resolution.

Resolution 2168(XLVI), as proposed by 2 powers, T/L.1 217, and as orally completed by sponsors, adopted by Council on 6 June 1979, meeting 1493, by 3 votes to 1.

The Trusteeship Council,

Aware of the constitutional referendum to be held in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, on 9 July 1979,

Having been invited by the Administering Authority to dispatch a mission to observe the referendum,

- 1. Decides to send a Visiting Mission to Palau, the Mission to begin on or about 28 June 1979 and to end as soon as practicable after the declaration of the results of the referendum;
- 2. Further decides that the Visiting Mission should be composed of two members, representatives of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
- 3. Directs the Visiting Mission to observe the referendum, including the campaign and polling arrangements, the casting of votes, the closure of voting, the counting of ballots and the declaration of results;
- 4. Further directs the Visiting Mission, at the same time and to the extent that the primary purpose of the Mission permits, to obtain first-hand information concerning political, economic and social developments in Palau;
- 5. Requests the Visiting Mission to submit to the Trusteeship Council as soon as practicable a report on its observations of the referendum, containing such conclusions and recommendations as it may wish to make;
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and facilities to assist the Visiting Mission in the performance of its functions.
- T/1813. Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to observe referendum in Palau, Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, July
- S/13759. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 9 June 1978-15 June 1979, Part IF.

Action against racism and racial discrimination

Trusteeship Council—46th session Plenary meeting 1493.

- S/13759. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 9 June 1978-15 June 1979, Part 11.
- T/1812. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 14th special and 46th sessions, 12 and 15 February and 21 May-1 5 June 1 979. Other decisions, p. 8.

Attainment of self-government or independence and implementation of the Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples

Trusteeship Council—46th session Plenary meeting 1493.

T/1804. Letter of 25 April from United States to President of Trusteeship Council.

T/1806. Note verbale of 3 May from United States (circulating text of United States Department of Interior Order No. 3039 of 25 April 1979, entitled "Recognition of Governmental Entities under Locally-Ratified Constitutions in the Trust

Territory of the Pacific Islands"). S/13759. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 9 June 1978-15 June

1979, Part I H.

T/1812. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 14th special and 46th sessions, 12 and 15 February and 21 May-15 June 1979. Other decisions, p. 9.

Offers of study and training facilities

Trusteeship Council— 46th session Plenary meeting 1491.

T/1809. Report of Secretary-General (covering period 25 May 1978 to 24 May 1979).

S/13759. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 9 June 1978-15 June 1979, Part IK.

T/1812. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 14th special and 46th sessions, 12 and 15 February and 21 May-15 June 1979. Other decisions, p. 8.

Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the Trusteeship System

Trusteeship Council—46th session Plenary meetings 1493, 1494.

T/1807 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General (covering period from 1 May 1978 to 30 April 1979).

S/13759. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 9 June 1978-15 June 1979, Part I J.

T/1812. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its

14th special and 46th sessions, 12 and 15 February and 21 May-15 June 1979. Other decisions, p. 8.

Other documents

A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978-15 June 1979, Chapter 21.

A/34/23/Rev,1, Vol. III. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (covering its work in 1979), Chapter XX.

A/34/109 (S/13147). Letter of 6 March from USSR (transmit-

ting statement of same date).

S/13359. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting, to Security Council, report of United States on administration of Trust Territory of Pacific Islands for period from 1 October 1977 to 30 September 1978).

T/1799, T/1810. Reports of Secretary-General on credentials (14th special and 46th sessions).

Conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, administered by the United States, includes more than 2,100 islands and atolls scattered over an area of some 7.8 million square kilometres of the western Pacific Ocean, north of the Equator. The islands, with a total land area of about 1,850 square kilometres, form three major archipelagos —the Marianas, the Carolines and the Marshalls —and are collectively known as Micronesia (Guam, the largest island in the Marianas, is not part of the Trust Territory). In 1977, the population of the Trust Territory totalled approximately 126,000.

Ultimate executive and administrative authority for the Government of the Trust Territory and responsibility for carrying out international obligations undertaken by the United States with respect to the Territory are vested in a High Commissioner, appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the United States Senate.

Pursuant to Secretarial Order No. 2989 of the United States Department of the Interior, a separate administration was established in the Northern Mariana Islands (the former Mariana Islands District) as of 1 April 1976. Saipan, in the Northern Mariana Islands, is the provisional headquarters of the Administration.

In a referendum held on 12 July 1978, Kosrae, Ponape, Truk and Yap—in the Caroline archipelago-approved and ratified a draft constitution for a proposed Federated States of Micronesia. The four districts subsequently held elections. The Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia was inaugurated on 10 May 1979.

The Marshall Islands and Palau rejected the draft constitution and continued drafting their own constitutions.

On 21 December 1978, the Marshall Islands Constitutional Convention approved a draft

constitution and, in a referendum held on 1 March 1979, the voters of those islands adopted it by a substantial majority. Legislative power in the Marshall Islands was vested in the Nitijela (legislature); the first general election under the new constitution took place on 10 April 1979.

On 2 April 1979, the Constitutional Convention of Palau adopted a draft constitution, which a majority of the district's voters approved in a referendum on 9 July. An interim legislative authority for the district currently resided in the Palau Legislature in accordance with Secretarial Order No. 3027 issued on 29 September 1978, pending installation of a constitutional government in Palau.

In 1979, conditions in the Trust Territory were considered by the Trusteeship Council and by the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.9

Consideration by the Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council considered the report of the United States Government on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands at meetings held from 21 May to 15 June 1979. It subsequently reported to the Security Council on this Territory, a strategic area in accordance with Article 83 of the Charter of the United Nations.10

In formulating its conclusions and recommendations, the Trusteeship Council took into account the observations of its visiting missions, which had observed the referenda in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the Marshall

For text of Article 83 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

Islands in July 1978 and March 1979 respectively (see subchapter above).

A summary of the Council's discussion and main conclusions and recommendations follows.

Population movements

The Trusteeship Council noted that it was estimated that it would be another 30 to 60 years before Bikini Atoll was safe for agricultural purposes. It noted with satisfaction that the Administering Authority shared its concern and that the High Commissioner was exploring with Bikinians alternative areas for resettlement.

The Council said it was pleased that steps were being taken to improve conditions on Kili Island and noted with satisfaction that a clean-up of Enewetak Atoll would be completed in 1980 as scheduled. It urged the Administering Authority to take all precautions to ensure that the Marshallese were not further exposed to radiation hazards.

The Council noted with concern the continuing influx of people into the island of Ebeye and hoped that the Administering Authority and the Government of the Marshall Islands would urgently consider solutions on both a short- and long-term basis.

War and post-war damage claims

The Trusteeship Council reiterated its concern over the fact that war damage claims had not been settled. It noted with satisfaction, however, that full payment of all outstanding postwar claims against the United States was virtually completed.

The Council further noted with satisfaction a statement by the Administering Authority that the United States Congress was currently considering a proposal authorizing payment of 50 per cent of the war claims, without making this payment contingent on a comparable gesture by Japan. The Council appealed for further urgent efforts to resolve that long-standing issue in the best interests of the innocent victims.

Political advancement

The Trusteeship Council welcomed the fact that Kosrae, Ponape, Truk and Yap had declared themselves in favour of the draft constitution for the Federated States of Micronesia. While respecting their wishes, it noted with regret that the Marshall Islands and Palau, in rejecting that constitution, had chosen to form separate entities. The Council noted that the Marshall Islands had adopted their own constitution on 1 March 1979 and that the Nitijela had been inaugurated on 1 May. It welcomed the fact that the Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia had been inaugurated on 10 May.

The Council further welcomed the fact that virtually all executive posts in the Territory were currently held by Micronesians. It particularly welcomed the election of the President and Vice-President of the Federated States of Micronesia who had officially assumed their duties on 15 May. It noted with satisfaction the election by the Marshall Islands Nitijela of a President who had taken office on 1 May and had appointed his cabinet members.

The Council noted with satisfaction Secretarial Order No. 3039 of 25 April which transferred a number of powers to the Governments of the new entities thereby giving them greater autonomy, and urged completion of the transfer of those powers by 30 September.

The Council was pleased that the Federated States of Micronesia, under the terms of their Constitution, had their own judiciary. It also noted with interest the provisions in the Marshall Islands Constitution concerning the judiciary.

Economic advancement

In May 1979, the Administering Authority reported that it was continuing to implement a capital improvement programme for the Trust Territory aimed at providing the administrative districts and states with a basic and workable infrastructure upon which each island nation could start to build its economy, before termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.¹¹

The Trusteeship Council noted with regret that the level of the Territory's economy did not provide sufficient funds to meet its administrative and social expenditures. Dependence on grants from the Administering Authority was as great as in the past and exports amounted to only one fifth of imports.

The Council also noted the Administering Authority's statement that it continued to support the five-year indicative development plan, the implementation of which was the responsibility of the local governments. It noted with interest that the Administering Authority hoped that all the capital improvement projects prepared in 1976 would be completed before termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

The Council noted with satisfaction that the Administering Authority had extended to the Territory a generalized system of tariff preferences, as had Canada and Japan. It asked for continued efforts to obtain similar benefits from other countries.

The Council strongly urged the leadership of the Territory to avail itself of the assistance of various regional and international agencies. It noted with satisfaction that the United Nations

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1946-47, p. 398, text of Trusteeship Agreement.

Development Programme (UNDP) was continuing to assist in carrying out certain studies, and noted with interest that the World Health Organization (WHO), the South Pacific Commission and the Asian and Pacific Development Institute of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific were providing training assistance.

The Council noted with satisfaction the entry into force of Public Law 7-71 concerning the exploitation, management and conservation of marine resources in the 200-mile zone under the jurisdiction of the Federated States of Micronesia, and the establishment of the Micronesian Maritime Authority. It noted with interest that the Marshall Islands and Palau had also established a 200-mile zone and that Palau had created a Maritime Authority.

The Council reiterated its concern at the absence of small industrial enterprises in the Territory and noted that an adequate transport and communications system continued to be a serious problem.

During the discussions in the Council, France stated that the current resources of the islands could not provide the means to maintain the Micronesians' standard of living. It was therefore understandable that some of them sought to obtain safeguards for their future from the Administering Authority. France pointed out that an effort should be made by both the Trust Territory and the Administering Authority to build up an economic system that would not systematically take its guidelines from the industrial countries, since Micronesians would run the risk of serious difficulties if they tried to copy those countries. France referred in particular to investments in costly infrastructure needing expensive maintenance and out of all proportion to the benefits they could bring.

In the view of the United Kingdom, it was crucial that by the end of the Trusteeship period plans should have been drawn up and if possible implemented to ensure an economic infrastructure with the resources and capabilities to make Micronesian self-determination a reality. The key was the development of productive industries, which alone could generate wealth and employment simultaneously. Both the Administering Authority and Micronesia had a part to play, the former in providing assistance and expertise and the latter in formulating needs and supervising the execution of plans, the United Kingdom said.

The USSR stated that, despite the Administering Authority's reports on the social and economic progress achieved in the Trust Territory, the actual situation there remained serious, as testified to by Micronesians and by those who had

travelled in the Territory. It cited, for example, the report of the 1978 visiting mission which, it said, carefully but at the same time clearly criticized the results of the Administering Authority's policies in the Territory. If the Trusteeship Council was truly concerned with the fate of Micronesians, it must demand that the Administering Authority quickly and effectively eliminate all the impediments it had created in the way of economic development and lead the Territory towards self-determination and independence.

Social and educational development

The Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction the progress made in strengthening the Territory's health and hospital infrastructure, including the fact that corrective measures had been taken to improve the serious deficiencies in the Marshall Islands District Hospital at Majuro, where a new hospital was to be built. It noted with concern, however, the adverse report of a Medicaid team on the hospital in Saipan, which was found to be antiquated, dangerous and impossible to renovate. It hoped that appropriations would be forthcoming for construction of a new building.

The Council continued to be concerned at the serious unemployment problem and the imbalance between wage-earners employed in the public and private sectors. It noted with satisfaction the creation of a Young Adult Conservation Corps in the Territory employing 300 men and women to build and maintain public facilities.

The Council reaffirmed its satisfaction with the excellent record of the Administering Authority in the field of education. It welcomed the fact that students in the Territory could obtain grants and loans for higher education from the United States and other Governments and international institutions. It hoped that students would be encouraged to choose areas of study that would equip them to assist in the development of Micronesia. In addition to students enrolled at the College of Micronesia, 212 students were attending teacher-training colleges overseas. The Council noted with interest efforts being made to strengthen vocational training programmes both at the secondary school level and for rehabilitating disabled persons.

Attainment of self-government or independence

The Trusteeship Council reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Micronesia to self-determination, including the right to independence in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement.

The Council considered that the constitutional referenda of July 1978 and March 1979 had been essential steps towards termination of the

Trusteeship. It noted with satisfaction that the Chairmen of the visiting missions sent by the Council to observe those referenda had concluded that they had been held in conditions which guaranteed the free expression of the wishes of the population, as a result of which those concerned had their own Governments. It also noted that the Palau District had invited the Council to observe its July 1979 constitutional referendum.

In 1979, the Administering Authority reported that the role played by the former Congress of Micronesia concerning the negotiations on the Territory's future political status would be assumed by the Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia representing Kosrae, Ponape, Truk and Yap. The Marshall Islands and Palau would be represented by their future political status commissions.

In this connexion, the Council noted with interest the statements of the Administering Authority and the Special Advisers concerning the status of negotiations on free association that had been undertaken with the Micronesians on the basis of the 1978 Hilo (Hawaii) statement of agreed principles. ¹² In particular, it noted that all Micronesian parties had emphasized their desire to maintain preferential and close relations with the Administering Authority after termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

As in 1978, the Council did not wish to make precise recommendations on the future political status of the Territory. It reiterated its view that free association, if freely accepted by the population, was an option that was not incompatible with the Trusteeship Agreement. The Council again expressed the hope that the Micronesians would take all necessary steps to establish, after termination of that Agreement, the all-Micronesian entity which they had agreed upon at Molokai, Hawaii, in October 1977.

The Council urged the Administering Authority to consider in any event maintaining the amount of its aid, after the end of its mandate, at a level comparable to the current one.

During the Council's deliberations, the United States said that representatives of the Administering Authority, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau were translating the Hilo principles into draft language of a single compact of free association and subsidiary agreements to be signed by the United States and each of the three Micronesian Governments. While the United States felt bound by the results of the 1978 constitutional referendum of the Federated States of Micronesia, it would continue to encourage the closest possible co-operation among the three Micronesian Governments during their transition and

post-Trusteeship periods. It would also facilitate co-operation between the Northern Mariana Islands and the rest of the Trust Territory as much as possible.

The United States reaffirmed its intention to seek agreement with the Micronesian parties to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement by 1981 simultaneously for all areas of the Trust Territory, including the Northern Mariana Islands.

France pointed out that Micronesians had voted on the draft constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia with full knowledge that the unity of Micronesia was at stake. It was regrettable, it said, that the wish for unity had not been unanimous. France felt that the populations concerned would have been better able to ensure the representation of their interests as part of a larger unit. France said that the 1978 Hilo agreement and subsequent negotiations reflected the desire of all concerned to achieve a solution that respected the dignity of the peoples of the Territory.

The United Kingdom noted the conviction of all members of the United Nations visiting mission that the referendum on the draft constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia had been conducted fairly and that the result had been an accurate reflection of public sentiment in the six districts. The United Kingdom had consistently favoured the maintenance of the greatest possible degree of unity between the component parts of the Territory, and it might be regretted that the outcome of the referendum amounted to a decision not to preserve a single constitutional framework for all of the Territory apart from the Northern Mariana Islands. Despite this decision, the United Kingdom trusted that the people and their Governments would make it one of their highest priorities to foster close links in all fields. The United Kingdom was pleased that progress was being made in the negotiations on the future status of Micronesia, although much remained to be resolved.

The USSR said that, as the deadlines arbitrarily set for ending the Trusteeship over Micronesia approached, the Administering Authority had been increasing its efforts not only to dismember the Territory but also to impose on the individual parts various types of dependence on the United States. It stated that in the referendum, the majority of Micronesians had voiced their support of the draft constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia, thereby affirming their aspirations to achieve self-determination and to maintain the unity and territorial integrity of the Territory. Neither pressure nor legal obstacles created by the Administering Authority had suc-

ceeded in preventing widespread endorsement of the constitution.

The USSR again stressed that the question of the future of Micronesia constituted a component part of the problem of decolonization. Any measures taken by the Administering Authority aimed at annexing the Trust Territory, under whatever pretext, were in clear violation of the Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement and the Declaration on the granting of independence. Any change in the status of the strategic Trust Territory could be carried out only by a decision of the Security Council in accordance with Article 83 of the Charter.

Report of the Trusteeship Council

On 15 June 1979, by 2 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, the Trusteeship Council approved a recommendation of its Drafting Committee to adopt its conclusions and recommendations on conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. On the same date, the Council approved its report to the Security Council by 3 votes to 1.

The United States said that, although it had voted for the report in its entirety, it had, as customary, taken no position on the Council's conclusions and recommendations.

The USSR stated that it had voted against the report because it contained many conclusions which were in sharp contrast to the real situation in the Territory and not in keeping with Charter principles or provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement or the Declaration on granting independence. The dispatch of the Council's missions to observe the referenda in the Territory did not change the illegality of those votes and made the Council an accomplice to illegal measures.

The USSR said that, under conditions of secrecy and with pressure being exerted on the Micronesians, so-called negotiations were being conducted on the future status of individual parts of Micronesia. Micronesian participants in those negotiations had repeatedly complained to the Council about that pressure. Any change in the status of a strategic Trust Territory must be made only by a decision of the Security Council, and unilateral actions by the Administering Authority concerning the Territory or individual parts of it could not be acknowledged as legitimate or as having legal force.

Stating that the USSR had implicitly accused it of encouraging illegal activities of the Administering Authority, France said it encouraged the Micronesians to exercise their right to self-determination, and it was indeed an accomplice to the Micronesians' exercise of that right.

Consideratio n by the Special Committe e

The question of the situation in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was also discussed in 1979 by the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at a meeting held on 16 August, having been first referred to the Committee's Sub-Committee on Small Territories for consideration and report. The Committee also heard statements by representatives of the International League for Human Rights who appeared before it as petitioners. The Administering Authority did not participate in the work of the Special Committee during consideration of the matter.

Adopting a set of conclusions and recommendations, the Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people to self-determination, including the right to independence in conformity with the Charter and the Assembly's 1960 Declaration on the granting of independence.

The Committee continued to note with regret the Administering Authority's refusal to cooperate with it and called on the United States to comply with its repeated requests that a representative be present to assist the Committee in formulating conclusions and recommendations.

The Committee noted the intention of the Administering Authority to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement in 1981 and, recognizing that it was ultimately for the Territory's people to decide their political destiny, called on the Administering Authority to preserve the unity of the Territory until those people had exercised their right to self-determination in accordance with the Declaration.

Noting that the Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia had been inaugurated in May, the Committee reiterated its concern regarding the High Commissioner's veto power and urged the transfer of the remaining powers to the Territory's elected leaders.

It continued to regret the lack of significant economic development in the Trust Territory and in particular the lack of sufficient funds to meet administrative and social expenditures. It endorsed the Trusteeship Council's recommendation urging promotion of production that could meet the people's needs, especially food, and discouragement of purchases of similar products from abroad.

Noting that the High Commissioner retained extensive powers to make decisions and supervise the budget of the Territory, and bearing in mind recent institutional changes and the approaching end of the Trusteeship period, the Committee reiterated its strong view that the Territory's elected leaders should participate

fully in the budget process, particularly in determining priorities.

The Special Committee noted with satisfaction the material assistance provided to the Trust Territory by WHO, UNDP, the Asian and Pacific Development Institute and the South Pacific Commission, and urged the Territory's leadership to avail itself of the assistance provided by various regional and international agencies, in particular those in the United Nations system.

Documentary references

Consideration by the Trusteeship Council

Trusteeship Council—46th session Plenary meetings 1485, 1486, 1488-1492, 1494,1495.

1978: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978. Thirty-first Annual Report to the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Transmitted by the United States of America to the United Nations pursuant to Article 88 of the Charter of the United Nations. Department of State Publication 8972, International Organization and Conference Series 140, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

T/1803. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting to Trusteeship Council report of United States on administration of Trust Territory of Pacific Islands for period from 1 October

1977 to 30 September 1978).

T/L.1214 and Add.1-4. Outline of conditions in Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. Working paper prepared by Secretariat and draft amendments thereto, adopted by Council—on recommendation of Drafting Committee, T/L.1219, para. 4 (as basic text for chapter on conditions in Trust Territory to be included in report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council)—on 15 June 1979, meeting 1495, by 3 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

T/L.1218. Draft report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, covering period 9 June 1978 to 15 June 1979. Working paper prepared by Secretariat, as orally revised on suggestion of Council President, adopted by Council on 15 June 1979, meeting 1495, by 3 votes to 1.

T/L.1219. Conditions in Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. Report of Drafting Committee, as orally amended by United Kingdom, adopted as a whole by Council on 15 June 1979, meeting 1495, by 2 votes to 1, with 1 abstention. (Annex: Draft conclusions and recommendations, adopted by Council on same date by same vote.)

S/13759. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 9 June 1978—15 June

1979, Part I Band Part II.

T/1812. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 14th special and 46th sessions, 12 and 15 February and 21 May-1 5 June 1 979. Other decisions, p. 7.

Consideration by the Special Committee

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1135, 1161.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vol. III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979), Chapter XX. (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 16 August 1979, meeting 1161.)

Other documents

A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1 978-15 June 1979, Chapter 21.

S/13359. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting to Security Council report of United States on administration of Trust Territory of Pacific Islands for period from 1 October 1977 to 30 September 1978).

Chapter II

Implementatio n of the Declaratio n on the Grantin g of Independenc e to Colonia l Countrie s and People s

During 1979, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples' continued to discharge the mandate entrusted to it by the Assembly and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in territories that had not attained independence.

An account follows of the Committee's work

during 1979, the consideration of its report by the Assembly and related action by other United Nations bodies. Information on action taken during the year by the Assembly, the Committee and other bodies concerning Namibia, Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands will be found in other chapters of this volume.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

General questions

General aspects of implementation of the Declaration

System of examinatio n

During 1979, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples continued to use the methods of work developed in preceding years and endorsed by the General Assembly. Under this procedure, it examined a number of questions relating to the implementation of the Declaration, as well as its implementation with regard to specific territories, the order of priority being decided on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee's Working Group, which functioned as a steering committee, and suggestions by the Committee Chairman.

To assist in its examination of conditions in each territory, the Committee had before it an information paper prepared by the United Nations Secretariat describing recent political and constitutional developments as well as current economic, social and educational conditions in the territory concerned. This information was derived from published sources and in some cases from information transmitted by administering powers under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations.²

In addition, the Committee heard statements from the administering powers, inviting those not members of the Committee to participate in its examination of the territories under their administration (similar invitations might be extended to other States not members of the Committee). Representatives of national liberation movements of colonial territories also participated in the proceedings of the Committee concerning their countries.

Petitions were circulated, as appropriate, and the Committee also heard petitioners at its meetings. The Committee was empowered by the Assembly to send visiting groups to territories to obtain first-hand information. It also held meetings away from United Nations Headquarters, New York, as required for the effective discharge of its functions.

The Committee formulated its decisions or recommendations either as a consensus statement or a resolution. It established subsidiary bodies whenever necessary.

Following normal practice, the Committee submitted to the Assembly in 1979 a report containing an account of its consideration of the situation in each territory or group of territories coming under its purview and of special ques-

tions that it decided to take up separately. On the basis of this report, the Assembly considered the implementation of the Declaration both in general and with respect to individual territories.

Between 5 February and 5 November the Committee held 30 plenary meetings and its subsidiary bodies a total of 40 meetings.

The Committee considered general aspects of the implementation of the Declaration and also its implementation with respect to the following territories: American Samoa, Antigua, Belize, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Brunei, the Cayman Islands, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, East Timor, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, the Gilbert Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Namibia, the New Hebrides, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Vincent, Southern Rhodesia, Tokelau, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the United States Virgin Islands and Western Sahara.

At the beginning of its 1979 session, the Committee decided to maintain its Working Group, its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

During the year the Special Committee granted three requests for hearings concerning East Timor, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and Western Sahara.

Consideration by the Special Committee

The Special Committee, at its 1979 session, continued to give particular attention to the major colonial problems and, as in previous years, considered a number of general questions arising in connexion with the implementation of the Declaration and other related Assembly decisions. These included activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration in colonial territories (see subchapter below) and military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in territories under their administration that were incompatible with the provisions of Assembly resolutions.

The Committee continued its examination of the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (see following subchapter), the question of sending visiting missions to colonial territories

² For text of Article 73 e of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

and the question of publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization.

At the invitation of the Government of Yugoslavia, the Committee held meetings at Belgrade in April, when it reviewed developments in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. Its decision to hold this special series of meetings reflected its concern over the gravity of the situation in those territories and was intended to arouse world public opinion to the international community's need for intensifying its support for the struggle of the peoples of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence.

In accordance with relevant Assembly decisions and established practice, representatives of national liberation movements of colonial territories in Africa recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) again were invited to participate as observers in the Committee's proceedings both in New York and Belgrade. They provided the Committee with information on the situation in their respective countries.

During the year, the Committee also paid close attention to the implementation of the Declaration with respect to other colonial territories throughout the world, and in this context approved a series of recommendations and proposals in regard to specific territories, described elsewhere in this chapter. In this connexion, the Committee, at the invitation of the United States, dispatched in August a visiting mission to Guam to observe a constitutional referendum, to acquire information on the situation in the territory and to ascertain the views of the people concerning their future political status. On the basis of the conclusions and recommendations of the mission, the Committee made a number of recommendations concerning the problems confronting the island and its people (see subchapter below on OUESTIONS CONCERNING INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES).

During its consideration of the question of sending visiting missions to colonial territories, the Committee had before it a report by its Chairman setting out the views expressed by Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States, administering powers, regarding the implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the Committee and the Assembly on this question. The representatives of those States had expressed the willingness of their Governments to continue to cooperate with the Committee concerning missions to the territories under their administration.

On 3 August, the Committee adopted, without objection, a resolution by which it stressed the need to continue to send missions to colonial ter-

ritories to facilitate the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration. It called upon the administering powers to continue to cooperate by receiving missions in the territories under the administration and requested its Chairman to continue his consultations with those powers in that respect.

On the question of military activities and arrangements by the colonial powers in territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration, the Committee, on 8 August, adopted a consensus statement.

By this decision, the Committee again deplored that the colonial powers had taken no steps to implement relevant United Nations resolutions and reiterated its conviction that, in a number of instances, the activities and arrangements in the territories concerned constituted a serious impediment to the implementation of the Declaration. In the Committee's view, a particularly critical situation prevailed in southern Africa owing to continued attempts and manœuvres of the racist minority regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury to perpetuate their illegal occupation of Namibia and Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe); in the latter territory, the illegal regime had resorted to desperate measures to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of the people and maintain control. In its escalating war against the Zimbabweans and their national liberation movement, the illegal regime had repeatedly committed acts of aggression against neighbouring independent States.

In Namibia, the South African Government had continued to expand its network of military bases and had carried out a massive build-up of military forces to perpetuate its illegal occupation and prevent achievement of genuine independence. The Committee condemned any continuing co-operation of Western and other States in supplying South Africa with arms, military equipment and technology, including nuclear technology and equipment capable of being utilized for military purposes.

The Committee condemned all military activities and arrangements in colonial territories that denied their peoples the right to self-determination and independence, in particular the use of massive armed force to suppress the liberation struggle in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. Accordingly, the Committee demanded the cessation of the wars of oppression in southern African territories and the dismantling of all military bases in those territories. In reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve their freedom and independence, the Committee appealed to all States to increase their moral and material assistance to

the oppressed colonial peoples of southern Africa and their national liberation movements.

The Committee also condemned the continued military collaboration and support rendered by certain Western and other States to the minority regimes in southern Africa and called on all States to cease such collaboration. It also condemned the continued recruitment of foreign mercenaries by the regime in Southern Rhodesia for its war against the people of Zimbabwe and their liberation movement and again demanded that all States concerned take steps to prohibit the recruitment of their nationals for that purpose.

In reiterating its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in territories under their administration that were detrimental to the interests and rights of colonial peoples, the Committee again requested the powers concerned to terminate such activities and eliminate military bases in compliance with relevant Assembly resolutions. In that connexion, the Committee deplored, in particular, the continued alienation of land for military installations and considered that large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources to service such installations diverted resources which could be more beneficially used to promote economic development.

With regard to publicizing the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, the Committee, on 9 and 10 August, approved the report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and the report of a five-member mission sent to consult with a number of United Nations specialized agencies in Europe.

The conclusions and recommendations of the mission, endorsed by the Committee, stressed the importance of information centres, particularly those in Western Europe, in publicizing the processes of decolonization in southern Africa. In addition, the mission considered that certain non-governmental organizations were playing a very useful role in promoting the ideals of the United Nations Charter as well as the Declaration and other resolutions, and should be encouraged to continue their information activities in mobilizing public support for the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia. The mission and the non-governmental organizations had agreed that joint activities could be organized and that an exchange of information with the Committee would facilitate an increase in public awareness about the situation in southern Africa.

The Committee also gave attention to the observance, in mid-May, of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa

Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. Activities were undertaken in observance of the Week with the co-operation of the Secretariat's Department of Public Information, assisted by United Nations information centres throughout the world.

In connexion with its review of the territories to which the Declaration was applicable, the Committee adopted a resolution on 15 August by 11 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions, sponsored by Cuba and Iraq, by which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, and the Declaration's full application to Puerto Rico, as affirmed in its previous decisions concerning Puerto Rico. It noted with preoccupation that the United States had not taken steps to transfer all powers to the people of Puerto Rico and urged measures be taken in that direction without delay, under conditions of full political equality and on the basis of recognition of the sovereignty of the Puerto Rican people. It condemned the persecution, harassment and repressive measures to which organizations and individuals struggling for independence and self-determination had been subjected, and expressed the desirability that a fact-finding mission be admitted to compile data, including in particular information on such persecution and harassment. It urged again that four political Puerto Rican prisoners in the United States serving terms of more than 25 years be immediately and unconditionally released, and demanded that United States armed forces terminate their operations in Vieques municipality. It affirmed the right of the people of Puerto Rico to full enjoyment of the wealth in its continental shelf and maritime economic zone, and recommended that that right be fully respected by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The Committee decided to keep the question under continuous review.

With respect to the list of territories to which the Declaration was applicable, the Committee also had before it a letter dated 7 August from Papua New Guinea requesting that the Committee consider the inclusion of New Caledonia in its list of non-self-governing territories. On 16 August, Papua New Guinea and Fiji made statements supporting the principles of self-determination and independence with regard to all Pacific island peoples. The Committee decided to consider the letter and statements in 1980.

Consideratio n by the General Assembly

General aspects of the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence were considered by the General

Assembly at five plenary meetings held between 2 November and 13 December 1979, during which 15 Members explained their positions on the question.

The Assembly had before it the report of the Special Committee covering its work in 1979. Chapters of the Committee's report dealing with specific territories were allocated by the Assembly to its Fourth Committee for consideration and report.

By a letter dated 25 May, the USSR transmitted a message of congratulation of the same date from Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to African States on the occasion of African Liberation Day.

In accordance with previous decisions of the Assembly and established practice, representatives of the national liberation movements of colonial territories in Africa recognized by OAU participated as observers in the proceedings of the Fourth Committee relating to their respective countries.

On 12 December, speaking in his capacity as the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee, the representative of Trinidad and Tobago noted with satisfaction that in 1979 three former non-self-governing territories, the Gilbert Islands, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, had acceded to independence as Kiribati, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines respectively, and that one of them, Saint Lucia, had become a Member of the Organization at the outset of the current Assembly session (see p. 435). Equally satisfactory was the fact that the two administering powers concerned, France and the United Kingdom, had committed themselves to bringing the New Hebrides to independence in 1980. The Acting Chairman said that the very real progress made in the* process of decolonization in the past two decades could be viewed with a certain measure of satisfaction; however, much remained to be done. He said that the April meetings in Belgrade had proved most constructive and, he trusted, would be remembered not only in terms of their immediate achievements but also in the broader perspective of further uniting the international community's efforts to hasten decolonization, particularly in southern Africa.

It was evident, he said, from the proceedings of the Committee and the recommendations it had placed before the Assembly that the active participation in its work of the Patriotic Front and the South West Africa People's Organization had continued to enhance the Committee's knowledge of the situation in Zimbabwe and Namibia and thus its ability to deal effectively with the issues involved. The Committee would

continue to lend its full support to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia in their continuing struggle to achieve their legitimate rights.

Some two and a half years had elapsed since the last round of intensive negotiations had begun with a view to settling the Namibian question, the Acting Chairman continued. Regretably, the oppressed people of Namibia had yet to exercise their acknowledged right to self-determination and independence and free their country from foreign domination. It was quite obvious that the current lack of progress had to be blamed solely on South Africa's dilatory tactics.

In its manœuvres to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the territory, the Acting Chairman said, the South African Government had established a so-called Constituent Assembly with the attribution of legislative and executive powers, in open defiance of the will and resolutions of the international community, had continued its repression of the Namibian population, and had continued to use the territory as a base to attack neighbouring States.

The only acceptable political solution was one based on the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation and on the free exercise by all Namibians of their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia, in accordance with the Declaration.

With regard to Southern Rhodesia, the Acting Chairman said that for the past three months the Patriotic Front, which represented the true aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe, had been engaged in a difficult and patient exercise aimed at achieving a negotiated settlement. Their efforts—given added impetus by the commitment of Commonwealth leaders at their Lusaka (Zambia) meeting in August to seek a negotiated solution—had yielded encouraging results.

The Acting Chairman said that it was most regrettable that the plunder and exploitation of the human and natural resources of those territories continued. Such activities, by reinforcing the economic potential of the regimes concerned, strengthened racist and colonialist domination and clearly hampered the struggle for liberation.

A corollary of the efforts of the world community was the need for increased support and assistance to the peoples of the territories in southern Africa at both governmental and intergovernmental levels. Assistance still fell far short of meeting actual needs, the Acting Chairman continued, and, in regard to the major international funding institutions in particular, much remained to be done to create conditions which would ensure that the people concerned could exercise their legitimate rights. The continued efforts being made within the framework of the

United Nations Development Programme and the co-operation of several specialized agencies deserved particular commendation and encouragement. He expressed his earnest appeal to all United Nations organizations to do their utmost to meet the needs of the millions who awaited their help.

During the year, the Special Committee also gave its attention to other territories which, because of their size, isolation or limited resources, were often faced with highly complex problems. The obligation of the administering powers to comply faithfully with the decisions of the people of those territories with regard to their future could not be over-emphasized. In its consideration of the situation in the small territories, the Committee had again received the cooperation of all the administering powers concerned, the Acting Chairman said.

The Committee was able in 1979 to dispatch missions to Guam and the New Hebrides and, in view of the importance of such missions in securing information on conditions in the territories and the aspirations of their peoples, the Committee intended, with the co-operation of the administering powers, to continue the practice when appropriate.

During the general debate, many speakers expressed satisfaction at the significant advances in the process of decolonization during the past 19 years and at the accession to independence of a number of former colonial territories. They spoke of the contribution of the United Nations to the process of emancipation of colonial countries and peoples, referring in particular to the adoption by the Assembly in 1960 of the Declaration on the granting of independence. In the view of most speakers, it was the United Nations responsibility, by supporting the struggle of the peoples in the remaining colonial territories, to ensure that the last phase of the decolonization process would be concluded without further delay.

Most of those taking part in the discussion underscored the gravity of the situation in the colonial territories of southern Africa, a situation which Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR, among others, characterized as constituting a threat to international peace and security. In the opinion of those States, as well as of the Byelorussian SSR, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela, one of the main obstacles to the implementation of the principle of self-determination and national independence, particularly in regard to southern Africa, continued to be the direct or indirect support given to the racist regimes by foreign companies that exploited the colonial territories'

resources. A number of speakers believed that only the full implementation of the relevant Security Council and Assembly resolutions by all Member States with regard to Southern Rhodesia and Namibia would bring about a peaceful transition to majority rule and independence in those territories. The Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia and the USSR held the view that the measures provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter³ should be adopted in regard to South Africa. They, as well as Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the United Republic of Tanzania, referred to colonial territories in other parts of the world and emphasized that all territories, regardless of size and resources, warranted United Nations attention and assistance in ensuring that their populations were accorded the right to determine their future.

Australia, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela remarked that it had been repeatedly demonstrated that visiting missions provided the best means for the United Nations to satisfy itself that the wishes of the people regarding their future status were taken into account.

On 13 December, the Assembly, by the adoption of resolution 34/94, took a series of decisions on the implementation of the Declaration, incorporating a number of the findings of the Special Committee. The Assembly reaffirmed all its resolutions on decolonization and called on the administering powers to take the steps necessary to enable dependent peoples to exercise fully and without delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

The Assembly, inter alia, affirmed again: that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations was incompatible with the Charter, the Declaration and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴ and posed a serious threat to international peace and security; its determination to eradicate colonialism and ensure strict observance by all States of those instruments; and its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all necessary means.

It condemned the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration, particularly in southern Africa, as well as all collaboration, particularly nuclear and military, with South Africa, calling on the States concerned to cease such collaboration. The colonial powers were requested to withdraw their military

³ For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 535, for text of Universal Declaration.

bases and installations from colonial territories and refrain from establishing new ones.

The Assembly requested all States, directly and through action in the specialized agencies and other organizations, to withhold assistance from South Africa and from the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia until they restored to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. It asked all States to refrain from any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the territories by those regimes.

The Assembly urged all States likewise to provide moral and material assistance to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe and requested the administering powers of the other territories to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance to strengthen their economies.

The Assembly approved the Special Committee's report on its work during 1979 and its proposed work programme for 1980, and called on States and United Nations organizations to give effect to its recommendations. Among other things, the Assembly requested the Committee to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to make suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering measures under the Charter with regard to developments likely to threaten international peace and security. It also asked the Committee to continue examining compliance with the Declaration and other resolutions on decolonization, to enlist support among Governments and organizations in achieving their objectives, particularly with regard to Namibia and Zimbabwe, and to continue paying particular attention to the small territories. It also called upon the administering powers to continue co-operating with the Committee and, in particular, to permit visiting the under territories missions in administration.

Resolution 34/94 was adopted, by a recorded vote of 125 to 7, with 7 abstentions, on a proposal by 39 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Reservations on the paragraph by which all States were requested to withhold all assistance from South Africa and the minority regime in Southern Rhodesia were expressed by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden (on behalf of the Nordic countries) and Turkey. In their view, the paragraph did not reflect constitutional developments that had taken place in Southern Rhodesia as a result of the ongoing Lancaster House (London) negotiations (see p. 1108). In addition,

the use of the phrase "the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia" was considered by some to be inconsistent with the latest political developments in the territory.

Sweden pointed out that the paragraph concerning the legitimacy of the struggle to exercise the right to self-determination and independence by all necessary means contained a formulation which might be considered contrary to the principle upheld by the Nordic countries that the United Nations should seek peaceful means. The United States stated that it could not support this paragraph, with its suggestion that terrorism might be a legitimate means of bringing about political change. Guatemala considered that the use of force could not be endorsed by a body whose task was to maintain international peace and security and to settle disputes by peaceful means. A similar view was expressed by Austria.

With regard to condemning foreign economic interests, the United States remarked that in non-self-governing territories these could not be categorized as impeding the free expression of the right to self-determination, nor could the mere presence of military bases; the actual circumstances in each individual case should be examined. In addition, it could not accept the report of the Committee in its entirety, because that report dealt with Puerto Rico and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, both of which it considered were beyond the scope of the Committee's authority.

France believed that it was not within the competence of the Assembly to determine the status of a territory. France said it did not administer any territory to which the Declaration applied. The resolution contained a number of elements that, in its view, were not in line with reality.

Also on 13 December, the Assembly took decisions concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization. By resolution 34/95, the Assembly approved the chapter of the Committee's report relating to publicity for United Nations work in decolonization and reaffirmed the importance of such publicity. It requested the Secretary-General to continue to publicize this work through all the media at his disposal and to seek the co-operation and support of administering powers, OAU, information centres and non-governmental organizations for this purpose. He was also asked to continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, collecting, preparing and disseminating basic material, studies and articles about the problems of decolonization.

The Assembly invited all States, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to

undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, the large-scale dissemination of information on decolonization.

Resolution 34/95 was adopted, by a recorded vote of 137 to 0, with 4 abstentions, on a proposal by 42 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

In addition, the Assembly on 23 November

adopted a resolution (34/44) concerning the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights (see p. 833; for page reference to text of resolution 34/44, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS).

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Consideration by the Special Committee

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1134-1163.

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—34th session Fourth Committee, meetings 12, 37. Fifth Committee, meeting 77. Plenary meetings 52, 99-102.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vol. I. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (covering its work during 1979). (Chapter I: Establishment, organization and activities of Special Committee; Chapter II: Meetings held away from Headquarters, 1979; Chapter III: Dissemination of information on decolonization; Chapter IV: Question of sending visiting missions to territories; Chapter VI: Military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in territories under their administration which might be impeding implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.)

A/34/282. Letter of 25 May from USSR (transmitting message by General Secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party and Chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet of USSR to States and peoples of Africa on occasion

of African Liberation Day).

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979).

A/34/599. Letter of 16 October from Cuba (transmitting final communique adopted on 6 October 1979 by Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, New York, 4-6 October 1979).

A/34/617. Letter of 22 October from Sweden to President of General Assembly.

A/34/619. Letter of 16 October from Venezuela (transmitting resolutions adopted by Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 125th session and by 66th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Caracas, 13-21 September 1979).

A/34/761. Letter of 1 December from Romania (transmitting excerpt from report of Central Committee presented by President to 12th Congress of Romanian Communist Party, Bucharest, 19-23 November 1979).

A/34/799. Letter of 6 December from Venezuela to President of General Assembly.

A/C.4/34/L.29. Statement made by Chairman of Fourth Committee at its 37th meeting, on 11 December 1979.

A/C.5/34/83 and Corr.1, A/34/823. Administrative and

financial implications of, inter alia, 22-power draft resolution, A/34/L.51. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/34/L.51. Algeria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/34/L.51/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Cape Verde, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution.

Resolution 34/94, as proposed by 39 powers, A/34/L.51/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1979, meeting 102, by recorded vote of 1 25 to 7, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States Abstaining: Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liberia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal.

^aSubsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolution 33/44 of 13 December 1978, as well as the relevant resolutions of the

Security Council,

Condemning the continued colonialist and racist repression of millions of Africans, particularly in Namibia, by the Government of South Africa through its persistent, illegal occupation of the international Territory and its intransigent attitude towards all efforts being made to bring about an internationally acceptable solution to the situation obtaining in the Territory,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the remaining vestiges of colonialism, particularly with respect to Namibia and Zimbabwe where desperate attempts to perpetuate illegal racist minority rule have brought untold suffering and bloodshed to

the people,

Strongly deprecating the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, have continued to collaborate with the Government of South Africa and with the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia in their domination of the peoples of the Territories concerned,

Conscious that the success of the national liberation struggle and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the total elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Africa,

Aware of the conference being held at Lancaster House in London by the administering Power for the purpose of securing a negotiated settlement of the problem of Southern Rhodesia,

Warmly welcoming the accession to independence of Saint Lucia on 22 February 1979, Kiribati on 12 July 1979 and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on 27 October 1 979,

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting also with satisfaction the co-operation and active participation of the administering Powers concerned in the relevant work of the Special Committee, as well as the continued readiness of the Governments concerned to receive United Nations-visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Reiterating its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration, in particular in Namibia and Zimbabwe, and by the speediest possible complete elimination of the presence of the racist minority regimes therefrom.

- of the presence of the racist minority regimes therefrom,

 1. Reaffirms its resolutions 151 4(XV) and 2621 (XXV) and all other resolutions on decolonization and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all the necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;
- 2. Affirms once again that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, apartheid, the exploitation by foreign and other interests of economic and human resources, and the waging of colonial wars to suppress the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa—is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence

to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

3. Reaffirms its determination to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. Affirms once again its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and indepen-

dence by all the necessary means at their disposal;

5. Approves the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1979, including the programme of work envisaged for 1980;

6. Calls upon all States, in particular the administering Powers, and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. Condemns the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories, par-

ticularly in southern Africa;

8. Strongly condemns all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and calls upon the States concerned to cease forthwith

allsuchcollaboration;

- 9. Requests all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Government of South Africa and from the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia until the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe to selfdetermination and independence has been restored, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those regimes;
- 10. Calls upon the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;
- 11. Urges all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe and, with respect to the other Territories, requests the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;
- 12. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

- (b) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;
- (c) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia and Zimbabwe;
- (d) To continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories, including the sending of visiting missions thereto, as

appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-deter-

mination, freedom and independence;

(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe;

13. Calls upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the various resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

A/34/L.52. Algeria, Barbados, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago,

Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/34/L.52/Rev.1 and Rev.I/Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Čape Verde, Čongo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philip-pines, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution.

A/C.5/34/83 and Corr.1, A/34/823. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 23-power draft resolution, A/34/L.52. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/95, as proposed by 42 powers, A/34/ L.52/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1979, meeting 102, by recorded vote of 137 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States,

Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Luxembourg, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, including in particular General Assembly resolution 33/45 of 13 December 1978,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and mindful of the continuing pressing need for taking all possible steps to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the problems of decolonization with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories to achieve selfdetermination, freedom and independence,

Aware of the increasingly important role being played in the widespread dissemination of relevant information by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special

interest in decolonization,

Taking note of the report of the mission established by the Special Committee at its 1137th meeting, on 12 April 1979,

- 1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;
- 2. Reaffirms the importance of effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of colonialism, on the determined efforts of the colonial peoples to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence and on the assistance being provided by the international community towards the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United

Nations in the field of decolonization and, interalia:

(a) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical Objective: Justice and other publications, special articles and studies, including the Decolonization series, and to select from them appropriate material for wider dissemination by means of reprints in various languages;
(b) To seek the full co-operation of the administering

Powers concerned in the discharge of the tasks referred to

above;

(c) To intensify the activities of all information centres,

particularly those located in Western Europe;

- (d) To maintain a close working relationship with the Organization of African Unity by holding periodic consultations and by systematically exchanging relevant information with
- (e) To enlist the support of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(f) To ensure the availability of the necessary facilities

and services in this regard;

(g) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in implementation of the present resolution;

4. Invites all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of

competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. Requests the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and other associated international institutions

Consideratio n by the Special Committe e

In 1979, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples⁵ again examined the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations. The Committee considered this question at plenary meetings held in April and August.

The Committee had before it a report by the Secretary-General, submitted also to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in accordance with a 1978 Assembly resolution, 6 containing replies to a request for information on the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant Assembly resolutions by specialized agencies and international institutions. Replies were received from the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Food Programme (WFP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

The Committee took into account the views expressed by representatives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements of colonial territories who participated in its work during the year.

The Committee also had before it a report by its Chairman on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council on means to co-ordinate the policies and activities of United Nations organizations in implementing Assembly resolutions on this question, and a report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance to which it had allocated consideration of the matter. The Committee approved the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed its detailed conclusions and recommendations. The report also contained an account of the Sub-Committee's consultations during the year with representatives of OAU, national liberation movements, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, the World Bank, IMF, UNICEF and UNDP, as well as the conclusions and recommendations of a Sub-Committee mission, consisting of Bulgaria, Cuba, Sierra Leone, Sweden and the Syrian Arab Republic, sent to consult further with officials of ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and WFP at their headquarters.

On 10 August, the Committee adopted without objection a resolution sponsored by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia. By this decision, the Committee among other things reaffirmed that the recognition by United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve independence entailed, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of all necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements. It expressed its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations that had continued to co-operate with the United Nations, notably by providing assistance within the framework of UNDP, in the implementation of the Declaration. However, the Committee expressed concern that the assistance extended to colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to their national liberation movements was far from adequate in relation to their needs and deplored the fact that the World Bank and IMF had not taken the necessary measures to implement the Declaration and other relevant Assembly resolutions.

6 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 836, resolution 33/41 of 13 December 1978.

 $^{^{\}rm 5}\, See~Y.U.N.,~1960,~p.~49,~resolution~1514(XV)$ of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

The Committee recommended that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts with colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in consultation with OAU, review their procedures with respect to assistance programmes and projects and make those procedures more flexible in order to speed up assistance to colonial peoples in their struggle for independence.

Urging governing bodies of agencies and other organizations to include in their agendas an item on progress made in implementing the Declaration and other United Nations resolutions, the Committee requested organizations in the system to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and to discontinue all support to them until they restored the right of self-determination and independence to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe. The Committee also requested United Nations organizations to assist the Governments of the front-line States in their support of the struggle for independence of those territories. It noted with satisfaction the arrangements of several organizations enabling representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate fully as observers in proceedings concerning their countries, and called upon organizations which had not done so to make the necessary arrangements without delay. It requested the Assembly to recommend that Governments intensify their efforts in the organizations of which they were members to ensure full implementation of the Declaration, according priority to providing emergency aid to colonial peoples and their national liberation movements. It urged the heads of United Nations organizations, particularly those of the World Bank and IMF, to draw up, with the co-operation of OAU, proposals to be submitted to their governing and legislative organs for full implementation of the United Nations decisions, including specific aid programmes to colonial peoples and their national liberation movements.

Finally, the Committee decided, subject to any Assembly directives, to continue to examine this question and to report in 1980.

Consideratio n by the Economi c and Social Council

The implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular 1979 session held in July/August. Among other things, the Council discussed a report of its President on consultations he had held with the Chairman of the Special Committee. The Presi-

dent informed the Chairman that a meeting of representatives of the agencies, the United Nations, the general secretariat of OAU and the national liberation movements was scheduled to take place in June during the twenty-sixth session of the UNDP Governing Council. Past meetings, it was noted, had provided useful guidance on the priorities of the national liberation movements, had clarified a number of issues and had strengthened co-operation between the organizations involved. Accordingly, they considered such regular consultations extremely useful.

The two presiding officers noted that United Nations organizations had expanded the volume and scope of their assistance to peoples in colonial territories, particularly within the framework of UNDP programmes, although such assistance fell far short of needs, particularly in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and the international community should enlist all available resources to help them.

Efforts should be intensified to secure increased funds for extended aid programmes, for which the support of major United Nations funding institutions was essential. The presiding officers hoped that the heads of these institutions would quickly make specific proposals for increasing aid, particularly to colonial territories and national liberation movements, for consideration by their legislative organs.

The two presiding officers noted with satisfaction the closer liaison established by the United Nations organizations with the national liberation movements, OAU and the United Nations Council for Namibia, welcomed arrangements for active participation by liberation movements at meetings, and noted measures to defray travel costs and related expenses of liberation movement representatives to attend such meetings.

The officers expressed confidence that closer contacts would facilitate increased assistance and help agencies respond to needs faster, and they hoped co-ordination would continue to improve. They noted with satisfaction the considerable increase in international assistance to refugees from Zimbabwe and Namibia through UNHCR in co-operation with a number of United Nationsorganizations and OAU.

The officers agreed that the United Nations system should strengthen measures to isolate the regimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. They also agreed that they should maintain close contact on the question.

On 2 August, the Council adopted a resolution on the subject, by which, among other things, it endorsed the observations and suggestions in its President's report. It urged United Nations organizations, in consultation with OAU, to do everything possible urgently to give increased

ssistance to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe and their liberation movements in their struggle for liberation.

It also urged governing bodies to include in heir agendas an item on progress made in implementing the Declaration and called on them to arrange for the national liberation movements to take part in meetings concerning their countries, it further urged the heads of United Nations organizations, in co-operation with OAU, to submit to their governing and legislative bodies specific id programmes for the peoples and their liberation movements and recommended that all governments should give priority to providing emergency aid to those peoples and movements, it requested the organizations to continue to withhold any kind of assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia.

The Council also requested its President to continue consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee and to report to the Council. Deciding to keep the question under continuous review, it also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the activities of the United Nations—related organizations were effectively co-ordinated and to report to the Council.

These decisions were set forth in Council resolution 1979/50, adopted, without vote, on a proposal submitted in the Council's Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee by Algeria, Barbados, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, the Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta and Zambia. The Third Committee had approved the text by consensus on 13 July.

In explanation of its position on the text, the United Kingdom said that it would have wished he resolution to be more clearly expressed, and therefore had reservations about certain aspects of it. The United Kingdom intended to make firm proposals to bring Southern Rhodesia to legal independence on a basis that should prove acceptable to the international community, and believed every effort should be made to find a negotiated settlement in Namibia.

The Federal Republic of Germany said that although it had supported the consensus it was unable to endorse all the observations and suggestions of the Council's President, a position shared by the United States. The Federal Republic of Germany also had reservations about the text; the expression "struggle for liberation" did not, in its view, exclude the use of force, which it had renounced.

France advocated humanitarian action towards the peoples of Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, but maintained the view that the specialized agencies should not deal with political problems.

The United States said it had reservations about references to the provision of assistance to and through national liberation movements; that assistance should be available to all the people concerned, regardless of their political affiliations, and carefully supervised in accordance with the regulations of the United Nations bodies concerned.

Japan said it understood that the assistance to liberation movements would not be used for armed struggle. It said that South Africa was a Member State of the United Nations, and the paragraph concerning suspension of assistance to South Africa was therefore inappropriate.

By decision 1979/53, also adopted on 2 August, the Council transmitted to the General Assembly a report of the Secretary-General containing replies received from specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations concerning their assistance to the Palestinian people in connexion with implementing the Declaration. (For details, see p.372.)

Consideratio n by the General Assembly

At its 1979 regular session, the Assembly had before it the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, previously considered by the Special Committee and the Economic and Social Council (see p. 1020). The report summarized replies by specialized agencies and United Nations organizations and programmes to a request by the Secretary-General, in identical letters of 23 January 1979, for information on action taken by those organizations to assist colonial peoples in Africa. The organizations reported variously on provision of assistance to refugees from the colonial territories, assistance to the peoples of those territories in consultation with OAU and with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements, discontinuance of all support and aid to South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, and arrangements to ensure observer representation of the territories in the organizations by the liberation movements.

Pakistan stated in the Fourth Committee, where discussion of the report mainly took place, that the assistance provided by the specialized agencies had been satisfactory in some cases, but in general it had been far from adequate. The United Nations organizations should broaden their contacts with the peoples and

review their programmes and projects to ensure wider and quicker assistance. Pakistan stressed the need for Member States to intensify their cooperation with the specialized agencies. Egypt said that aid should be related more closely to the real needs of the peoples and that Member States should increase their contributions to United Nations organizations.

Tunisia expressed gratification at the expansion of the scope of the assistance from the specialized agencies, and asked them to intensify their efforts so as to enable the liberation movements to continue their struggle and to pursue the economic and social development of the liberated regions. It also felt the specialized agencies and international organizations should give urgent economic and other assistance to the front-line States to enable them to support the liberation struggle in Namibia and Zimbabwe, and urged them to take an active part in the work of decolonization.

Ghana also deplored the fact that certain United Nations bodies, in particular financial institutions, were assisting apartheid. It stated that the financial and other resources of the United Nations agencies could not be used both to attack and to defend apartheid, recalling that Member States' obligations under the Charter prohibited them from assisting the apartheid system.

The Ukrainian SSR noted that the majority of United Nations institutions contributed actively to implementing the Declaration and supported a proposal to expand their aid. However, in its view, the actions of the World Bank and IMF were calculated to give support to South Africa's racist regime.

Mali felt that at the current stage of the struggle for independence it was necessary to go beyond mere affirmation of support, and the role of the specialized agencies in development should be strengthened.

On 21 November, the Assembly adopted a resolution setting forth its decisions on the implementation of the Declaration by organizations related to the United Nations. The Assembly, among other actions, approved the chapter of the Special Committee's report on the question and reaffirmed the necessity for moral and material assistance by the specialized agencies to the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements, asking those agencies to provide such assistance to newly independent and emerging States as well.

The Assembly expressed its appreciation to those United Nations organizations that had continued to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration and other Assembly resolutions, but it expressed concern that the assistance was inadequate in relation to actual needs.

The Assembly regretted that the World Bank and IMF had not taken the necessary measures to implement the Declaration and deplored in particular the fact that they continued to maintain co-operation with the South African regime. It urged their executive heads to draw the attention of their governing bodies to this resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial territories, particularly Zimbabwe and Namibia.

It recommended that the United Nations organizations should initiate or broaden contacts with colonial peoples in consultation with OAU, review procedures for preparing assistance programmes and projects, and introduce greater flexibility in those procedures.

The Assembly urged those United Nations organizations that had not done so to include in the agenda of the meetings of their governing bodies an item on progress made in implementing the Declaration and other United Nations resolutions.

It again urged those organizations to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all support to them until they restored the inalienable right to self-determination and independence to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, and to refrain from taking any action that might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of their domination of the territories.

The Assembly called upon organizations that had not done so to make arrangements without delay to enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate fully as observers in their relevant proceedings. It recommended that all Governments accord priority to the question of providing emergency assistance to peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements.

The Assembly urged the heads of United Nations organizations to draw up, with the cooperation of OAU, proposals for submission to their governing and legislative organs for full implementation of the United Nations decisions, in particular specific aid programmes to colonial peoples and national liberation movements.

It requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist organizations in working out measures to implement this and other resolutions and to prepare a report on the action taken. The Economic and Social Council was asked to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, measures for co-ordinating the

policies and activities of the organizations within the system in implementing the relevant Assembly resolutions.

The Assembly adopted this text as resolution 34/42 by a recorded vote of 137 to 0, with 8 abstentions. It acted on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which had approved the text on 5 November by a recorded vote, requested by Bulgaria, of 117 to 0, with 8 abstentions. The text was sponsored in the Fourth Committee by 44 Members (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

At the time of the vote in the Fourth Committee, reservations with respect to certain aspects of the resolution were expressed by Australia, Austria, Botswana, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay.

Speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, Norway said they had voted in favour of the draft resolution, since they whole-heartedly endorsed the view that the United Nations institutions had a special responsibility to assist colonial peoples. However, they had reservations about the inclusion of the paragraph concerning the World Bank and IMF.

Australia, Austria, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, the Netherlands, New

Zealand and Portugal also expressed reservations on this provision, since they did not share the criticism of the work of the World Bank and

Israel and the United States said they objected to the politicization of the specialized agencies which, the United States added, undermined their effectiveness in performing the technical and humanitarian functions for which they had been established. France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and Uruguay expressed similar views. Israel said it rejected certain provisions of the Declaration and Programme of Action of the 1978 World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, recalled through a preambular reference to an Assembly resolution of 13 December 1978.8

Botswana and Japan stated that they had reservations about the operative paragraphs concerning the withholding of assistance to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Japan also said it was unable to support some portions of the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana, Cuba, in September 1979, referred to in the preamble.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Consideration by the Special Committee

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1136, 1137, 1152, 1153, 1155, 1156.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vol. I. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979), Chapter VII. (Section B: Resolution adopted by Special Committee on 10 August 1979, meeting 1156.)

Consideration by the Economic and Social Council

Economic and Social Council — 2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings Plenary meeting 39.

A/34/208 and Add.1-3. Report of Secretary-General. E/1979/83. Report of President of Economic and Social Council on consultations held with Chairman of Special Committee on implementation of Declaration.

E/1979/NGO/10. Statement by NGO in category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/1979/C.3/L.1. Algeria, Barbados, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 13 July 1979, meeting 5. E/1979/113. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination)

Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 1979/50, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1979/113, adopted without vote by Council on 2 August 1979, meeting 39.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council concerning the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,"

Having heard the statement of the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colo-

nial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies on this subject, including in particular General Assembly resolution 33/41 of 13 December 1978 and Council resolution 1978/38 of 21 July 1978,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies, particularly in the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for concrete assistance from

⁷ Ibid., p. 664.

⁸ Ibid., p. 836, resolution 33/41.

the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule,

Noting with concern that, although progress has been maintained through the continuing efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the extension of assistance to refugees from Zimbabwe and Namibia, the action taken hitherto by the organizations and agencies concerned in the provision of assistance to the peoples of those territories through their national liberation movements is still far from adequate to meet the urgent and growing needs of the peoples concerned,

Noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the United Nations Development Programme in the extension of assistance to the national liberation movements concerned and commending the initiative taken by that organization in establishing channels for closer, periodic contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and United Nations institutions and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia in the formulation of assistance programmes,

Noting also the support given by the organizations within

the United Nations system to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1 977,

1. Takes note of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council and endorses the observations and sug-

gestions contained therein;

2. Reaffirms that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial territories and their na-

tional liberation movements;

- 3. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;
- 4. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in the light of the intensification of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia, to do everything possible as a matter of urgency to render, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, increased assistance to the peoples of those territories and their national liberation movements in their struggle for liberation;
- 5. Urges further those specialized agencies and organiza-tions within the United Nations system which have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress made by those organizations in their implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies;
- 6. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to continue to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance to the Government of South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all support to them until they restore to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the illegal domination of the territories by those regimes;

- 7. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and United Nations institutions which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those international institutions which have not yet done so to follow this example and make the necessary arrangements without delay;
- 8. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies and, in that connexion, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial territories and to their national liberation movements;

9. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the recommendations contained in para-

graphs 4 and 5 above, to formulate, with the active cooperation of the Organization of African Unity, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial territo-

ries and their national liberation movements;

10. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution and to the discussions on the subject at the second regular session of 1 979 of the Council;

11. Requests the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue consultations on this matter with the Chairman of the Special Committee and to report thereon to

the Council;

12. Requests the Secretary-General, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to follow the implementation of the present resolution, to ensure that the relevant activities of the specialized agencies and the organizations within the United Nations system are effectively co-ordinated and to report thereon to the Council;

13. Decides to keep this question under continuous

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly— 34th session Fourth Committee, meetings 12, 15-20, 22-24. Plenary meeting 75.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXVIII.

A/34/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1 979), Chapter VII.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vol. I. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979), Chapter VII.

A/34/24, Vols. I and IV. Report of United Nations Council for Namibia. Vol. I: Part Two, Chapters II and V; Vol. IV: Annexes VI, XII, XIV-XVI, XIX and XXI.

A/34/208 and Add.1-3. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979). A/34/439 (S/13515). Letter of 24 August from Zambia

(transmitting final communique issued by Heads of Government of Commonwealth countries at meeting held at Lusaka, 1-7 August 1979).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979).

A/C.4/34/L.13. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Pakistan, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 5 November 1979, meeting 24, by recorded vote of 117 to 0, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States.

A/34/669. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 34/42, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/669, adopted by Assembly on 21 November 1979, meeting 75, by recorded vote of 137 to 0, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampu-chea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone,

Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,"

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council on this subject, including in particular Assembly resolution 33/41 of 13 December 1978,

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the related report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3

to 9 September 1979,

Aware that the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its final and most crucial stage and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community to intensify concerted action in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their national liberation movements for the attainment of this goal,

Deeply conscious of the critical need of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Deeply concerned that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the peoples of the Territories through their national liberation movements still remain inadequate to meet the urgent needs of those peoples,

Expressing its confident hope that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories will help to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued cooperation and assistance extended by it to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connexion with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the United Nations Development Programme in the extension of assistance to the national liberation movements concerned,

Noting also the support given by the organizations of the United Nations system to the formation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia called for in General Assembly resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1 977,

Mindful of the necessity to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various decisions of the United Nations relating to decolonization,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial

Countries and Peoples relating to the item;

- 2. Reaffirms that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;
- 3. Expresses its appreciation to certain specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. Expresses its concern that the assistance extended thus far by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to their national liberation movements is far from adequate in relation to the

actual needs of the peoples concerned;

5. Regrets that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have not yet taken the necessary measures towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, deplores in particular the fact that those agencies continue to maintain co-operation with the colonialist racist minority regime of South Africa and urges the executive heads of those agencies to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Zimbabwe and Namibia;

6. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for lib-

eration from colonial rule;

7. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly inde-

pendent and emerging States;

8. Recommends that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts with the colonial peoples in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, review their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects and introduce greater flexibility in those procedures so as to be able to extend the

necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

9. Urges those specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system which have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress made by those organizations in the implementation of the Declaration and the

other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

10. Urges once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all support to them until they restore to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those regimes;

11. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and organizations which have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary

arrangements without delay;

12. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connexion, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

- 13. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the recommendations contained in paragraph 8 above, to formulate with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant decisions of the United Nations, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;
- 14. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and other organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution;
- 15. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;
- 16. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Activities of foreign economic and other interests

Consideration by the Special Committee

During 1979, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples again examined the activities of foreign economic and other interests in colonial territories.

The Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat, containing information on economic conditions with particular reference to foreign economic interests in Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

During discussions held between 2 and 8 August, most of those who spoke denounced the plundering of the territories' natural resources by foreign powers, despite repeated condemnations by the General Assembly that such activity constituted an impediment to the implementation of the Declaration and violated the obligations assumed by Member States under the Charter of the United Nations.

On 8 August, the Committee adopted a resolution on the subject by a vote of 17 to 0, with 2 abstentions (Australia and Sweden). The resolution had been prepared on the basis of consultations in the Special Committee and in an open-ended informal working group with a nucleus comprising Australia, Ethiopia, Iran and the Ivory Coast; differences of view remained on the text, however. By the resolution, the Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent territories to enjoy and dispose of their natural resources, and reiterated that any administering or occupying power that deprived colonial peoples of the exercise of that right or subordinated their rights and interests to foreign economic and financial interests violated the solemn obligations it had assumed under the Charter.

The Committee also reaffirmed that, by exploiting and depleting the natural resources of Zimbabwe and Namibia in association with the illegal racist minority regimes, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests violated the rights of the peoples of those territories, contributed to the strengthening of the minority regimes and to their continued colonialist domination, and constituted a major obstacle to political independence. It condemned such activities in the colonial territories as impeding the implementation of the Declaration and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination.

It also condemned the policies of Governments

that continued to support or collaborate with foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the territories' natural and human resources and invited all Governments and United Nations organizations to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial territories over their natural resources was fully respected and safeguarded. The Committee also strongly condemned the continuing nuclear collaboration of certain Western and other States with South Africa and called on all Governments to refrain from any collaboration that might enable that regime to produce nuclear materials and develop nuclear weapons. In addition, the Committee again requested Governments, in respect of their nationals and companies under their jurisdiction that owned or operated enterprises in colonial territories, particularly in southern Africa, to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that ran counter to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants.

The Committee condemned the policies of States which violated the Security Council's mandatory sanctions, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce them against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, as being contrary to their Charter obligations. It invited the Council to consider measures to widen the scope of the sanctions to include measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter. It requested all States to discontinue assistance to regimes which used it to repress the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements.

It strongly condemned South Africa for its continued exploitation and plunder of the natural resources of Namibia in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibians. Further, the Committee called on all States to discontinue and refrain from entering into relations with the Government of South Africa concerning Namibia which might lend support to its illegal occupation of the territory. The Committee also strongly condemned South Africa's policy of continued collaboration with the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, in violation of United Nations resolutions and Charter obligations, and called upon it to cease such collaboration.

The Committee called on the administering powers to abolish all discrimination in wage systems and working conditions in their territories. The Secretary-General was asked to undertake a sustained and wide publicity campaign concerning pillaging of natural resources and exploitation

⁹ For text of Article 41 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

of indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and the support they gave to colonialist and racist regimes.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The question of the activities of foreign economic interests in colonial territories was discussed at the 1979 regular session of the General Assembly by the Fourth Committee, on the basis of the Special Committee's report. Most Members who participated in the debate supported the report. The majority of them deplored the fact that, in total disregard of all pertinent United Nations resolutions, foreign economic interests, particularly in southern Africa, continued to impede the progress of colonial territories towards independence. It was further stated that foreign companies continued to reap and repatriate huge profits, thus depriving the indigenous populations of their rightful ownership over their countries' natural resources. Far from diminishing, foreign loans and investments, which originated mainly in Western countries, continued to grow, thereby strengthening the racist and colonialist regimes of southern Africa which could not survive without their help. It was imperative that world public opinion be made aware of the situation and that the United Nations take strong measures to put an end to it. This point of view was shared by, among others, Algeria, Angola, Benin, the Comoros, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

Mexico stated that, despite some cosmetic changes recently made, foreign companies were still aiming for maximum profit, without any regard for the welfare of the local population. It stated that it was the responsibility of the United Nations to mount a comprehensive information programme to expose such actions—a view shared by Pakistan.

The Syrian Arab Republic called for condemnation of the co-operation between Israel, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

The United Republic of Tanzania said that the Swedish Government's recent measures to discourage investments in South Africa were encouraging and urged other Western countries to follow this example.

India, supported by Czechoslovakia, Mongolia and the Ukrainian SSR, advocated the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter, 10 including an oil embargo and measures to prevent that country from acquiring nuclear weapons.

Criticism and allegations were directed at several countries and institutions for supplying oil or selling goods to South Africa, lending it money, increasing investments there or maintaining trade relations with the country.

Mongolia stated that the monopolies of the principal North Atlantic Treaty Organization members continued to play a leading role in the economies of the small Pacific and Caribbean territories, thereby impeding their decolonization. Viet Nam supported that point of view, and Yugoslavia called upon those countries whose transnational corporations operated in Namibia immediately to withdraw their investments from the territory and cease all cooperation with South Africa.

Ethiopia expressed the view that the adoption of codes of conduct and the granting of trade union rights to black workers would not change in a meaningful way the condition of the masses in southern Africa. Strict implementation of the existing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa were needed. The situation in southern Africa and in the dependent territories in the Pacific and Caribbean areas were different in magnitude but not in kind.

The United States pointed out that foreign economic interests, provided that they were subject to control, could make a positive contribution to the economy of non-self-governing territories. To that end, the preparation of a code of conduct for transnational corporations should be undertaken by the international community.

Israel emphasized its abhorrence of any form of racism and discrimination and denied the existence of any collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field. Such trade as there was with South Africa was limited to 0.3 per cent.

Of those unable to support the Special Committee's report, Australia, Austria and New Zealand, among others, expressed the view that no significant progress could be achieved by sweeping condemnations and the failure to differentiate between the situation in southern Africa and that existing in colonial territories of the Pacific and Caribbean areas. Australia pointed out that the Committee held the administering powers responsible for the economic development of the territories under their administration by providing all possible bilateral and multilateral assistance. It was to be hoped that objectivity would prevail and wide consultations among Members would lead to agreement on a constructive text of a resolution.

On 19 November, the Fourth Committee, by a recorded vote of 86 to 15, with 32 abstentions,

¹⁰ For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

approved a resolution sponsored by 28 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) concerning the question, which was subsequently adopted by the Assembly on 21 November, as resolution 34/41, by a recorded vote of 88 to 15, with 33 abstentions.

By that resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment and disposal of their natural resources. Any power which deprived them of those rights or subordinated them to foreign economic and financial interests violated its obligations under the Charter. By their depletive exploitation of natural resources, accumulation and expatriation of huge profits and use of those profits to enrich foreign settlers and entrench colonial domination, the activities of foreign economic interests in southern Africa constituted a major obstacle to political independence and enjoyment of the natural resources of dependent territories by their peoples. Condemning all such activities in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to monitor the situation in other non-self-governing territories to ensure that all economic activities there were aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of their peoples and their speedy accession to independence.

The Assembly condemned all States which continued to maintain political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military, nuclear and other relations with the regimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia in violation of relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), in particular the United Kingdom, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Belgium, Israel and Italy. It strongly condemned the collusion of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel and the United States with South Africa in the nuclear field.

It called again upon all Governments to put an end to enterprises and investments in colonial territories by their nationals and corporate bodies under their jurisdiction which were detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants. It requested them to refrain from investing in, making loans to or promoting trade with the minority regimes of southern Africa. It expressed its conviction that the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia should be expanded and called on the Security Council to consider adopting measures to this end. It condemned all violations of the Council's mandatory sanctions against the regime in Southern Rhodesia and the failure of some Member States to enforce them. It strongly condemned the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to Southern Rhodesia by United Kingdom companies and deplored successive United Kingdom Governments' complicity in this matter.

The Assembly also condemned those countries that provided crude oil and petroleum products to the South African regime. It commended the new Government of Iran for severing links with South Africa and effectively enforcing the oil embargo against that regime. It requested all States to end all forms of assistance to regimes that used this assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements.

Inviting all Governments and United Nations organizations to ensure that the sovereignty of colonial territories over their natural resources was fully respected and safeguarded, the Assembly reiterated that exploitation and plundering of Namibia's natural resources by South Africa and other foreign economic interests were illegal and contributed to maintenance of the illegal occupation regime, and strongly condemned South Africa for its continued exploitation of those resources as well as for its collaboration with the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia. The Assembly called on the Security Council to impose economic sanctions against South Africa, including an oil embargo and the withdrawal of investments. It appealed to non-governmental organizations to continue mobilizing international public opinion for the enforcement of sanctions against the Pretoria and Salisbury regimes.

The Secretary-General was asked to undertake through the Department of Public Information a sustained and broad campaign to inform world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial territories, the exploitation of their populations by foreign monopolies and their support to colonialist and racist regimes.

The Assembly called upon the administering powers to apply a uniform and non-discriminatory wage system in each territory. It endorsed an OAU proposal of July 1979 to convene jointly with the United Nations an international conference in 1980 to mobilize world opinion in support of economic and other sanctions against South Africa. Finally, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report in 1980.

The sponsors accepted an amendment by Argentina, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Peru to delete—from the operative paragraph by which all countries which continued to maintain any kind of relations with the regimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia were condemned—a reference to "certain Latin American countries" following the list of countries mentioned.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by several representatives. A number of States that voted in favour of the resolution expressed reservations on the condemnation of specific States: among them were the Bahamas, Brazil, Burma, Colombia, Costa Rica, Fiji, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia and the Philippines. Papua New Guinea stated that it was opposed to naming specific States collaborating with the minority regimes of southern Africa since the list was not complete.

Among those abstaining because they could not approve selective references and unjustified accusations against explicitly named countries were Chile, Denmark, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Thailand and Turkey. Lesotho also abstained, stating that most of the text posed problems for its Government. Norway expressed the view that the resolution, although more balanced than in previous years, concentrated on elements that divided the Fourth Committee. Botswana stated that its geographical location in relation to South Africa prevented it from supporting provisions calling for an oil embargo and sanctions against South Africa.

Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy and the Netherlands opposed the resolution because it assumed that all foreign economic interests were detrimental to the development of non-self-governing territories. The Federal Republic of Germany and Italy denied any military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa. Portugal rejected the resolution because it lacked the necessary balance and could fail to achieve its ultimate objective—the wellbeing of the populations of the colonial territories.

The United Kingdom expressed the view that, far from being necessarily harmful to colonial territories, the activities of foreign economic interests were in fact an essential element in economic diversification. In territories under United Kingdom administration, such activities were controlled to ensure maximum benefits to the local inhabitants. It was regrettable that the resolution made no mention of the efforts pursued in London to find a permanent solution to the problem of Southern Rhodesia, and the United Kingdom rejected the insinuation that it was supplying oil to the territory.

Japan voted against the resolution as not reflecting the efforts it had made to co-operate in the international action to solve the problems of southern Africa. Direct Japanese investments in South Africa were no longer permitted, and the Government had called on Japanese banks to refrain from extending any loans to South Africa.

The United States, in rejecting the resolution, expressed disappointment at not having been able to take part in the consultations designed to produce a more balanced text that might have been approved by consensus. It opposed economic and oil sanctions against South Africa as it considered them ineffective. France emphasized that since 1976 it had not authorized French investments in Namibia, and French firms operating in South Africa had to respect the code of conduct of the European Economic Community. France applied the arms embargo imposed by the Security Council as well as sanctions against the regime in Southern Rhodesia. It reiterated the view that the debate served only as a pretext for useless ideological arguments.

Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

Consideration by the Special Committee

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1150, 1151, 1153, 1154.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vol. I. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979), Chapter V. (Section B: Resolution adopted by Special Committee on 8 August 1979, meeting 1154.)

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—34th session Fourth Committee, meetings 3-11, 27, 28. Plenary meeting 75.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vol. I. Report of Special Committee (covering

its work during 1979), Chapter V. A/34/24, Vol. I and Vol. II and Corr.1. Report of United Nations Council for Namibia. Vol. I: Part Two, Chapter VII. A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Govern-

ment of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979)

A/34/552. Letter of 8 October from Lesotho (circulating resolutions of 33rd ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 6-20 July 1979; and declarations, resolutions and decisions of 16th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, 17-20 July 1979, Monrovia, Liberia), Annex I (resolution CM/Res.734(XXXIII))

A/34/599. Letter of 16 October from Cuba (transmitting final communique adopted on 6 October 1979 by Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, New York, 4-6 October 1979).

A/C.4/34/L.23. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,. Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia: draft resolution, as amended by 5 powers (A/C.4/34/L.25) and by sponsors, approved by Fourth Committee on 19 November 1979, meeting 28, by recorded vote of 86 to 15, with 32 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Australia, Belgium, Čanada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Bolivia, Botswana, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Denmark, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Malawi, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta.

A/C.4/34/L.25. Argentina, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru: amendment to 28-power draft resolution, A/C.4/34/L.23. A/34/699. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 34/41, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/699, adopted by Assembly on 21 November 1979, meeting 75, by recorded vote of 88 to 15, with 33 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Botswana, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal, Norway, Oman, Panama, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa,"

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question,

Taking into consideration the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to the question,

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Taking into account the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid,

Recalling the Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979,

Bearing in mind also the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the peoples of the Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter

Reaffirming that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the exploitation and depletion of those resources by foreign economic interests, in particular of southern Africa, in association with the illegal racist minority regimes constitutes a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles stated in the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the item and that they have failed to implement in particular the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 33/40 of 13 December 1 978, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments which had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in order to put an end to enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are owned by their nationals or bodies corporate under their jurisdiction, whenever such enterprises are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, and to prevent new investments which run counter to those interests.

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in southern Africa, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support which the racist minority regime of South Africa and the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia continue to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with them in their exploitation of the natural and human resources of, and in the further entrenchment of their illegal and racialist domination over, the international Territory of Namibia and the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Southern

Rhodesia(Zimbabwe), respectively,

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the illegal production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western countries and other States with the racist minority regime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that regime with nuclear equipment and technology, enables it to develop nuclear and military capabilities, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and enabling it to become a nuclear Power,

Deeply concerned at the fact that foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of other colonial Territories, including those in the Caribbean and Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and at the continued loss of ownership of land by the inhabitants of those Territories as a result of the failure of the administering Powers to take effective steps to safeguard such ownership,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in Africa,

- 1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests:
- 2. Reaffirms the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid;
- 3. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power which deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;
- 4. Reaffirms that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination over the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories of southern Africa constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;
- 5. Condemns all activities of foreign economic and other interests operating in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa and declares that their collaboration with the racist minority regimes is detrimental to the interests of the oppressed people and impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
- 6. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Grant-

ing of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to monitor closely the situation in other Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples and their speedy accession to independence and that those peoples are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

7. Condemns all those countries which continue to maintain political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military, nuclear and other relations with the regimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, in particular the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of

Germany, France, Japan, Belgium, Israel and Italy;

8. Strongly condemns the collusion of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel and the United States with South Africa in the nuclear field, and calls upon all other Governments to continue to refrain from supplying the racist minority regime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other

nuclearmaterials, reactors or military equipment;

9. Calls once again upon all Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative of other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments which run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

10. Requests all States to refrain from making any investments in, or extending loans to, the minority racist regimes in southern Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with them;

11. Expresses its conviction that the scope of the sanctions adopted against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia should be expanded to cover all the measures contemplated in Article 41 of the Charter and calls upon the Security Council to consider adopting appropriate measures to this end;

12. Condemns all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions, as being contrary to the obligations assumed by them under Article 25 of the Charter;

13. Strongly condemns the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to Southern Rhodesia by United Kingdom oil companies which, by that deliberate act, are circumventing United Nations sanctions and strengthening the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia;

14. Deplores the complicity of successive Governments of the United Kingdom in the violation of United Nations sanctions by United Kingdom oil companies, as exposed in the Bingham report on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia;

15. Condemns those oil-producing or oil-exporting countries which supply crude oil and petroleum products to the racist regime of South Africa and demands that they cease forthwith all exports of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist regimes in southern Africa and take the necessary measures against oil companies which, in violation of United Nations resolutions on sanctions, continue to deliver oil to those regimes;

16. Commends the new Government of Iran for severing diplomatic, military, economic, trade and other links with the racist regime of South Africa and, particularly, for enforcing

effectively the oil embargo against that regime;

17. Requests all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the regimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements:

18. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation regime;

19. Strongly condemns South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namib-

ian people;

20. Calls once again upon all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its con-

tinued illegal occupation of that Territory;

21. Strongly condemns the racist minority regime of South Africa which, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and in open contravention of its specific obligations under Article 25 of the Charter, continues to collaborate with the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, and calls upon the Security Council to implement the provisions of the present resolution by imposing economic sanctions against South Africa, including an oil embargo and the withdrawal of investments from that country;

22. Invites all Governments and organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure in particular that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

23. Calls upon the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

24. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pilaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and the support they render to the colonialist

and racist regimes;

25. Endorses the proposal of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979, to convene jointly with the United Nations an international conference in 1980 to mobilize world public opinion in support of the effective application of economic and other sanctions against South Africa;

26. Appeals to all international non-governmental organizations to continue their campaign to mobilize international public opinion for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against the Pretoria and Salisbury regimes;

27. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Other documents

S/13493. Letter of 10 August to President of Security Council from Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

S/13714. Note by Secretary-General.

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa continued during 1979 to grant scholarships for education and training to persons from Namibia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and territories formerly under Portuguese administration. Awards of scholarships to inhabitants of former Portuguese territories were discontinued in 1976 following independence, but scholarships granted earlier were continued until the completion of courses for which they had been granted.

The Secretary-General's 1979 report to the General Assembly on the progress of the Programme covered the period from 1 November 1978 to 30 September 1979. Contributions and pledges from 45 States totalled \$3,690,346.

In addition, the following 21 States had offered scholarships for study in their countries: Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Jamaica, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, the Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and the USSR.

As at 30 September 1979, the total number of scholarship holders was 1,560. There were 37 from Angola, 10 from Cape Verde, 33 from Guinea-Bissau, 2 from Mozambique, 232 from Namibia, 9 from Sao Tome and Principe, 583 from South Africa and 654 from Southern Rhodesia.

On 21 November, the Assembly adopted without objection resolution 34/31 by which it requested the Secretary-General to complete arrangements, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, for an early evaluation of the Programme. It encouraged the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee to continue close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and other scholarship donors to maximize benefits. Recognizing the need for a substantial increase in contributions in order to meet the level of demand, the Assembly appealed to all States, organizations and individuals for financial support. (For further details, see p. 266; for page reference to text of resolution 34/31, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Questions concerning individual territories

The following pages give accounts of the decisions taken on individual territories in 1979 by the General Assembly and its Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. (See other chapters of this section for information on questions concerning Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.)

For each of the territories considered, the Special Committee and the Assembly had before them a working paper prepared by the Secretariat which contained information on previous actions and on the latest developments concerning the territory. The working paper and the Committee's report were submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, which opened on 18 September 1979, where they were discussed mainly in the Fourth Committee.

In November, the Assembly adopted a series of decisions, described below, regarding the various territories.

American Samoa

The Special Committee, on 9 August 1979, approved the report of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning American Samoa—administered by the United States—and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations.

The Committee expressed its appreciation for the co-operation of the administering power in participating in its work, enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the territory. The Committee noted with interest the establishment of a 12-member second temporary commission to study the future political status of the territory, and noted that a preliminary report was expected to be completed by August 1979.

The Committee was of the opinion that the administering power was obligated to carry out a thorough political education programme to ensure that the people of American Samoa were made fully aware of their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration. It called upon the administering power, taking into account the expressed wishes of those people, to expedite decolonization in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.

The Committee noted with interest that the territory's first five-year economic development plan had been drafted, focusing on an over-all economic development strategy designed to di-

versify the economy; the planning documents concerned economic development, land use and housing. It urged the administering power, with the co-operation of the territory's Government, to safeguard the people's right to enjoy their natural resources by taking measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

Recalling the positive attitude of the United States on the question of receiving United Nations visiting missions, the Committee reiterated the hope that the administering power would accept a mission to the territory in the near future.

Following its consideration of the chapter on American Samoa of the Special Committee's report, the General Assembly approved the chapter and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. It also reaffirmed its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical location and limited resources should not delay implementation of the Declaration, and it called upon the administering power, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people, to continue to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration.

The Assembly urged the administering power to continue its efforts to ensure that the culture and identity of the people continued to be reflected in the Government and administration of the territory and preserved to the fullest extent.

The Assembly also called upon the administering power to strengthen and diversify the economy and work out assistance and economic development programmes. It requested the administering power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations in accelerating progress in the national life of the territory. The Assembly urged that power, with the cooperation of the freely elected authorities and representatives, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people to enjoy their natural resources by taking measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to control their future development.

The Assembly also urged the administering power to continue fostering close co-operation with neighbouring island communities and

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

requested the Committee to continue to seek the best ways to implement the Declaration with respect to American Samoa, including the dispatch of a mission in consultation with the administering power, and to report in 1980.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 34/35, adopted on 21 November without objection. The Assembly acted on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, which had approved the text without vote on 1 November. The sponsors were Australia, Denmark, Grenada, Haiti, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania.

During the discussions in the Fourth Committee, the United States said that it regularly transmitted information on the territory to the Special Committee. The future political status commission, it added, had concluded that, for the time being, American Samoa should retain its existing status and continue to be administered by the United States, with some modifications.

Belize

The Special Committee took up the question of Belize on 16 August 1979 and, at the suggestion of the Chairman, decided without objection to consider the item in 1980, subject to any directives from the General Assembly at its 1979 session.

On 21 November, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted resolution 34/38, by a recorded vote of 134 to 0, with 8 abstentions. In so doing, the Assembly took note of the part concerning Belize of the Political Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana, Cuba, in September 1979, in particular a statement by which the Conference reiterated its unconditional support for the Belizean people's right to selfdetermination, independence and territorial integrity and condemned all pressure or threats to prevent full exercise of that right. Cuba had transmitted the Declaration to the Assembly by a letter of 1 October.

The Assembly reaffirmed, by the resolution, the principles of the Declaration on granting independence and recognized the special responsibility of the United Kingdom, the administering power, in this regard. Noting with regret the failure of the parties to settle their differences in accordance with previous Assembly resolutions, it urged the United Kingdom, acting in close consultation with the Government of Belize, and Guatemala to continue efforts to conclude their negotiations without prejudice to the rights of the Belizean people, and to consult as appropri-

ate with other specially interested States in the region.

It requested the Governments concerned to report in 1980 on steps taken to enable the people of Belize to exercise freely and without fear their right to self-determination and an early and secure independence. It called on the parties to refrain from use of pressure, threats or force to prevent the full exercise of those rights by the Government and people of Belize. Further, the Assembly urged all States to respect those rights and to render all assistance necessary for their exercise. Finally, it requested the Special Committee to remain seized of the question.

The text had been approved by the Fourth Committee on 5 November by a recorded vote taken at the request of Guatemala—of 123 to 1, with 7 abstentions, as sponsored by 50 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). Guatemala had first proposed amendments to replace a number of provisions of the 50-power text; all were rejected by recorded votes. It would have replaced the preambular paragraph by which the Assembly recognized the United Kingdom's special responsibility for Belizean self-determination by one indicating that the United Kingdom and Guatemala, which had for years been engaged in a territorial dispute, reiterated their decision to arrive at an early arrangement through direct negotiation as agreed by them and through recognition of the rights and vital interests of the parties involved (rejected by 12 votes in favour to 98 against, with 15 abstentions), and would have replaced the preambular paragraph by which the Assembly noted with regret the continuing failure of the parties to settle their differences by one deploring the failure to reach a definitive arrangement settling the dispute, which impeded good relations and international co-operation to develop the region (12 votes in favour to 102, with 14 abstentions).

Guatemala proposed to replace all the operative paragraphs with provisions by which the Assembly would have:

- reaffirmed the need for an early settlement of the dispute, through recognition of the parties' rights and taking into account the vital interests of the Belizean people, in conformity with the Declaration (rejected by 10 votes in favour to 104 against, with 15 abstentions);
- urged the United Kingdom, in close consultation with Belize, and Guatemala to pursue negotiations vigorously to resolve their differences as early as possible, without prejudice to the vital interests of the people of Belize, and promote the peace and security of the region (11 votes in favour to 105, with 14 abstentions);
- asked the United Kingdom and Guatemala to inform it in 1980 concerning the arrangements

arrived at, with a view to the early and definitive settlement of the dispute (12 votes in favour to 104, with 14 abstentions);

— called on the parties concerned and all Member States to avoid the use of force or threat against the people of Belize and collaborate in the early settlement of the question (11 votes in favour to 104, with 13 abstentions); and

— asked the Special Committee to remain seized of the question and assist in the negotiations however it could until a settlement was arrived at, with full recognition and protection of the vital interests of the Belizean people (12 votes in favour to 103, with 12 abstentions).

Argentina, speaking in explanation of vote in the Fourth Committee, said that in its view the Guatemalan amendments had not contradicted the original draft text but rather emphasized one aspect of the question: bilateral negotiations between Guatemala and the United Kingdom.

Following the vote in the Assembly, Guatemala explained that it had not participated in that vote and had rejected the text in the Fourth Committee because the resolution reiterated similar texts of the past which had not achieved results and would only make the settlement of the problem more difficult. Ecuador stated that it had cast a vote in favour because it recognized the principle of self-determination without prejudice to the principle of possession.

During discussions in the Fourth Committee, the United Kingdom stated that its commitment to bring Belize to independence remained as strong as ever, but no progress had been made since rejection of its 1978 proposals. ¹² Elections in May 1979 in the United Kingdom and in November in Belize had delayed the resumption of negotiations between Guatemala and the United Kingdom, although contact had been maintained between the two Governments. It was hoped that negotiations could resume in 1980, and the United Kingdom would consider any constructive proposals by Guatemala, provided that they were acceptable to the Government and people of Belize.

Guatemala reiterated its view that Belize was legally a part of Guatemala and its population largely Guatemalan in origin. No decision on self-determination and independence for Belize could be taken until the legal dispute between the United Kingdom and Guatemala was settled. According to a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the United Kingdom and Belizean Government officials in 1978, Guatemala said, the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute was to be put above party politics and its solution treated as a national objective. Guatemala was ready to consider constructive proposals to achieve solutions that were just and equitable for all parties.

On 30 October, the Committee heard a statement by C. L. B. Rogers, Deputy Premier of Belize, who expressed regret that, despite Assembly resolutions, no solution had been reached to the problem of Belize. During the past year, the territorial Government had not been invited to participate in negotiations between Guatemala and the United Kingdom; Guatemala continued to attempt to annex part of the territory of Belize, despite international recognition of Belize's right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity. Belize was ready to move to independence either as a result of the settlement of the Anglo-Guatemalan disputeprovided that its territorial integrity was recognized—or under a security arrangement with all its territory preserved. The United Kingdom had given assurances that any proposed settlement would be put to the Government and people of Belize in a referendum.

Jamaica said that negotiations had reached an impasse. Territorial claims by Guatemala against Belize were incompatible with a constructive and just resolution of the problem; the United Kingdom should therefore proceed with the decolonization of Belize and the granting of independence to its people. Guyana said that the impasse was a source of insecurity and anxiety to the Belizean people, particularly taken in conjunction with a recent statement by Guatemala in the Assembly urging a return of the territory of Belize to it by the United Kingdom. Guyana welcomed the willingness of the United Kingdom and Guatemala to negotiate and considered that a basis for settlement existed; cession of land had already been excluded from the negotiations.

Brunei

With regard to Brunei, the Special Committee, on 16 August 1979, at the suggestion of its Chairman, decided without objection to consider the item at its next session, subject to any directives from the General Assembly, and to transmit the documentation directly to the Assembly to facilitate consideration of the item.

On 23 February, the United Kingdom, in a letter to the Secretary-General, transmitted a note verbale of the same date which reported the signature on 7 January of a Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation between the United Kingdom and Brunei. Under that Treaty, which was to come into effect on 31 December 1983, the arrangements by which the United Kingdom had responsibility for Brunei's external affairs and had a consultative commitment with Brunei in the event of external attack or threat of attack would come to an end.

¹² See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 848.

On 21 November, by decision 34/413, the Assembly decided without vote to defer consideration of the question of Brunei to its 1980 session and requested the Special Committee to continue keeping the situation in the territory under review and to report on it. The Fourth Committee had approved the decision, without vote, on 6 November, on an oral proposal by its Chairman.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

On 1 August 1979, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, together with a consensus statement contained in the report. Australia, as administering power, took part in the work of the Committee.

Based on the Special Committee's statement and prepared in consultation with that Committee's Chairman, a similar consensus statement on the question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands was approved without vote by the Fourth Committee on 1 November. This was adopted by the General Assembly, without objection, as decision 34/409 on 21 November.

By these consensus statements, the continuing co-operation of Australia in reporting on the implementation of the Declaration was noted with appreciation. Particularly welcomed was its invitation to the Special Committee to send a visiting mission to the islands in 1980 to obtain first-hand information on the situation there. The commitment of the administering power to the advancement of the people of the territory as well as its overriding objective to bring about, as speedily as possible, conditions to enable the people to exercise freely their right to selfdetermination was also noted with appreciation. In this regard, the approach that it must be for the people of the territory to determine freely their own future political status in conformity with the Declaration was endorsed. Noting that, during the period under review, significant developments had occurred in the territory, in particular the measures taken to establish the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Council and the Cocos Islands Co-operative Society, the hope was expressed that those developments would lead to the implementation of the Declaration.

The Assembly, by its decision, also asked the Special Committee, in continued co-operation with the administering power, to seek the best ways to implement the Declaration, in the light of the information to be provided by Australia in 1980, and to report thereon.

East Timor

The Special Committee considered the question of East Timor on 16 August 1979. Portugal,

the administering power, participated in the consideration of the item. The Committee granted a request for a hearing to Roque F. Rodrigues, member of the Central Committee of the Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN), who made a statement. Indonesia expressed strong reservations with regard to the granting of a hearing to the FRETILIN representative.

At the same meeting, the Committee decided, without objection, to continue its consideration of the item at its next session, subject to any directives from the General Assembly, and to transmit to the Assembly all relevant documentation to facilitate consideration of the question.

On 21 November, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, the Assembly adopted a resolution by which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence and declared that those people must be enabled freely to determine their own future, under United Nations auspices.

The Assembly expressed deepest concern at the suffering of the people of East Timor as a result of the situation there. It requested the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to render all possible assistance to the people of East Timor, particularly to children and those seeking to leave for another country for family reunion, and called upon all concerned to facilitate the entry into the territory of international relief aid.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to follow and report on the implementation of this resolution.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 34/40, adopted by a recorded vote of 62 to 31, with 45 abstentions. The Fourth Committee had approved the text on 2 November by a recorded vote of 55 to 26, with 42 abstentions. The resolution was presented by Uganda on behalf of its sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Cape Verde, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda.

Explaining its vote, Indonesia stated its categorical and total rejection of the resolution, which in its view constituted unwarranted interference in its internal affairs. Indonesia reaffirmed that the people of East Timor had exercised their right to self-determination and their decision for integration with Indonesia was final and irrevocable. References to the need for humanitarian aid were in its view incorrect and biased. Indonesia said it welcomed any interna-

tional humanitarian assistance with the coordination of its Government.

Explaining its negative vote, India said that the withdrawal of the colonial power was followed by a decision of the people of East Timor on their future existence and that exercise of self-determination had been completed in July 1976. Papua New Guinea stated that nothing further was required in the decolonization process in East Timor, which, in its view, was an integral part of Indonesia. Explaining its negative vote, Australia reiterated its position that East Timor's incorporation into Indonesia was the reality on which any consideration of the matter had to be based and felt that the resolution served no practical purpose.

Belgium, which abstained, noted that a direct political dialogue between Portugal and Indonesia was required. France said that the resolution appeared to ignore the reality of the situation but, because it also referred to the humanitarian aspects of the problem, France had abstained rather than oppose the text. Sweden explained that it had voted for the resolution only to express its support for the humanitarian aspects. Canada, explaining its abstention, said that the resolution focused on a general principle at the expense of practical relevance and realities, and prospects for effective action were nil.

During the debate in the Fourth Committee, the following petitioners made statements: Elías de Jesus Aniceto of the Movimento Nacional para a Libertação e Independência de Timor Dili; Bruce P. Cameron of Americans for Democratic Action; Noam Chomsky, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, United States; Roger Clark of the International League for Human Rights; John Dowd of the International Commission of Jurists, Australian Section; Father Francisco M. Fernandes of the Comissão dos Refugiados de Timor Oriental; Paulo Pires of the União Democrática Timorense; José Ramos-Horta of FRETILIN; and Elizabeth Traube, an assistant professor at Wesleyan University, United States.

The Chairman of the Fourth Committee received four letters in October from Indonesia, expressing its strong opposition to the participation of the petitioners in the Committee's deliberations. Also before the Committee was a letter dated 15 October from Mozambique, transmitting to the Chairman a note of 9 October from Mr. Rodrigues of FRETILIN, giving information about the organization and its position on East Timor.

Portugal stated in the debate that its sole purpose had been, and still was, to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the Timorese people. Portugal believed that the people of

Timor were facing serious humanitarian problems. Specialized agencies and humanitarian bodies could provide invaluable assistance; an international movement of solidarity could also be organized to relieve the material hardships of the people. In Portugal's view, a real solution to this problem could be found only by applying a legal and political formula that would take genuine account of the legitimate rights, interests and true aspirations, freely expressed, of the people of East Timor and that would be acceptable to the international community.

Indonesia reaffirmed its position that the situation in East Timor was no longer a question of decolonization, since that had been completed on 17 July 1976 when the people of the territory decided, through the People's Representative Assembly, to become independent through integration with Indonesia. The province of East Timor had made substantial progress in its development. Indonesia stated that any further discussion of the question of East Timor in the Committee would constitute interference in its internal affairs.

Member States expressing support for the Indonesian position included Bangladesh, India, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Suriname and Thailand. India stated that East Timor had exercised its right of self-determination and had chosen the form of independence it considered the most appropriate. Malaysia expressed the view that there was no justification for any discussion of the matter, and that such a discussion was interference in the internal affairs of Indonesia. It said that conditions in most of East Timor had returned to normal and that the decision of the people to integrate with Indonesia had been taken freely through consultations in conformity with traditional institutions of the territory. The Philippines hoped that, at the request of or with the agreement of Indonesia, UNICEF and UNHCR as well as specialized agencies would provide the necessary assistance to the people of East Timor.

The right of the people of East Timor to self-determination in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter, the Declaration and other resolutions was supported by a large number of Member States, including Angola, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Cape Verde, the Congo, Costa Rica, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Uganda. Haiti said that the question of East Timor was one of the most important decolonization problems before the Committee since it was a case where Charter principles had not been respected. Mozambique

said that the people of East Timor were slowly dying of starvation and malaria, and the United Nations should take appropriate measures to force Indonesia to withdraw so that the decolonization process could be concluded. Mexico stated that East Timor should be allowed to determine its own future and suggested a plebiscite under United Nations auspices. Senegal felt that the United Nations should provide for the possibility of a referendum to determine the needs of the population.

According to Barbados, Indonesia was attempting to legitimize an act of annexation by crushing every semblance of resistance. Uganda stated that it rejected the annexation of East Timor by Indonesia, which it considered to be totally unrelated to the decolonization process. Ghana said that the international community could in no circumstances accept the occupation as a fait accompli. Ghana could not recognize a situation brought about by the use of force. Benin supported the struggle of the people of East Timor and condemned the Indonesian policy of expansion and annexation.

Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The Special Committee took up the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) on 16 August 1979. The Committee decided, without objection, to transmit the working paper prepared by the Secretariat to the General Assembly in order to facilitate consideration of the item and, subject to any directives from the Assembly, to consider the territory again in 1980.

In addition to the Committee's report, the Assembly, at its regular 1979 session, had before it identic letters dated 19 January 1979 from Argentina and the United Kingdom to the Secretary-General, forwarding the text of a joint communique of 20 December 1978 which stated that representatives of the two Governments had participated in a third round of negotiations at Geneva from 18 to 20 December 1978 on the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, in accordance with the terms of reference announced on 26 April 1977.13 They had also reached agreement in principle on the framework for a system of cooperation for scientific research activities in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

By letters dated 28 June 1979 from the two Governments, the Secretary-General was informed that representatives of the two States had held a fourth round of negotiations in New York from 21 to 23 March and would meet again at a time and place to be decided upon.

On 21 November, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the question until 1980 and requested the Special Committee

to continue keeping the situation under review. Decision 34/414 embodying this action was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which had approved the text, also without vote, on 6 November, on an oral proposal of its Chairman.

Gibraltar

The Special Committee considered the question of Gibraltar on 16 August 1979. The Committee decided, without objection, to transmit the working paper prepared by the Secretariat to the General Assembly and, subject to any directives from the Assembly, to take up the question in 1980.

On 6 November, the Chairman of the Fourth Committee introduced a consensus statement on Gibraltar. The text was based on previous Assembly decisions¹⁴ in regard to Gibraltar and had been prepared in the light of consultations with the Special Committee. The Fourth Committee approved the text without objection on that date.

On 21 November, the Assembly, also without objection, adopted the text, as representing the consensus of its Members, as decision 34/412. The Assembly thereby noted that, since 1974, talks—which were continuing—had been held between Spain and the United Kingdom on the question of Gibraltar. It urged both Governments to make possible without delay, taking due account of current circumstances, the initiation of the negotiations envisaged in the consensus statement adopted on 14 December 1973, is in order to reach a lasting solution to the problem, in the light of Assembly resolutions and in the spirit of the Charter.

Gilbert Islands

On 22 June 1979, the Special Committee endorsed without objection the conclusions and recommendations of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning the Gilbert Islands. The United Kingdom, the administering power, took part in the work of the Committee.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that the Gilbert Islands would achieve independence on 12 July 1979, as the State of Kiribati, in accordance with the Declaration on granting independence. The Committee commended the administering power for facilitating independence, noting that, at a Constitutional Conference held at London in 1978, it was decided that the territory should proceed to independence as currently constituted. Aware that not all outstanding issues relating to the island of Banaba had been

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 870.

¹⁴ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 699.

¹⁵ Ibid

resolved, the Committee welcomed the decision of the Conference to make provision for safe-guarding the rights and interests of the Banaban community, and noted with interest the continuing efforts of the Government of the Gilbert Islands and the Banaban community to resolve their remaining differences prior to independence. It noted with appreciation the continuing contribution in this matter of the Prime Minister of Fiji. In the light of the imminent exhaustion of the phosphate deposits on Banaba, the Committee reiterated the need for priority diversification of the economy of the Gilbert Islands.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the decision of the United Kingdom to provide until the end of 1982 up to £15.5 million in development aid, £5.3 million in special financial assistance to support the budget and continuing aid to the Government of Kiribati in the form of a technical co-operation programme. The Committee also welcomed the various other assistance programmes being rendered by Australia and New Zealand, and noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had increased its 1977-1981 assistance programme.

The Committee warmly congratulated the people and Government of the Gilbert Islands upon their decision to move to independence and wished them peace and prosperity.

Guam

On 31 May 1979, the United States, the administering power of Guam, informed the Chairman of the Special Committee that on 9 May the Guam Legislature had set a new date of 4 August for a referendum on the territory's draft constitution, and renewed its invitation to send a United Nations visiting mission to observe the referendum. On 25 July, the Committee decided on the composition of a three-member mission (Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Trinidad and Tobago). The Committee agreed, on 16 August, to take up the mission's report directly in plenary meetings. The United States took part in the Committee's consideration of that report.

The mission reported that it had visited the territory between 30 July and 7 August. It had held discussions with elected and non-elected leaders, groups of citizens and individuals across the island. It had also attended a political education meeting and, on referendum day, had ascertained that arrangements were satisfactory and in accordance with electoral law.

Throughout its stay, the mission had heard very strong evidence that the current 1950 Organic Act was considered unsatisfactory by the people of Guam, who felt the Act did not

give them enough say in vital areas of economic development and possession of land by the United States Government and military.

Among its recommendations, the mission suggested expansion of agriculture and tourism, negotiations on air landing rights, currently controlled by the United States Civil Aeronautics Board, and encouragement of a revival of the Chamorro language and culture.

The mission also recommended in its report that, in view of the landslide rejection of the draft constitution (80 per cent against) and its finding that the political options had been insufficiently explained to the Guamanians, they should be given an opportunity by the administering power to choose their future political

It also recommended repeal or amendment of the Jones Act, which limited waterborne transportation to and from Guam, in the best interests of the people, and action by the administering power to enable Guamanians to regain possession of land currently held by United States federal and military authorities and not used by them. Finally, it recommended that Guamanians be actively encouraged to strengthen and diversify their economy and that the United States take steps to ensure that the economy did not remain heavily dependent on military bases.

By a decision of 5 November, the Committee adopted a set of conclusions and recommendations concerning Guam, prepared on the basis of consultations with members of the mission.

Australia believed that the administering power had discharged its responsibilities in Guam creditably, including an effective process of political education that had made the Guamanians aware of their future options. The USSR felt that the essential conclusion to be drawn from the mission's report was that the administering power had not discharged its obligations regarding the implementation of the Declaration.

In its decision, the Committee expressed its appreciation for the co-operation given by the administering power, in particular the invitation to send a mission to observe the constitutional referendum. The Committee took note of the mission's report and of its conclusions and recommendations, noting that the draft constitution had been rejected by the people of Guam. It also noted the mission's findings that the options open had not been sufficiently explained to the people. Mindful of Charter and Declaration principles, the Committee recalled that the administering power had the obligation to ensure that the people of Guam were kept fully informed of their inalienable right to selfdetermination and independence.

The Committee recognized that the presence of military bases could constitute a factor impeding implementation of the Declaration and reaffirmed its strong conviction that they should not prevent the people from exercising their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and with Charter purposes and principles.

The Committee reaffirmed the administering power's responsibility for the territory's economic and social development, called on it to strengthen and diversify the economy, urged it to continue to safeguard and guarantee the people's rights to their natural resources and control their future development, and asked it to protect their property rights.

On 21 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, adopted a resolution, by which it approved the Special Committee's report on Guam and reaffirmed the inalienable right of its people to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. It called upon the United States, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people, to continue to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration with respect to Guam and to ensure preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of those people.

Taking note of the mission's report, observations, conclusions and recommendations, it expressed its appreciation to the members of the mission for their constructive work and to the administering power and the Government and people of Guam for their co-operation and assistance to the mission.

The Assembly called on the administering power to strengthen and diversify the economy of Guam, to work out assistance and economic development programmes and to take the necessary actions to enable the inhabitants to regain possession of unutilized land held by the federal authorities and the military.

The Assembly recalled previous resolutions concerning military bases in colonial and nonself-governing territories, recognized that the presence of such bases could constitute a factor impeding implementation of the Declaration and reaffirmed its strong conviction that such presence in Guam should not prevent the exercise of the people's inalienable right to selfdetermination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and the Charter. It urged the administering power, in co-operation with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the people of Guam, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee the people's right to own and dispose of those resources and to control their future development.

The Assembly also requested the administering power to continue to enlist the assistance of United Nations organizations in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of Guam. Finally, it requested the Special Committee to continue to examine this question, including the possible dispatch of a further mission to Guam, and to report in 1980.

The decisions of the Assembly were embodied in resolution 34/39, adopted without vote. The Assembly's Fourth Committee had approved the text unanimously on 19 November. The sponsors were Australia, the Dominican Republic, Japan, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Samoa.

During the discussion in the Fourth Committee, China said that it opposed the establishment of military bases and installations on foreign soil by any super-power. China, as well as Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mozambique, the USSR and Viet Nam, expressed reservations on the paragraphs which referred to military bases.

New Hebrides

The Special Committee, on 1 August 1979, in adopting without objection the conclusions and recommendations of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning the New Hebrides -a condominium administered by France and the United Kingdom—commended the continued co-operation extended to it by the administering powers. It welcomed their commitment, repeated in statements and in a joint letter of 26 February 1979, to bring the territory to independence by 1980. The letter informed the Secretary-General that the various parties in the condominium had decided to form a Government of National Unity, in place since 21 December 1978, and listed the Government officials. The Committee noted with interest this important political development in particular. It hoped that the new Government would be able to work closely and loyally, regardless of past differences, views or interests of its components.

Noting measures taken to implement needed administrative reforms, the Committee considered that special attention needed to be focused on the unification and nationalization of three former services—the British and French National Services and the Joint (Condominium) Services—and on the transfer of responsibilities to the New Hebrideans. The Committee emphasized the importance of a truly national and representative public service. It considered that in the past the rate of localization of posts had been

less than satisfactory, particularly with regard to the more senior positions.

The Committee, while welcoming the substantial growth in most sectors of the economy in the period under review, noted that the economy nevertheless continued to be based mainly on subsistence gardening and copra production. It therefore urged the administering powers to strengthen the economy and work out assistance and economic development programmes, thereby better preparing the territory for independence. It called on them to safeguard and ensure the people's right to own and dispose of their land and natural resources, including fisheries, and to establish and maintain control over future development.

The Committee urged the administering powers to exert every effort to co-operate with the people of the New Hebrides to promote a unitary system of education and to provide greater opportunities for higher education.

The Committee noted with interest that the administering powers were giving very careful and positive consideration to inviting a United Nations mission to visit the New Hebrides. It urged them to ensure that such a mission would visit the territory before the final phase of the self-determination process to evaluate the situation and, from discussions with all sections of political opinion there, to ascertain that the wishes and aspirations of the New Hebrideans were being fully respected in the ultimate stages of decolonization.

By a joint letter of 24 October, the administering powers informed the Secretary-General that the territorial Government had agreed on the terms of a constitution on 19 September and set 14 November 1979 for elections to a new representative assembly. They invited a United Nations mission to observe that election process.

On 2 November 1979, the General Assembly adopted, without vote, resolution 34/10 concerning the territory, on a recommendation of its Fourth Committee, which had approved it unanimously on 31 October. The sponsors were Australia, Denmark, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania.

By this resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed the territorial integrity and national unity of the New Hebrides. It requested the administering powers to continue to strengthen the territory's economy and carry out assistance and economic development programmes in the critical period leading to independence, expressing the hope that such assistance would be continued after independence. The Assembly requested the administering powers to continue to enlist the assistance of United Nations organizations in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of the territory. It urged them, in co-operation with the Government of the New Hebrides, to safeguard the inalienable right of the territory's people to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee the rights of those people to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

The Assembly welcomed the joint commitment of the administering powers to the independence of the New Hebrides and noted their invitation to dispatch a mission to observe the elections there. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Chairman of the Fourth Committee, to appoint such a mission.

The Assembly expressed the hope that the New Hebrides would move towards independence in a smooth and speedy fashion.

The mission, composed of representatives of Australia, Fiji, the Ivory Coast and the United Republic of Cameroon, visited the territory from 11 to 19 November. While there, it split into two groups to travel from the capital to other main islands in the archipelago (Espíritu Santo, Malekula and Tanna).

On 13 December, the Chairman of the mission orally reported to the plenary Assembly on the mission, setting forth its general observations and conclusions. He reported that the mission had been impressed by the absence of tension in the areas visited, as well as by the orderly nature of the proceedings at the polling stations and the political awareness of the people. It had concluded that the people of the New Hebrides clearly understood the issues involved.

The mission considered that the elections had been fairly and freely conducted and was satisfied that the results reflected the will of the people. The mission had been informed that a decision on the timing of independence would be taken by the newly elected Government; the preferred time seemed to be the middle of 1980.

The mission adopted its report to the Assembly on 18 December.

St. Helena

The Special Committee, on 22 June 1979, approved without objection the report of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning St. Helena, together with a consensus statement contained in that report. The United Kingdom, the administering power, took part in the work of the Committee.

On 1 November, the Fourth Committee approved without vote a similar consensus statement, prepared in consultation with the Chairman of the Special Committee and based on that Committee's statement. On 21 November, this text was adopted, without objection, by the General Assembly as decision 34/411, representing the consensus of its Members.

By these consensus statements, the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration was reaffirmed.

The United Kingdom's commitment to respect the wishes of the territory's people in their advance towards self-determination was noted, and it was reaffirmed that continued development assistance from the administering power and the international community constituted an important means of developing the economic potential of the territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize goals set forth in the Charter. In this connexion, the administering power's commitment to continue to foster the social, economic and educational development of St. Helena, in close co-operation with the people's elected representatives, was noted, as was the positive attitude of that power towards visiting missions.

The Assembly, by its decision, also asked the Special Committee Chairman to continue consultations on the possibility of sending a mission to St. Helena, as appropriate, and asked the Committee, in continued co-operation with the administering power, to seek and report on the best ways of implementing the Declaration with respect to the territory.

Tokelau

The Special Committee, on 22 June 1979, approved the report of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories "concerning Tokelau, administered by New Zealand, and endorsed an amended version of its conclusions and recommendations. New Zealand took part in the Committee's work at the two meetings concerned.

The Committee, by the conclusions and recommendations, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on granting independence. It noted with appreciation the willingness of the administering power to maintain close co-operation with the Committee and the United Nations in the exercise of its responsibilities towards Tokelau and its sensitive approach in fostering an awareness among the Tokelauan people of the possibilities open to them. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the administering power had instituted, in consultation

with the people of the territory, a multifaceted political education programme designed to alert them to the avenues of constitutional development open to them. It welcomed the fact that, in accordance with the programme, the Tokelauans were moving to take responsibility for their own affairs, in accordance with their own wishes. The Committee considered that the promotion of an increased interrelationship with newly independent nations in the region was of particular value as the people of Tokelau considered their future. It noted with satisfaction that the administering power had assured those people of continuing administrative, financial and technical assistance, should they desire to change their current status.

The Committee noted continuing work in agricultural improvement, fisheries exploitation and revenue development to ascertain whether the territory's economy could be more viable. It reaffirmed the administering power's primary responsibility for the economic and social development of the territory and reiterated its call on that power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the rights of the people of Tokelau to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development. The Committee took note of recent legislative steps taken by the administering power to protect the marine resources of the territory and noted its affirmation that the benefits therefrom would accrue to the people of the territory.

The Committee noted continuing efforts to improve social and educational facilities. Mindful of the number of students who continued their education overseas, the Committee reiterated its hope that suitable arrangements would be made to provide secondary educational facilities for Tokelauans. The Committee reiterated its appreciation to the specialized agencies and other organizations for their assistance to Tokelau and hoped it would continue. It was of the opinion that the possibility of sending a second mission to the territory at an appropriate time should be kept under review, taking into account the wishes of the people.

On 21 November, the General Assembly adopted a consensus statement concerning To-kelau, by which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the territory to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration. It noted that, accordingly, the policy of the administering power would be guided by the wishes of the people concerning their future relationship with New Zealand and commended that power for its continued co-operation and efforts to foster an increased

awareness of the avenues of constitutional development open to the Tokelauans.

The Assembly noted the various steps taken in the economic and administrative fields to develop the territory and provide an administrative instrument responsible to the wishes and needs of the people. It noted that the administering power had assured the people of continuing assistance in the event they desired to change their status. It further noted the continuing efforts of that power to safeguard and guarantee the rights of the people of Tokelau to all their natural resources and, in this regard, noted the recent legislative steps taken to protect marine resources as well as the affirmation of the administering power that the benefits would accrue to the people of the territory.

The Assembly again expressed its appreciation to the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations, in particular UNDP, as well as to regional organizations, for their assistance to Tokelau and expressed the hope that it would continue. It drew the attention of United Nations organizations to its request of 1 December 1976¹⁶ to consider the methods and scale of their operations and ensure that they could respond appropriately to requirements of small and isolated territories.

The Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways, in cooperation with the administering power, of implementing the Declaration with respect to Tokelau, including the possible dispatch of a further mission to the territory at an appropriate stage, and to report to the Assembly in 1980 on implementation of this consensus decision.

Decision 34/410, incorporating this consensus statement, was adopted, without objection, on a recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which had approved the text without vote on 1 November. The text had been prepared in consultation with the Special Committee Chairman and was based on that Committee's recommendations.

During the debate in the Fourth Committee, Tunisia emphasized the importance of missions in finding out the wishes of the population in regard to their future status. The inhabitants of Tokelau had communicated their apprehensions about a change in their political status to missions in which Tunisia had taken part.

United States Virgin Islands

On 7 and 8 August 1979, the Special Committee considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands, which had been referred to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories. On 8 August, the Committee adopted without objec-

tion the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations.

The Committee noted with appreciation the continued participation of the United States, the administering power, in the Committee's discussion and expressed satisfaction at its willingness to receive visiting missions, considering that the possibility of sending one to the territory at an appropriate time should be kept under review. It noted also that it was United States policy to respect the wishes of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, that any status, including independence, was open to them, and that they continued to have the basic right to elect constitutional conventions to develop their own governmental framework. The Committee expressed the view that it was the administering power's obligation to carry out a thorough political education programme to ensure that the territory's people were fully aware of their right to self-determination and independence. In the Committee's view, the presence of United States naval facilities should not impede progress towards self-determination.

The Committee noted that despite fiscal difficulties there had been improvement in the territory's economy, with tourism leading the recovery and the manufacturing industry contributing to the expansion; however, it was concerned to note that this upturn had not resulted in a significant increase in public revenues. The Committee noted with interest the policy guidelines for economic development published early in 1979 by the territorial Government to promote growth commensurate with labour supply and infrastructure and to diversify the economy. It urged the administering power, in consultation with that Government, to achieve a stable and viable economy in the territory to guarantee the people's right to own and dispose of their natural resources and to control their future development.

On 21 November, the General Assembly adopted without objection resolution 34/36 on the United States Virgin Islands, by which it approved the Special Committee's report, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the territory to self-determination and independence, requested the United States to continue taking all necessary measures, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the territory, to enable the people to exercise fully their right to self-determination, and expressed the view that the presence of a United States naval facility should not impede progress towards self-determination. The Assembly also requested the United States to encourage discussion on the

¹⁶ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 755, resolution 31/48.

territory's political and constitutional status and to preserve the people's identity and cultural heritage.

The Assembly urged the administering power to safeguard the people's right to enjoy, own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development. It stated that measures to promote economic development were important to the self-determination process and called upon the administering power, together with the freely elected territorial authorities, to take measures to achieve a viable and stable economy. The Assembly asked the United States to continue to enlist United Nations aid in developing the territory's economy.

The Special Committee was asked to continue examining the question and to report to the Assembly in 1980.

Resolution 34/36 was adopted on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which had approved the text without vote on 1 November. The sponsors were Australia, the Bahamas, Grenada, Haiti, Japan, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone and the United Republic of Tanzania.

During the discussion in the Fourth Committee, the United States mentioned that the people of the territory had rejected on 6 March 1979 a draft territorial constitution, drawn up by a constitutional convention and approved by the United States Congress late in 1978. However, the United States believed that the people would develop a document to meet their true aspirations. While aware of the need to solve the immediate problems of the United States Virgin Islands, the United States was also concerned with long-range objectives and would report to the Assembly in 1980 on its reassessment of its relationship with the territory.

Western Sahara

Communications (January–16 June)

During the first half of 1979, the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council received a number of communications from Algeria, Mauritania and Morocco that dealt directly or indirectly with the question of Western Sahara.

By a letter dated 10 January, the representative of Morocco transmitted a letter of the previous day to the Council President from the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation who rejected accusations against his country, made in December 1978 by Algeria,17 that Morocco had violated its territorial waters by sending a military aircraft which dropped weapons and ammunition close to the Algerian coast.

He added that Algeria was trying to aggravate the tension in the region with the aim of extending its hegemony beyond its borders.

By a note verbale dated 29 January, the Algerian Mission to the United Nations transmitted a letter of the previous day from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Council President, reiterating the charges against Morocco, adding that on 26 January explosives placed by a Moroccan national had injured 17 persons in the town of Maghnia and that, subsequently, security services had discovered more explosives, grenades and a bomb placed or carried by individuals acting at the instigation of the Moroccan authorities.

On 8 February, the representative of Morocco transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the Foreign Minister, in which he again denied the Algerian accusations and charged that Algerian authorities had armed and financed groups that had committed acts of aggression in Morocco between 9 and 13 January, when explosive devices were detonated or discovered, and on 28 January, when a group of mercenaries armed and trained by Algeria had infiltrated Morocco as far as the town of Tantan, causing a number of casualties and material damage. Annexed to the letter was the text of a letter which had previously been sent by the Moroccan Foreign Minister to the Algerian Foreign Minister concerning the latter incident.

On 16 February, Algeria transmitted the text of a message dated 15 February from its Foreign Minister addressed to the Moroccan Foreign Minister, stating that the war in Western Sahara between Moroccan forces and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Rio de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) was neither desired nor provoked by Algeria, which believed that the problem of Western Sahara was a genuine decolonization issue for which there could be no final settlement without the active participation and full support of the Saharan people and their legitimate representatives.

By a letter of 23 May, Mauritania informed the Secretary-General that it was prepared to implement two Assembly resolutions of 10 December 1975 on the question of the territory,¹⁸ study ways of achieving self-determination there and normalize relations with Algeria; it also said it favoured dialogue with POLISARIO.

On 11 June, Algeria transmitted to the Secretary-General a message addressed on 9 June by the President of Algeria to the President of the Sudan, then Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The Algerian President

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 817 and 819, resolutions 3458 A and B (XXX).

See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 862.

drew attention to dangers threatening the Maghreb following Morocco's decision to exercise an alleged right of hot pursuit. He reaffirmed that Algeria would oppose any infringements of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

A letter dated 13 June to the Secretary-General by Algeria's Minister for Foreign Affairs reiterated this position.

Also on 13 June, the representative of Morocco requested, in a letter to the President of the Security Council, a meeting to consider acts of aggression which he charged had been committed by Algeria against Morocco, stating that on the night of 31 May/1 June and on 4 June, Morocco had been subjected to two attacks by armed forces which came from and returned to Algeria. The first had been directed against a column of the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces which was advancing peacefully between the towns of Tantan and Tarfaya, and the second against the town of Assa. More than 25 people had been killed, several dozen wounded and extensive material damage had been caused.

By a letter of 14 June, the representative of Morocco transmitted to the Secretary-General two messages dated 2 and 4 June addressed to the President of the Sudan, the current OAU Chairman, by the King of Morocco, drawing attention to attacks on Moroccan territory. Morocco, he said, had decided to send the Secretary-General of OAU, who had been visiting Morocco for discussions at the time of the 4 June attack, to Algeria to inform the authorities of the gravity of the situation.

Morocco complained in a letter of 15 June to the President of the Security Council about further aggression in the Tantan region and reiterated its request for an urgent Council meeting.

In a reply dated 16 June to the Council President, Algeria denied charges made by Morocco and called the accusations groundless, adding that they were designed solely to direct the attention of the international community from the basic facts of the question of Western Sahara, which in reality was entirely a matter of decolonization.

Consideration by the Security Council (20-25 June)

In response to Morocco's requests of 13 and 15 June, the Security Council convened on 20 June and held four meetings.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, the Congo, Democratic Yemen, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal and Zaire, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the request of Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burundi, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guyana, Madagascar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe and the United Republic of Tanzania, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation to speak to Madjid Abdallah of the Frente POLISARIO. Gabon, although not opposed to hearing the speaker, entered a reservation with respect to the capacity in which he would speak, i.e. in accordance with rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.¹⁹

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Morocco said his country's national territory had for some time been the victim of deliberate acts of aggression committed by armed bands from Algeria that afterwards returned to Algeria. Morocco had finally felt compelled to come before the Council. Recalling the most recent acts of aggression, in particular those committed on the night of 31 May/1 June and on 4 June, the Minister added that there was no doubt Algeria's responsibility for them was total. The attacks were committed by bands that had been recruited, equipped, armed, trained and financed by the Algerian authorities and protected in Algerian sanctuaries after having left Moroccan territory.

Morocco had spared no efforts to see that attempts were made to clear the atmosphere among the States of the region and to restore a climate of friendship and co-operation. In having recourse to the Council, Morocco hoped that the irreparable might be averted, for the situation was extremely serious and speedy Council action was needed. The Council must take note of those acts of aggression, condemn them and use its prerogative to end them once and for all.

The representative of Algeria said that Morocco remained an illegitimate military occupier in Western Sahara and was stifling the voice of a people fighting for national independence. Algeria had been accused of militarily intervening in an affair in which occupiers and occupied were pitted against each other. The Council could not allow itself to be diverted by such a tactic, intended to make it lose sight of the substance of the problem, which had been and remained that of decolonization and selfdetermination. If there had been aggression in Western Sahara, it had occurred when Morocco invaded the territory, occupied it militarily and partitioned it. Algeria had never committed any of the acts as charged by Morocco, which was

[&]quot;Rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure reads: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

seeking to have the Council legitimize the socalled right of hot pursuit.

The problem of Western Sahara was political and called for a political solution. Debate had clearly established that the only basis for a solution was a serious guarantee of the right to self-determination by means of a free referendum. Algeria urgently appealed to the Council to exercise all its authority to help bring back peace to north-west Africa—a peace based on the right of the Western Saharan people to self-determination and independence.

The representative of POLISARIO said that the question of Western Sahara was exclusively one of decolonization. After more than three years of murderous warfare imposed on the Sahraoui people by Moroccan and Mauritanian troops, Morocco was currently recalling deeds of war and mentioning forces which it refused to name but which it knew were the fighters of POLISARIO. Its request for a Security Council meeting was in part to distract Moroccan public opinion from the tragic war. The Frente POLISARIO was ready to meet with Morocco and Mauritania in an attempt to find a political solution. Its readiness was matched only by the determination of its people to continue the struggle of legitimate selfdefence as long as Morocco persisted in its aggression and occupation.

Benin, Democratic Yemen and Madagascar also emphasized that the question before the Council was essentially one of decolonization; to present the issue as a conflict between Algeria and Morocco was to ignore the most essential element in this regional polarization. Madagascar added that peace and security in that region could not be maintained without a comprehensive solution to the question of Western Sahara. Any partial debate, taking into account only selective aspects of the problem, it said, could lead only to partial, unbalanced solutions.

The representative of Mauritania said that his Government's position regarding the Saharan issue had been expressed in a communique addressed to the Secretary-General on 23 May (see subsection above). Mauritania remained convinced that dialogue and joint efforts were the best ways of finding a peaceful, just and lasting solution to all the problems facing the region.

Meeting on 25 June, the Council decided without objection to adjourn further consideration of the item. That decision came in response to a request made by Morocco in a letter of the same day to the Council President to suspend action on its complaints. Morocco said that the President of the Sudan (currently OAU Chairman) had interceded with the King of Morocco, who had responded favourably to the appeal.

Subsequent communications

In a letter of 5 July to the Secretary-General, the representative of Israel referred to Algeria's letters of 11 and 16 June and recent statements in the Security Council and made known Israel's view that the dispute was essentially a local issue between States involved in the question of Western Sahara; references to Israel which had been made in those letters and statements were, therefore, irrelevant and gratuitous.

On 16 August, the representative of Morocco transmitted a message of 8 August from the Foreign Minister informing the Secretary-General of what he considered was the irregular conduct of the debates and breaches of procedure which, in Morocco's view, had occurred during consideration of the question of Western Sahara by the sixteenth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU meeting at Monrovia, Liberia, in July and in adopting the recommendations of the OAU ad hoc committee of heads of State set up in 1978 to consider that question. The decisions and the resolutions of the thirtythird ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers, also held in July, were subsequently transmitted to the Assembly on 8 October by a letter from Lesotho.

Also on 16 August, the representative of Algeria transmitted to the Secretary-General a letter of the same date from the Foreign Minister regarding a deterioration of the situation in north-west Africa following Morocco's invasion and occupation of the part of Western Sahara previously occupied by Mauritania; the invasion came shortly after a peace agreement signed between Mauritania and POLISARIO. He called on the United Nations to demand the withdrawal of all Moroccan troops from the territory.

By a letter of 18 August, Mauritania transmitted a message to the Secretary-General stating that Mauritania had concluded an agreement with the representatives of the Sahraoui people, the Frente POLISARIO, signed at Algiers on 5 August 1979, by which it renounced all territorial claims to Western Sahara and decided to withdraw from the war there. The Mauritano-Sahraoui agreement was annexed to Mauritania's letter. Also annexed was a Declaration of Nouakchott of 14 August, by which the Mauritanian Prime Minister announced Mauritania's decision to withdraw its troops as from 15 August from that part of the territory which Mauritania had been controlling. It requested Morocco to withdraw its contingent stationed in Mauritania asked the United Mauritania. Nations to consider the two documents as establishing the neutrality of Mauritania in the Western Sahara conflict.

Zambia informed the Secretary-General in a

letter of 15 October that his Government recognized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic with effect from 8 October.

By a letter dated 21 November, Madagascar transmitted the text of a telegram addressed to the Secretary-General by its President on 19 November, expressing concern at the possible consequences of a proposed increase in United States military sales to Morocco, in the context of the problem of Western Sahara.

In a letter dated 31 December to the Security Council President—annexing a Mauritanian letter of 5 December by which it had submitted to the Council a complaint concerning the presence of Moroccan forces within Mauritania's internationally recognized frontiers—the representative of Mauritania informed the Council that the Moroccan contingent had completely withdrawn.

Consideration by the Special Committee

The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered the question of Western Sahara on 16 August 1979 and decided to grant a request for a hearing to Madjid Abdallah of the Frente POLISARIO.

Having noted the agreement concluded in August between Mauritania and POLISARIO, and the decision of OAU adopted in July (see subsection immediately below), the Committee, at its Chairman's suggestion, decided without objection, subject to General Assembly directives, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly for its consideration and to consider the question of Western Sahara again in 1980.

In a letter of 17 October to the Secretary-General, Morocco presented a number of points of information which it said would correct certain omissions in the Secretariat working paper annexed to the Special Committee's report on Western Sahara.

Report of the Secretary-General

In a report dated 21 September 1979 to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General stated that the Acting Executive Secretary of OAU had transmitted to him on 8 August the text of the decision on the question of Western Sahara, adopted by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its July session, by which OAU decided on: preparation of a proper atmosphere for peace in the area through a general and immediate cease-fire; exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of Western Sahara through a referendum to enable them to choose total independence or maintenance of the status quo; a meeting of all parties concerned,

including representatives of Western Sahara, to request their co-operation in implementing the decision; and establishment of a special committee of six OAU member States—Guinea, Liberia (Chairman), Mali, Nigeria, the Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania—to work out modalities and supervise the organization of the referendum with the co-operation of the United Nations, on the basis of one person, one vote.

The Secretary-General reported that he had maintained close contact with the parties concerned and had assured them of continued readiness to extend his full co-operation in the search for a solution.

Consideration by the General Assembly

At its 1979 regular session, the General Assembly's Fourth Committee considered the question of Western Sahara. In addition to the reports of the Secretary-General and the Special Committee, the Committee had before it a request for hearings of representatives of the Frente POLISARIO and a letter of 5 October from Morocco. Morocco stated that Western Sahara had been an integral part of Moroccan territory since 26 February 1976, that there was no longer any justification for consideration of the question by the Fourth Committee, and that Morocco firmly opposed the request for hearings.

On 23 and 24 October the Committee heard a statement by a representative of POLISARIO, Tinguiri Mansour Omar. Reviewing events in Western Sahara, he said that the signing of a peace agreement with Mauritania represented an effective contribution to peace and the restoration of stability. His organization, however, would intensify its fight against Morocco if that country continued its military escalation. He reaffirmed that POLISARIO favoured co-operation with the United Nations to find a solution that would guarantee and respect the right of the Saharan people to independence.

Algeria emphasized that the decolonization of Western Sahara was a political problem which required a political solution, and called on the United Nations to launch an appeal to Morocco to negotiate with POLISARIO.

Mauritania reaffirmed its desire to participate in all attempts to bring peace and stability to the region. Morocco declared that the agreement signed by Mauritania in August 1979 could not have legal value because the co-signatory had no legal personality. It reiterated that Morocco had repeatedly proposed initiation of a dialogue aimed at achieving peace and economic co-operation.

Guyana, Jamaica, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo and Viet Nam welcomed the August agreement between Mauritania and POLISARIO and urged Morocco to reconsider its position and cooperate with OAU. Angola, Botswana, the Niger and Senegal expressed the view that OAU was the most suitable framework for negotiations.

Afghanistan, the Congo, Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Rwanda and Yugoslavia reiterated their support of the people of Western Sahara and stated that they must be granted the right to self-determination. Botswana and the Niger appealed to all countries not to complicate the decolonization process. Afghanistan, Cape Verde, Lesotho and Viet Nam called for the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Gabon and Senegal called on Algeria and Morocco to negotiate. Gabon maintained its position that the return of Western Sahara to Morocco was legitimate. Senegal called for agreement on the holding of a referendum.

On 2 November, the Committee approved a resolution sponsored by 41 States (see DOC-UMENTARY REFERENCES below) by a recorded vote of 83 to 5, with 43 abstentions. On 21 November, the Assembly adopted the text as resolution 34/37 by a recorded vote of 85 to 6, with 41 abstentions.

The Assembly thereby reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Western Sahara to selfdetermination and independence, in accordance with the Charters of the United Nations and OAU and the objectives of the Declaration on the granting of independence, and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure that right. It welcomed the peace agreement concluded between Mauritania and POLISARIO and deeply deplored the aggravation of the situation resulting from the continued occupation of Western Sahara by Morocco and the extension of the occupation into territory evacuated by Mauritania. It urged Morocco to join the peace process and terminate the occupation. The Assembly recommended that POLISARIO participate fully in any search for a just and definitive political solution of the question.

The Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a priority question and to report in 1980. It further requested the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU to inform the United Nations Secretary-General of progress achieved in the implementation of OAU decisions concerning Western Sahara.

A number of States spoke in explanation of vote. Argentina, Australia, Greece, Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic said they voted in favour of the resolution but expressed reservations about the language in the paragraphs that referred to Morocco by name. They, as well as the Sudan, felt that such references did not help create a proper atmosphere for negotiation. In

Portugal's view also, the resolution did not create an atmosphere essential to the peace process. Bangladesh and Yemen expressed similar reservations. Bangladesh explained that although it had abstained in the Fourth Committee vote, it had decided to vote in favour of the resolution in the Assembly because it felt that the main substance of the text conformed to the spirit of OAU decisions.

Austria and Costa Rica said they voted in favour because the resolution reaffirmed the principles of the Declaration on granting independence. Costa Rica felt, however, that certain paragraphs did not help create the climate for a satisfactory solution. Mali and the USSR voted in favour in support of the right of the Saharan people to self-determination, and Finland said it had done so because the text presented a framework for a peaceful settlement. Liberia felt some of the paragraphs could have been more conclusive.

The United Arab Emirates said it was in favour of a rapprochement between Morocco and Algeria, and abstained. Senegal felt it could not support a text that sanctioned intervention in a controversy which could be solved at the regional level, and therefore abstained. Guinea, which also abstained, said the parties involved had been given another opportunity by OAU to hold consultations for reaching a peaceful solution. Sweden, which voted in favour despite some reservations, found it regrettable that OAU's efforts had not been more clearly reflected in the resolution. Norway said it abstained because the text appeared to prejudge the outcome of the peace process envisaged by OAU, which had decided to hold a referendum in the territory. It also felt that the wording seemed to favour one of the parties to the conflict.

Spain, explaining its abstention, regretted that a separate vote had not been taken on each paragraph, thereby enabling it to record its reservations on some and to vote in favour of others. In Jordan's opinion, the problem was properly the domain of the League of Arab States and OAU, and no useful purpose could be served by Members' taking sides. Zaire said it was convinced that African States could solve the problem without internationalizing it. In its view, some provisions of the text tended to widen existing differences and Zaire would vote against it.

Morocco, in explanation of its negative vote, said it considered that the resolution did not contribute to the attainment of a just peace in the area and that its Government would not consider itself bound by the recommendations of the text.

By resolution 34/44 of 23 November, on the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the

speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for guaranteeing human rights, the Assembly also noted with satisfaction the OAU decision on the question of Western Sahara and invited all Member States to spare no efforts to implement that decision. (See also p. 833; for page reference to text of resolution 34/44, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Other territorie s

In 1979, the General Assembly and its Special Committee also considered the situation in the following territories: Antigua, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Kitts—Nevis—Anguilla, St. Vincent, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

The Committee referred to its Sub-Committee on Small Territories the questions of Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Pitcairn, and the Turks and Caicos Islands, for consideration and report.

On 16 August, the Committee decided, without objection, to transmit to the Assembly its documentation on Antigua, St. Kitts—Nevis—Anguilla and St. Vincent in order to facilitate consideration of the item and, subject to Assembly directives, to consider the territories in 1980.

Saint Lucia, previously considered by the Special Committee, became independent on 22 February 1979, following approval by the United Kingdom in December 1978 of the St. Lucia Termination of Association Order, 1978. It became a United Nations Member on 18 September (see p. 435). St. Vincent also became independent during the year, on 27 October, as Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Consideration by the Special Committee

BERMUDA

On 1 August 1979, the Committee adopted the report of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning Bermuda and, while noting the reservations expressed by some members, endorsed the conclusions and recommendations in the report.

The Committee thus reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence, while aware of its special circumstances owing to size, location, population and limited resources. It welcomed the co-operation of the administering power, the United Kingdom, and its statement that it would respect the wishes of the people of Bermuda in determining their future constitutional status. The Committee noted that significant political developments had taken place in the territory and welcomed the holding of a Con-

stitutional Conference—in February and July 1979—as recommended by the Royal Commission appointed in 1978 to investigate the underlying causes of disturbances which took place in December 1977. Further, it reiterated the view that the electoral system should accurately reflect the wishes of the majority of the people and hoped that all necessary measures would be taken to foster national unity and identity.

The Committee reaffirmed its strong conviction that the presence of military bases in the territory should not prevent the people of Bermuda from exercising their right to self-determination and independence. It urged the administering power, in co-operation with the local authorities, to continue to guarantee the rights of the people to own and dispose of their natural resources and to maintain control of their future development. It also urged that every effort be made to diversify the economy of Bermuda, including the promotion of agriculture and fisheries.

Noting the results of a manpower survey recently carried out in the territory, the Committee urged that adequate training facilities be provided locally and abroad, in order to expedite "bermudianization." Finally, the Committee called upon the administering power to receive a visiting mission in the territory at an appropriate time.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, CAYMAN ISLANDS, MONTSERRAT, AND TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

On 1 and 7 August 1979, the Special Committee adopted the reports of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories on the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and the Turks and Caicos Islands, and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations.

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the peoples of these territories to self-determination and independence and reiterating the view that special factors should not delay speedy implementation of self-determination, the Committee took note of statements of the representative of the administering power—the United Kingdom—that his Government would respect the wishes of the peoples of the territories in determining their own future, and noted with appreciation the continuing participation of the United Kingdom in its work.

The Committee expressed satisfaction at the willingness of the administering power to receive visiting missions in the territories under its administration. It called on that power to strengthen and diversify the islands' economies so as to reduce dependence on any single activity, and urged that, in co-operation with the territorial Governments, it should take effective measures to safeguard the rights of the people to own and control their natural resources.

The Committee urged the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular UNDP, as well as regional institutions, to pay special attention to the needs of these territories.

Concerning the British Virgin Islands, the Committee took note of recent constitutional developments, in particular the lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18 years. While noting that recent efforts to achieve a viable economy had met with some success, the Committee none the less urged the United Kingdom to continue to co-operate with local authorities to diversify the economy.

Concerning the Cayman Islands, the Committee reaffirmed that constitutional change relating to independence must be decided by the Caymanians themselves. It urged the administering power to take all necessary steps, in consultation with the territory's freely elected representatives, to ensure the attainment of the goals of the Declaration and to intensify its efforts to prepare Caymanians for all fields of activity at all levels, in order to hasten the replacement of foreign personnel. It also urged an increase in efforts to diversify the economy for greater self-sufficiency.

Regarding Montserrat, the Committee took note of recent elections in the territory and of the newly elected Chief Minister's statement that development rather than independence was his priority. In this regard, the Committee, while noting improvements in the infrastructure and the development co-operation programme being carried out, expressed concern at the territory's continued dependence on grants-in-aid and remittances from abroad, and urged the administering power to continue efforts to develop a viable economy in the territory.

The Committee also urged the United Kingdom to take all possible steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Turks and Caicos Islands. It reaffirmed its conviction that the presence of military bases in those islands should not prevent the people from exercising their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. It welcomed an invitation by the United Kingdom to send a mission to the territory in 1980.

PITCAIRN

The Special Committee on 22 June 1979 adopted a consensus statement with regard to Pitcairn, administered by the United Kingdom, which was contained in the report of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories. It noted that the gradual decline of the population, as the result of emigration, raised the question of the capacity of the islanders to maintain the essential services of education, medical welfare and the

launching of longboats, on which their trade with passing ships depended. The Committee called again on the administering power to continue to safeguard the interests of the people of the territory so as not to abandon them to an uncertain future, and with a view to encouraging them to remain on the island. The Committee noted with satisfaction that, largely as a result of philatelic sales, the general financial state of the territory was healthy.

Consideration by the General Assembly

On 21 November 1979, the Assembly adopted without objection resolution 34/34 concerning Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

The Assembly thereby approved the chapters of the Special Committee's report relating to those territories, reaffirming the right of their people to self-determination as well as its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical location and limited resources should not delay the implementation of the Declaration. The Assembly called upon the United Kingdom to continue to take all necessary steps, in consultation with the territories' freely elected representatives, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the goals of the Declaration, to expand its programme of budgetary aid, to diversify and strengthen further the economies of those territories, and to work out assistance and economic development programmes for them.

The Assembly urged the administering power to safeguard the right of the peoples to own and dispose of their natural resources and to control their future development. It also requested that power to pay particular attention to the training of qualified local personnel and to continue to enlist the assistance of United Nations organizations in accelerating progress in all sectors of national life.

The Assembly welcomed the positive attitude of the United Kingdom towards visiting missions in the territories under its administration, in particular the invitation to dispatch a mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands in 1980. Finally, it requested the Special Committee to continue and to report on its search for the best ways to implement the Declaration in these territories.

The Assembly adopted resolution 34/34 on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, where the text was approved without vote on 1 November. The sponsors of the resolution were Australia, the Bahamas, Denmark, Haiti, India, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Also on 21 November, the Assembly decided,

by decision 34/415, to defer to its regular 1980 session consideration of the question of Pitcairn and requested the Special Committee to keep the situation under review and to report on it.

On the same day, by decision 34/416, the Assembly deferred consideration of the question of Antigua and St. Kitts—Nevis—Anguilla until the following year.

Both decisions were adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which had approved them, also without vote, on 6 November, as orally proposed by the Committee Chairman.

ASSISTANCE TO ANTIGUA, ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA, SAINT LUCIA AND SAINT VINCENT

The Secretary-General reported to the 1979 regular session of the General Assembly on assistance offered to Antigua, St. Kitts—Nevis—Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent. The report, dated 5 November 1979, was prepared in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and summarized action taken by Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to implement an Assembly resolution of 20 December 1978.²⁰

Excerpts from replies received from intergovernmental bodies were reproduced, outlining the type and quantity of aid provided, as well as replies regarding bilateral aid programmes of Governments—Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

On 19 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/194, without vote, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. The text of the resolution, twice re-

vised, was sponsored by the Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Cyprus, Fiji, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela and Zambia, which further orally revised the text. It had been approved, also without vote, by the Committee on 1 December.

The Assembly, by this resolution, took note of the Secretary-General's report and noted with satisfaction the recent attainment of independence by Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent. It emphasized the urgency of rendering all necessary assistance to the peoples of Antigua, St. Kitts—Nevis—Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent in their efforts to strengthen and develop their economies.

It called upon the United Kingdom, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the peoples of Antigua and St. Kitts—Nevis—Anguilla, to continue steps towards establishing and financing an appropriate development programme. It requested the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations, in particular UNDP and international financial institutions, as well as aid donors, to continue to increase their assistance to the peoples of those territories as well as to Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community, in particular that of the developed countries and appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, to help meet the short- and long-term development needs of Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent. It asked him to submit in 1980 a report on implementation of this resolution.

²⁰ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 877, resolution 38/152.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

American Samoa

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1153-1155.

General Assembly— 34th session Fourth Committee, meetings 12, 17, 22. Plenary meeting 75.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979). Vol. I: Chapter IV; Vol. III: Chapter XIX (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 9 August 1979, meeting I155).

A/C. 4/34/L.9. Australia, Denmark, Grenada, Haiti, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, approved without vote by Fourth Committee on 1 November 1979, meeting 22.

A/C.4/34/L.12. Administrative and financial implications of,

inter alia, 14-power draft resolution, A/C.4/34/L.9. Statement by Secretary-General,

A/34/638/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part II) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/35, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/638/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly on 21 November 1979, meeting 75.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa.

Taking into account the statement of the administering Power relating to development s in America n Samoa,

Conscious of the need to promote progres s towards the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to American Samoa.

Bearing in mind the constructive results achieved as a consequence of previous visiting missions to Non-Self-Governing Territories and reiterating its conviction that the dispatch of such missions is essential for securing adequate and first-hand information in regard to the condition sprevailing in those Territories and to the views, wishes and aspirations of the peoples therein with respect to their future status,

Welcoming the positive attitude of the administering Power with respect to the receiving of United Nations visiting

missions,

Aware of the special circumstance s of the geographical location and economic conditions of American Samoa and stressing the necessity of diversifying the Territory's economy as a matter of priority in order to reduce its dependence on fluctuating economic activities,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and People's relating to American Samoa;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of American Samo a to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonia l Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical location and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with re-

spect to America n Samoa;

- 4. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people of American Samoa, to continue to take all the necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration with respect to the Territory;
- 5. Urges the administering Power to continue its efforts to ensure that the culture and identity of the people of the Territory shall continue to be reflected in the Government and administration of the Territory and preserved to the fulles textent;
- 6. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take ail possible steps to strengthe n and diversify the economy of American Samoa and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for the Territory;

7. Requests the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialize dagencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of American Samoa;

- 8. Urges the administering Power, with the co-operation of the freely elected authorities and representatives of the people of American Samoa, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;
- 9. Urges the administerin g Power to continue to foster close relation s and co-operation between the people of the Territor y and the neighbourin g island communities;
- 10. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and mean sforthe implementation of the Declaration with respect to American Samoa, including the dispatch of a visiting mission to the Territory in consultation with the administering Power, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Belize

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1161.

General Assembly— 34th session Fourth Committee, meeting s 12, 15-20, 22-24. Plenary meeting 75.

A/34/23/Rev.1 , Vols. I and IV. Report of Special Committe e (covering its work during 1979). Vol. I: Chapter VI (Anne x III); Vol. IV: Chapter XXIX (Section B: Decision adopted by Special Committe e on 16 August 1979, meeting 1161).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmittin g Final Declaratio n of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979), Annex, section I (para. 165).

A/C.4/34/10 . Request for hearing

A/C.4/34/L.14 . Algeria , Angola , Australia , Bahamas , Bangladesh , Barbados , Belgium , Benin , Botswana , Canada , Cape Verde , Congo , Cuba , Denmark , Equatoria l Guinea , Fiji , Ghana , Grenada , Guinea-Bissau , Guyana , Haiti , India , Jamaica , Kenya , Kuwait , Lesotho , Liberia , Madagascar , Malawi , Malaysia , Mozambique , Netherlands , New Zealand , Nicaragua , Nigeria , Norway , Pakistan , Panama , Saint Lucia , Sierra Leone , Sri Lanka , Sudan , Suriname , Swaziland , Sweden , Trinida d and Tobago , Unite d Kingdom , Unite d Republi c of Tanzania , Yugoslavia , Zambia : draft resolution , approve d by Fourth Committe e on 5 November 1979 , meeting 24, by recorde d vote of 123 to 1, with 7 abstentions , as follows :

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia n SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central Africa n Republic , Chad , China , Comoros , Congo , Costa Rica , Cuba , Cyprus , Czechoslovakia , Democrati c Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democrati c Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papu a New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinida d and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainia n SSR, USSR, Unite d Arab Emirates, Unite d Kingdom, United Republi c of Cameroon, United Republi c of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, 3 Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambi a

Against: Guatemal a

Abstaining ^b Chile, Dominica n Republic, Israel, Mauritania, Morocco, Spain, Unite d States.

*Subsequently advised the Secretaria t that its abstention had been recorded erroneously as a vote in favour.

^bSubsequently El Salvado r advise d the Secretaria t that its abstentio n had not been recorded.

A/C.4/34/L.15 . Guatemala : amendment s to 50-power draft resolution , A/C.4/34/L.14 .

A/34/638/Add .1. Report of Fourth Committe e (part II) (on chapter s of report of Special Committe e relating to specific territorie s not covere d by other agend a items), draft resolution V.

Resolution 34/38, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/638/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 21 November 1979, meeting 75, by recorded vote of 134 to 0, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia n SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central Africa n Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus. Czechoslovakia, Democrati c Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica n Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatoria l Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democrati c Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democrati c Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiri ya, Luxembourg , Madagascar , Malawi , Malaysia , Maldives , Mali , Malta , Mauritania , Mauritius , Mexico , Mongolia , Mozambique , Nepal , Netherlands , New Zealand , Nicaragua , Niger , Nigeria , Norway , Pakistan , Panama , Papu a New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Unite d Arab Emirates, Unite d Kingdom, Unite d Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambi a Against: None

Abstaining: Chile, El Salvador, Israel, Morocco, Paraguay, Spain, Unite d States, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Belize,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonia l Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution s 3432 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/50 of 1 December 1976,32/3 2 of 28 November 1977 and 33/36 of 13 December 1978,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Guatemala,

Having also heard the statement of the representative of Belize,

Taking note of the part of the Politica l Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havan a from 3 to 9 September 1979, relating to Belize, in particular the statement that the Conference reiterated its unconditional support for the Belizean people's inalienable right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity and condemned all pressure or threats to prevent full exercise of that right,

Reaffirming the principle's established in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, set out in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, in particular that all peoples have the right to self-determination, by virtue of which right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Recognizing the special responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to take urgent and necessary steps to enable the people of Belize to exercise freely and without fear their right to self-determination and to the firm and early independence of all of their territory,

Noting with regret the continuin g failure of the parties concerned to settle their difference s in a manner which will not prejudic e the right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territoria I integrit y in accordance with the relevant resolution s of the Genera I Assembly,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and the preservation of the inviolability and territorial integrity of Belize;

- 2. Urges the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Norther n Ireland, acting in close consultation with the Government of Belize, and the Government of Guatemal a to continue their efforts to conclude their negotiations without prejudice to the right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity and in furtherance of the peace and stability of the region and, in this connexion, to consult as appropriate with other specially interested States in the region;
- 3. Requests the Government's concerned to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on any arrangements which have been made to enable the people of Belize to exercise freely and without fear their right to self-determination and an early and secure independence;
- 4. Calls upon the partie's concerned to refrain from exerting any pressure or the use of threats or force against the Government and people of Belize to prevent the full exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity;
- 5. Urges ail States to respect the right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity and to render ail practical assistance necessary for the secure and early exercise of that right;
- 6. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to remain seized of the question and to assist the people of Belize in the early exercise of their inalienable rights.

Brunei

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1161.

General Assembly— 34th session Fourth Committee, meeting s 12, 25. Plenary meeting 75.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vol. II. Report of Special Committe e (coverin g its work durin g 1979), Chapter XIII. (Section B: Decision adopted by Special Committe e on 16 August 1979, meetin g 1161.)

A/34/98. Letter of 23 Februar y from United Kingdom (enclosing note verbal e of same date to Secretary-General).

A/34/638/Add . 1. Report of Fourth Committe e (part II) (on chapter s of report of Special Committe e relating to specific territorie s not covered by other agend a items), draft decision 1, as orall y propose d by Fourth Committe e Chairman, approve d without vote by Fourth Committe e on 6 November 1979, meeting 25.

Decision 34/413, by which the General Assembly decided to defer until lits thirty-fift h session consideration of the question of Brune i and requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to keep the situation in the Territory under review and to report thereon to the Assembly, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/638/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 November 1979, meeting 75.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1149.

General Assembly— 34th session Fourth Committee, meeting s 12, 14, 17, 19, 22. Plenary meeting 75. A/34/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979). Vol. I: Chapter IV; Vol. III: Chapter XIV (Section B: Consensus text adopted by Special Committee on 1 August 1979, meeting 1149).

A/C.4/34/L.5. Draft consensus, approved without vote by Fourth Committee on 1 November 1979, meeting 22.

A/C.4/34/L.12. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft consensus, A/C.4/34/L.5. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/34/638/Add. 1. Report of Fourth Committee (part II) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft consensus I.

Decision 34/409, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/638/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly.

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 21 November 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the Members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and having heard the statement of the representative of Australia with regard to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, notes with appreciation the continuing co-operation of the Government of Australia, as the administering Power, in reporting on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960. The General Assembly particularly welcomes the invitation of the Government of Australia to the Special Committee to send a visiting mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the second half of 1980 to obtain first-hand information on the situation in the Territory and the progress being made there. The General Assembly notes with appreciation the commitment of the administering Power to the political, social, economic and educational advancement of the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and further notes that its overriding objective is to bring about, as speedily as possible, conditions which will enable those people to exercise freely their right to self-determination. In this regard, the General Assembly endorses the approach that it must be for the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands to determine freely their own future political status in conformity with resolution 1514(XV). The General Assembly notes also that during the period under review, significant developments have occurred in the Territory, in particular the measures taken to establish the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Council and the Cocos Islands Co-operative Society. The General Assembly expresses the hope that these developments will lead to the implementation of the Declaration contained in resolution 1514(XV). The General Assembly requests the Special Committee, in continued co-operation with the administering Power, to seek the best ways and means of implementing the Declaration with respect to the Territory, in the light of the information to be provided by the administering Power in 1980, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.'

East Timor

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1161.

General Assembly—34th session General Committee, meeting 1. Fourth Committee, meetings 2, 3, 6, 10-24. Plenary meetings 4, 75. A/34/23/Rev.1, Vol. II. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979), Chapter XI. (Section B: Decision adopted by Special Committee on 16 August 1979, meeting 1161.)

A/34/311. Note verbale of 6 April from Portugal.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979), Annex, section I (para. 155).

A/C.4/34/3 and Add.1-8. Requests for hearing.

A/C.4/34/5 and Add.1-3. Letters of 1, 2, 12 and 18 October from Indonesia to Chairman of Fourth Committee.

A/C.4/34/8. Letter of 1 5 October from Mozambique (enclosing note of 9 October 1979 from member of Central Committee of FRETILIN).

A/C.4/34/L.3. Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Uganda: draft resolution.

A/C.4/34/L.3/Rev.1. Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Cape Verde, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda: revised draft resolution approved by Fourth Committee on 2 November 1979, meeting 23, by recorded vote of 55 to 26, with 42 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia

Against: Australia, Bangladesh, Chile, Egypt, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Yemen

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Burma, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

^aSubsequently Saudi Arabia advised the Secretariat that its vote against had not been recorded.

A/34/668. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 34/40, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/668, adopted by Assembly on 21 November 1979, meeting 75, by recorded vote of 62 to 31, with 45 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic,

Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Zambia

Against: Australia, Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia,

Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Yemen, Zaire

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Bearing in mind the part of the Political Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September

1979, relating to East Timor,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territory,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of

Portugal, as the administering Power, and Indonesia, Having also heard the statements of the petitioners, including the representative of the Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente,

- 1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
- 2. Declares that the people of East Timor must be enabled freely to determine their own future, under the auspices of the United Nations;
- 3. Expresses its deepest concern at the suffering of the people of East Timor as a result of the situation now prevailing in the Territory;
- 4. Calls upon all parties concerned to facilitate the entry into the Territory of international relief aid in order to alleviate the suffering of the people of East Timor;
- 5. Requests the United Nations Children's Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to render, within their respective fields of competence, all
- to render, within their respective fields of competence, all possible assistance to the people of East Timor, particularly the children and those seeking to leave for another country for purposes of family reunion;
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item-entitled "Question of East Timor."

Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1161.

General Assembly— 34th session Fourth Committee, meetings 12, 20, 25. Plenary meeting 75.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vol. IV. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979), Chapter XXVIII. (Section B: Decision adopted by Special Committee on 16 August 1979, meeting 1161.)
A/34/65. Letter of 19 January from Argentina.

A/34/65. Letter of 19 January from Argentina. A/34/66. Letter of 19 January from United Kingdom. A/34/342. Letter of 28 June from Argentina.

A/34/343. Letter of 28 June from United Kingdom.
A/34/638/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part II) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft decision II, as orally proposed by Fourth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fourth Committee on 6 November 1979, meeting 25.

Decision 34/414, by which the General Assembly decided to defer until its thirty-fifth session consideration of the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to keep the situation in the Territory under review and to report thereon to the Assembly, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/638/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 November 1979, meeting 75.

Gibraltar

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1161.

General Assembly—34th session Fourth Committee, meetings 1 2, 25. Plenary meeting 75.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vol. II. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979), Chapter XII. (Section B: Decision adopted by Special Committee on 1 6 August 1979, meeting 1161.)

A/C.4/34/L.1 6. Draft consensus, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 6 November 1979, meeting 25.

A/34/638/Add.1. Report on Fourth Committee (part II) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft consensus IV.

Decision 34/412, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/638/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly.

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 21 November 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the Members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, noting that, since the adoption of its resolution 3286(XXIX) of 13 December 1974, talks have been held between the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the question of Gibraltar and that such talks are still continuing, urges both Governments to make possible without delay, taking due account of current circumstances, the initiation of the negotiations envisaged in the consensus adopted by the Assembly on 14 December 1973, with the object of reaching a lasting solution to the problem of Gibraltar, in the light of the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations."

Gilbert Islands

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1146, 1147.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vol. IV. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979), Chapter XXXI. (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 22 June 1 979, meeting 1147.)

Guam

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1147, 1148, 1161-1163.

General Assembly - 34th session Fourth Committee, meetings 12, 15, 20, 22, 26-28. Plenary meeting 75.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and IV. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979). Vol. I: Chapter IV; Vol. IV: Chapter XXVII (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 5 November 1979, meeting 1163).

A/C.4/34/L.24. Australia, Dominican Republic, Japan, Samoa, Sierra Leone: draft resolution.

Dominican A/C.4/34/L.24/Rev.1. Australia, Republic, Japan, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa: revised draft resolution, approved unanimously by Fourth Committee on 1 9 November 1979, meeting 28

A/34/638/Add.2. Report of Fourth Committee (part III) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items).

Resolution 34/39, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/638/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 November 1 979, meeting 75.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam,

Noting that the administering Power continues to maintain military installations in the Territory,

Considering that the policy of maintaining military bases and installations in Non-Self-Governing Territories which inhibit the right of self-determination of peoples is incompatible with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Having heard the statements of the administering Power,

Welcoming the active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee and expressing the hope that this co-operation will be strengthened further so as to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to Guam,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Territory in July 1979,

Noting the observations of the Visiting Mission relating to the results of the constitutional referendum held in Guam on 4 August 1979.

Conscious of the need to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to Guam,

Mindful that Guam requires the continued attention and assistance of the United Nations in the achievement by its people of the objectives embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of Guam and stressing the necessity of diversifying the Territory's economy as a matter of priority in order to reduce its dependence on fluctuating economic activities.

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial

Countries and Peoples relating to Guam;

Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical location and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with re-

spect to the Territory;

- 4. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people of Guam, to continue to take all the necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration with respect to the Territory and to take such additional measures as will ensure preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of the people of Guam;
- 5. Expresses its appreciation to the members of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Territory in July 1979 for the constructive work accomplished and to the administering Power and to the Government and people of Guam for the co-operation and assistance extended to the Mission:
- 6. Takes note of the report of the Visiting Mission and the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained therein;
- 7. Calls upon the administering Power to take all possible steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of Guam and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for the Territory;
- 8. Recalls that the administering Power has the responsibility to ensure that the people of Guam are kept fully informed of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Declaration;

9. Further calls upon the administering Power to take the necessary action to enable the inhabitants of Guam to regain possession of unutilized land held at present by the federal

authorities and by the military;

- 10. Recalls its relevant resolutions concerning military bases in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, recognizes that the presence of military bases could constitute a factor impeding the implementation of the Declaration and reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases in Guam should not prevent the people of the Territory from exercising their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;
- 11. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the people of Guam, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

12. Requests the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of Guam;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

New Hebrides

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1149.

General Assembly—34th session Fourth Committee, meetings 12, 17-19, 21. Plenary meetings 52, 101.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979). Vol. I: Chapter IV; Vol. III: Chapter XV (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 1 August 1979, meeting 1149).

A/34/103, A/34/616. Letters of 26 February and 24 October from France and United Kingdom.

A/C.4/34/L.8. Australia, Denmark, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Fourth Committee on 31 October 1979, meeting 21.

A/C.4/34/L.12. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 17-power draft resolution, A/C.4/34/L.8. State-

ment by Secretary-General.

A/34/638. Report of Fourth Committee (part I) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items).

Resolution 34/10, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/638, adopted without vote by Assembly on 2 November 1 979, meeting 52.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the New Hebrides,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Territory, including General Assembly resolutions 31/51 of 1 December 1976, 32/26 of 28 November 1977 and 33/30 of 13 December 1978.

Noting with appreciation the invitation extended by the Governments of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General to dispatch a mission to observe the elections in the Territory, to be held on 14 November 1 979,

Taking note of the joint commitment of the two administering Powers to bring the Territory to independence by 1980 and, in this regard, welcoming recent positive developments in the Territory,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the New Hebrides;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms the territorial integrity and national unity of the New Hebrides;

4. Requests the administering Powers to continue to take all appropriate measures to strengthen the economy of the New Hebrides and implement concrete programmes of assistance and economic development in the critical period leading to independence, and expresses the hope that such assistance will be continued after independence;

5. Requests the administering Powers to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other or-

ganizations of the United Nations system in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of the Territory;

6. Urges the administering Powers, in co-operation with the Government of the New Hebrides, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

7. Welcomes the joint commitment of the two administering Powers to the independence of the New Hebrides and notes their invitation to the Secretary-General to dispatch a mission to observe the forthcoming elections in the Territory;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Chairman of the Fourth Committee, to appoint a mission to observe the forthcoming elections in the Territory and to report thereon;

9. Expresses the hope that the New Hebrides will move towards independence in a smooth and speedy fashion.

A/34/852. Report of United Nations Mission to Observe Elections in New Hebrides, 11-19 November 1979. Note by Secretary-General (covering note transmitting report).

St. Helena

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1146, 1147.

General Assembly— 34th session Fourth Committee, meetings 12, 17, 19, 22. Plenary meeting 75.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979). Vol. I: Chapter IV; Vol. III: Chapter XVIII (Section B: Consensus text adopted by Special Committee on 22 June 1979, meeting 1147).

A/C.4/34/L.7. Draft consensus, approved without vote by Fourth Committee on 1 November 1979, meeting 22.

A/C.4/34/L.12. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft consensus, A/C.4/34/L.7. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/34/638/Ådd.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part II) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft consensus III.

Decision 34/411, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/638/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly.

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 21 November 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the Members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, and having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960. Noting the commitment of the Government of the United Kingdom to respect the wishes of the people of the Territory in relation to their advance towards self-determination and to carry out a policy aimed at implementing General Assembly decision 33/410 of 13 December 1978 on St. Helena, the Assembly reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance

that the international community may be in a position to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. In this connexion, the General Assembly notes the commitment of the administering Power to continue to foster the Territory's social and economic development, including education, in close co-operation with elected representatives of the people of the Territory. The General Assembly also notes the positive attitude of the administering Power with respect to the question of receiving visiting missions and requests the Chairman of the Special Committee to continue his consultations in that regard with a view to the dispatch of such a mission to St. Helena, as appropriate. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee, in continued co-operation with the administering Power, to seek the best ways and means of implementing the Declaration with respect to St. Helena and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session."

Tokelau

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1146, 1147.

General Assembly— 34th session Fourth Committee, meetings 12, 15, 19, 20, 22. Plenary meeting 75.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979). Vol. I: Chapter IV; Vol. III: Chapter XVI (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 22 June 1979, meeting 1147).

A/C.4/34/L.6. Draft consensus, approved without vote by Fourth Committee on 1 November 1979, meeting 22.

A/C.4/34/L.12. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft consensus, A/C.4/34/L.6. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/34/638/Ådd.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part II) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft consensus II.

Decision 34/410, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/638/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly.

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 21 November 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the Members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, as the administering Power, and having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and endorsing the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to selfdetermination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960. The General Assembly notes that the policy of the administering Power will be guided by the wishes of the people of Tokelau concerning their future relationship with New Zealand in full compliance with resolution 1514(XV), and commends the administering Power for its continued co-operation and particularly for its efforts to foster an increased awareness of the avenues of constitutional development open to the Tokelauans through the process of political education. The General Assembly

notes the various steps taken in the economic and administrative fields to assist the development of the Territory and to provide an administrative instrument responsible to the wishes and needs of the people. The General Assembly notes that the administering Power has assured the people of Tokelau of its continuing assistance in the event of their desiring to change their status. The General Assembly further notes the continuing efforts of the administering Power in taking effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the rights of the people of Tokelau to all their natural resources and, in this regard, notes the recent legislative steps taken by the administering Power to protect the marine resources of the Territory, as well as the affirmation of the administering Power that the benefits therefrom will accrue to the people of the Territory. The General Assembly again expresses its appreciation to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and in particular to the United Nations Development Programme, as well as to regional organizations, for the assistance which they have rendered to Tokelau and expresses the hope that it will continue. In this connexion, the General Assembly draws the attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to the provision of Assembly resolution 31/48 of 1 December 1976 requesting them to consider the methods and scale of their operations and to ensure that they are able to respond appropriately to the requirements of such small and isolated Territories as Tokelau. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means, in co-operation with the administering Power, of implementing the Declaration with respect to Tokelau, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Territory at an appropriate stage, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present consensus."

United States Virgin Islands

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1153, 1154.

General Assembly — 34th session Fourth Committee, meetings 12, 17, 22. Plenary meeting 75.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979). Vol. I: Chapter IV and Chapter VI, Annex III; Vol. III: Chapter XXVI (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 8 August 1979, meeting 1154).

A/C.4/34/L.11. Australia, Bahamas, Grenada, Haiti, Japan, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, approved without vote by Fourth Committee on 1 November 1 979, meeting 22.

A/C.4/34/L.12. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 9-power draft resolution, A/C.4/34/L.11. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/34/638/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part II) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution III.

Resolution 34/36, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/638/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly on 21 November 1979, meeting 75.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands.

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, and reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration,

Noting the active co-operation given by the administering Power, both through its participation in the work of the Special Committee and through its willingness to receive visiting missions to small Territories under its administration,

Having heard the statement of the administering Power,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical location and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with re-

spect to the Territory;

- 4. Requests the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to continue to take all necessary measures, in consultation with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, to enable the people of the Territory to exercise fully their right to self-determination in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;
- 5. Requests the administering Power to encourage further and meaningful discussion regarding the political and constitutional status of the Territory and to take such additional measures as would ensure preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of the people of the United States Virgin Islands;
- 6. Urges the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;
- 7. Expresses the view that measures to promote the economic development of the United States Virgin islands are an important element in the process of self-determination and, to this end, calls upon the administering Power, together with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the people of the Territory, to take all measures necessary to achieve a viable and stable economy in the Territory;
- 8. Requests the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the development and strengthening of the economy of the United States Virgin

9. Expresses the view that the presence of a United States naval facility in the Territory should not impede the progress of the people towards self-determination;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Western Sahara

COMMUNICATIONS (JANUARY-16 JUNE)

S/13023. Letter of 10 January from Morocco (transmitting letter of 9 January 1979 from Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation).

S/13057. Note verbale of 29 January from Algeria (transmitting letter of 28 January 1979 from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

S/13075 and Corr.1. Letter of 8 February from Morocco (transmitting letter of same date from Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation).

S/13091. Letter of 16 February from Algeria (transmitting message of 15 February 1 979 from Minister for Foreign Affairs to Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco).

S/13394, S/13397. Letters of 13 and 15 June from Morocco (requests to convene Council).

S/13399. Letter of 16 June from Algeria.

A/34/276. Letter of 23 May from Mauritania.

A/34/308. Letter of 11 June from Algeria (transmitting message of 9 June 1979 from President to OAU President).

A/34/312. Letter of 13 June from Algeria (transmitting message of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

A/34/317. Letter of 14 June from Morocco (transmitting messages of 2 and 4 June 1979 from King).

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL (20-25 JUNE)

Security Council, meetings 2151-2154.

S/13406. Letter of 20 June from Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guyana, Madagascar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe and United Republic of Tanzania (supporting request from representative of Frente POLISARIO to address Council).

S/13410. Letter of 25 June from Morocco.

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decisions, p. 21.

SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS

S/13437 (A/34/353). Letter of 5 July from Israel.

S/13503 (A/34/427). Letter of 18 August from Mauritania. (Annex I: Mauritano-Sahraoui agreement, signed at Algiers on 5 August 1979; Annex II: Declaration of 14 August 1979 by Prime Minister.)

S/13718. Letter of 31 December from Mauritania. A/34/420. Letter of 16 August from Algeria (transmitting letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

A/34/421. Letter of 16 August from Morocco (transmitting message of 8 August 1979 from Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation).

A/34/601. Letter of 15 October from Zambia.

A/34/71 7. Letter of 21 November from Madagascar (transmitting telegram of 19 November 1979 from President).

CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1161.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vol. II. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979), Chapter X. (Section B: Decision of Special Committee of 16 August 1979, meeting 1161.)

A/C.4/34/11. Letter of 17 October from Morocco.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL A/34/483. Report of Secretary-General.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly— 34th session Fourth Committee, meetings 2, 3, 12, 14-23. Plenary meeting 75.

A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978-15 June 1979, Chapter 14.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vol. II. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979), Chapter X.

A/34/353 (S/13437). Letter of 5 July from Israel.

A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979).
 A/34/427 (S/13503). Letter of 18 August from Mauritania.

A/34/427 (S/13503). Letter of 18 August from Mauritania. (Annex I: Mauritano-Sahraoui agreement, signed at Algiers on 5 August 1979; Annex II: Declaration of 14 August 1979 by Prime Minister.)

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September

1979), Annex, section I (paras. 96-98).

A/34/552. Letter of 8 October from Lesotho (circulating resolutions of 33rd ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 6-20 July 1979; and declarations, resolutions and decisions of 16th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, 17-20 July 1979, Monrovia, Liberia), Annex II (decisionAHG/DEC.114(XVI)).

A/C.4/34/4. Request for hearing.

A/C.4/34/6. Letter of 5 October from Morocco.

A/C.4/34/L.2 and Corr.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Barbados, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.4/34/L.2/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, as sponsored by above 38 powers and by Cuba, Mexico and Yugoslavia, approved by Fourth Committee on 2 November 1979, meeting 23, by recorded vote of 83 to 5, with 43 abstentions, as

follows:

In favour. Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Gabon, Guatemala, Morocco, Saudi Arabia,

Zaire

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

A/C.4/34/L.4. Statement by representative of Frente POLISARIO in Fourth Committee on 23 and 24 October 1979, meetings 14 and 15, respectively.

A/C.4/34/L.20. Statement by representative of Algeria in Fourth Committee on 30 October 1979, meeting 19.

A/C.4/34/L.21. Statement by representative of Morocco in Fourth Committee on 2 November 1979, meeting 23.

A/34/638/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part li) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 34/37, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/638/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 21 November 1979, meeting 75, by recorded vote of 85 to 6, with 41 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic. Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR. United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea,

Gabon, Guatemala, Morocco, Saudi Arabia

Abstaining: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates. United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Uruguay, Yemen, Zaire.

"Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

^bSubsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote against.

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Having considered the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence

to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having heard the statements made on the subject of Western Sahara, including the statement of the representative of the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro,

Bearing in mind the profound concern of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the non-aligned countries regarding the decolonization of Western Sahara and the right of the people of that Territory to self-determination.

Recalling its resolution 33/27 of 1 December 1978 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization

of African Unity,

Taking note of the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixteenth ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 17 to 20 July 1979, by which the Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on the question of Western Sahara,

Also taking note of the peace agreement concluded at Algiers on 5 August 1979 between Mauritania and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro and the decision of Mauritania to withdraw its forces from Western Sahara,

Aware of the profound concern of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the non-aligned countries at the aggravation of the situation prevailing in Western Sahara because of the continuation and extension of the occupation of that Territory,

Recalling the part of the Political Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, relating to Western Sahara,

- 1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the charter of the Organization of African Unity and the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV), and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of that right, as envisaged in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;
- Takes note with satisfaction of the decision concerning Western Sahara taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixteenth ordinary session;
- 3. Also takes note with satisfaction of the part of the Political Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries relating to Western Sahara;
- 4. Welcomes the peace agreement concluded between Mauritania and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro and considers that this agreement constitutes an important contribution to the process of achieving peace and a definitive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Western Sahara;
- 5. Deeply deplores the aggravation of the situation resulting from the continued occupation of Western Sahara by Morocco and the extension of that occupation to the territory recently evacuated by Mauritania;
- 6. Urges Morocco to join in the peace process and to terminate the occupation of the Territory of Western Sahara;
- 7. Recommends to that end that the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Rio de Oro, the representative of the people of Western Sahara, should participate fully in any search for a just, lasting and definitive political solution of the question of Western Sahara, in accordance with the resolutions and declarations of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the nonaligned countries;
- 8. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a priority question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- Requests the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of the progress achieved with regard to the implementation of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity concerning Western Sahara;
- 10. Invites the Secretary-General to follow closely the situation in Western Sahara and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Other documents

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979—15 June 1980, Chapter 8.

Other territories

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1146, 1147, 1149, 1152, 1153, 1161.

General Assembly—34th session Second Committee, meetings 52, 54. Fourth Committee, meetings 2, 3, 12, 17, 18, 20, 22. Plenary meetings 75, 109.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vols. I, III and IV. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979). Vol. I: Chapters IV, V (Annexes III-V) and VI (Annex III); Vol. III: Chapters XXI (Bermuda), XXII (British Virgin Islands), XXIII (Montserrat), XXIV (Turks and Caicos Islands) and XXV (Cayman Islands) (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 1 August 1979, meeting 1149, and on 7 August 1979, meeting 1153); Vol. IV: Chapter XXXII (St. Lucia).

A/C.4/34/2. Request for hearing.

A/C.4/34/L.10. Australia, Bahamas, Denmark, Haiti, India, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, approved without vote by Fourth Committee on 1 November 1979, meeting 22.

A/C.4/34/L.12. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 11-power draft resolution, A/C.4/34/L.10. State-

ment by Secretary-General.

A/34/638/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part 11) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution 1.

Resolution 34/34, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/638/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly on 21 November 1979, meeting 75.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Territories listed above, in particular General Assembly resolution 33/35 of 13 December 1978,

Taking into account the statement of the administering Power relating to the Territories listed above,

Noting the continued readiness of the administering Power to grant independence to the peoples of the Territories under its administration, on the basis of their express wishes and aspirations in that regard, and its declared policy of fostering the growth of free and democratic political institutions in those Territories,

Conscious of the need to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Ter-

Bearing in mind the constructive results that can be achieved as a consequence of United Nations visiting missions to colonial Territories, which provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Territories visited, and reiterating its conviction that the dispatch of such missions is essential for securing adequate and first-hand information in regard to the political, economic and social conditions in those Territories and to the views, wishes and aspirations of the peoples therein,

Mindful that those Territories require the continued attention and assistance of the United Nations in the achievement by their peoples of the objectives embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territories concerned and stressing the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further their economies as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and reduce their dependence on fluctuating economic activities.

- 1. Approves the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands:
- Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical location and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with re-

spect to the Territories concerned;

4. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the peoples of the Territories concerned, to continue to take all the necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration with respect to the Territories:

5. Calls upon the administering Power to expand its programme of budgetary aid and to take all possible steps, in consultation with the local authorities, as appropriate, to diversify and strengthen further the economies of the Territories listed above and to work out concrete programmes of

assistance and economic development for those Territories;
6. Urges the administering Power, with the co-operation of the freely elected authorities and representatives of the peoples of the Territories concerned, to safeguard the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the peoples to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

7. Requests the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the peoples of the Territories concerned, to pay particular attention

to the training of qualified local personnel;

8. Welcomes the positive attitude of the administering Power with respect to the receiving of United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under its administration and requests the Chairman of the Special Committee to continue his consultations with a view to the dispatch of such missions, as appropriate;

9. Welcomes in particular the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom to the Special Committee to dispatch a visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands in 1980;

- 10. Requests the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of those Territories;
- 11. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands, including the possible dispatch of visiting missions in consultation with the administering Power, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.
- A/34/23/Rev.1, Vol. III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979), Chapter XVII. (Section B: Con-

sensus text adopted by Special Committee on 22 June 1979, meeting 1147.)

A/34/638/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part II) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft decision III, as orally proposed by Fourth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fourth Committee on 6 November 1979, meeting 25.

Decision 34/415, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/638/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 21 November 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, decided to defer until its thirty-fifth session consideration of the question of Pitcairn and requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to keep the situation in the Territory under review and to report thereon to the Assembly.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vol. IV. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979), Chapter XXX. (Section B: Decision adopted by Special Committee on 16 August 1979, meeting 1161.)

A/34/638/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part II) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft decision IV, as orally proposed by Fourth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fourth Committee on 6 November 1979, meeting 25.

Decision 34/416, by which the General Assembly decided to defer until its thirty-fifth session consideration of the question of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/638/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 November 1979, meeting 75.

Assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-

Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Manila, 7 May-3 June 1979. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (TD/169 (Vol. I)), Part One A (resolution 111 (V)). U.N.P. Sales No.: È.79.II.D.14.

A/34/563. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/34/L.74. Barbados, Botswana, Grenada, Jamaica,

Venezuela, Zambia: draft resolution. A/C.2/34/L.74/Rev.1,2. Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Cyprus, Fiji, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Zambia: revised draft resolutions, as further orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 1 December 1979, meeting 54.

A/C.2/34/L.100, A/C.5/34/93 and Corr.1. Administrative and financial implications of 12-power draft resolution, A/C.2/34/L.74/Rev.2. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/34/538/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on UNCTAD), draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/1 94, as recommended by Second Committee, A/34/538/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1979, meeting 109.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/186 of 19 December 1977 and 33/152 of 20 December 1978, in which it, inter alia, emphasized the urgency of rendering all necessary assistance to the peoples of Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent in their efforts to strengthen and develop their national economies,

Mindful of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and

Saint Vincent,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Territories of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and their peoples,

Recalling also that the question of the Territories of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla is currently under consideration in the relevant and competent organs of the United

mations,

Noting with satisfaction the recent attainment of indepen-

dence by Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent,

Mindful that Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent, as well as the Territories of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, require the continued attention and assistance of the United Nations in the achievement by their peoples of their development objectives,

Emphasizing the special problems faced by Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent with regard to territorial size, geographical location, highly limited internal markets and limited economic resources, as well as the serious adverse effects of recent world-wide economic and financial problems,

Recalling resolution 111(V), adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session, held at Manila from 7 May to 3 June 1979 in which specific action in a number of identified areas was urged in respect of

island developing countries,

Aware of the fact that a conference of several Governments and agencies interested in economic development in the Caribbean was held at Washington, D. C., on 14 and 15 December 1977, with the purpose of reviewing the economic development needs of the Caribbean region, and that, as a consequence, the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development was established,

Aware also of the establishment and operation of the Caribbean Development Facility by the Caribbean Group for Co-

operation in Economic Development,

I

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent;

II

1. Emphasizes the urgency of rendering all necessary assistance to the peoples of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla in their efforts to strengthen and develop their national economies and calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the peoples of Antigua and St. Kitts—Nevis—Anguilla, to continue to take adequate steps to establish and finance an appropriate programme of development for those Territories;

2. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme and international financial institutions, as well as aid donors, to continue to increase and intensify their assistance within their respective spheres of competence to the peoples of

those Territories;

ш

1. Emphasizes the urgency of rendering all necessary assistance to Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent in their efforts to

strengthen and develop their economies;

- 2. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme, international financial institutions and aid donors, to continue to increase and intensify their assistance to Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent within their respective spheres of competence;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community, in particular that of the developed countries and the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to helping to meet the short-term and long-term development needs of Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent;

ΙV

Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session an analytical report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Chapter III

Question of Namibia

In 1979, the question of Namibia was again considered by various United Nations bodies. The General Assembly, its Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the United Nations Council for Namibia all took decisions on the matter. Related decisions were taken by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Economic and Social Council.

On 27 April, the Special Committee adopted a Final Document on the Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia by which, among other things, it reaffirmed that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine independence and self-determination were achieved, strongly condemned South Africa's illegal occupation of the territory, and reaffirmed that the only political solution for Namibia must be based on the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation and the holding of free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations in the whole of Namibia as one political entity.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

In its 1979 report to the Assembly, the Council for Namibia said that during the year it had continued to support the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), their sole and authentic representative. Its activities in this connexion included holding consultations with Governments to bring about the implementation of United Nations resolutions concerning the territory, representing Namibia at meetings and conferences, and mobilizing public opinion in support of the Namibian people. The Council also continued to serve as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia—the main vehicle through which the Council channelled material assistance to Namibia—and to sponsor the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka, Zambia, which provided both training and employment for Namibians. The Council also sponsored the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, launched in 1976² to provide comprehensive United Nations assistance to Namibia both before and during the initial period of independence. During the year the Council approved 46 pre-independence projects as part of the Nationhood Programme. The Council's report also contained a review of the activities of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and included a number of recommendations for action by the Assembly.

In May 1979, the Assembly resumed its thirtythird session, which had been suspended on 29 January 1979, in order to consider fully the question of Namibia and the implications of South Africa's continued defiance of Assembly and Security Council resolutions. On 31 May, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question, by which it reaffirmed the direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia, renewed its determination to ensure the complete discharge of that responsibility, and called on all Member States and United Nations bodies and organs to support the Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. The Assembly declared the urgent need to ensure attainment of the inalienable rights of the Namibian people to genuine selfdetermination and national independence in Namibia, including Walvis Bay, and supported the legitimacy of their struggle for national liberation by all means at their disposal. It declared that South Africa's illegal occupation of the territory constituted a serious threat to international peace and security and strongly condemned South Africa for, among other things, having imposed a so-called internal settlement on the Namibian people through an illegal national assembly designed to achieve international recognition for its puppets and perpetuate the occupation. The Assembly called on all Member States and

the international community to refrain from according any recognition to, or co-operating with, the illegal national assembly or any puppet regime imposed by South Africa, again demanded the immediate and unconditional end to the illegal occupation by South Africa, and called on the Security Council to convene urgently to take enforcement measures against South Africa, as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.³

On 12 December, at its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted seven resolutions—which for the most part embodied the recommendations of the Council for Namibia—on the following aspects of the question: the programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia; intensification and co-ordination of United Nations action in support of Namibia; action by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; the Nationhood Programme for Namibia; the United Nations Fund for Namibia; dissemination of information; and the situation resulting from the illegal occupation of the territory by South Africa.

Details of these and related decisions are given in the following sections.

Consideration by the Special Committee

The General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered the question of Namibia at meetings held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, between 23 and 27 April 1979.

In conformity with Assembly decisions and in accordance with established practice, the Committee, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), invited the national liberation movement of Namibia, SWAPO, to participate as an observer and heard a statement by Aaron Shihepo, a member of SWAPO's Central Committee. Statements were also made by representatives of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Executive Secretary of OAU to the United Nations, and representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa.

On 27 April, the Committee adopted without objection the text of a Final Document on the Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia, the second section of which related specifically to

See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 791, resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976.
 For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

Question of Namibia 1067

Namibia. (For a summary of the first section, on Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), see p. 1106.)

By the Final Document, the Committee, having considered the question of Namibia in the context of the Declaration on granting independence, drew the attention of the international community to the extremely serious situation prevailing in the territory, calling for support for the Namibian people and their authentic liberation movement, SWAPO, in their struggle to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence. Condemning the racist regime of South Africa for violence against the African peoples under its domination and for defying United Nations efforts to bring about the genuine and complete decolonization of Namibia, the Committee reaffirmed that any settlement must be based on genuine independence and with the full participation of the people. Accordingly, the Committee called on the entire international community to denounce all South African manoeuvres to impose a so-called internal settlement aimed at giving the illegal regime a semblance of legitimacy. The Committee, noting the continuing political, military and economic links of certain States with that regime, appealed to all Security Council members, and particularly to the Western countries that were permanent Council members, to facilitate the imposition of measures under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Committee denounced the latest attempts by the South African regime to proclaim a unilateral declaration of independence in Namibia, reiterating its demand that the regime accept and implement the United Nations plan for Namibia endorsed by the Security Council in 1978.

The Committee noted that despite intensified endeavours by the United Nations, the situation in the territory continued to worsen rapidly, primarily because of the intransigence of the South African regime. It was therefore more imperative than ever that the United Nations take steps to cause South Africa to comply with its decisions, so that the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, could exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

Accordingly, the Committee reaffirmed that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence were achieved. To that end, reiterating that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia, it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay, and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal, and strongly condemned South Africa's continued illegal occupation of

Namibia, repression of its people and efforts to destroy the territory's national unity and integrity.

The Committee also condemned the so-called elections held by South Africa in Namibia from 4 to 8 December 1978 and declared them null and void, calling on all States not to recognize any representative installed or organ established as a result of those elections.

Condemning the South African administration for its repression of the people of Namibia and SWAPO, the Committee reaffirmed that the only political solution for Namibia must be based on the termination of the illegal occupation, the withdrawal of South Africa's armed forces and the free exercise by the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia. To this end, the Committee reaffirmed the need to hold free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations in the whole of Namibia as one political entity; any negotiations leading to Namibian independence must be entered into by South Africa with SWAPO, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the sole purpose of deciding the modalities of the transfer of power.

The Committee demanded that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners and ensure that all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons might return to their country, without risk. It reaffirmed that SWAPO was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and appealed to all Member States to grant it all necessary support and assistance.

The Committee strongly condemned South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment of Namibians for tribal armies, its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African countries and the continued forcible removal of Namibians from the northern border of the territory for military purposes. It also condemned the continuous military collaboration between South Africa and other States, and expressed grave concern at continued nuclear collaboration, which it considered to be a serious violation of the Security Council resolution imposing a military embargo against South Africa⁵ and a threat to international peace and security.

The Committee, strongly condemning South Africa and foreign corporations which continued to exploit and plunder the human and natural resources of the territory, demanded that such exploitation cease and that those States whose

 $^{^4\,\}mathrm{See}$ Y.U.N., 1978, p. 915, resolution 435(1978) of 29 September 1978.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 161, resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977.

transnational corporations continued to operate in Namibia immediately withdraw all investments.

Given South Africa's increasing resort to force to perpetuate its domination of the territory, its refusal to comply with the 1976 Security Council resolution calling for free elections under United Nations supervision, and its repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring African States, the Committee recommended that the Council urgently convene to consider taking effective measures, including comprehensive economic sanctions, provided for under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

The Committee attached particular importance to the reconvening of the Assembly's thirty-third (1978) session to consider fully the question of Namibia and expressed its determination to work closely with the Council for Namibia for the success of the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia (1979), proclaimed by the Assembly in 1978.

The Committee, conscious of the mandate of the Council for Namibia as the only legal authority for Namibia until independence, reaffirmed its support for Council activities and endorsed the policies and programmes defined by the Council in co-operation with SWAPO to promote Namibian self-determination and independence. It also urgently called on all States to continue supporting programmes both to aid Namibians in exile and to prepare Namibians for service in a free and independent Namibia.

The opening statement of the Committee's meetings at Belgrade was made by the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, who read a message of welcome from President Josip Broz Tito. President Tito said that the colonial system, racism and apartheid constituted a gross violation of human rights and the freedom and dignity of men, thus jeopardizing international peace. The South African regime, relying upon the support of various imperialist interests, was endeavouring to keep the people of Namibia under occupation and, by trying to impose a so-called internal settlement, it was seeking to substitute another form of neo-colonialist occupation on the people of the territory.

The Committee Chairman said that over the past few months South Africa had proceeded to consolidate its illegal occupation of Namibia. South Africa had continued to obstruct the implementation of Security Council resolution 435(1978) of 29 September 1978,* by which the Council had reiterated its call for free elections in Namibia under United Nations control, and the regime proceeded to commit repeated acts of aggression against Angola, which supported SWAPO. He hoped that during its current meet-

ings the Committee would focus on means to support SWAPO effectively and to mobilize support for the front-line States, including Angola, so they could continue to assist Namibia in its struggle for independence.

Guyana, speaking on behalf of the Council for Namibia, told the Committee that South Africa had intensified its campaign of terror in an attempt to divide the Namibian people and impose a puppet regime. South Africa's continued acts of aggression had obstructed prospects for a peaceful solution and had compelled Namibians to intensify their legitimate armed struggle, under the leadership of SWAPO. Noting that in the final analysis the liberation of the territory was a task for the Namibian people, the Council representative expressed the hope that the current Committee meetings would result in more international support for Namibia. He challenged the Western powers, in particular, to use their undisputed influence with South Africa to secure the territory's early independence.

In his statement to the Committee, Mr. Shihepo of SWAPO said that the meetings were taking place at a time when the situation in southern Africa was critical. Both the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia and the South African Government, with the collaboration of certain Western powers, were engaging in manoeuvres to impose puppet regimes on the peoples of the territories in order to maintain economic exploitation and political control. In Namibia, these manoeuvres began with the socalled internal elections held in December 1978 and culminated in the establishment of a socalled Constituent Assembly, which in turn decided to set up a so-called interim government with the final aim of declaring a unilateral declaration of independence. At the same time, South Africa was committing constant acts of aggression against neighbouring States, aimed primarily at forcing the front-line States into abandoning their commitment to support the national liberation movements in southern Africa.

The representative said SWAPO remained committed to the United Nations plan for independence in accordance with Security Council resolution 385(1976), and had made serious concessions in order to find an acceptable solution. South Africa, on the contrary, continued to put forth pre-conditions that clearly deviated from the plan and were unacceptable to the Namibian people, and, by this manoeuvre, was trying to deceive public opinion into believing that

 $^{^{\}circ}$ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 782, resolution 385(1976) of 30 January 1976.

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 920, resolution 33/182 C of 21 December 1978

⁸ See footnote 4.

⁹ See footnote 6.

Question of Namibia 1069

further negotiations would be useful, while at the same time planning to impose a so-called internal settlement in Namibia.

Because of South Africa's intransigent attitude, SWAPO considered that the Security Council should apply a comprehensive mandatory economic embargo against that country. Such an embargo would have to be supported by the five Western powers—Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, which in 1978 had submitted a proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation or they would lose their integrity and credibility as negotiators.

The majority of members of the Committee agreed that no progress had been made during the past year towards the attainment of independence for Namibia and that, in fact, South Africa had continued to consolidate its position in the territory. Although South Africa was still ostensibly engaged in negotiations with the United Nations regarding implementation of Security Council resolution 435(1978), it had increased its militarization of the territory and had continued its policy of repression as well as its attacks against neighbouring States. This consensus was embodied in the Final Document. Members denounced in particular the December 1978 elections, in which SWAPO did not participate, which had resulted in the creation of a so-called Constituent Assembly dominated by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

The Ivory Coast, although not dissociating itself from the consensus, drew the attention of the Committee to the wording of the paragraph by which particularly those Western States which were permanent members of the Security Council were asked to facilitate the imposition of sanctions. The Ivory Coast, regretting this formulation, said this was the first time that a United Nations organ had explicitly singled out the permanent Council members. The USSR felt that the paragraph was addressed to the permanent members and all the other Council members.

Sweden said that the holding of illegal elections indicated that South Africa was striving for long-term domination of Namibia and had ruled out the possibility of free elections that might result in a SWAPO Government. The world community, however, could not accept a solution based on the continuing South African occupation of Namibia which would only lead to a widening of the guerrilla war. Efforts to obtain South Africa's withdrawal from the territory must continue. Sweden felt that the document reflected the Committee's determination to reject illusory solutions in southern Africa and also the frustration of the international community at the

difficulties encountered in reaching negotiated and peaceful settlements there.

Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Tunisia and the United Republic of Tanzania expressed similar views. Indonesia observed that events during the year, especially the illegal elections, constituted ominous signs that South Africa was getting closer to a so-called internal settlement without the participation of SWAPO or the United Nations, which, far from resolving the question, would only exacerbate the situation in the territory and lead to prolonged fighting. Indonesia stressed that to avoid this the international community must refuse to accord recognition to any Government or set of leaders installed in the territory without United Nations approval and SWAPO participation.

Iran said it appeared that there was no longer any hope for resolution of the problem through negotiations. Because of this, and because the situation in the territory posed a threat to international peace and security, Iran advocated the imposition by the Security Council of appropriate measures under Chapter VII of the Charter. The imposition of sanctions against South Africa as the only means of compelling it to co-operate with the United Nations was also supported by Bulgaria, Ethiopia, India, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and the United Republic of Tanzania. The United Republic of Tanzania added that it was imperative that the Western powers, which had thus far prevented the Council from adopting such measures on the grounds that they would be counterproductive, should act in concert with the Council or their credibility in efforts to reach a settlement would be seriously compromised.

Cuba and the USSR, among others, considered that the Western powers were continuing to give support to South Africa in order to preserve their own economic interests in the region and were thus responsible for South Africa's failure to co-operate in the implementation of the settlement plan which they had co-authored. The USSR charged that evidence of the West's lack of will to achieve a settlement could be seen from the fact that North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) weapons, helicopters, tanks and aircraft continued to reach South Africa.

China, among others, maintained that the independence of the territory would be achieved by the Namibians themselves, through the military struggle they were waging with the aid of the front-line States. South Africa's last strenuous efforts to retain control of the territory with the aid of foreign powers were thus doomed to failure. This view of the role of armed struggle

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 882.

was shared by Afghanistan and Ethiopia, who stressed the importance of providing increased military and financial assistance to SWAPO, as well as to the front-line States.

A number of States, including Australia, Fiji and the Ivory Coast, continued to believe in the possibility of a negotiated settlement if sustained pressure against South Africa was applied through the international community. Fiji expressed the hope that ongoing diplomatic initiatives would compel South Africa to respond fully to the demands of the Namibian people.

Decisions of Human Rights Commission and of the Economic and Social Council

At its February/March 1979 session, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a number of resolutions containing provisions relating to Namibia. On 21 February, the Commission adopted a resolution on the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation, by which, among other things, it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference. (See p. 833.)

By a resolution of 5 March the Commission invited the Special Rapporteur of its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (charged with studying the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance to colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa) to bear in mind—in preparing a list identifying organizations, groups and State representatives whose activities constituted assistance to the colonial and racist regimes of southern Africathe Governments, transnational corporations and individuals whose military, economic, financial and other forms of assistance, including nuclear aid, to those regimes constituted a denial of the enjoyment of human rights in Namibia. (See

On 6 March, the Commission adopted a resolution on the report of its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on violations of human rights in southern Africa. By this resolution, the Commission reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence and their right to enjoy all the rights recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and declared that in the case of Namibia this right could only be exercised in accordance with directives given by the competent organs of the United Nations. It requested the Ad Hoc Working Group to continue institut-

ing inquiries in respect of any persons suspected of having been guilty in Namibia of the crime of apartheid or of a serious violation of human rights.

The Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council that fresh efforts be made to give the Group an opportunity to make an on-the-spot study of living conditions in Namibian prisons and the treatment of prisoners. It condemned the activities of countries which, either directly or through their nationals, were helping to perpetuate the situation in Namibia and demanded the immediate release of all political prisoners in Namibia, particularly those suspected of sympathizing with SWAPO. It appealed to Member States to assist SWAPO in its struggle, to contribute to measures for safeguarding the cultural heritage and wealth of the Namibians, and to give special attention to Namibian children, in particular to accord them scholarships and study grants.

The Commission also decided that the Group should continue to study the policies and practices that violated human rights in Namibia and carry out a comprehensive study of action taken to implement the Group's recommendations since its establishment. (See p. 812.)

On 2 August, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1979/50 on the implementation of the Declaration on granting independence by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations. By the resolution, the Council urged the United Nations—related organizations to do everything possible to render urgently, in consultation with OAU, increased assistance to the people of Namibia and their liberation movement. It also requested those organizations to continue withholding any assistance from South Africa until it restored to the people of Namibia their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the illegal domination of Namibia. (For details see p. 1021; refer to INDEX OF RESOLU-TIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to text of resolution 1979/50.)

By resolution 1979/75 of 3 August, on the activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with the racist minority regimes, the Council reiterated that the activities of transnational corporations in that area and their collaboration with those regimes were detrimental to the interests of the oppressed people in Namibia. It requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its 1980 session

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 535, text of Universal Declaration.

Question of Namibia 1071

an in-depth analysis of the role of transnational corporations in the industrial, military and nuclear sectors of Namibia. (For details, see p. 627; refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to text of resolution 1979/75.)

Communications and reports (January-May)

In a letter dated 14 February to the Secretary-General, the representative of South Africa transmitted a message sent that day by the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs, charging that a force of approximately 250 SWAPO terrorists had launched an unprovoked attack the previous day on the South African base at Nkongo, South West Africa, in the course of which several members of the South African Security Forces were wounded. Stating that he had repeatedly urged the Secretary-General to decide on a cease-fire date and to ensure that the process of implementation of the 1978 settlement proposal of the five Western powers¹² would start by 26 February 1979, the Minister charged that, as the time for implementation drew nearer, SWAPO was becoming ever more desperate and wished to provoke South Africa into an action which SWAPO, whose object was clearly to prevent the implementation of the settlement, could turn to its own advantage.

In a letter dated 17 February to the South African Foreign Minister, the Secretary-General stressed that he fully recognized the importance of securing an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity in Namibia during current efforts to bring about the implementation of the settlement proposal in accordance with resolution 435 (1978). He assured the Minister that he and his Special Representative, Martti Ahtisaari, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, would pursue their efforts to secure clarification of important points in the proposal, accepted but given different interpretations by the parties.

By a letter dated 20 February to the Secretary-General, the South African representative transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from his Foreign Minister reiterating that SWAPO's attack of 13 February violated the spirit of the settlement proposal and made a mockery of the whole project for peaceful resolution of the Namibian problem. In the view of the South African Government, there were no outstanding issues of such a nature as to prevent the start of implementation of the settlement plan. Such clarifications as were necessary on the size of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), the United Nations role in regard to the police and the principle of consultation had been completed for some time. Relatively speaking, he said, the two issues of a status agreement and the composition of the military component of UNTAG must be considered to be of secondary importance.

In contrast to South Africa's attitude, he continued, were SWAPO's outrageous demands recently stated at Luanda, Angola, by the President of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma. They included the establishment of five armed bases inside South West Africa, the complete withdrawal of South African troops and the refusal to place SWAPO forces under United Nations monitoring. The letter stated that there was clearly no basis in the Western proposal or in the Secretary-General's report of 29 August 1978¹³ for such claims by SWAPO. They were diversionary tactics deliberately aimed at delaying and wrecking the entire initiative for a peaceful settlement. On such a basis, the emplacement of UNTAG would be out of the question.

According to the letter, South Africa had consistently honoured its commitments in terms of the proposal and the negotiations which had preceded it. During the Special Representative's visit to Cape Town in mid-January 1979, he had proposed to start the settlement mechanism with a view to beginning implementation on 26 February, to which the Foreign Minister had immediately agreed. The Minister appealed to the Secretary-General to do his utmost to initiate that stage with the greatest urgency, by announcing the date of and the arrangements for a ceasefire. It was imperative that implementation of Council resolution 435(1978) begin at once, to fit in with the holding of elections not later than 30 September, as had been suggested by the Secretary-General. South Africa could not associate itself with any move to delay the elections beyond the end of September.

In a report of 26 February to the Security Council concerning the implementation of Council resolutions 435(1978) and 439(1978),¹⁴ the Secretary-General stated that his Special Representative, the Commander of UNTAG's military component and United Nations officials had visited South Africa and Namibia from 13 to 22 January to complete consultations on the transitional arrangements set out in the settlement proposal and the operational requirements for UNTAG's deployment. The Special Representative had visited the front-line States of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia, as well as Nigeria, between 28 January and 12 February and had held talks with SWAPO's President on 9 and 10 February at Luanda.

Both South Africa and SWAPO had expressed willingness to co-operate in the implementation

¹² See footnote 10.

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 892.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 916, resolution 439(1978) of 13 November 1978.

of resolution 435(1978), but the meetings had revealed different interpretations and perceptions regarding implementation of certain provisions of the proposal.

With a view to resolving those differences, the Secretary-General had consulted with the five Western powers and the front-line States. In the light of those consultations, he considered that the outstanding issues should be resolved along the following lines.

- (a) Regarding the return of Namibian refugees and detainees, provision had been made by UNHCR for establishing and supervising entry points and facilities to assist returning Namibians. Their arms or military equipment would be placed under United Nations control.
- (b) Cessation of hostilities would coincide with restriction to base of all South African Defence Forces in Namibia and their subsequent phased withdrawal, and restriction of SWAPO armed forces to base at designated locations. All SWAPO forces in neighbouring countries would be restricted to base in those countries. Although there was no specific provision for the monitoring by UNTAG of SWAPO bases in neighbouring countries, those countries had been requested in the proposal to afford the necessary facilities to Special Representative and all United Nations personnel to carry out their functions and to facilitate all measures necessary to ensure tranquillity in the border areas. The Secretary-General had sought the agreement of Angola, Botswana and Zambia for the establishment of UNTAG offices in those countries to co-operate with them in implementing the proposal.
- (c) For commencement of the cease-fire, the Secretary-General proposed to send identic letters, annexed to the report, to South Africa and SWAPO setting out the specific hour and date: 0000 hours on 15 March. Both parties were requested to inform him in writing, not later than 5 March, of their agreement to abide by these terms.
- (d) The Secretary-General had communicated to the parties with which he had consulted a list of best possible troop-contributing countries for UNTAG. Before commencement of the United Nations operation in Namibia, he would submit to the Security Council the proposed composition of UNTAG's military component.
- (e) Agreement had been reached with South Africa on most of the provisions of an agreement on the status of UNTAG. The privileges and immunities provided for under the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations¹⁵ must be accorded to UNTAG, as well as those especially required for the proposed operation.

Finally, the Secretary-General stated that the

proposal required that all its provisions be completed to the satisfaction of his Special Representative and emphasized that there was no basis for unilateral determinations or actions by any party. If the co-operation of the parties concerned was forthcoming, he would designate 15 March for the cease-fire and the beginning of the emplacement of UNTAG. In the meantime, he appealed to all parties to exercise restraint and refrain from actions which might jeopardize the settlement.

In a letter dated 2 March, the Acting President of the Council for Namibia transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of his statement of the same date strongly condemning, as an obvious challenge to resolution 439(1978), remarks attributed to the Prime Minister of South Africa, in a press release of 26 February of the South African Permanent Mission to the United Nations, that the South African Government must consult the Constituent Assembly of South West Africa regarding matters currently to be discussed on the settlement question.

By a letter dated 5 March to the Secretary-General, Angola transmitted the text of a press communique, issued by the front-line States on 4 March at the end of a two-day summit meeting held at Luanda, which strongly condemned South Africa's manoeuvres to frustrate the implementation of resolution 435(1978), including the bogus elections of December 1978. The meeting and SWAPO, while categorically rejecting South Africa's demand to have SWAPO forces outside Namibia monitored, reaffirmed their commitment to ensure scrupulously the observance of the cease-fire agreement.

In a letter dated 6 March, the representative of South Africa transmitted a letter of 5 March to the Secretary-General from the Minister for Foreign Affairs enclosing the text of a motion adopted that day by the Constituent Assembly of South West Africa. The letter stated that it had consistently been the policy of South Africa to consult fully with the people of South West Africa, who, as represented in the Constituent Assembly, had emphasized in the adopted motion serious deviations in the Secretary-General's report as compared with the settlement proposal, relating, inter alia, to the establishment of SWAPO bases in the territory and the monitoring of its bases in neighbouring countries. By the motion, the Constituent Assembly confirmed that there were no SWAPO bases inside South West Africa and expressed the belief that, should the deviations be accepted, the fairness of the election would be seriously affected and the safety of the inhabitants jeopardized.

 $^{\mbox{\tiny 15}}$ See Y.U.N., 1946-47, p. 100, resolution 22 A (I) of 13 February 1946, annexing text of Convention.

Question of Namibia 1073

During its contacts with the United Nations, the Minister continued, South Africa had proposed several African, Asian, Latin American and Western European States for the composition of UNTAG, none of which had been accepted. None the less, South Africa was prepared to consider the composition of UNTAG announced by the Secretary-General on 1 March, on the understanding that the settlement proposal in its final and definitive form was not changed, that the composition, although not favourable to South Africa, was not altered to the further detriment of the South West African parties committed to a peaceful solution, and that South Africa could reasonably accept two further countries to be added to the list. South Africa stood by the settlement proposed and took it to mean that: (a) SWAPO armed personnel, like the South African forces, were to be restricted to existing bases; (b) SWAPO would have no right either to create bases or be designated bases in South West Africa; (c) a comprehensive cessation of all hostile acts was an essential prerequisite to the implementation of resolution 435(1978); (d) the election date would be no later than 30 September; and (e) political detainees in neighbouring countries would be allowed to return to South West Africa and to participate in the election process.

By another letter of 6 March to the Secretary-General, the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a statement made that day in the House of Assembly by the South African Prime Minister, who outlined events and incidents since 21 December 1978 and charged that there were numerous instances of the breach, on the part of the five Western powers, of understandings reached with South Africa on the settlement proposal and its implementation. He also charged that those powers supported departures from the settlement plan: new provisions contained no assurance of effective monitoring of SWAPO bases in neighbouring territories and gave SWAPO the right to obtain bases in South West Africa where it had never previously had a base or been able to establish one. Other examples of breach of understandings were support by the five Western powers of a resolution in the Security Council declaring that Walvis Bay must be reintegrated into the territory, their acquiescence to a sizable increase in the proposed number of troops in UNTAG, and a statement that all weapons should be surrendered, rather than only those requiring operation by two or more persons.

In a letter dated 7 March to the Secretary-General, Sri Lanka, as current Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, transmitted the text of a communique issued by the Bureau that day appealing to the

international community to give all necessary assistance to the front-line States, which constituted the strategic rear base of the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

A number of communications, as well as Security Council action, followed an attack by South African forces on Namibian refugee camps in Angola in early March. Ethiopia transmitted a statement issued on 8 March by the group of African States at the United Nations condemning the aggression, as did the Council for Namibia in a statement of the same date by its Acting President. Angola on 16 March requested a Security Council meeting; on 19 March, South Africa's Foreign Minister addressed a letter to the Council President in connexion with that request and defended South Africa's action. (For details and Security Council consideration, see p. 225.)

In a letter dated 8 March to the South African Prime Minister, the Secretary-General categorically rejected any accusation that he had deliberately omitted, in his report of 26 February, any express reference to the views of SWAPO on certain matters while nevertheless accepting them or adopting them into his proposals. The Secretary-General said the Prime Minister appeared to have misinterpreted his proposals on the restriction to base of SWAPO forces, and stressed that no party to a conflict might expect to gain, after a cease-fire, a military advantage that it was unable to obtain before it. He again appealed to all parties to exercise restraint and refrain from actions which might jeopardize the settlement.

By a letter dated 15 March, the representative of South Africa transmitted to the Secretary-General the Prime Minister's reply of the same date. The Prime Minister wished to know whether, in the Secretary-General's opinion, the settlement proposal provided for: (a) restriction to base of all SWAPO forces; (b) such restriction to be monitored by UNTAG; (c) designation of locations inside South West Africa to which SWAPO forces could be restricted; (d) cessation of all hostile acts as a prerequisite for implementation, including in particular the reduction of South African troops, and therefore for a practical implementation based on the proposal; (e) release of all South West Africans wherever detained, including those in the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia; and (f) consultation, inter alia, on the composition of UNTAG - specifically, whether such consultation required South Africa's views to be given due recognition. Attached to the letter was a military deployment plan for UNTAG entitled "Operational Implementation Document," which he said had been prepared in January by the Secretary-General's military representative and his South African counterparts to avoid misunderstandings and differing interpretations of the practical implementation of the settlement proposal.

In a letter of 15 March to the Prime Minister, the Secretary-General replied that: the proposal provided for the restriction to base of all forces of the parties; UNTAG would monitor such restriction to base of all forces in Namibia; the reference in his report to any SWAPO armed forces in Namibia at the time of the cease-fire was designed exclusively to solve the practical problem that might be created by the presence of any such forces; his report offered a reasonable proposal for a workable cease-fire arrangement; the release of all Namibians was provided for in the original text of the proposal; and the object of the process of consultation with the parties was to try to reach a composition of UNTAG which, although not necessarily approved in all its parts by them, could be reasonably accepted as a working compromise, without giving veto power to any of the parties in such a situation.

The Secretary-General added that, after study of the Operational Implementation Document, which had emerged from conversations held between the military adviser to his Special Representative and South African military authorities in Cape Town, it had been concluded that the document could not be accepted as an accurate interpretation of the proposal and the South African representative in New York had been so informed on 26 January.

In a letter dated 15 March, Sri Lanka transmitted to the Secretary-General the final communique of an Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned countries held at Maputo, Mozambique, from 26 January to 2 February to consider the situation in southern Africa. The Bureau reiterated its support for SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, and emphasized the need for increased assistance to the peoples of southern Africa in their struggle for national liberation, their right to freedom and independence and their right to decide on their future without foreign interference. In this connexion, it called for increased support for the front-line States to preserve and strengthen their independence and territorial integrity.

By letters sent to the Secretary-General between 28 March and 7 April, the representative of South Africa transmitted four letters from the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On 27 March, the Minister charged that SWAPO terrorists had made premeditated attacks on 26 March from across the border against unarmed and innocent civilians inside South West Africa. Such attacks were continuing unabatedly and made it clear that SWAPO had not

abandoned its efforts to take over political power by force, thus frustrating the inhabitants' quest for independence through constitutional means. In addition, he charged that the silence of the United Nations with respect to SWAPO's terrorism against the people of South West Africa was prejudicial, and stressed that the South African Security Forces would not abdicate responsibility for the safety and security of all South West Africans.

On 30 March, he charged that the death on 28 March of Eliaser Kalangula, the brother of a member of the Constituent Assembly and of the Executive of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, as a result of a land-mine explosion at Omungwelume in South West Africa, confirmed the violent nature of SWAPO.

Calling attention to attacks on 31 March and 2 April in which three civilians were injured, the Foreign Minister stated on 4 April that the spate of atrocities committed by SWAPO terrorists against the civilian population of South West Africa and increased infiltration from across the northern border accorded with SWAPO's claims to be allowed to establish bases inside the territory.

Further incidents of 4 and 6 April, resulting in one civilian death and one injury, were reported on 7 April. The Minister charged that SWAPO continued to resort to cold-blooded killing in South West Africa, as part of its campaign of intimidation. He declared that such violence by SWAPO must cease if there was to be any hope of the settlement proposal's being implemented.

By a letter dated 24 April, the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a statement issued that day with reference to a recent decision of the illegal Constituent Assembly in Namibia. The Council strongly condemned this latest manoeuvre by South Africa to set up a so-called interim government in Namibia and reaffirmed its rejection of all the persistent attempts by South Africa to promote the political interests of its puppets in Namibia in an effort to perpetuate its control over the territory.

In another statement, on 30 April, the Acting President recorded the Council's strong condemnation of the arrest and detention by the South African administration in Namibia of some 40 SWAPO leaders. It demanded their immediate and unconditional release.

By a letter of 8 May, the President of the Council for Namibia transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a communication issued by SWAPO on 30 April, containing lists of SWAPO leaders and members arrested and detained by the South African administration in Namibia, of imprisoned Namibians and prisoners of war from Angola.

By a letter of 10 May to the Secretary-General,

the South African representative transmitted a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs calling attention to recent acts—five persons murdered and a sixth wounded—perpetrated by SWAPO in South West Africa. The Organization's silence on SWAPO atrocities, he charged, was a further example of hypocrisy and double standards.

By a letter dated 11 May, the President of the Council for Namibia transmitted a Council statement issued that day on a recent initiative of the illegal South African administration in Namibia, namely, its expressed intention to bestow on the so-called Constituent Assembly in Windhoek extensive legislative and executive powers. The Council demanded the release of Namibian patriots, part of the SWAPO leadership, whom it said South Africa continued to arrest and detain.

A letter from the Council President dated 9 May transmitted to the Secretary-General the texts of messages from Governments, specialized agencies and solidarity groups on the occasion of the Council's solemn meeting, held on 4 May, to proclaim the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia.

By a letter of 22 May, the representative of South Africa transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who stated that the forthcoming resumed session of the General Assembly on the question of South West Africa/Namibia, to commence on 23 May, was uncalled for. He again charged that two provisions of the Secretary-General's report of 26 February on the settlement proposal, concerning restriction to base, had in effect conceded the demands made by SWAPO by providing specifically for the exemption of SWAPO from monitoring by UNTAG outside South West Africa/Namibia and for the establishment of armed SWAPO personnel at "designated locations" inside the territory. Those provisions, he continued, constituted a violation of the terms of the settlement proposal. Holding that SWAPO never had and did not currently have any bases inside the territory, he said it followed that troop restrictions could be monitored only at their bases outside South West Afri-. ca/Namibia, wherever those might be. The clear understanding on the part of South Africa and the South West Africans that SWAPO troop restrictions, like South African troop restrictions, would be monitored by UNTAG was an important element in the acceptance of the proposal by the leaders of the democratic parties in the territory. Contrary to the deviations introduced in the Secretary-General's report, the Minister continued, the language of the proposal clearly indicated that SWAPO personnel inside the territory at the time of the cease-fire were required to return to their bases, where they would be restricted

under UNTAG monitoring. If they wished to come back afterwards, provision was made for them to be repatriated peacefully from across the border, under United Nations supervision, through designated entry points. He said SWAPO could not freely continue its acts of subversion and aggression and should not be afforded sanctuaries by Members of the United Nations from where it could launch attacks on the territory.

South Africa, he stated, supported by the overwhelming majority of the people of South West Africa, had agreed to everything demanded of the territory for years by the United Nations. South Africa would continue to respect the interests and wishes of the people of the territory and could not be a party to persuading them to accept proposals which would render them vulnerable to a take-over by force.

Consideration by the General Assembly (23-31 May)

At its resumed thirty-third session, during 12 meetings held between 23 and 31 May, the Assembly, in accordance with its resolution of 21 December 1978, ¹⁶ considered fully the question of Namibia and the implications of South Africa's continued defiance of Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

Among the documents before the Assembly were the May 1979 letters from the United Nations Council for Namibia and the letter of 22 May from South Africa (see preceding section), and a letter of 11 May from the Chairman of the Special Committee on the implementation of the Declaration on granting independence, transmitting the section on Namibia of the Final Document on the Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia adopted at Belgrade in April (see section above on CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE).

Other documents included a letter of 22 May from Poland, transmitting a joint communique issued in Warsaw on 12 May by the Polish Government and a mission of consultation of the Council for Namibia-which visited Poland from 9 to 12 May—expressing the expectation that the resumed thirty-third session would devise a strategy to expedite the independence of Namibia without further delay; and a letter of 24 May from Bulgaria, transmitting a joint communique issued in Sofia on 22 May by the Bulgarian Government and a Council mission of consultation—which visited Bulgaria from 20 to 22 May—condemning the policies and practices of South Africa with regard to Namibia and expressing the view that the United Nations must take urgent measures to end the occupation of the territory.

¹⁶ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 917, resolution 33/182 A.

Several documents referred to the credentials of representatives to the session. Identic letters of 21 May from Viet Nam to the Secretary-General and the Assembly President transmitted a message of 18 May, signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, expressing solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people and stating that the sole legitimate and legal representative of Kampuchea in any United Nations forum was the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and that the so-called Government of Democratic Kampuchea no longer existed on Kampuchean soil. Letters from Viet Nam and the USSR, dated 24 May, and from the German Democratic Republic and Hungary, dated 25 and 30 May, respectively, expressed support for that statement.

South Africa annexed to a letter of 23 May to the Assembly President a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Credentials Committee requesting a meeting with the Chairman or the full Committee to present South Africa's position on its representative's credentials to represent it in all United Nations organs.

In the Assembly on 23 May, Ghana, on behalf of the African group of States at the United Nations, challenged the presence of the representative of South Africa at the resumed thirty-third session. The Credentials Committee was asked to meet immediately to consider those credentials.

Meeting that day, the Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General of 23 May to which was attached a communication of 7 March from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs pertaining to the representation of his country in all United Nations organs. With reference to South Africa's request to be heard, the Chairman stated that it was not the Committee's practice to give the floor to States not members of the Committee.

China, India, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Zaire stated that they did not recognize the authority that had issued the credentials. Suriname felt the communication did not constitute valid credentials, and the USSR supported the demand of the African States that such credentials should not be recognized. Denmark and the United States, while reiterating their abhorrence of the policy of apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia, upheld the right of every Member State to be heard.

The Committee, by 7 votes to 2, decided that the communication before it did not constitute valid credentials for South Africa for the General Assembly's thirty-third session; it then, without a vote, recommended approval of its report by the Assembly.

On the Committee's recommendation, the As-

sembly on 24 May adopted resolution 33/9 B, by which it approved the report of the Credentials Committee containing an account of its deliberations. The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 96 to 19, with 9 abstentions. The Assembly President stated that the decision indicated that the majority of Members did not wish to permit South Africa to participate in the work of the session, but that the Assembly had not taken a decision concerning the status of South Africa as a Member of the United Nations. The President also noted that as a result of the vote the South African representatives had left the Assembly meeting.

France, on behalf of the nine member countries of the European Community, in explanation of their votes, said the Credentials Committee's powers were limited by the Assembly's rules of procedure to verification of credentials and had nothing to do with the policies of the Governments concerned; since the Committee had rejected the credentials of a delegation for reasons not provided for in the rules, they had been left with no choice but to vote against the report. The Nordic countries, on whose behalf Sweden spoke, said they supported the principle of universality in the United Nations, and to decide other than on the basis of the rules of procedure was tantamount to suspension of membership, which required a Security Council recommendation and an Assembly decision.

Similar reservations based on legal considerations were also given as the reason for the negative votes of Australia, Austria, Canada and the United States, and for the abstentions of Costa Rica and Greece. Mexico, although it voted in favour of the proposal since it favoured expelling South Africa from the Organization, objected to other than direct legitimate action to attain that goal.

By a letter of 24 May, the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General a copy of the statement he had intended to deliver to the Assembly on the question under consideration. In that statement, South Africa expressed concern at the Assembly's repeated breaches of the Charter on questions relating to southern Africa. South Africa believed that it had fulfilled all its obligations to the people of South West Africa/Namibia except one: to ensure that they were guaranteed the right to determine their own future, freely and without coercion from any quarter. It had no intention of reneging on this final responsibility.

The Assembly, he said, had gone even further than arrogating to itself the right to determine who should be and who should not be the representatives of the people of the territory; it had torn to shreds the principle that international disputes should be settled by peaceful means and reasoned negotiations and had urged that the problem should be solved by violence.

South Africa had tried to find a peaceful settlement in co-operation with the five Western powers. It had agreed to grant independence to the territory on the basis of a unitary State, one man/one vote, the removal of discrimination based on colour, the holding of free and fair elections to the satisfaction of the United Nations, and the right of return of all South West Africans to participate peacefully in the political process.

Referring to the letter South Africa had sent to the Secretary-General on 22 May (see preceding section), South Africa again summarized its main points: the elements that were at the basis of the dispute between South Africa and the United Nations had been eliminated; SWAPO should not be allowed to rely on the Assembly for support in its acts of aggression against the territory and its people; the agreements and understandings reached between the five Western powers and South Africa should be safeguarded when translated into United Nations reports and Security Council decisions; any censure of South Africa by the Assembly would be a travesty of iustice; and South Africa's respect for the interests and wishes of the people of the territory, which were paramount, made it impossible for it to persuade them to accept proposals that would render them vulnerable to a take-over by force. South Africa felt that this last point made its approach to the problem of the territory abundantly clear.

During its meetings, the Assembly heard statements by Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, and Mose Garoeb, a member of SWAPO, who participated in an observer capacity. The President of the United Nations Council for Namibia also made a statement.

On 31 May, following its discussion of the question, the Assembly adopted resolution 33/206, sponsored by 92 powers (see DOCUMENTA-RY REFERENCES below), by a recorded vote of 118 to 0, with 16 abstentions.

By the preambular paragraphs, the Assembly: expressed its indignation at South Africa's persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia in defiance of numerous United Nations resolutions and its grave concern at South Africa's brutal repression of the Namibian people and its measures to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia; expressed its conviction that South Africa was seeking to establish a puppet regime in Namibia; and strongly reiterated its support for the national liberation movement of Namibia, SWAPO, in the struggle to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

By the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the Assembly declared the urgent need to ensure the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Namibian people to genuine self-determination and national independence in Namibia, including Walvis Bay, in accordance with the Charter, the Declaration on granting independence and subsequent United Nations resolutions relating to Namibia, and supported the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of the territory by South Africa. It solemnly reaffirmed direct United Nations responsibility for Namibia, renewed its determination to ensure the discharge of this responsibility and called upon all Member States and United Nations bodies to support fully the Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. The Assembly determined that South Africa had acted deceitfully during the protracted period of talks for a negotiated settlement, to the detriment of the Namibian people and SWAPO, and in contravention of Security Council and Assembly resolutions.

The Assembly strongly condemned South Africa for its arrogant and defiant actions in imposing on the Namibian people a so-called internal settlement through an illegal "national assembly" designed to achieve international recognition for its puppets and perpetuate its occupation. It called on all Member States and the international community not to accord recognition to or co-operate with that assembly or any regime that South Africa might impose upon the Namibian people. The Assembly solemnly reaffirmed that a just and durable settlement of the question of Namibia was possible only with the full participation of SWAPO, and that the parties to the conflict in Namibia were South Africa, which was illegally occupying the territory and committing aggression against the people, and the Namibian people, under SWAPO leadership and supported by the United Nations, which had direct responsibility for the territory until independence.

The Assembly also strongly condemned South Africa for its escalated arrests and detentions of leaders and members of SWAPO, and other acts of violence against the Namibian people, as part of its attempts to frustrate genuine national liberation, to destroy SWAPO and to impose a so-called internal settlement in Namibia. It demanded that South Africa immediately and unconditionally release all leaders and members of SWAPO and cease all violence against the Namibian people, and called on Member States, specialized agencies and other international organizations to render increased and sustained support and material, financial, military and other assistance

to SWAPO to enable it to intensify its struggle. The Assembly solemnly declared that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, its defiance of the United Nations, its war of repression, its acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African countries, its colonialist expansion and its policy of apartheid constituted a serious threat to international peace and security. The Assembly demanded again the immediate and unconditional end of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and called on the Security Council to convene urgently to take enforcement measures against South Africa, as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter, to ensure South Africa's compliance with United Nations resolutions and decisions on Namibia.

Several States, including Australia, Austria, Costa Rica, El Salvador, France (on behalf of the nine member countries of the European Economic Community (EEC)), Guatemala, Iceland, New Zealand and Spain, expressed reservations with regard to provisions which they said seemed to support armed struggle, particularly the call on the international community to provide military and other assistance to intensify the struggle in Namibia. In agreement with that view, Norway and Sweden said their support for the resolution had been given despite the fact that it could have better reflected the principle that every possible peaceful alternative should be pursued; Norway did not believe that all negotiating efforts had been exhausted. Finland said its reservations were similar to those of Norway and Sweden. Greece and Portugal observed that their abstentions should be interpreted as meaning that the door should not be closed to South Africa, and further efforts should be made to bring about a negotiated solution.

The call on the Security Council to take enforcement measures against South Africa under the Charter was the subject of reservations by Australia, El Salvador, Guatemala, New Zealand and Sweden, which did not see it as the proper function of the Assembly to call on the Council to take mandatory measures, which was a matter within the competence of the Council alone. Botswana said it was compelled by circumstances—its geographical position vis-a-vis South Africa—to reserve its position on that paragraph.

Mexico felt the resolution was shortsighted; the actions requested were correct but far from providing a solution to the Namibian problem.

On behalf also of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States, the United Kingdom said they did not want their initiative to be complicated by their taking a position on the substance of the resolution; on purely procedural grounds, they abstained.

In his statement, Mr. Nujoma said that SWAPO had done everything possible to facilitate a political solution to the Namibian problem through United Nations—controlled elections. It had made substantial concessions to South Africa, proposed a cease-fire agreement and offered to co-operate in implementing the United Nations plan for Namibia. On the other hand, he said, South Africa was continually sabotaging the political process: it had unilaterally appointed Marthinus Steyn as Administrator-General of the territory, massacred Namibian refugees at Kassinga in Angola, staged sham elections in Namibia and established a so-called Constituent Assembly and subsequently an illegal national assembly, or "interim government."

The SWAPO President stated that the Assembly's task was to adopt measures to meet the challenge. Among other actions, it should recommend that the Security Council meet urgently to take effective enforcement measures against South Africa, including mandatory economic sanctions, an embargo on trade, arms and oil and the severance of all commercial and diplomatic links, in order to isolate the regime.

During the Assembly's discussion, the majority of Members agreed that South Africa had deliberately aggravated the situation in Namibia. It was pointed out that during the past year South Africa had stepped up its policy of apartheid and the fragmentation of the territory into homelands. It had instructed its Administrator-General for Namibia to carry out the so-called internal elections to install a puppet regime in the territory, had continued its policies of exploitation, repression and racial discrimination, including the arrest and detention of SWAPO officials and supporters, and had also used the territory to wage armed aggression against neighbouring independent African States, thus seriously jeopardizing peace and security in the region.

A number of States expressed the view that the only approach likely to have any effect on South Africa and ensure its compliance with United Nations resolutions on Namibia was the taking of concrete measures by the Security Council. Yugoslavia stated that the Assembly itself should take appropriate measures if the Council was not capable of action. Indonesia suggested that the Assembly should draw up a list of possible sanctions for submission to the Council, and Sweden noted that the current arms embargo had to be supplemented with other selective measures, including the possibility of an oil embargo. In the view of Senegal, all States must terminate relations with South Africa as long as it continued to occupy Namibia illegally, and denounce the continued illegal operation of transnational corporations in Namibia. Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mali also called for action by the Assembly, while Jordan proposed a campaign to urge the peoples of the world to pressure their institutions, corporations and other bodies to cease their investments in South Africa, together with a recommendation to the Security Council to apply the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter.

Australia, Guatemala and New Zealand did not share the view that the proper function of the Assembly was to call on the Council to take mandatory measures under Chapter VII. The Netherlands did not consider that the moment had come for enforcement measures against South Africa. Australia, the Netherlands and New Zealand, among others, stated that while they recognized SWAPO as a major political force in the territory they did not regard it as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

Senegal and Sierra Leone called for expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations.

Among others, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, the German Democratic Republic, Honduras, Hungary, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam pointed out that any suitable solution of the Namibian problem must be based on respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Namibia, cessation of Namibia's illegal occupation by South Africa and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops. They emphasized that the fundamental principles underlying a just solution included recognition by all parties concerned that SWAPO was the sole authentic and legal representative of the Namibian people and respect by all parties of the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay.

Algeria, the Byelorussian SSR, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the USSR, among others, favoured the transfer of power to SWAPO upon the withdrawal of South African troops and administration from Namibia.

With regard to the plan submitted by the five Western members of the Security Council and adopted by the Council, Australia, Austria, Chile and Lesotho considered that the proposals represented the most promising way of bringing about the early independence of Namibia by peaceful means.

Norway and Sweden said that the leading principle must continue to be the exploration of every possible peaceful means of furthering and supporting the legitimate interests of the Namibian people.

Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian

SSR, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, India, Iraq, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and the United Republic of Tanzania stated that behind the Western powers' efforts for a peaceful settlement there was a lack of political will to resolve the Namibian problem in accordance with United Nations resolutions. They said that South Africa, through the protraction of the settlement talks, had won time to evade United Nations decisions and had intensified its actions against SWAPO. The USSR stated that practical steps were being taken to implement a neocolonialist decision; the situation played into the hands of the South African regime.

Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR noted with concern South Africa's collaboration with NATO powers in the nuclear field.

Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, Panama, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia said that special responsibility lay with those Western countries that maintained close ties with South Africa; it was for them to ensure the successful implementation of their plan by the application of measures provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter.

The Sudan, which spoke on behalf of OAU, said that the international community, together with the Western powers, had the responsibility to take every possible action to deal with the deteriorating situation. Somalia and Zambia hoped that the Western powers would recognize the need for drastic action. Sweden and Tunisia observed that so far those powers had not shown any readiness to back up their negotiations with effective pressure. Egypt, Kenya and Venezuela, among others, considered that the talks had failed and called for stronger measures to be applied against South Africa. Egypt felt that the constant assistance of the Western powers encouraged South Africa.

The United States, speaking on behalf of the "Western five" - Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States—said that the effort to obtain an internationally acceptable and peaceful settlement had been maintained in the face of many difficulties, and it was important that it be manifested in practical agreement and the emplacement of UNTAG. The overriding issue was the willingness of the principal participants and other vitally interested parties to continue their efforts towards a negotiated settlement. These Western powers continued to believe that that was the best available course for preventing further bloodshed and for bringing about an internationally acceptable settlement in Namibia.

Algeria, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Mali, Sierra Leone, Spain and Turkey acknowledged the increasingly important role being played by the Council for Namibia. They urged Member States to give all possible assistance to the Nationhood Programme, the Institute for Namibia and the United Nations Fund for Namibia. Support for the Nationhood Programme was also expressed by Australia, Colombia, Indonesia, Nepal, Panama, Sweden, the United Arab Emirates and Yugoslavia. Senegal proposed that the powers of the Council be increased.

Angola felt that, during the negotiations of the five Western powers and the agreement of the front-line States and SWAPO to the United Nations plan for Namibia, South Africa had been buying time, strengthening its military and colonialist structures and trying to give them a semblance of legitimacy.

Zambia, introducing the resolution, said it felt that South Africa had used the past two years of negotiations not only to disguise its internal settlement scheme for Namibia but also to try to weaken SWAPO's position both inside Namibia and on an international level. Zambia felt that South Africa had left the people of Namibia no option but to intensify their struggle by all means at their disposal and the United Nations no option but to evoke measures against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter.

Holding a similar view, China expressed concern that South Africa was planning a so-called constellation of States made up of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa itself, in order to bring the whole of southern Africa under its control.

France, speaking on behalf of the nine EEC countries, reaffirmed support for the efforts being made by the five Western powers, the front-line States and the Secretary-General to carry out the United Nations plan. In the course of ministerial talks in March at New York, the five Western Ministers had received assurances from the front-line States and from SWAPO that they would scrupulously respect the cease-fire provisions. Despite these assurances, South Africa had thus far maintained its objections to the arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General for SWAPO forces. The EEC countries wished to point out to South Africa the consequences of further delay in implementing a peaceful and internationally acceptable settlement.

Communications and reports (July-December)

By a letter dated 24 July to the Secretary-General, the President of the Council for Namibia transmitted a statement, issued that day, on the arrest of some 15.000 SWAPO members and

sympathizers, killings, detention in open concentration camps and other acts of brutality committed within the past three months by South Africa against the people of Namibia. The Council called on United Nations Members and organizations throughout the world to condemn the renewed genocidal acts of South Africa.

On 27 July, the representative of South Africa transmitted to the Secretary-General a statement made the day before by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, completely rejecting the Council's statement of 24 July.

By a letter of 26 October to the Secretary-General, the Council for Namibia transmitted a statement issued that day by its President, calling the attention of the international community to the implications for peace and security, particularly in southern Africa, of the revelation that South Africa had detonated a nuclear device on 22 September.

South Africa transmitted to the Secretary-General on 31 October a letter from its Minister for Foreign Affairs containing a list of acts of violence he charged had been committed between 11 and 28 October by SWAPO terrorists, infiltrating from Angola, against the inhabitants of South West Africa.

In November, the Secretary-General and the Foreign Minister exchanged a number of communications concerning a proposed high-level meeting of the front-line States, the Western five, South Africa and SWAPO, to be held at Geneva between 12 and 15 November, to clarify questions arising from a working paper of the Secretary-General on the monitoring and establishment of a proposed demilitarized zone in connexion with the settlement of the question of Namibia.

On 5 November, the Secretary-General invited South Africa to be represented at the meeting. By a letter of 7 November, the Foreign Minister stressed that his country had repeatedly made it clear that the views of the leaders of the democratic political parties of the territory in such matters were of paramount importance. He also stated that discussions between the UNTAG Commander and South African military authorities would best provide answers to problems associated with the proposed demilitarized zone. The Secretary-General indicated in a letter of 7 November that all relevant military issues could be considered early in the meeting, as part of the wider effort to implement Security Council resolution 435(1978).

Letters of 8, 9 and 10 November from the Foreign Minister again stressed the importance of inviting leaders of the democratic parties in their own right to attend the consultations, which South Africa indicated could not be regarded as other than exploratory.

Further communications from the Secretary-General, dated 7, 8, 9 and 12 November, answered questions and clarified issues raised by the South African Foreign Minister concerning representation and issues. On 8 and 12 November, the Secretary-General indicated that, should members of the organizations referred to by South Africa be in Geneva, his representatives would be prepared to meet with them, in the same manner and with the same access as during talks in New York between 18 and 26 March 1979—held with a view to resolving issues related primarily to restriction-to-base provisions in the settlement proposals. By a letter of 9 November, he stressed the importance of the consultations' making real progress towards agreement on the principles of the working paper and of their not being viewed as merely a further round of exploratory talks. The Secretary-General's communications to South Africa between 7 and 12 November were transmitted to the Security Council by a note of 13 November.

On 13 November, the Minister noted that the leaders of the democratic parties had accepted the Secretary-General's invitation, conveyed by the five Western powers, to participate in the Geneva consultations in their own right, and not as part of a South African delegation, on the assumption that they would be accorded the same treatment as any other invited party. The letter concluded with South Africa's decision to attend the Geneva meeting on that basis.

On 20 November, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Council the text of his reply of 16 November to that letter, in which he acknowledged receipt of it and referred to his previous letters, which he said fully reflected his position on the matter.

Also on 20 November, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Council a supplementary report concerning the implementation of Council resolutions 435(1978) and 439(1978) on the question of Namibia. He recalled that on 26 February he had reported on the differing interpretations and perceptions of SWAPO and South Africa regarding the implementation of certain provisions of the settlement proposal (see section above on COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTS (JANUARY-MAY)). Consultations aimed at resolving the principal outstanding issues—centring on two paragraphs of the report concerning restriction to base—had been held in New York in March but agreement had not been reached, and the Secretary-General had been informed by the South African Government that certain elements of those paragraphs remained unacceptable.

The Secretary-General reported that he had met at Luanda on 15 July with President Agostinho Neto of Angola, who had suggested the establishment of a demilitarized zone on the northern frontier of Namibia with a view to facilitating the implementation of resolution 435(1978), had asked the Secretary-General to explore and develop the concept and had stated that Angola would have no objection to the establishment of a United Nations liaison office. In Luanda, the Secretary-General had also held talks with the President of SWAPO. During the meetings of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Monrovia, Liberia, in July 1979, the Secretary-General had discussed the latest developments concerning the question of Namibia with African leaders, including those of the front-line States and the then Chairman of OAU. Early in August 1979, the Secretary-General was informed that the summit meeting of front-line States, held at Lusaka, had endorsed the proposed demilitarized zone. Further views were exchanged in September with the Chairman and the Secretary-General of OAU.

On 1 October, the Secretary-General submitted for consideration by the neighbouring States and by South Africa a working paper concerning monitoring and the establishment of a demilitarized zone on the Angola/Namibia and Zambia/Namibia frontiers, aimed at facilitating the implementation of the United Nations plan. Following preliminary reactions from Governments, he had extended invitations to all those that had participated in the consultations in New York in March to attend consultations in Geneva under United Nations auspices to clarify questions arising from the working paper.

The consultations, held between 12 and 16 November, had covered all aspects of the concept of the demilitarized zone in relation to the United Nations plan. The functions of UNTAG arising from the zone, the role of the neighbouring States, SWAPO and South Africa, and arrangements for the cessation of hostilities were also considered. The representatives of the Secretary-General had also met with the representatives of other Namibian organizations present in Geneva.

The front-line States and SWAPO had accepted the concept of the demilitarized zone, and the front-line States had accepted the broad outline of the working paper. It was indicated that, provided South Africa also accepted the concept, detailed technical discussions could follow. Extensive consultations were held with the South African representatives on all aspects of the concept. They undertook to report urgently to their Government, with a view to obtaining its earliest possible reaction.

By a letter of 27 November to the Secretary-General, South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from its Minister for Foreign Affairs, who charged that recent statements by the President of SWAPO at Geneva had placed the current initiative there under an additional cloud of suspicion and clearly showed that SWAPO had not abandoned its consistent commitment to violence against the people of South West Africa/Namibia.

The Security Council met on 28 November, at the conclusion of which its President issued the following statement:

The Security Council met in informal consultations to hear a statement made by the Secretary-General in connexion with his report submitted in pursuance of Council resolution 435(1978) and to exchange views on the question of Namibia.

The Security Council expressed its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement resolution 435(1978) but noted with grave concern that it had not been possible so far to achieve this.

The Security Council noted that the front-line States and the South West Africa People's Organization had accepted the concept of the demilitarized zone and that a South African reaction was still awaited.

The Security Council calls on South Africa to give an urgent reaction concerning an acceptance of the concept of the demilitarized zone, bearing in mind that the General Assembly is to begin its consideration of the question of Namibia on 6 December 1979.

In a letter dated 30 November to the South African Foreign Minister, the Secretary-General said he looked forward to receiving South Africa's reaction concerning the acceptance of the concept of the demilitarized zone.

On 5 December, South Africa transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a letter of the same date from its Foreign Minister reiterating his Government's commitment to ensure that the security of the people of South West Africa/Namibia was not endangered, and that the wishes of the people of the territory as to their constitutional future were not thwarted by intimidation and terrorism. Within the framework of that commitment, South Africa had examined, in consultation with the democratic parties of the territory, the idea of a demilitarized zone on both sides of the northern borders of the territory. On the basis of those consultations, South Africa accepted the concept of the zone, provided agreement was reached in further discussions, inter alia on: the number of South African bases remaining in the zone; acceptable arrangements regarding the disarmament of SWAPO personnel on the closure of bases, i.e. seven days after certification of the election; the deployment of an

acceptable percentage of UNTAG inside the zone in the light of practical requirements; agreement on practical arrangements between the UNTAG Commander and the South African military authorities; confirmation that the settlement proposal accepted by South Africa on 25 April 1978 remained unchanged; and confirmation that the claim for SWAPO bases inside South West Africa/Namibia, which, in any case, was not provided for in the settlement proposal, would not be revived.

Report of United Nations Council for Namibia

The United Nations Council for Namibia reported to the General Assembly at its 1979 regular session on developments concerning the territory and on the Council's activities from 26 October 1978 to 31 October 1979. The Council's report also contained a number of recommendations that were subsequently approved by the Assembly when it adopted resolutions 34/92 A-G on 12 December (see section immediately below).

The Council reported that during 1979 it continued to act both as a policy-making organ of the United Nations and as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. Its efforts to bring Namibia to independence, however, had thus far been impeded by the racist regime of South Africa which, in defiance of United Nations decisions, persisted in its illegal occupation of Namibia. The Council had continuously and resolutely supported the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

During the year, the Council continued to hold consultations with Governments to further implementation of United Nations resolutions on Namibia, representation of Namibian interests in international organizations and conferences, provision of material assistance to Namibians and dissemination of information. In the first half of 1979, the Council sent consultation missions to Austria, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey and the USSR. In late 1978, the Council had obtained full membership for Namibia in UNESCO.

As in previous years, the Council continued to co-operate with the Special Committee on the Declaration on the granting of independence and the Special Committee against Apartheid. It also participated in conferences and meetings of international organizations, specialized agencies and United Nations organs and represented Namibia at: the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned

Countries (January/February, Maputo); the eighth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (March/April, Geneva); the International Conference in Support of the Liberation Movements of Southern Africa and in Solidarity with the Front-line States (April, Lusaka); the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (May/June, Manila, Philippines); the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries (June, Colombo, Sri Lanka); the sixty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference (June, Geneva); the seventy-fifth session of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (June, Rome); the thirty-seventh session of the UNESCO International Conference on Education (July, Geneva); the International Conference against Military Pacts and Bases, for International Security and Co-operation (July, Nicosia, Cyprus); the FAO World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (July, Rome); the second regular session of the Council of the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (July, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia); the fourth Regional Conference of the National Commissions for UNESCO of the African member States (July, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta); and the sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (September, Havana, Cuba).

Publications included a new booklet, Namibia: A Unique UN Responsibility; other initiatives in the area of dissemination of information were a new poster and information kit, the issuance of a new stamp on Namibia and the beginning of work on a yearbook on Namibia.

The Council continued to provide material assistance to Namibians by means of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, whose activities were concentrated in three main programmes: the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, the Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, and general educational, social and relief assistance for Namibians in the struggle for independence.

With respect to the Nationhood Programme, the Council approved a group of preindependence projects, either training projects or sectoral surveys, providing approximately 150 individual fellowships, as well as group training for about 60 participants. An additional 116 Namibians were studying abroad on scholarships provided directly from the Fund. The Institute's student body reached 302 in 1979, and its training programme was expanded to include shortterm courses for the upgrading of teachers, the training of secretaries and special preparatory courses in English and mathematics.

The Council continued to concern itself with

foreign economic interests operating in Namibia whose activities were contributing to the maintenance of the illegal South African occupation régime and were therefore impeding self-determination. The Council carried out an extensive review of the economic exploitation of Namibia by South African and Western economic interests, particularly the plundering and ruthless exploitation of the territory's human and material resources. The Council had taken steps to notify the Governments of States whose corporations operated in Namibia of the illegality of such operations.

On 15 November 1978, the Council's Steering Committee had discussed the terms of reference of the Council's three standing committees and of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, and had requested the Chairmen of those bodies to make recommendations to the Council. Standing Committees I, II and III in 1978 had each recommended adoption of a resolution concerning the question of their terms of reference, which the Council adopted on 17 April 1979.

Standing Committee I was to: recommend the representation of Namibia in international organizations and conferences; consider recommendations relating to consultations with Governments of Member States, OAU and political organizations interested in supporting the cause of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia; and consult with representatives of SWAPO in all matters under its consideration.

Standing Committee II was to: review the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia in its political, military and social aspects and report periodically to the Council; consider the compliance of Member States with the relevant United Nations resolutions on Namibia, taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971; ¹⁸ consider the activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia; consider all legal issues relating to the liberation struggle of the Namibian people and the illegal South African administration in the territory; consider South African military installations and operations in Namibia; and consuit with representatives of SWAPO in all matters under its consideration.

Standing Committee III was to: consider ways of increasing dissemination of information about Namibia, in consultation with the Department of Public Information, and recommend policies to the Council; organize and co-ordinate for the Council contacts with leading opinion-

makers; and consult with representatives of SWAPO in all matters under its consideration.

On 17 April, the Council also adopted a resoution setting forth the terms of reference of its Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia (see subsection below).

The Council also reviewed the activities of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, noting that, among other things, his Office had continued to collect and analyse information on Namibia, had closely followed internal developments there, had been responsible for a number of publications and had acted as co-ordinator for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme. He had carried out extensive fund-raising activities for the Institute for Namibia, the Nationhood Programme and other programmes financed from the Fund. The Regional Office of the Commissioner at Lusaka had during 1979 further diversified its operations, emphasizing assistance programmes for Namibians. The Regional Office at Gaborone had conducted a survey to assess opportunities for implementing Nationhood Programme projects in Botswana.

On 4 May 1979, the Council officially opened the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia with a solemn meeting at United Nations Headquarters, New York, to commemorate the first anniversary of the massacre at Kassinga. On 23 August, the Council held a solemn meeting at Headquarters to commemorate Namibia Day.

From 29 October to 2 November, the Council observed a Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and its Liberation Movement, SWAPO. The Council held two special meetings on 29 October, at which messages from Governments, specialized agencies and support groups were read. The Week of Solidarity was also marked by a new commemorative stamp on Namibia.

Consideration by the General Assembly (December)

General aspects

At its thirty-fourth (1979) session, the General Assembly considered the question of Namibia at eight plenary meetings held between 6 and 20 December. The Assembly had before it reports of the Special Committee on granting independence and the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the report of its Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia. The Secretary-General reported on 13 August, in implementation of an Assembly resolution of 21 December 1978¹⁹ calling for non-recognition of the December 1978 elections and demanding South Africa's compliance with Security Council resolutions on Namibia, that that resolution had

been transmitted to all Member States and any information received would be made available.

In addition to a number of communications that had previously also been circulated to the Security Council (see sections above COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTS), the Assembly also had before it several letters of transmittal addressed to the Secretary-General: Sri Lanka on 6 July transmitted documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 4 to 9 June; Morocco on 27 July transmitted the texts of the resolutions and final communique of the tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 8 to 12 May; Cuba on 1 and 16 October transmitted the text of the Final Declaration of the sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September, and the final communique adopted by an Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 6 October; and Lesotho on 8 October circulated the texts of resolutions of the thirty-third ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Monrovia, Liberia, from 6 to 20 July, and declarations, resolutions and decisions of the sixteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Monrovia from 17 to 20 July.

On 21 September, the Assembly decided that hearings of petitioners would be held in the Fourth Committee. Accordingly, on 14 November the Committee heard statements on Namibia by the Reverend G. Michael Scott, Romesh Chandra and Amos Ngwenya of the World Peace Council, and Michael Meyers of the International League for Human Rights, who spoke as the Assistant Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Reverend Scott said that unless an effective system of legal sanctions was applied, the problem of Namibia would never be solved. Mr. Chandra supported this opinion, noting that the World Peace Council had organized a major international campaign in favour of the imposition of military sanctions against South Africa. Mr. Meyers said that the South African authorities employed any means to maintain their dominance in Namibia and showed absolute resistance to the forces of change.

On 6 December, on an oral proposal by its President, the Assembly, by decision 34/421 adopted without a vote, took note of the report of the Fourth Committee on the 14 November meeting.

¹⁹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 919, resolution 33/182 B.

Question of Namibia 1085

During its meetings, the Assembly heard a statement by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Rapporteur of the Special Committee, who introduced the reports of their respective bodies, and by Peter Mueshihange, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of SWAPO, who participated as an observer. He said that a state of war existed in Namibia and called for enforcement measures against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter.

On 12 December, the Assembly adopted seven resolutions concerning Namibia (34/92 A-G). One of these—resolution 34/92 E on the United Nations Fund for Namibia—is dealt with in a separate section below. Summaries of the others follow.

Resolution 34/92 A concerned the programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia. It was sponsored by 36 Members (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and adopted by a recorded vote of 138 to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The Assembly, noting with appreciation the efforts of the Council in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it, approved the report of the Council, including its recommendations, and decided to make adequate financial provisions for their implementation. It decided that the Council, in discharging its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia and as a policy-making organ of the United Nations, was to: denounce all attempts by South Africa to perpetuate colonial oppression and exploitation of Namibia and its people; try to ensure non-recognition of any entity installed in Windhoek not issuing from free elections conducted under the supervision and control of the United Nations in accordance with Security Council resolutions; secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State comprising, inter alia, Walvis Bay; counter South African policies against the Namibian people, the United Nations and the Council for Namibia; continue to mobilize international political support to press for withdrawal of the illegal administration from Namibia; hold a series of plenary meetings in Africa in 1980 at the highest possible level and request the Secretary-General to defray their cost and provide staff and services for them; inform leading opinion-makers, political and academic institutions and concerned non-governmental organizations about the Council's objectives and functions and the Namibian people's struggle, also inviting those personalities and institutions on special occasions to participate in the Council's deliberations; represent Namibia to ensure that its rights and interests were protected in all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences; take all appropriate measures to

ensure the full application of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974;²⁰ formulate and co-ordinate aid for Namibia provided by United Nations bodies and United Nations—related organizations; act as trustee of and administer and manage the United Nations Fund for Namibia; co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in consultation with SWAPO; provide broad guidelines and formulate policies for the Institute for Namibia; continue to consult with SWAPO in the formulation and implementation of its work programme; and continue to entrust executive and administrative duties to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

The Assembly decided to increase the financial provision in the Council's budget to finance the Office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York, thus ensuring appropriate representation of the people of Namibia at the United Nations through SWAPO. It also decided to continue to defray the expenses of SWAPO representatives whenever the Council required.

It declared that the United Nations was committed to genuine self-determination and independence for Namibia and that all United Nations programmes for the Namibian people would be carried out in accordance with Assembly resolutions in support of the struggle of the Namibian people under SWAPO leadership, and requested the Secretary-General to review requirements of the units which serviced the Council so that they might fully discharge all additional tasks and functions arising out of the new situation concerning Namibia.

Resolution 34/92 B on the intensification and co-ordination of United Nations action in support of Namibia, sponsored by 34 Members (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was adopted by a recorded vote of 134 to 0, with 9 abstentions. By the preambular paragraphs, the Assembly among other things strongly deplored the policies of States that maintained relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, as well as military or strategic collaboration, all of which had the effect of supporting or encouraging South Africa in its defiance of the United Nations.

By the operative paragraphs, the Assembly called on States which had not done so to comply with United Nations resolutions on Namibia and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, ²¹ urging them to break off economic relations with South Africa that concerned Namibia and take mea-

²⁰ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 152.

²¹ See footnote 18.

sures to compel South Africa to withdraw immediately from Namibia. It declared that the natural resources of Namibia were the birthright of the Namibian people and that their exploitation by foreign interests under South Africa's protection was illegal, in violation of the United Nations Charter and United Nations resolutions, and contributed to the maintenance of the illegal occupation regime.

The Assembly strongly condemned the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia which were exploiting its human and natural resources, demanding that such exploitation cease forthwith. It appealed to Governments to discourage private investors from participating in business ventures in Namibia, which benefited South Africa by making available additional resources to meet the military costs of its repressive policies, and requested the Council for Namibia to urge corporations to cease supplying arms and ammunition to South Africa. It again requested all Member States to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. It requested the Council: to continue efforts to implement that Decree; to continue examination of the exploitation and trade of Namibian uranium by foreign interests and to report on its findings to the Assembly in 1980; and to notify the Governments of States whose corporations were operating in Namibia as well as the administering and managing bodies of those corporations—of the illegality of their operations.

Another text, resolution 34/92 C, dealt with action by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with respect to Namibia. It was sponsored by 34 Members (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 136 to 0, with 7 abstentions.

By this text, the Assembly requested all United Nations—related organizations and conferences to grant full membership to the Council for Namibia so that it might participate in their work as the Administering Authority for Namibia, asking them to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which it was represented by the Council. It also requested all intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia were protected and to invite the Council to participate, in its capacity as the Administering Authority for Namibia, as a full member whenever such rights and interests were involved.

The Assembly decided to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the Council,

in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

A decision on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia—resolution 34/92 D sponsored by 35 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below)—was adopted by the Assembly without a vote.

By the preambular part of the resolution, the Assembly recalled its resolution of 9 December 1970²² by which it established the United Nations Fund for Namibia, as well as subsequent resolutions relating to the Fund, and its resolution of 20 December 1976²³ by which it launched a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system, covering both the period of struggle for independence and the initial years of independence of Namibia. The Assembly said it was aware of the decisive stage achieved in the struggle of the Namibians under SWAPO leadership and recognized that the United Nations and its Member States had assumed the responsibility for assisting the people of Namibia morally and materially.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly requested the Council for Namibia to continue to direct and co-ordinate, in consultation with SWAPO, the planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme, with the aim of consolidating all measures of assistance to Namibians by United Nations—related organizations and bodies into a comprehensive programme. It commended the progress made in bringing the pre-independence components of the Programme to the implementation stage and requested the Council to elaborate and consider policies and contingency plans regarding the transitional and post-independence phases.

The Assembly expressed its appreciation to: the organizations and bodies that had contributed to the Programme, calling on them to continue their participation and requesting them to plan and initiate new assistance measures for Namibia within the context of the Programme; the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for its contribution to the financing and administration of the Nationhood Programme, calling on it to continue to allocate funds to implement projects; UNESCO for its emphasis on the cultural identity of the Namibian people and the preparation and implementation of an educational programme for their benefit in cooperation with SWAPO; FAO for its emphasis on the development of agricultural skills of Namibians in co-operation with SWAPO; and all Governments, intergovernmental and non-

23 See footnote 2.

²² See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 757, resolution 2679(XXV).

governmental organizations and individuals that had made voluntary contributions to the Programme. It appealed to them to make further financial contributions through the Fund for Namibia.

The Secretary-General and the President of the Council were requested to appeal for additional financial contributions to the Programme through the Fund. The Secretary-General was requested also to provide the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources to perform its responsibilities as the coordinating authority for implementing the Programme.

Resolution 34/92 F on dissemination of information on Namibia, sponsored by 36 Members (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was adopted by a recorded vote of 139 to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The Assembly thereby, among other things, requested the Secretary-General to assist the Council for Namibia in disseminating information related to its activities and to direct the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in consultation with the Council, to continue to generate publicity and disseminate information for mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia. It also requested all United Nations-related organizations to intensify the dissemination of information on Namibia in consultation with the Council. The Assembly requested the Council to review the most effective means for publishing a United Nations Yearbook on Namibia as the authoritative source on the question.

It requested the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to assign adequate frequencies to the Council for broadcasting inside Namibia, and authorized the Council, pending the establishment of its own broadcasting service, to assign those frequencies to neighbouring African countries for use inside Namibia. The Council, in consultation with ITU, was asked to investigate jamming by South Africa of radio broadcasts reaching Namibia, with a view to instituting legal proceedings before the International Frequency Registration Board.

The Assembly allocated \$100,000 for the Council's activities related to the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia, ending on 3 May 1980.

Resolution 34/92 G concerning the situation in Namibia resulting from its illegal occupation by South Africa, sponsored by 41 powers (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was adopted by a recorded vote of 125 to 0, with 17 abstentions.

By the operative provisions, the Assembly, after approving the report of the Council for Na-

mibia, reiterated that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence were achieved and reaffirmed the mandate given to the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. All Member States were asked to co-operate fully with the Council in the discharge of its mandate.

The Assembly reaffirmed that SWAPO was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. It also reaffirmed their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay, and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their territory. The Assembly declared that the continued illegal occupation constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, as well as against the United Nations.

The Assembly strongly condemned South Africa for its persistent refusal to comply with Assembly resolutions on Namibia, as well as for its manoeuvres to impose in Namibia a so-called internal settlement, designed to give a semblance of power to a puppet regime and a cover of legality to the racist occupation, as an alternative to SWAPO, which was fighting for the genuine liberation of Namibia as a united political entity. It was solemnly reaffirmed by the Assembly that a just and durable settlement of the question of Namibia was possible only with the full participation of SWAPO, and that the parties to the conflict in Namibia were, on the one hand, South Africa, which was illegally occupying the territory and committing aggression against the people, and, on the other, the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, supported by the United Nations.

All States were called upon to take effective legislative measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia and to continue to refrain from according any recognition to or co-operating with any regime which South Africa might impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of Security Council resolution 385(1976)²⁴ and other United Nations resolutions.

The Assembly reiterated that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia, and any decision by South Africa to annex it was illegal, null and void, and appealed to Member States to assist SWAPO in its struggle to achieve national independence in a united Namibia.

South Africa was strongly condemned for its repression of the Namibian people and SWAPO.

²⁴ See footnote 6.

The Assembly demanded that South Africa immediately release all Namibian political prisoners and strongly condemned South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its military attacks, threats and aggression against neighbouring States, and forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes. The Assembly declared that South Africa's consistent defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of Namibia and war of repression against the Namibian people, its persistent acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African countries, its policies of colonial expansion and apartheid and its development of nuclear weapons constituted a serious threat to international peace and security.

Western States that had helped South Africa develop a nuclear capability were condemned, and all Member States were urged again to frustrate South African attempts to develop nuclear weapons. The Assembly also strongly condemned the activities of all foreign corporations that operated in Namibia under the illegal administration and illegally exploited the human and natural resources of the territory, demanding that transnational corporations immediately abstain from any new investment in Namibia, withdraw from the territory and end their cooperation with South Africa.

South Africa was strongly condemned also for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385(1976), 435(1978)²⁵ and 439(1978).26 The Assembly demanded South Africa's immediate and complete compliance with Council resolutions and called upon the Council to act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation regime. The Assembly solemnly called on the Council to convene urgently to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter, in order to ensure South Africa's immediate compliance with United Nations resolutions and decisions on Namibia.

During the general debate, the representative of SWAPO noted that the session was taking place at a time when the possibility of implementing a peaceful settlement in Namibia seemed increasingly doubtful. In March, SWAPO had reiterated its readiness to implement the United Nations settlement plan and had accepted the concept of a demilitarized zone, which was intended to allay South Africa's fears that SWAPO would continue its military activities in the territory, but South Africa continued to resort to delaying tactics, obstructing any progress. He stressed that,

due to South Africa's consistent defiance of the authority of the United Nations, its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its campaign of terrorism and repression against Namibians, its constant acts of aggression against independent African States and its commitment to developing nuclear weapons for aggression, the situation in Namibia constituted a serious threat to world peace and security. Accordingly, the task before the Assembly was to call on the Security Council to impose comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa to compel it to withdraw from Namibia.

The majority of speakers deplored the fact that, despite intensified endeavours of the United Nations to put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, the situation in the territory had continued to deteriorate because of the intransigence of the South African regime.

A large number of Members, among them the Congo, Egypt and the Ukrainian SSR, maintained that South Africa had succeeded in defying United Nations resolutions only because of the broad political, economic and military support it continued to receive from a number of Western countries, which were exploiting the territory's vast reserves of minerals, including uranium. Bulgaria condemned especially the nuclear co-operation of the Western powers, which had allowed South Africa to develop a nuclear capability.

Many other speakers, including Bangladesh, the Gambia, Grenada, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yemen, condemned South Africa for having allegedly detonated a nuclear device on 22 September.

The Federal Republic of Germany, speaking also on behalf of Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States, said that the five Governments, which had originally formulated the settlement plan, continued to spare no effort to bring about an internationally acceptable settlement of the Namibian question and were working closely with the Secretary-General in an effort to secure the implementation of Security Council resolution 435(1978). Since February, the five Governments had striven to find a way, consistent with the terms of the United Nations plan, to overcome South Africa's objections to various aspects. These efforts had centred on the concept of a demilitarized zone along Namibia's northern borders with Angola and Zambia, which South Africa had accepted provided that agreement was reached on a

²⁵ See footnote 4.

²⁶ See footnote 14.

number of concerns. Technical discussions were to start as soon as possible to work out the details of the zone so that it could be established and implementation of the settlement plan begun. If agreement was not reached in the near future, then Member States must collectively examine appropriate next steps.

Support for the settlement plan was expressed by a number of Members, including Austria, Greece, Ireland, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. Ireland, speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community, voiced the view that the plan was the best way to bring South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia to an end. Norway and Spain considered South Africa's acceptance in principle of the demilitarized-zone proposal as opening the way for early implementation of the plan and urged that speedy efforts be made to resolve the outstanding questions so that UNTAG might arrive in Namibia at an early date. Similar views were expressed by Argentina, Austria, Brazil and Japan.

Many States, including Algeria, Hungary, Morocco and Pakistan, emphasized that to be just and lasting, any political solution must be based on the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence in a united country, including Walvis Bay, and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of South African troops and administration. Any negotiations leading to independence must be entered into by South Africa with SWAPO under United Nations auspices and such negotiations must be conducted for the sole purpose of deciding the modalities for the transfer of power to the people. The international community should refuse to recognize and to co-operate with any puppet regime installed by South Africa. The Byelorussian SSR and the USSR also stressed that power in Namibia should be transferred to the people of Namibia, as represented by SWAPO.

Angola, Bhutan, Jamaica, Sweden and the United Arab Emirates, among others, considered that the five Western powers, because of their economic, political and military influence on South Africa, had a special responsibility to persuade that regime to comply with Security Council resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978). As evidence of their desire to achieve a settlement, they should terminate all forms of collaboration with South Africa.

Many States, including Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia and Senegal, shared the view that further action by the Security Council, especially the imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions, including embargoes on trade and oil, under Chapter VII of the Charter, would be required before South Africa would finally comply

with those Council resolutions. China, among others, while supporting the imposition of mandatory sanctions, considered that in the final analysis the intensification of the armed struggle would be necessary to achieve the liberation of the territory.

Botswana said that, together with the other front-line States, it had been engaged for more than two years in complicated negotiations along with the five Western powers. The front-line States felt that those powers had a special responsibility, because of their special relationship with South Africa, to make sure that South Africa acceded to the United Nations plan, which was based on Western proposals. Any hesitation by those powers would seriously endanger their credibility.

Finland, Norway and Sweden voted in favour of resolution 34/92 G, but had reservations with regard to those paragraphs that seemed to legitimize the use of force. The nine member States of EEC abstained; Ireland, speaking on their behalf, dissociated them from explicit and implicit endorsement of armed struggle. Botswana and Lesotho recorded reservations on the provision calling for the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter.

By a letter of 17 December to the Secretary-General, South Africa rejected in their entirety Assembly resolutions 34/92 A-G of 12 December on Namibia as well as resolutions 34/93 A-R of 12 and 17 December on the policies of apartheid of South Africa (see p. 179) as unconscionable and egregious breaches of the United Nations Charter. In the words of the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs, they supported strife rather than sought genuine and constructive solutions and amounted to no more than political manoeuvring to bring pressure to bear on South Africa.

United Nations Fund for Namibia

The 1979 report of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the General Assembly contained the Council's report on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, for which the Council served as trustee.

The Council reported that since 1972, when the Fund became operational, the assistance programmes financed by the Fund had been continuously expanded by the Assembly and were currently concentrated in three main areas: (1) the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, launched in 1972 to mobilize the organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to assist Namibians in their struggle and preparation for self-determination and independence; (2) the United Nations Institute for Namibia, established to undertake research, training, plan-

ning and related activities with special reference to the establishment of an independent State of Namibia; and (3) educational, social and relief assistance during the struggle for independence.

The Council noted that during the year it had approved 46 projects for the pre-independence period in Namibia as part of the Nationhood Programme. The projects, which would be executed by bodies within the United Nations system, fell into two main categories: training projects and sectoral surveys. The total cost would be \$5,721,260, of which about two thirds would be covered by the Fund (voluntary contributions), one fourth by UNDP and one tenth by the executing agencies.

The Institute for Namibia, open to all Namibians who fulfilled requirements established by the Institute's Senate, continued to expand its curriculum and the size of its student body. It also undertook applied research on a variety of topics. Projects had been completed and published on manpower estimates and development implications, constitutional options, and agrarian and land reform options. In 1979, the Institute had 302 students. On 29 December, the first group of 66 students was graduated from the Institute with diplomas in management and development studies.

The Senate, which administered the Institute, held its ninth meeting at Lusaka on 23 and 24 April. It also held an extraordinary meeting in New York on 17 September to consider proposals of a task force it had established at its April meeting to advise and make recommendations on the future of the Institute. The task force-composed of the Senate Chairman, the Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, the Vice-President of SWAPO and the Director of the Institute as Secretary—had met at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 26 July. The Senate at the September meeting approved a draft charter contained in the report of the task force, with amendments, and referred it to the Council which, after receiving a report on the charter from the Committee on the Fund, approved it on 5 December.

Educational, social and relief assistance for current needs of Namibians included primary and secondary education, remedial training, vocational and technical training, higher education, nutrition, health and medical care and social welfare.

The Council noted that the Fund was supported by voluntary contributions from Governments, United Nations bodies and related organizations, particularly UNDP, governmental and non-governmental organizations and the regular budget of the United Nations. The

income of the Fund was \$4,657,739 for 1979, including a contribution of \$500,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations. Expenditures from the Fund for 1979 on behalf of its three main programmes were: the Nationhood Programme, \$117,129; the Institute for Namibia, \$2,344,431; and educational, social and relief assistance, \$700,320.

The Council approved the terms of reference of its Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia on 17 April. The Committee was to formulate and review policies on: the utilization of the resources of the Fund; the Nationhood Programme; the co-ordination of the Council's work with United Nations—related organizations; and the activities of the Institute for Namibia. The Committee was also to undertake any other tasks the Council might entrust to it.

In its conclusions and recommendations, the Committee on the Fund for Namibia said that in order to streamline the assistance activities for Namibians, the Council should request the United Nations system's organizations and bodies to plan and initiate new assistance measures within the context of the Nationhood Programme and the Institute for Namibia. Also, the Council should assign the Institute the responsibility of serving as a centre for information and documentation on Namibia.

On 12 December, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/92 E, sponsored by 34 Members (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), on the United Nations Fund for Namibia. By this text, the Assembly, among other things: took note of the report of the Council on the Fund for Namibia; approved the conclusions and recommendations in that report; expressed its appreciation to all States, organizations and individuals that had contributed to the Fund; asked organizations in the United Nations system to give priority, in consultation with the Council, to the allocation of assistance funds to Namibians; and asked the Secretary-General and the Council to intensify their appeals for contributions. The Assembly decided to allocate, as a temporary measure, \$500,000 to the Fund from the United Nations regular budget for 1980. It also decided that Namibians should continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

By resolution 34/93 B on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, also adopted on 12 December, the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa were commended for their efforts to promote humanitarian assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discrim-

Question of Namibia 1091

inatory legislation in Namibia. (For details, see p. 204; for page reference to text of resolution 34/93 B, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Related General Assembly decisions

At its thirty-fourth session in 1979, the Assembly adopted a number of resolutions concerning aspects of the question of Namibia. (For page references to texts of those mentioned below, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

On 13 December, by resolution 34/94 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Assembly requested all States to withhold all assistance from South Africa until it restored to Namibians their right to selfdetermination and independence and to take no action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the régime's domination of the territory, urged them to provide assistance to Namibians and requested the Special Committee to enlist world-wide support to achieve the objectives of the Declaration and to implement United Nations resolutions on Namibia. (For details, see p. 1015.)

On 21 November, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/41 on the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence. By this text, the Assembly reaffirmed provisions of the documents adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo in 1977,27 and of the 1977 Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid,28 and condemned all activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia, declaring their collaboration with South Africa detrimental to the interests of the people. The Assembly reiterated that the exploitation and plundering of the territory's natural resources was illegal and contributed to the maintenance of the occupation regime and strongly condemned South Africa for its continued exploitation of those resources. It called again on all States to discontinue relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia. (For details, see p. 1030.)

By resolution 34/42 on the implementation of the Declaration by specialized agencies and United Nations—associated international institutions, the Assembly on 21 November expressed concern that assistance by those organizations to Namibians and their liberation movement was inadequate. Regretting that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund had not fully implemented the Declaration and deploring the fact that they continued to co-operate with South Africa, the Assembly again urged United Nations organizations to withhold any assistance and support from South Africa until it restored to the people of Namibia their right to selfdetermination and independence and to refrain from any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of its domination of the territory. (For details, see p. 1023.)

On 9 November, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/21 on co-operation between the United Nations and OAU by which it called on the United Nations Council for Namibia, among other bodies, to continue to associate OAU closely with all its work concerning Africa. (For details, see p. 264.)

On 15 November, by resolution 34/24, the Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Council for Namibia, among other United Nations bodies, for its contribution to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.29 In an annexed programme of activities for the second half of the Decade, the Assembly said that particular attention should be paid to specific measures for ensuring implementation of numerous documents on self-determination in southern Africa, and recommended that the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the Commission on Human Rights should study, in co-operation with the Council for Namibia and other United Nations bodies, measures which would make it possible to end all collaboration with South Africa, including all commercial, financial and technological assistance to the regime in Namibia. (For details, see p. 798.)

In adopting resolution 34/44 on 23 November concerning the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to selfdetermination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to selfdetermination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference. (For details, see p. 833.)

On 17 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/174 by which it decided to enlarge the assistance programme for South African student refugees living in neighbouring States to include needs of refugee students from Namibia, requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to organize and implement an education and assistance

²⁷ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 828.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 148. ²⁹ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 523, resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, annexing text of Programme.

programme for student refugees from southern Africa who had found asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia, and urged all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with those officials and to contribute generously to the programme. (For details, see p. 185.)

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

During 1979, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa continued to provide scholarships to Namibians. During the period 1 October 1978 to 30 September 1979, the Programme granted 45 new awards to Namibians and extended 187, making a total of 232 scholarship holders studying in 19 foreign countries. During the same period, 49 awards were completed.

On 21 November, the Assembly, by resolution 34/31 adopted without objection, expressed its appreciation to all who had made voluntary contributions or provided scholarships and appealed for generous financial support to the Programme in order to ensure its continuation and expansion. (For details about the Programme and the Assembly's decisions thereon, see p. 266; for page reference to text of resolution 34/31, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Appointment of the United

Nations Commissioner for Namibia

On 20 December, acting on a proposal of the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, by decision 34/326 adopted without a vote, extended the appointment of Martti Ahtisaari (Finland) as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1980.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Consideration by the Special Committee

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1138-1145.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and II. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979). Vol. I. Chapters (Annex II) and VI (Annex II); Vol. II: Chapter IX (Section B: Section II of Final Document on Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by Special Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 1145).

Communications and reports (January-May)

S/13083. Letter of 14 February from South Africa (transmitting letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs). S/13098. Letter of 17 February from Secretary-General to

Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa. S/13105. Letter of 20 February from South Africa (transmitting letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

S/13120. Report of Secretary-General concerning implementation of Security Council resolutions 435(1978) and 439(1978) of 29 September and 13 November 1978, respectively, on question of Namibia.

S/13136. Letter of 2 March from Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting statement on South Africa's violation of Security Council resolution

439(1978)).

S/13141 and Corr.1. Letter of 5 March from Angola (enclosing communique issued by front-line States at end of summit meeting held at Luanda, 3 and 4 March 1979).

S/13143. Letter of 6 March from South Africa (circulating letter of 5 March 1979 enclosing letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

S/13148. Letter of 6 March from South Africa (enclosing statement delivered on same date by Prime Minister before House of Assembly, Cape Town).

S/13151 (A/34/111). Letter of 7 March from Sri Lanka (transmitting communique issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

S/13154 (A/34/112). Letter of 8 March from Ethiopia (circulating statement issued on same date in New York by African group at United Nations).

S/13156. Letter of 8 March from Secretary-General to Prime Minister of South Africa.

S/13158. Letter of 8 March from Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting statement issued on same date condemning South Africa's act of aggression against Angola and Namibian people).

S/13172. Letter of 15 March from South Africa (enclosing

letter of same date from Prime Minister).

S/13173. Letter of 15 March from Secretary-General to Prime Minister of South Africa.

S/13176. Letter of 16 March from Angola.

S/13180. Letter of 19 March from South Africa (enclosing letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

S/13185 (A/34/126). Letter of 15 March from Sri Lanka (transmitting final communique of Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Maputo, 26 January-2 February 1979).

S/13205, S/13208, S/13221, S/13230. Letters of 28 and 30 March and 4 and 7 April from South Africa (enclosing letters of 27 and 30 March and 4 and 7 April 1979 from Minis-

ter for Foreign Affairs).

S/13268. Letter of 24 April from Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting statement of same date concerning South Africa's decision to set up "interim government" in Namibia).

S/13287. Letter of 30 April from Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting statement of

same date concerning arrest of SWAPO leaders).

S/13310 (A/33/562). Letter of 8 May from President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting statement issued on 30 April 1979 by SWAPO Deputy Secretary for Information and Publicity).

S/13315. Letter of 10 May from South Africa (enclosing letter

of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

S/13321 (A/33/563). Letter of 11 May from Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (transmitting Section II (Namibia) of Final Document on Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by Special Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 1145, held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia). S/13325 (A/33/564). Letter of 11 May from President of

United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting statement of same date on recent South African initiatives in Namibia).

S/13326 (A/33/565). Letter of 9 May from President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting messages received on occasion of Council's meeting on 4 May 1979 to proclaim International Year of Solidarity with People of Namibia).

S/13345 (A/33/568). Letter of 22 May from South Africa (enclosing letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

Consideration by the General Assembly (23-31 May)

General Assembly — 33rd session Credentials Committee, meeting 2. Plenary meetings 97-108.

A/33/562 (S/13310). Letter of 8 May from President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting statement issued on 30 April 1979 by SWAPO Deputy Secretary for information and Publicity).

A/33/563 (S/13321). Letter of 11 May from Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (transmitting Section II (Namibia) of Final Document on Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by Special Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 1145, held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia).

meeting 1145, held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia).

A/33/564 (S/13325). Letter of 11 May from President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting statement of same date on recent South African initiatives in Namibia).

A/33/565 (S/13326). Letter of 9 May from President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting messages received on occasion of Council's meeting on 4 May 1979 to proclaim International Year of Solidarity with People of Namibia).

A/33/566. Identic letters of 21 May from Viet Nam to President of General Assembly and to Secretary-General (transmitting message of 1 8 May 1979 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kampuchea on occasion of Assembly meetings on Namibia).

A/33/567. Letter of 22 May from Poland (transmitting joint communique issued on 12 May 1979 at Warsaw by Poland and Mission of Consultation of United Nations Council for Namibia).

A/33/568 (S/13345). Letter of 22 May from South Africa (enclosing letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

A/33/569. Letter of 23 May from South Africa (enclosing letter of same date to Chairman of Credentials Committee). A/33/570. Letter of 24 May from South Africa (transmitting statement intended for delivery in General Assembly on

same date).

A/33/571. Letter of 24 May from Viet Nam to President of General Assembly and to Secretary-General.

A/33/572. Letter of 24 May from USSR to President of General Assembly.

A/33/573. Letter of 25 May from German Democratic Republic to President of General Assembly.

A/33/574. Letter of 24 May from Bulgaria (transmitting joint communique issued on 22 May 1979 at Sofia by Bulgaria and Mission of Consultation of United Nations Council for Namibia).

A/33/575. Letter of 30 May from Hungary to President of General Assembly.

A/33/350/Add.1. Second report of Credentials Committee. A/33/350/Add.1, para. 16. Draft resolution recommended and approved without vote by Credentials Committee on 23 May 1979, meeting 2.

Resolution 33/9 B, by which the General Assembly approved the second report of the Credentials Committee, as recommended by Committee, A/33/350/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 24 May 1979, meeting 99, by recorded vote of 96 to 19, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

1093

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Chile, Costa Rica, Greece, Guatemala, Japan, Nicaragua, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay.

A/33/L.37 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 33/206, as proposed by 92 powers, A/33/L.37 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 31 May 1979, meeting 108, by recorded vote of 118 to 0, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Grenada, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against:None

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Swaziland, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly.

Gravely concerned at the critical situation in Namibia, Having heard the statements by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the President of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and reaffirming the inalienable rights of the Namibian people to selfdetermination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia.

Recalling its resolutions 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to the question of Namibia, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, which emphasized both the illegality of South Africa's occupation of Namibia and the direct responsibility of the United Nations for the Territory,

Recalling also its resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 containing the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence

for Namibia.

Indignant at South Africa's persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia in utter defiance of numerous resolutions of the United Nations and gravely concerned at South Africa's escalated brutal repression of the Namibian people as well as the measures it has taken to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

Convinced that South Africa is seeking to establish a puppet regime in Namibia in contravention of resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolutions 385(1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435(1978) of 29 Septem-

Strongly reiterating its support for the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people in their struggle by all means, including armed struggle, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

1. Declares the urgent need to ensure the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Namibian people to genuine selfdetermination and national independence in Namibia, including Walvis Bay, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples as well as all subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, including Council resolution 385(1976), relating to Namibia, and supports the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of their

Territory by South Africa;

2. Solemnly reaffirms the direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia, renews its determination to ensure the effective and complete discharge of this responsibility and, to this end, calls upon all Member States and bodies and organs of the United Nations to support fully the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence in the implementation of its mandate;

3. Determines that South Africa has acted deceitfully through unilateral measures and sinister schemes within Namibia during the protracted period of talks for a negotiated settlement in Namibia to the detriment of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, and in contravention of resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385(1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435(1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439(1978) of 13 November 1978, and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. Strongly condemns the racist regime of South Africa for its arrogant and defiant actions in imposing on the Namibian people a so-called internal settlement through a fraudulent and illegal "national assembly" designed to achieve international recognition for its puppets therein in order to perpetuate South Africa's illegal occupation and its colonial and racist exploitation of Namibia;

5. Calls upon all Member States and the international community to refrain from according any recognition to, or cooperating with, the illegal national assembly or any regime which racist South Africa may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of resolutions of the United Nations;

6. Solemnly reaffirms that a just and durable settlement of the question of Namibia is possible only with the direct and full participation of the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and that the parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, South Africa, which is illegally occupying the Territory and committing aggression against the people, and, on the other, the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, supported by the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for the Territory until independence;

7. Strongly condemns South Africa for its escalated arrests and detentions of leaders and members of the South West Africa People's Organization, and other acts of violence against the Namibian people, as part of its attempts to frustrate the aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine national liberation, to destroy the South West Africa People's Organization and to impose a so-called internal settlement in

Namibia;

8. Demands that the racist regime of South Africa immediately and unconditionally release all leaders and members of the South West Africa People's Organization and cease all violence against the Namibian people;

9. Calls upon Member States, specialized agencies and other international organizations to render increased and sustained support and material, financial, military and other assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia;

Solemnly declares that South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia, its consistent defiance of the United Nations, its war of repression being waged against Namibians, its persistent acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African countries, its colonialist expansion and its policy of apartheid constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

11. Demands once again the immediate and unconditional end of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa;

12. Calls upon the Security Council to convene urgently to take enforcement measures against South Africa, as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter in order to ensure South Africa's compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Namibia.

S/13371. Note by Secretary-General.

Communications and reports (July-December)

S/13469 (A/34/382). Letter of 24 July from President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting statement issued on same date on new wave of arrests and atrocities

perpetrated by South Africa upon people of Namibia). S/13472 (A/34/386). Letter of 27 July from South Africa (enclosing statement of 26 July 1979 by Minister for For-

eign Affairs).

S/13515 (A/34/439). Letter of 24 August from Zambia (transmitting final communique issued by Heads of Government of Commonwealth countries at meeting held at Lusaka, 1-7 August 1979).

- S/13590 (A/34/624). Letter of 26 October from Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting statement issued on same date by Council President on revelation of nuclear explosion carried out by Government of South Africa).
- S/13598, S/13611, S/13612, S/13614, S/13619, S/13620. Letters of 31 October, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 13 November from South Africa (enclosing letters of 31 October, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13 November 1979 from Minister for Foreign Affairs).
- S/13621. Note, dated 13 November (annexing letters of 5, 7, 8, 9 and 12 November 1979 from Secretary-General to Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa).
- S/13621/Add.1. Note, dated 20 November (annexing letter of 16 November 1979 from Secretary-General to Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa).
- S/13634. Supplementary report of Secretary-General concerning implementation of Security Council resolutions 435(1978) and 439(1978) of 29 September and 13 November 1978, respectively.
- S/13651. Letter of 27 November from South Africa (enclosing letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).
- S/13657. Statement by President of Security Council.
- S/13676. Letter of 30 November from Secretary-General to Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa.
- S/13680. Letter of 5 December from South Africa.

Report of United Nations Council for Namibia

- A/34/24, Vol. I, Vol. II and Corr. 1, and Vols. I I I and IV. Report of United Nations Council for Namibia. (Vol. II and Corr. 1, Part Three: Recommendations and financial implications.)
- A/34/24/Add.1. Addendum to report of United Nations Council for Namibia.

Consideration by the General Assembly (December)

General Assembly— 34th session Fourth Committee, meetings 12, 13, 23, 26, 27. Fifth Committee, meeting 75. Plenary meetings 4, 48, 91-96, 100, 111.

GENERAL ASPECTS

- A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978—15 June 1979, Chapter 31.
- A/34/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and II. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (covering its work during 1979). Vol. I: Chapters I-III, V (Annex II) and VI (Annex II); Vol. II: Chapter IX.
- A/34/24, Vol. I, Vol. I I and Corr. 1, and Vols. III and IV. Report of United Nations Council for Namibia.
- A/34/24/Add.1. Addendum to report of United Nations Council for Namibia.
- A/34/111 (S/13151). Letter of 7 March from Sri Lanka (transmitting communique issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).
- A/34/112 (S/13154). Letter of 8 March from Ethiopia (circulating statement issued on same date in New York by African group of Member States at United Nations).
- A/34/126 (S/13185). Letter of 15 March from Sri Lanka (transmitting final communique of Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Maputo, 26 January-2 February 1979).
- A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1 979)
- Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1 979).

 A/34/382 (S/13469). Letter of 24 July from President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting statement issued on same date).
- A/34/386 (S/13472). Letter of 27 July from South Africa (enclosing statement of 26 July 1979 by Minister for Foreign Affairs).

- A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-1 2 May 1979).
- A/34/404. Report of Secretary-General.
- A/34/439 (S/13515). Letter of 24 August from Zambia (transmitting final communique issued by Heads of Government of Commonwealth countries at meeting held at Lusaka, 1-7 August 1979).
- A/34/499. Note by Secretary-General (drawing attention of General Assembly to report of Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa (E/CN.4/1311)).
- A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September 1979), Annex, Section I (paras. 61-73).
- A/34/552. Letter of 8 October from Lesotho (circulating resolutions of 33rd ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 6-20 July 1979; and declarations, resolutions and decisions of 16th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, 17-20 July 1979, Monrovia, Liberia), Annex1 (resolution CM/Res. 720(XXXIII)).
- A/34/599. Letter of 16 October from Cuba (transmitting final communique adopted on 6 October 1979 by Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, New York, 4-6 October 1979).
- A/34/624 (S/13590). Letter of 26 October from Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting statement issued on same date by Council President).
 A/34/844. Letter of 1 7 December from South Africa.
- A/C.4/34/9 and Add.1, A/C.4/34/12. Requests for hearing. A/34/696. Report of Fourth Committee.
- Decision 34/421, by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee, as orally proposed by Assembly President, adopted without vote by Assembly on 6 December 1979, meeting 91.
- A/34/L.45 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Congo, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.
- A/C.5/34/82, A/34/807. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 36-power draft resolution, A/34/L.45 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- Resolution 34/92 A, as proposed by 36 powers, A/34/L.45 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 138 to 0, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zamhia

Against: None

Abstaining: Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

Programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Namibia,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority of Namibia until

independence,

Reaffirming that the Territory and people of Namibia are the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence within a united Namibia,

Convinced of the urgent need to intensify consultations with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of the programme of work of the Council as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it under resolution 2248(S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly relating to Namibia,

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein, and decides to make adequate financial provisions for their implementation:

2. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence and as policymaking organ of the United Nations, shall:

(a) Denounce all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa may attempt to perpetuate its system of colonial oppression and exploitation of the

people and resources of Namibia;

- (b) Endeavour to ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed in Windhoek not issuing from free elections in Namibia, conducted on a territory-wide basis, under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with Security Council resolution 385(1976) of 30 January 1976 and subsequent resolutions in their entirety;
- (c) Secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State comprising, interalia, the total area of Walvis Bay;
- (d) Counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and against the United Nations and the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, the United Nations Council for Namibia;
- (e) Continue to mobilize international political support in order to press for the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;
- (f) Hold a series of plenary meetings in Africa in 1980 at the highest possible level, as required for the further proper

discharge of its functions, and request the Secretary-General to defray the cost of those meetings in Africa and provide the necessary staff and services for them;

(g) Inform leading opinion makers, media leaders, political and academic institutions and other concerned non-governmental organizations of Member States about the objectives and functions of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization and also hold consultations with, and seek the co-operation of, those personalities and institutions by inviting them on special occasions to participate in the deliberations of the Council, thereby ensuring the most effective mobilization of public opinion in support of the cause of the Namibian people;

(h) Represent Namibia to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia shall be protected, as appropriate, in all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies

and conferences;

(i) Take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and such other measures as may be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia;

(j) Formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and coordinate aid for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations

system;

(k) Act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and, in this capacity, administer and manage the Fund;

(I) Co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

(m) Provide broad guidelines and formulate the principles and policies for the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka.

(n) Continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization, as appropriate, in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people;

(o) Continue to entrust such executive and administrative duties as it deems necessary to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, who, in the performance of his tasks, shall

report to the Council;

3. Decides to increase the financial provision in the budget of the United Nations Council for Namibia to finance the Office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York, in order to ensure appropriate representation of the people of Namibia through the South West Africa People's Organization at the United Nations;

4. Decides to continue to defray the expenses of representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization, whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so requires;

5. Declares that the United Nations is committed to genuine self-determination and national independence for Namibia and that all United Nations programmes for the benefit of the Namibian people will be carried out in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly in support of the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic liberation movement, to achieve genuine self-determination and national independence for Namibia;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to review the requirements of the units which service the Council so that they may fully discharge all additional tasks and functions arising out of the new situation concerning

Namibia.

A/34/L.46 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao

Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet

Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/34/82, A/34/807. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 34-power draft resolution, A/34/L.46 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/92 B, as proposed by 34 powers, A/34/L.46 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 134 to 0, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania. Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Ni-geria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, United Kingdom, United States.

Intensification and co-ordination of United Nations action in support of Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Namibia,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolutions 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, as well as its subsequent

resolutions relating to Namibia,

Recalling also the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Affirming that the natural resources of Namibia are the birthright of the Namibian people and that the depletion of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the repressive illegal South African administration is in violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Strongly deploring the policies of those States which, despite the relevant decisions of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, consular and other relations with South Africa, purporting to act on

behalf of or concerning Namibia, as well as military or strategic collaboration, all of which has the effect of supporting or encouraging South Africa in its defiance of the United Nations,

Strongly condemning the support which the illegal South African administration continues to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with it in its exploitation of the human and natural resources of, and in the further entrenchment of its illegal and racialist domination over, the international Territory of Namibia,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of the human and natural resources of Namibia, which contributes to the perpetuation of the illegal South African occupation of Namibia,

- 1. Calls upon those States which have not yet done so to comply with the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;
- 2. Urges those States which have not yet done so to break off economic relations with South Africa that concern Namibia and to take measures with a view to compelling the Government of South Africa to withdraw immediately from Namibia accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2145(XXI) and 2248(S-V), as well as subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia;
- 3. Declares that the natural resources of Namibia are the birthright of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the repressive racist colonial administration, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation regime;
- 4. Strongly condemns the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal South African administration which are exploiting the human and natural resources of the Territory, and demands that such exploitation cease forthwith;
- 5. Appeals to Governments to discourage private investors from their countries from participating in business ventures in Namibia which benefit the South African regime by making available additional resources to meet the military costs of its repressive policies in Namibia;
- 6. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to communicate with corporations supplying arms and ammunition to South Africa and urge them to cease such activities;
- 7. Requests once again all Member States to take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, and such other measures as may be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia;
- 8. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue its efforts to implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;
- 9. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to examine the exploitation of and trade in Namibian uranium by foreign economic interests and to report on its findings to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
- 10. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to notify the Governments of States whose corporations, whether public or private, operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations and of the position of the Council in this regard;
- 11. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to contact administering and managing bodies of foreign corporations operating in Namibia to warn them of the illegal basis on which they are operating in Namibia and of the position of the Council in this regard.

A/34/L.47 and Add.1. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Congo, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/34/82, A/34/807. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 34-power draft resolution, A/34/L.47 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of

Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/92 C, as proposed by 34 powers, A/34/L.47 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 136 to 0, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against:None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States.

Action by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with respect to Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Colonial Countries and Peoples, Recalling its resolution 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia

to administer the Territory until independence,

Taking into account the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977.

Recalling the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the South West Africa People's Organization and conscious of the urgent and pressing need of Namibians outside Namibia for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia, particularly in the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization,

1. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences within the United Nations system to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia so that it may participate in that capacity as the Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies,

organizations and conferences;

2. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which Namibia is represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

- 3. Requests all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia shall be protected and to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate, in its capacity as the Administering Authority for Namibia, as a full member whenever such rights and interests are involved:
- 4. Decides, in accordance with section I of its resolution 1995(XIX) of 30 December 1964, by which it established the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly, to grant full membership in the Conference to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;
- 5. Decides, in accordance with paragraph 8 (b) of its resolution 3067(XXVIII) of 16 November 1973, by which it convened the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, to grant full membership in the Conference to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia.

A/34/L.48 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Congo, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution. A/C.5/34/82, A/34/807. Administrative and financial implications of, Inter alia, 35-power draft resolution, A/34/L.48 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of

Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/92 D, as proposed by 35 powers, A/34/L.48 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100.

Nationhood Programme for Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia

for Namibia on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, Recalling its resolution 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it decided that the United Nations would assume direct responsibility for Namibia, as well as its resolution 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia to administer the Territory until independence,

Recalling also the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Recalling further its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, by which it decided to launch a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system, covering both the period of struggle for independence and the initial years of independence of Namibia,

Aware of the decisive stage achieved in the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and independence under the leadership of the South West Africa Peo-

ple's Organization,

Recognizing that, by assuming direct responsibility for Namibia, the United Nations and its Member States have also assumed the responsibility for assisting the people of Namibia morally and materially

Recalling its resolution 2679(XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which it decided to establish the United Nations Fund for Namibia, as well as subsequent resolutions relating to the

Commending the steps taken by various specialized agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to provide assistance to Namibia in the framework of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

Noting with appreciation the contribution of the United Nations Development Programme in the implementation of projects related to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia,

Reaffirming its determination to fulfil its responsibility to-

wards the people and Territory of Namibia,

- 1. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, to continue to direct and co-ordinate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, with the aim of consolidating all measures of assistance to Namibians by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system into a comprehensive assistance programme of the United Nations system;
- Commends the progress made in bringing the preindependence components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia to the stage of implementation and requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to elaborate and consider in due course policies and contingency plans regarding the transitional and post-independence phases of the Programme;
- 3. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system which have contributed to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and calls upon them to continue their participation in the Programme by:
- (a) Implementing projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia;
- (b) Preparing new project proposals at the request of the Council
- (c) Allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council;
- 4. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system, when planning and initiating new assistance measures for Namibia,

to do so to the extent feasible within the context of the Nation-

hood Programme for Namibia;

Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for its contribution to the financing and administration of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and calls upon it to continue to allocate, at the request of the United Nations Council for Namibia, funds from the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the implementation of the projects within the Nationhood Programme;

6. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its substantial contribution to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in particular for its emphasis on the cultural identity of the Namibian people and the preparation and implementation of an educational programme for the benefit of the Namibian people in close co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

7. Expresses its appreciation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for its substantial contribution to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in particular for its emphasis on the development of agricultural skills of Namibians in close and continuous co-operation with the

South West Africa People's Organization;

8. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made voluntary contributions to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and appeals to them to make further financial contributions to the Programme through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

9. Requests the Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to appeal to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for additional financial contributions to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia through the United

Nations Fund for Namibia;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources for the performance of its responsibilities, entrusted to it by the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the co-ordinating authority in the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

A/34/L.50. Algeria, Burundi, Egypt, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/34/L.50/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Congo, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution.

A/C.5/34/82, A/34/807. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 36-power revised draft resolution, A/34/L.50/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Statement by Sec-

retary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

34/92 F, as proposed by 36 powers, Resolution A/34/L.50/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 139 to 0, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania,

Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

Dissemination of information on Namibia

The General Assembly.

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to

Colonial Countries and Peoples,
Recalling its resolutions 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, as well as subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council

relating to Namibia,

Recalling also the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly reso-

lution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Stressing the urgent need to arouse world public opinion on a continuous basis with a view to assisting effectively the people of Namibia to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia and, in particular, to intensify the widespread and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the people of Namibia, guided by their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the mandate given by the General Assembly to the United Nations Council for Namibia and mindful of the pressing need for the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to intensify its efforts to acquaint world public opinion

with all aspects of the question of Namibia,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to continue to make every effort to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia;

2. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to intensify the dissemination of information on Namibia in consultation with the

United Nations Council for Namibia;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the dissemination of information related to the activities undertaken by the Council;

4. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to review the most effective means for the publication of a United Nations Yearbook on Namibia as the authoritative source on the question of Namibia;

5. Requests the International Telecommunication Union to assign to the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, an adequate number of frequencies to be used for broadcasting inside Namibia:

6. Authorizes the United Nations Council for Namibia, pending the establishment of its own broadcasting service, to assign to the Governments of neighbouring African countries, for use inside Namibia, frequencies allocated to the Council

by the International Telecommunication Union;

7. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with the International Telecommunication Union, to investigate the jamming by South Africa inside Namibia of radio broadcasts reaching Namibia, with a view to instituting legal proceedings against South Africa before the International Frequency Registration Board;

tivities of the United Nations Council for Namibia related to the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia, which extends until 3 May 1980.

8. Decides to allocate the sum of \$US 100,000 for the ac-

A/34/L.56 and Add.1. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Comoros, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Iran, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Democratic Scare, Long Ulganda, Ulyranina, SSR, Ulgied Principe, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/34/82, A/34/807. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 41-power draft resolution, A/34/L.56 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of

Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/92 G, as proposed by 41 powers, A/34/L.56 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1979, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 1 25 to 0, with 17 abstertions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indo-nesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Ro-mania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

> Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence

to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, delivered in response to the request addressed to it by the Council in its resolution 284(1970) of 29 July 1970,

Taking into consideration the resolution on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia

from 6 to 20 July 1979, especially its decision that, in the event of the failure of the Security Council to adopt effective enforcement measures against the regime in South Africa and to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity should meet in an extraordinary session to devise a new strategy for the liberation of Namibia,

Taking into consideration the decision on Namibia adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September

1979,

Reaffirming that the Territory and people of Namibia are the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence within a united Namibia,

Stressing the grave responsibility of the international community to take all possible measures in support of the Namibian people in their liberation struggle under the leadership of their sole and authentic representative, the South West

Africa People's Organization,

Indignant at the arbitrary imprisonment and detention of political leaders and followers of the South West Africa People's Organization, the killing of Namibian patriots and other acts of brutality, including the wanton beating, torture and murder of innocent Namibians, and the arbitrary inhuman measures of collective punishment and measures designed to intimidate the Namibian people and to destroy their will to fulfil their legitimate aspirations for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Strongly condemning South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its ruthless exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia, as well as its efforts to destroy the na-

tional unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

Strongly condemning South Africa for its refusal to comply with Security Council resolutions 385(1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435(1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439(1978) of 13 November 1978 and for its decision to promote bogus arrangements under the pretence of conducting a bona fide electoral process and to create a neocolonial pupper regime in Namibia in order to maintain its policies of domination and exploitation of the people and the natural resources of the Territory,

Renewing its call upon the international community, especially all Member States, to refrain from according any recognition to or co-operating with any regime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia,

Noting with satisfaction the persistent opposition of the Namibian people to South Africa's illegal presence in the Territory and to its oppressive racist policies and, in particular, the progress of their struggle in all its forms for national liberation under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization

Strongly reiterating its support for the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people in their struggle to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Reaffirming its full support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Strongly condemning, as an act of colonial expansion, the decision of South Africa to annex Walvis Bay, thereby undermining the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

Strongly deploring the policies of those States which, despite the relevant decisions of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, consular and other relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, as well as military or stra-

tegic collaboration, all of which has the effect of supporting or encouraging South Africa in its defiance of the United Nations.

Strongly condemning the racist regime of South Africa for its efforts to develop a nuclear capability for military and aggressive purposes,

Deeply concerned by the increasing militarization of Namibia and by the continuing acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African countries, including the most recent acts of aggression against Angola and Zambia which resulted in extensive loss of human lives and destruction of economic infrastructures,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of Namibia are the birthright of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the repressive racist colonial administration, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation regime,

Strongly supporting the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it under the relevant resolutions of the General

Assembly,

 Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. Reiterates that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory and, for this purpose, reaffirms the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence;

3. Reaffirms that the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

- 4. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized in resolutions 1514(XV) and 2145(XXI), as well as in subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly relating to Namibia, and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their Territory by South Africa;
- Requests all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, in discharging the mandate entrusted to it under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248(S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly;
- 6. Declares that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, as well as against the United Nations, which has direct responsibility over the Territory until independence;
- 7. Strongly condemns the South African regime for its persistent refusal to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly relating to Namibia;
- 8. Strongly condemns also the manœuvres of South Africa to impose in Namibia a so-called internal settlement, designed to give a semblance of power to a puppet regime and a cover of legality to the racist occupation, as an alternative to the South West Africa People's Organization, which is fighting for the genuine national and social liberation of Namibia as a united political entity;
- 9. Solemnly reaffirms that a just and durable settlement of the question of Namibia is possible only with the direct and full participation of the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and that the parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, South Africa, which is illegally occupying the Territory and committing aggression against the people, and,

on the other, the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, supported by the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for the

Territory until independence;

10. Calls upon the international community, especially all Member States, to continue to refrain from according any recognition to or co-operating with any regime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of Security Council resolution 385(1976) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council;

11. Reiterates that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia in accordance with United Nations resolutions, in particular General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and Security Council resolution 432(1978) of 27 July 1978, and that any decision by South Africa to annex Walvis Bay is

therefore illegal, null and void;

12. Supports the armed struggle of the Namibian people, led by the South West Africa People's Organization, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

- 13. Appeals to all Member States to grant all necessary support and assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization in its struggle to achieve national independence in a united Namibia:
- 14. Strongly condemns the illegal South African administration for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, with the intention of establishing, among other things, an atmosphere of intimidation and terror for the purpose of imposing upon the Namibian people a political arrangement aimed at subverting the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia as well as perpetuating the systematic plunder of the national resources of the Territory;

15. Demands that South Africa immediately release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained in connexion with "offences" under the so-called internal security laws, martial law or any other arbitrary measures, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are being held without charge in Namibia or South Africa;

16. Strongly condemns South Africa for its everincreasing military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and the use of other agents to carry out its policy of military attacks against neighbouring States, its threats and acts of aggression against independent African countries and the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes;

17. Calls upon all States to take effective legislative measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mer-

cenaries for service in Namibia;

18. Declares that South Africa's consistent defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia and its war of repression against the Namibian people, its persistent acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African countries, its present policy of colonial expansion, its policy of apartheid and its development of nuclear weapons constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

19. Condemns those Western States which have assisted South Africa in developing a nuclear capability and urges again all Member States, individually and collectively, to frustrate the attempts by South Africa to develop nuclear weapons;

20. Strongly condemns the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal South African administration which are exploiting illegally the human and natural resources of the Territory and demands that transnational corporations comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by immediately abstaining from any new investment in Namibia, by withdrawing from the Territory and generally by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration;

21. Strongly condemns South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385(1976),

435(1978) and 439(1978) and its manœuvres, in contravention of those resolutions, designed to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

22. Demands that South Africa urgently comply fully and unconditionally with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 385(1976) and subsequent resolu-

tions of the Council relating to Namibia;

23. Calls upon the Security Council to act decisively against any dilatory manœuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation regime aimed at frustrating the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, for self-determination and national liberation as well as negating the achievements of their just struggle;

24. Solemnly calls once again upon the Security Council to convene urgently to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to ensure South Africa's immediate compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia.

[For text of Assembly resolution 34/92 E, see below under the UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA.]

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

A/34/24, Vols. I and IV. Report of United Nations Council for Namibia. Vol. I: Chapter VI; Vol. IV: Annexes XXIV and XXVIII.

A/34/L.49 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Congo, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/34/82, A/34/807. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 34-power draft resolution, A/34/L.49 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of

Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/92 E, as proposed by 34 powers, A/34/L.49 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1 979, meeting 1 00.

United Nations Fund for Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it decided that the United Nations would terminate the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and assume direct responsibility for the Territory until independence, and its resolution 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Recalling also its resolution 3112(XXVIII) of 1 2 December 1973, by which it appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Reaffirming its determination to continue to discharge its responsibility with regard to the Territory in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2248(S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council,

Mindful that, by assuming direct responsibility for Namibia, the United Nations accepted a solemn obligation to grant all possible support to the Namibian people in their struggle for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

Convinced of the need to grant all possible material assistance to Namibians and their dependants who are victims of South Africa's repressive and discriminatory policies,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and approves the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;
- 2. Expresses its appreciation to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;
- 3. Decides that the utilization of the resources of the United Nations Fund for Namibia should be considered also in the context of the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;
- 4. Decides to allocate as a temporary measure to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of \$US 500,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1 980;
- 5. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for generous voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;
- 6. Invites Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;
- 7. Expresses its appreciation to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system for their assistance to Namibians and requests them to give Priority, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to the allocation of funds for material assistance to the Namibian people;
- 8. Expresses its appreciation of the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assist Namibian refugees;

- 9. Decides that Namibians shall continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa:
- Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;
 10. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

APPOINTMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER FOR NAMIBIA A/34/840. Note by Secretary-General, para. 2: proposal.

Decision 34/326, by which the General Assembly appointed Martti Ahtisaari as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1980, as proposed by Secretary-General, A/34/840, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111.

Other documents

Namibia: A Unique UN Responsibility: Highlights of United Nations Action in Support of Freedom and Independence for Namibia (DPI/631).

Objective: Justice, Vol. 11, Nos. 1 and 2 (Spring/Summer 1979) (DPI/633); Nos. 3 and 4 (Autumn/Winter 1979) (DPI/634).

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 13 (paras. 618-627).

S/13762. Note, dated 23 January 1980, by Secretary-General.

S/INF/35. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1979. Decision, p. 25.

Chapter IV

Situatio n in Souther n Rhodesi a

Developments concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) in 1979 included several meetings of the Security Council and the holding of a Constitutional Conference on the territory.

The Security Council met in March and April. On 8 March, it adopted resolution 445(1979), by which it condemned recent armed attacks by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia against front-line African States, declared any election managed by that regime null and void and requested the administering power the United Kingdom—to prevent further illegal executions in the territory. It also asked its Committee on sanctions to meet to consider widening sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. On 30 April, the Council adopted resolution 448 (1979), by which it condemned all attempts by the regime to prevent Zimbabwe's achieving independence and genuine majority rule, reaffirmed that the so-called elections held from 17 to 21 April 1979 were null and void, and reiterated its call on all States not to recognize any representative or organ established by that process and to observe the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. (For details of Security Council action in March and April, see pp. 205-11.)

On 27 April, at the conclusion of a series of meetings at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples' adopted the text of the Final Document on the Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

Other important developments were a meeting at Lusaka, Zambia, in August, of heads of Government of Commonwealth countries (see p. 212), and a Constitutional Conference at Lancaster House, London, whose objective was to provide for majority rule in the territory and consider arrangements for a transitional period leading

¹See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

to independence, including the holding of elections supervised by the United Kingdom.

In December, at its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/192 on the question of Southern Rhodesia. The Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure that right by all means at their disposal. It also reaffirmed that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe, called for the full implementation of the agreements reached at Lancaster House, and commended the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe for its contribution to the negotiations. Condemning South Africa for its intervention in Southern Rhodesia, it called upon the administering power to ensure withdrawal of South African forces and mercenaries from the territory. In addition, the Assembly asked for assistance to the front-line States.

The Assembly also adopted several other resolutions with provisions pertaining to the situation in Southern Rhodesia.

Meeting on 21 December, the Security Council adopted resolution 460(1979), by which it called on Member States to terminate all existing United Nations sanctions and decided to keep the situation in Southern Rhodesia under review until the territory attained full independence. By the same resolution, the Council dissolved its Committee on sanctions, established in pursuance of resolution 253(1968).² (For details, see p. 214.)

Decisions on Southern Rhodesia were also taken during the year by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council. Details of action taken by these bodies and by the General Assembly and its Special Committee are described below.

Also during 1979 a number of communications were received by the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, several of which were circulated as documents of both the Council and the General Assembly.

Decision s of Human Rights Commission and of the Economic and Social Council

On 21 February, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution on the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation, by which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference. (For details, see p. 833.)

On 5 March, the Commission adopted a reso-

lution on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other assistance given to colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa. By this text, it invited the Special Rapporteur on this topic in its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities when preparing a list requested in 1977³ identifying those whose activities constituted aid to the colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa to bear in mind those Governments and transnational corporations whose military, economic, financial and other assistance, including nuclear aid, to those regimes constituted a denial of the enjoyment of human rights in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. (For details, see p. 811.)

On 6 March, the Commission adopted a resolution on the report of its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on the question of the violation of human rights in southern Africa. Reaffirming the right of the people of Zimbabwe to enjoy all the rights recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,4 the Commission condemned activities of countries which were helping to perpetuate the current situation in Zimbabwe and urged them to refrain from such activities. It demanded the immediate release of all political prisoners held in Zimbabwe and in the interim requested protection for them in accordance with the applicable provisions of the third Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949. It also recommended that Member States intensify their co-operation in the humanitarian field so as to strengthen their assistance to Zimbabwe's neighbours for facing the refugee situation; continued evaluation of that situation and aid and protection should be ensured by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Ad Hoc Working Group was to continue studying the policies and practices violating human rights in Zimbabwe, including a comprehensive study of action taken to implement its recommendations, in order to assess the further efforts needed. (For details, see p. 812.)

On 2 August, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1979/50, on the implementation of the Declaration on granting independence by specialized agencies and other United Nations—associated international institutions, by which it urged them, in the light of the intensification of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe, to do everything possible urgently to render increased assistance, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to the people

² See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 152, resolution 253(1968) of 29 May 1968.

³ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 691.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 585, for text of Declaration.

and national liberation movement of Zimbabwe. The Council asked those organizations to continue to withhold any assistance to the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all support to it until it restored to the people of Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, its illegal domination of the territory. (For details, see p. 1021.)

On 3 August, the Council adopted resolution 1979/75, on activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with the racist minority regimes in that area, by which it reiterated that such activities were detrimental to the interests of the oppressed peoples in Southern Rhodesia. It asked the Secretary-General to submit an in-depth analysis of the role of transnationals in the industrial, military and nuclear sectors of the territory. (For details, see p. 627.)

Consideratio n by the Special Committe e

The General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered the question of Southern Rhodesia at meetings held at Belgrade from 23 to 27 April. Tirivafi Kangai and John Nkomo, representatives of the Patriotic Front, participated as observers.

Associating himself with a message of welcome from President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs called for immediate measures to liquidate the colonial racist rule in southern Africa. He considered it timely for the Committee to request all United Nations Member States not to recognize the so-called Government established in Southern Rhodesia on the basis of sham elections. Yugoslavia felt there should be no lifting of existing sanctions; those sanctions should indeed be more vigorously applied and stricter sanctions introduced to cover everything from oil to nuclear technology.

The United Kingdom provided an account of major developments affecting Southern Rhodesia which had taken place since its address to the Special Committee in August 1978. These developments included a visit to southern Africa of Cledwyn Hughes, personal representative of the United Kingdom Prime Minister, to talk to the leaders of the parties and Governments most closely concerned, a decision of the Executive Council in Salisbury to postpone the internal elections until April 1979, a deterioration of the military situation in the territory, and Southern Rhodesian raids into front-line States.

The United Kingdom also informed the Committee of the situation created by the regime's having published a draft constitution, endorsed by the white electorate of the territory in a referendum of 30 January 1979. In this connexion, the United Kingdom repeated its Government's public statement that it did not regard the referendum as a measure of the acceptability of the regime's constitutional proposal to the people of Southern Rhodesia as a whole. In the view of the United Kingdom, elections supervised by the United Nations following a cease-fire and an internal transitional administration, as provided for in the Anglo-American proposals, remained essential to a viable settlement. Such a settlement must include the Patriotic Front. The United Kingdom had also opposed the lifting of international sanctions against the Salisbury regime.

Mr. Kangai of the Patriotic Front criticized the internal settlement constitution, which he said did not address itself to the transfer of real power to the majority. He said that the elections which had taken place in the territory in April were bogus and he accused the regime of intimidation of voters and widespread economic blackmail of the African population.

Mr. Nkomo, also of the Patriotic Front, said that the situation in southern Africa, especially in Zimbabwe, had continued to deteriorate. An analysis of the contents of the 3 March 1978 Salisbury agreement, under which the so-called elections were held, clearly revealed the intrigues forced upon the people of Southern Rhodesia. The position of the Patriotic Front was that, since the colonial State machinery could conduct only elections that perpetuated colonial interests, an independent Zimbabwe must therefore first of all destroy that machinery. He called on the Committee to ensure that decolonization continued unimpeded, that States Members of the world body were dissuaded from according any form of recognition to the criminal regime of Southern Rhodesia, that the regime was condemned for its wanton aggression against the front-line States and the destruction of life and property, and that continued moral and diplomatic support for the anti-colonial forces was

Almost all Committee members condemned the so-called internal settlement and rejected the constitution drawn up as a result of this settlement as well as the results of the so-called elections. Most speakers expressed their country's support for the Patriotic Front in its struggle for the genuine independence of the territory and condemned the acts of aggression of the Salisbury regime against the front-line States.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 188.

The United Republic of Tanzania said that majority-rule government in Zimbabwe would be brought about by either a properly negotiated settlement which took the realities of Zimbabwe into account, including in particular the armed liberation struggle which had entered a crucial phase, or the continuation and intensification of the armed struggle to its ultimate conclusion. No action by any minority regime in Zimbabwe, or by anyone else, could keep the Patriotic Front from winning the liberation war.

India said it was clear that the illegal regime of Ian Smith had survived only with the encouragement of well-entrenched foreign economic interests. Security Council sanctions had been rendered ineffective by the massive and undisguised support provided by South Africa. India felt that the Committee should recommend a review of the existing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia with a view to tightening and extending them under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. India would also support the imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa as a means of terminating the Smith regime.

USSR said that politico-diplomatic manœuvres for the achievement of a so-called internationally acceptable settlement for Southern Rhodesia had been used by neo-colonialist circles only as a pretext for postponing the process of decolonization. These manœuvres had once again demonstrated the hypocrisy of those who in recent years had disseminated the notorious lie about the readiness of the racists to accept a just settlement of the problems of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and to transfer power to the indigenous populations of those territories. By transferring power to their puppets, the racists and their Western supporters had tried to continue to plunder the natural and human resources of southern Africa and to use the neocolonialist regimes there as operational bases in their fight against the national liberation movements and against the strengthening of the independence of newly independent African States.

Australia and Sweden were of the opinion that negotiations must involve all political movements. Any equitable solution required the full participation of the people of Zimbabwe. Only such a solution could be lasting, stable and viable. Arrangements and manœuvres to perpetuate their own positions by those currently in power were not acceptable and could only lead to further civil strife, economic and social chaos and increased human suffering. In such a situation, the risk of intervention in the conflict by external powers might increase and further exacerbate a situation which already constituted a threat to international peace and security.

Chile said it was regrettable that there was growing hostility and rivalry among the various groups claiming to represent the people of Zimbabwe. This rivalry existed not only between the illegal regime and the national liberation movements but also in the movements themselves, and made it very difficult to have a constructive dialogue in the search for a solution to the question of Southern Rhodesia. Chile supported the Anglo-American plan and believed it represented a valid option for dealing with the crisis, but recalled that the parties concerned had denounced it as impractical and obsolete.

The Syrian Arab Republic observed that the racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia was becoming stronger and even more rigid in its defiance of the international community. It felt it was high time to search for the reasons that all the proposals for settlement had thus far failed. It supported the imposition of full sanctions against the racist regimes of southern Africa, condemnation of all States that collaborated, directly or indirectly, with those regimes, and full recognition and endorsement of the armed struggle of the African national liberation movements.

China felt that the old colonial system was disintegrating as a result of the long struggle waged by the peoples of southern Africa. History showed that armed struggle was the way to victory; political struggle must be backed by military struggle. China maintained that the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia should be strengthened, and truly effective measures, including sanctions, should be taken against South Africa.

On 27 April, at the conclusion of its meetings at Belgrade, the Committee adopted without objection the Final Document on the Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

By this Document, the Committee, having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia in the context of the Declaration on granting independence, drew the attention of the international community to the extremely serious situation prevailing in the territory, and called for support for the Zimbabwean people and their authentic liberation movement, the Patriotic Front, in their struggle to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence. Condemning the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia for violence against the African peoples under its domination and for defying United Nations efforts to bring

⁶ Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter reads as follows: "The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations."
For full text of Chapter VII, see APPENDIX II.

about the genuine and complete decolonization of Southern Rhodesia, the Committee reaffirmed that any settlement must be based on genuine independence and with the full participation of the people. Accordingly, the Committee called on the entire international community to denounce all manœuvres by the Salisbury regime to impose a so-called internal settlement aimed at giving that regime a semblance of legitimacy. The Committee, noting the continuing political, military and economic links of certain States with the South African regime, appealed to all Security Council members, and in particular to the Western countries that were permanent members, to facilitate the imposition of measures under Chapter VII of the Charter.

The Committee stated that in Southern Rhodesia the illegal racist minority regime had further intensified its inhuman practices of oppression, terror and intimidation against the people. In a desperate bid to retain its domination over the territory, the regime had resorted to repeated, massive acts of aggression against neighbouring African States—acts which the Committee strongly condemned—and had attempted to deceive world opinion by imposing the so-called internal settlement.

Thus, the Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure that right by all means at their disposal; it also reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule and that any settlement relating to the territory's future must be worked out with the full participation of the Patriotic Front and in accordance with the people's true aspirations.

It strongly condemned South Africa and other countries for their direct and indirect support of the illegal regime; it condemned and rejected the so-called internal settlement reached at Salisbury on 3 March 1978 as null and void, called on all States not to recognize it, and strongly denounced all other manœuvres by that regime aimed at the retention of power, in particular the illegal constitution drawn up in pursuance of that settlement and the so-called elections held under it, calling on all States not to recognize any so-called majority Government that might be formed following those sham elections.

The Committee expressed its firm support to the people of Zimbabwe, under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, in their legitimate struggle, and called on all States to support them as fully as possible in that regard. It requested all States to exert pressure on the regime to terminate repressive measures, to effect the release of political prisoners, remove restrictions on individuals and political activity and restore fundamental human rights, and to end all acts of aggression and preparations for such acts against neighbouring States. The Committee strongly condemned States which allowed recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries and called on them to prevent such activities or advertisement of them. It asked all States to give immediate and substantial aid to Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia to enable them to strengthen their defence capability and overcome economic difficulties in connexion with their application of economic sanctions against the regime and its acts of aggression. It strongly condemned Governments, particularly that of South Africa, which continued to collaborate with the regime and urged them to cease such collaboration. It condemned Governments that violated the mandatory sanctions and certain Governments that failed to enforce them; it also expressed deep concern and indignation at current moves in the United States and the United Kingdom to lift sanctions against the regime and drew their attention to their responsibility and obligation to comply scrupulously with Security Council decisions.

The Committee called on all Governments to ensure compliance with the sanctions, prohibit collaboration with the illegal régime, prevent or discourage emigration to the territory, discontinue actions which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the regime, invalidate passports and documents for travel to the territory, and take measures against international companies and agencies that supplied petroleum and oil products to the regime. It asked for maximum humanitarian assistance to Zimbabwean refugees and the Patriotic Front from States, directly and through their membership in the United Nations family of organizations and other governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The Special Committee deemed it imperative that the scope of sanctions against the regime be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and reiterated its request that the Security Council consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency. It also requested the Council urgently to consider imposing sanctions—a mandatory embargo on oil and oil products as a first step—against South Africa, the main channel for violation of Council sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

(See p. 1067 for summary of that part of the Final Document that pertained to Namibia.)

The Ivory Coast, although not dissociating itself from the consensus, said it regretted the wording of the paragraph explicitly singling out the Western States which were permanent

members of the Council to facilitate the imposition of sanctions. The USSR felt that the paragraph was addressed to the permanent members and all the other Council members.

Consideratio n by the General Assembly

General aspects

At its thirty-fourth session in 1979, the General Assembly referred the question of Southern Rhodesia to its Fourth Committee, which considered the item between 8 November and 11 December.

During its consideration of the question, the Assembly had before it, in addition to the report of the Special Committee and a number of communications that had also been circulated to the Security Council (see pp. 205, 208 and 211), a letter of 24 May from Ghana, current Chairman of the African group of States at the United Nations, containing a report of the National Bar Association of the United States on recent developments with respect to Southern Rhodesia. The report had been submitted to 12 United States Senators on 8 May and presented to the African group on 21 May; it was endorsed by that group. The report concluded that the United Nations Charter imposed on the United States and other Members an affirmative obligation to co-operate with enforcement actions of the Security Council, that the new constitution adopted by the white minority of Southern Rhodesia preserved existing power relationships and denied majority rule, and that the elections there had been conducted in an atmosphere of coercion and intimidation.

By a note of 26 September, the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Assembly to the 1979 report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights (see p. 811).

On 4 December, Madagascar transmitted a Government communique of the same date appealing to the United Kingdom and to the Patriotic Front to establish a pre-independence transitional period of at least six months to enable refugee supporters of that Front to return to Southern Rhodesia to participate.

Messages of congratulations by its President to the leaders of the Patriotic Front and to the United Kingdom Prime Minister on the successful conclusion of the Rhodesia Constitutional Conference were circulated by Malawi in a letter to the Secretary-General on 19 December.

Other letters to the Secretary-General transmitted texts of documents or results of various meetings and conferences that had discussed, among other subjects, the question of Southern Rhodesia: Sri Lanka on 6 July transmitted docu-

ments of the Colombo Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries in June; Morocco on 27 July transmitted those of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at Fez in May; Cuba transmitted on 1 and 16 October, respectively, the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at Havana in September and the final communique adopted on 6 October at an Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries at New York, at which Assembly items they considered to be priority issues were discussed; and Lesotho circulated on 8 October documents and decisions of the thirty-third session of the Council of Ministers of OAU and of the sixteenth session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, both held in July at Monrovia, Liberia.

During the Fourth Committee's consideration of the item, Josiah Chinamano, Edgar Tekere and Mtshana Ncube, representatives of the Patriotic Front, participated as observers. The statements by Mr. Chinamano and Mr. Ncube to the Committee were reproduced as Committee documents. Requests for hearings were also granted to Romesh Chandra and Amos Ngwenya of the World Peace Council, and to the Reverend G. Michael Scott.

The representative of the United Kingdom, whose statement was reproduced as a Committee document, informed the Fourth Committee of the internal and international developments concerning Southern Rhodesia which had led to the Constitutional Conference at Lancaster House beginning on 10 September.

He said that although internal elections held in Southern Rhodesia in April had been condemned by the Security Council and had indeed been based upon a constitution which was defective in important respects, those elections had represented a step forward, in that: they had been conducted on the basis of one man, one vote; there had been a substantial turn-out; the new Parliament had a substantial majority of black members; and the first black Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia had been about to take office. At the meeting of the heads of Government of Commonwealth countries at Lusaka in August (see p. 212), he continued, the foundations had been laid for the negotiations currently in progress at Lancaster House. Within a week, invitations had been issued to Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the Salisbury regime, and to the Patriotic Front each to appoint delegations, and both sides had accepted.

The Constitutional Conference, he said, was addressing itself to proposals put forward by the United Kingdom after the necessary consultations. These proposals concerned a detailed description of the independence constitution put forward on 3 October, which necessarily represented a compromise between the positions of the Salisbury representatives and those of the Patriotic Front. The proposed constitution indisputably provided for genuine majority rule, yet contained adequate safeguards for minorities. At the same time, it gave the elected legislature and the Government deriving its authority from it full power to implement policies, on the basis of which they would be elected. Those constitutional proposals had been agreed to by the Salisbury delegation and, after further discussion, by the Front on 18 October, conditional upon satisfactory arrangements being agreed for their implementation.

On 22 October, he said, the United Kingdom had put forward proposals for the preindependence period, seeing no merit in prolonging the two-month transitional period beyond what was strictly necessary to enable the people to elect their Government, and accepting its responsibility to see that conditions for the election campaign were fair and impartial. More detailed proposals had been put forward on 3 November for the interim period under which the United Kingdom was prepared to appoint a Governor and an Election Commissioner, and an Election Council would be appointed.

Continuing, he said that after both the Salisbury and Patriotic Front representatives had accepted the proposals for the interim period, on 5 and 15 November respectively, the Conference had begun to discuss arrangements for a ceasefire. An amplified version of the United Kingdom proposals on this issue had been put forward on 22 November. Giving details, the United Kingdom representative explained that the proposals envisaged that the primary responsibility for observance of the cease-fire would rest with the forces of both sides and with their commanders, who would be represented on a Ceasefire Commission under the chairmanship of the Governor's military adviser. To reassure both sides that the cease-fire would operate and would be fair, the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs had proposed the establishment of a cease-fire monitoring force under United Kingdom auspices with the participation of Commonwealth Governments.

Mr. Chinamano said that, in accepting the invitation to attend the London Conference, the Patriotic Front had made it clear that it was merely indicating its willingness, as a matter of policy, to negotiate a solution to the problems of Zimbabwe, and had also made clear its rejection of the proposed constitutional outline enclosed

by the United Kingdom in its letter of invitation to the Conference. He stressed that the participation of the Patriotic Front in the Conference did not mean that it could accept any formula at any cost.

The Patriotic Front spokesman then gave a detailed account of the Front's position at the Lancaster House Conference and said that it had disagreed with the United Kingdom on, among other things, the length of the transition period, the composition of the security forces, the nature of the Presidency, special minority representation, qualifications for citizenship and the Bill of Rights (particularly the clause on protection against deprivation of property). He also said that despite the Front's serious reservations on certain important aspects of the independence constitution as proposed by the United Kingdom, an agreement on this subject had finally been reached.

Mr. Ncube of the Patriotic Front said that the United Kingdom proposals sought to keep much of the political and economic power in the hands of the current puppet regime and he accused the United Kingdom of not being concerned with a permanent peace that could lead to the creation of a stable and prosperous Zimbabwe. He said that the aim of the United Kingdom was rather to bequeath to Zimbabwe not only the ravages of colonialism but also an inherent political, social and economic instability which would be exploited by those who had, together with the United Kingdom, resisted the genuine decolonization of Zimbabwe.

The majority of speakers in the Committee acknowledged the significance of the Lancaster House talks and expressed hope for their success, although Ethiopia, Guinea and the Niger were disappointed at the lack of real progress.

Sweden said that for the first time in a very long period there had been a hopeful development in the continuing struggle in Southern Rhodesia between a small minority fighting to protect privileges based on discrimination and illegal power and an oppressed majority fighting for their civil rights, liberation and independence. It stated that if and when a peaceful settlement was reached which had the support of the administering power and the Zimbabwean parties concerned, it would be the duty of the international community to respect that solution.

The United States said that it fully supported the United Kingdom's efforts at the London Conference to negotiate a peaceful and enduring solution. It believed that previous joint efforts by the United States and United Kingdom to find an acceptable basis for agreement among the Southern Rhodesian parties to the conflict, as well as Security Council sanctions imposed against Southern Rhodesia, had played an important role in moving the Salisbury regime to take preliminary steps towards majority rule and had also helped to lay the groundwork for the current negotiations.

Speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Economic Community, Ireland expressed their hope that the Committee would not take any action that would prejudice the chances of reaching agreement during negotiations.

Argentina, Barbados and Guyana welcomed the progress made at the London negotiations. Argentina cautioned that States should avoid taking positions which might circumscribe the freedom of action of parties involved. Barbados called on the United Kingdom to ensure that the cease-fire arrangements took account of the concerns of the Patriotic Front.

Japan, Norway and Yugoslavia also advocated peaceful solutions to the problem. They had supported the plan agreed upon by the heads of Government of Commonwealth countries at their August meeting at Lusaka and subsequent efforts at the current Constitutional Conference in London. Japan, New Zealand and Norway said that the Lusaka communique had provided the first hope of a negotiated settlement. However, the successful implementation of whatever agreements resulted from the London negotiations depended on the degree of mutual confidence.

Yugoslavia also cautioned that the final outcome was uncertain. The situation in Southern Rhodesia had not changed for the better; on the contrary, the conflict had intensified. Yugoslavia emphasized that all attempts to perpetuate existing colonial relationships and the oppression and exploitation of the peoples of southern Africa and their natural resources would have catastrophic consequences, not only for the population of the region but also for the economic, political and military strategic interests of those who had contributed to such a development.

The USSR said that it continued to advocate a political settlement of the problems in southern Africa, including Southern Rhodesia. It emphasized that the possibilities of a political settlement should be utilized fully and honestly in the interests of all parties and that the demands put forward by the Patriotic Front at Lancaster House must be met. It said that the representatives of the Front had from the outset of the Conference been subjected to a series of ultimatums and blackmail.

The Niger felt that the United Kingdom should not be given too much credit for having agreed, after long avoiding the issue, to bring the

opposing factions to the negotiating table, since the London negotiations were largely due to the efforts made by independent African countries and the sacrifices of the people of Zimbabwe and the front-line States.

The United Republic of Tanzania said that it had encouraged those negotiations because the people of Zimbabwe had agreed to take part through the Patriotic Front, because at the Lusaka meeting the administering power had undertaken to decolonize Southern Rhodesia by means of negotiations, and because the United Republic of Tanzania, as a matter of policy, supported every attempt to reach a peaceful settlement of the question.

China and Egypt, among others, said that they had always firmly supported the just struggle of the Zimbabwean people against colonialism and racism and expressed hope that the Assembly would contribute to peace and stability in southern Africa by resolutely supporting that struggle. They hoped that any proposed solution to the problem would be compatible with the interests and wishes of the people of Zimbabwe and consistent with the procedures recommended by OAU and the United Nations. Cuba said that the results of the London talks would only gain international acceptance if they led to a Government based on majority rule, in conformity with OAU and United Nations resolutions.

Viet Nam said that, despite those resolutions, the Salisbury regime was intensifying its policy of repression and enforcing the so-called internal settlement, which had been condemned by all progressive public opinion. In the mean time, the Western countries continued to claim that they were seeking a negotiated solution to the problem of Southern Rhodesia, while in reality they had deliberately prolonged negotiations and were using them as a cover to safeguard their colonial interests. Viet Nam pointed out that a number of Western countries had become even more brazen in their political, economic and military support, whether direct or indirect, of the Southern Rhodesian administration. If those countries had not encouraged the Salisbury regime, Southern Rhodesia would already have become independent, and a black majority regime would have been established.

Democratic Yemen disapproved of the manner in which the negotiations were being conducted and doubted the impartiality of the administering power, which, it said, appeared to be negotiating on behalf of the white minority while putting pressure on the Patriotic Front.

Equatorial Guinea, Ghana and Pakistan, among others, considered that any unilateral action to lift sanctions imposed on Southern

Rhodesia in defiance of Security Council decisions should be treated as a serious violation of Charter obligations. India said that the sanctions had been evaded and violated over the years, chiefly by multinational companies based in Western countries. Nevertheless, they had served an important political purpose, and it was therefore incumbent on all Governments to ensure that they were maintained within the framework of the relevant Council resolutions. Premature dismantling of the sanctions would be counter-productive, India added.

Bangladesh and India stressed that a just and permanent solution of the problem of Zimbabwe had to be consistent with the total transfer of power from the minority to the people of Zimbabwe, in recognition of their inalienable national right to self-determination, freedom and genuine independence. Pending such arrangements, the international community should condemn all acts of aggression against independent African countries launched by Southern Rhodesian rebel forces, for which the administering power had ultimate responsibility. While negotiations proceeded, mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia could not be relaxed without prejudicing a final solution.

Ethiopia and the Ukrainian SSR expressed their support for the position of the Patriotic Front, stressing its repeated assurances that it sought the speediest possible end to the destructive war, but not at the cost of the vital interests of the people of Zimbabwe.

Guinea said that several prerequisites for the holding of valid elections should be observed: hostilities should be ended; political prisoners should be released with full civic rights; displaced persons should be resettled in their homes; a reasonable time—agreed with the Patriotic Front—should be allowed for refugees to return and be entered on the electoral roll; mercenaries should be disarmed and their activities ended; and impartial security forces should be used to guarantee the frontiers and internal order.

On 11 December, the Chairman of the Fourth Committee stated that it had been suggested by a number of States that any decision to be taken by the Assembly on the question of Southern Rhodesia should take due account of the possible results of the ongoing Lancaster House Conference. He proposed that the Committee recommend to the Assembly that a decision on the question of Southern Rhodesia should be taken directly in plenary meeting, as appropriate. The members of the Committee approved the proposal without objection.

On 13 December, by decision 34/424, adopted, without objection, on an oral proposal of its

President, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee.

On 17 December, the United Kingdom announced to the Assembly that the final agreement had been initialled at Lancaster House by the United Kingdom and the Patriotic Front on arrangements for a cease-fire, completing the work of the Conference. The three-phase package of the Conference—the constitution, the transitional arrangements and the cease-fire—had thus been agreed by all parties, permitting the conduct of free elections to bring Zimbabwe to sovereign independence.

On 18 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/192, sponsored by 22 countries: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Comoros, the Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia. The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 107 to 16, with 21 abstentions.

By the preambular part of the resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed the responsibility of the United Nations in support of the struggle of the people of Southern Rhodesia for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, as well as the primary responsibility of the United Kingdom, as the administering power, for decolonizing Southern Rhodesia and for putting an end to the critical situation in the territory. The Assembly, bearing in mind a July 1979 resolution on Zimbabwe of the Council of Ministers of OAU, especially its affirmation of the Patriotic Front as the sole, legitimate and authentic representative of its people, expressed concern about threats posed by mercenaries and by South Africa to the independence, unity and peace of Zimbabwe. By the final preambular paragraph, it deplored the moves by certain States to lift sanctions unilaterally, in violation of the measures imposed by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right. It also reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and, in that regard, took note of the agreements reached at Lancaster House aimed at bringing about genuine independence on the basis of free and fair elections. It commended the Patriotic Front for its decisive contribution in the negotiations, solemnly declaring that a just and lasting

settlement in Zimbabwe was possible only with the full participation of the Front at every stage of implementation of the agreements and calling for their full and faithful implementation.

The Assembly strongly condemned the racist regime of South Africa for its intervention in Southern Rhodesia, including the presence in the territory of its military and security forces, and also condemned the presence of mercenaries, calling on the administering power to ensure the immediate and complete withdrawal of those forces and mercenaries. It also called on that power to ensure that South Africa did not carry out its threats to undermine the implementation of the agreements reached at Lancaster House.

The Assembly declared that Security Council resolution 253(1968) of 29 May 1968, imposing mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, could only be revoked by a Council decision and that any unilateral action in this regard would be in violation of the obligation assumed by Member States under Article 25 of the Charter; it called on the Council to follow the situation closely until the people of Zimbabwe achieved genuine independence and majority rule.

The Assembly requested all States urgently to give substantial material assistance to Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia to enable them to rebuild their socio-economic infrastructure, adversely affected by constant acts of aggression by the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and by the application of sanctions. It asked the Special Committee on granting independence to keep the situation in the territory under review and to report to the Assembly in 1980.

The sponsors revised their original text to have the Assembly deplore, in the final preambular paragraph, moves by certain States, rather than certain Western States, to lift sanctions. They also deleted an operative paragraph by which the Assembly would have decided to meet in a special session on the question in 1980, authorizing the Assembly President to undertake appropriate consultations therefor. A separate vote was requested by Senegal on the final preambular paragraph, which was adopted by a recorded vote of 95 to 17, with 21 abstentions.

A number of States—Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, the Ivory Coast, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and the United States—expressed reservations about some parts of the text, because of which they either voted against the resolution or abstained. Most of these Members did not support the resolution because they felt it took insufficient account of the Lancaster House agreements. The Philippines was among

those who voted in favour but nevertheless held a similar view.

Canada and Ireland expressed regret that some elements of the resolution were not conducive to the aim of implementing the agreements. Some paragraphs appeared to Ireland to contradict the key provision that the people of Zimbabwe should themselves elect representatives to determine their future. Guatemala abstained in the vote because, in its view, the resolution dealt with a situation that no longer existed once the London agreements had been reached.

Austria, Greece, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States had reservations on the paragraph referring to the affirmation of the Patriotic Front as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe, since the primary purpose of the agreement, as accepted by the Front at London, had been to devise a procedure to allow the people to decide for themselves who would represent them. Gabon, which supported the text, also expressed reservations on this formulation.

The Netherlands felt that the resolution accentuated differences rather than areas of agreement and the Assembly had expressed itself too emphatically on matters that belonged to the competence of the Security Council. The Netherlands could not support endorsement of the struggle for the right to self-determination by all means, when the means of self-determination had been laid down in the Lancaster House agreements, which limited them to the democratic means of free elections. The United States expressed similar views regarding the resolution, which it felt dwelt on the past and reaffirmed the right of armed struggle as though there had been no agreements reached at Lancaster House.

Argentina expressed reservations about paragraphs opposing the lifting of sanctions, pointing out that there were differing views on whether States continued to be legally bound by Council resolutions imposing sanctions on the former illegal Salisbury regime. It felt that the Assembly should have refrained from a decision and instead asked for an opinion from the competent United Nations legal authorities.

Australia abstained, finding it surprising that the text contained no reference to the central contribution made to the process of settlement by the Commonwealth heads of Government at their Lusaka meeting.

Albania, which did not participate in the vote, expressed reservations on several paragraphs, particularly with respect to the Lancaster House agreements and their role in preparing the condi-

⁷ See footnote 2.

⁸ For text of Article 25 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

tions needed for true national independence of the Zimbabwean people.

Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Indonesia and the USSR, among others, in explanation of their votes in favour of the resolution, welcomed the fact that it contained a number of provisions aimed at meeting the direct concern, interests and responsibilities of the United Nations with respect to Southern Rhodesia concerning the people of Zimbabwe and its national liberation struggle for the implementation of its inalienable right to self-determination and genuine independence.

The USSR stressed that all United Nations decisions on the question of Southern Rhodesia stated that the Patriotic Front was the sole authentic representative of the people of Zimbabwe. It warned that the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe, the African countries and the United Nations should show the utmost vigilance to ensure that developments in the territory did not follow a neo-colonialist path. It felt it would have been useful to retain the deleted operative paragraph, and regretted there was no paragraph directly stating that the administering power should prevent any South African attempt to invade Zimbabwe. Cuba felt that the resolution correctly reflected support for the Patriotic Front, agreed with the appeal for substantial material assistance to the front-line States, and opposed the unilateral lifting of sanctions.

Related General Assembly decisions

At its 1979 regular session, the Assembly took a number of decisions relating to various aspects of the situation in Southern Rhodesia. They are described briefly below. (For page references to texts of resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

On 13 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/94, on implementation of the Declaration on granting independence, by which it requested all States to withhold all assistance from the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia until the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence had been restored, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the territory by that regime. It urged all States to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of Zimbabwe, and asked the administering power to enlist and use all possible assistance in strengthening the territory's economy.

In addition, the Special Committee was requested to enlist world-wide support among Governments and national and international organizations with special interests in decolonization to achieve the objectives of the Declaration and to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions. (For details, see p. 1015.)

On 21 November, by resolution 34/42 on implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations, the Assembly expressed concern that the assistance extended thus far by United Nations—related organizations to the colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe, and to its national liberation movement was far from adequate for their needs.

The Assembly expressed regret that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund had not fully implemented the Declaration and other relevant Assembly resolutions and urged that they formulate specific programmes beneficial to Zimbabwe. It also urged United Nations—related organizations to withhold all assistance from the illegal regime, to discontinue all support to it until it restored to the people their right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action that might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of its domination of the territory. (For details, see p. 1023.)

On 21 November, the Assembly also adopted resolution 34/41, on activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding implementation of the Declaration, by which it reaffirmed provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the 1977 International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the 1977 World Conference for Action against Apartheid. 10

Condemning all activities of foreign economic and other interests operating in Southern Rhodesia, the Assembly declared that their collaboration with the regime was detrimental to the interests of the people and impeded implementation of the Declaration. It also condemned countries that maintained relations with that regime. Expressing its conviction that the scope of the sanctions adopted against Southern Rhodesia should be expanded, the Assembly called on the Security Council to consider adopting such measures. It condemned all violations of the Council's sanctions, the failure of certain Members to enforce them, and the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to Southern Rhodesia by United Kingdom oil companies, deploring the complicity of successive United Kingdom Governments in sanction violations.

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 828.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 148.

In addition, the Assembly strongly condemned South Africa, which continued its collaboration with the regime in Southern Rhodesia, and called on the Security Council to impose economic sanctions against South Africa. It appealed to all international non-governmental organizations to continue to mobilize international public opinion for the enforcement of sanctions against the Salisbury regime. (For details, see p. 1030.)

On 12 December, by resolution 34/93 B on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the Assembly commended the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their humanitarian assistance efforts to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in Southern Rhodesia. (For details, see p. 204.)

By resolution 34/21 of 9 November, on cooperation between the United Nations and OAU, the Assembly reiterated its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts on behalf of the international community to organize and mobilize special economic assistance programmes for African States experiencing grave economic difficulties, in particular for the newly independent and front-line States, to help them to cope with the situation caused by acts of aggression by the minority regime in Southern Rhodesia. (For details, see p. 264.)

In adopting resolution 34/24 on 15 November, the Assembly annexed a programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, launched in December 1973.11 The programme indicated that particular attention should be paid to specific measures to ensure implementation of the main provisions of the Maputo Declaration and numerous other documents on self-determination in southern Africa. In addition, the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the Commission on Human Rights were asked to study, in cooperation with other United Nations bodies, measures that would make it possible to end all collaboration with Southern Rhodesia, including all commercial, financial and technological assistance. (For details, see p. 798.)

On 23 November, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/44 on the importance of the universal realization of the right to self-determination and

of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights. By this text, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference. The Assembly also condemned violations of the Council's sanctions imposed against Southern Rhodesia. (For details, see p. 833.)

On 17 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 34/174, by which it decided to enlarge the assistance programme for South African refugee students living in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia to include needs of student refugees from Zimbabwe, requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to organize and implement an educational and assistance programme for student refugees from southern Africa who had found asylum in those neighbouring States, and urged all States and intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations to co-operate with those officials and to contribute generously to that programme. (For details, see p. 185.)

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

Between October 1978 and 30 September 1979, a total of 654 Southern Rhodesian students were studying abroad in 23 countries on scholarships granted under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. During the same period, the Programme received 2,519 requests from Southern Rhodesians for assistance, granted 183 new awards and extended 471 awards.

On 21 November 1979, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/31, by which, recognizing that a substantial increase in contributions was required in order to enable the Programme to meet higher costs, current obligations and increased demand, it appealed to all States, organizations and individuals to recognize the increasing demand for educational opportunities by the people of Southern Rhodesia and to acknowledge the rapidly growing costs of higher education and training by offering generous financial support to the Programme. (For details, see p. 267.)

 $^{\rm II}$ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 523, resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973.

Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

Consideration by the Special Committee

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1138-1145.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and II. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979). Vol. I: Chapters V and VI (Annex I) and Chapter VII; Vol. II: Chapter VIII (Section B: Final Document on Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia adopted by Special Committee on 27 April 1979, meeting 1145).

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly — 34th session

Fourth Committee, meetings 12, 13, 23, 26, 27, 29-34, 36,

Plenary meetings 101, 106, 108.

A/34/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1978-15 June

1979, Chapter 4 C-G.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and II. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (covering its work during 1979). Vol. I: Chapters V and VI (Annex I) and Chapter VII; Vol. II: Chapter VIII.

A/34/88 (S/13084). Letter of 14 February from Equatorial Guinea (circulating statement made on same date by Afri-

can group at United Nations).

A/34/Ĭ11 (S/13151). Letter of 7 March from Sri Lanka (transmitting communique issued on same date by Co-ordinating

Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

A/34/126 (S/13185). Letter of 15 March from Sri Lanka (transmitting final communique of Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Maputo, 26 January-2 February 1979). A/34/1 71 (S/13235). Letter of 9 April from Zambia (circulat-

ing study by Commonwealth Secretariat).

A/34/179 (S/13244). Letter of 11 April from Zambia (circulating message from International Conference of Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Lusaka, 10-13

A/34/186 (S/13252), A/34/187 (S/13253). Letters of 16 April from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiques issued on same date by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

A/34/220 (S/13295). Letter of 2 May from Egypt (transmitting statement issued on 27 April 1979 by Ministry of For-

eign Affairs).

A/34/228 (S/13309). Letter of 9 May from Mongolia (transmitting statement issued on 30 April 1979 by Ministry of

Foreign Affairs).

A/34/279. Letter of 24 May from Ghana (transmitting report prepared by National Bar Association of United States on recent developments with respect to Southern Rhodesia). A/34/346 (S/13427). Letter of 29 June from Zambia.

A/34/357. Letter of 6 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of Ministerial Meeting of Co-ordinating Bureau of

Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 4-9 June 1979). A/34/389 and Corr.1. Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 10th Islamic

Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 8-12 May 1979). A/34/439 (S/13515). Letter of 24 August from Zambia

(transmitting final communique issued by heads of Government of Commonwealth countries at meeting held at Lusaka, 1-7 August 1979).

A/34/499. Note by Secretary-General (drawing attention of General Assembly to report of Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa (E/CN.4/1 311)).

A/34/542. Letter of 1 October from Cuba (transmitting Final Declaration of 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 3-9 September

A/34/552. Letter of 8 October from Lesotho (circulating resolutions of 33rd ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 6-20 July; and declarations, resolutions and decisions of 16th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, 17-20 July 1979, Monrovia, Liberia), Annex I (resolution CM/Res. 719 (XXXIII)).

A/34/599. Letter of 16 October from Cuba (transmitting final communique adopted on 6 October 1979 by Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, New York, 4-6 October 1979).

A/C.4/34/9 and Add.1. Requests for hearing

A/C.4/34/13. Letter of 4 December from Madagascar (transmitting communique of same date from Government).

A/C.4/34/L.26. Statement by Josiah Chinamano of Patriotic Front in Fourth Committee on 8 November 1979, meeting 26.

A/C.4/34/L.27. Statement by United Kingdom in Fourth Committee on 26 November 1979, meeting 29.

A/C.4/34/L.28. Statement by Mtshana Ncube of Patriotic Front in Fourth Committee on 29 November 1979, meeting

A/34/820. Report of Fourth Committee, para. 10: decision, as orally proposed by Fourth Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 11 December 1979, meeting 37.

Decision 34/424, by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee, as orally proposed by Assembly President, adopted without objection by Assembly on 13 December 1979, meeting 101.

A/34/L.65. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Ghana, Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/34/L.65/Rev.1. Angola, Benin, Botswana, Algeria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagas-car, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia: revised draft resolution.

Resolution 34/192, as proposed by 22 powers, A/34/L.65/Rev.1, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1979, meeting 108, by recorded vote of 107 to 16, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United

Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Chile, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Guatemala, Israel, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Morocco, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having heard the statements of the representative of the ad-

ministering Power,

Having heard also the statements of the representatives of the Patriotic Front who participated in an observer capacity in the consideration of the item,

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions relating to the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations in support of the struggle of the people of Southern Rhodesia for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and

independence,

Bearing in mind that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, has the primary responsibility for decolonizing Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) in conformity with resolution 1514(XV) and putting an end to the critical situation which, as repeatedly affirmed by the Security Council, constitutes a threat to international peace and security

Noting that the Government of the United Kingdom has resumed its responsibility as the administering Power and is committed to decolonize Southern Rhodesia on the basis of free and democratic elections which will lead Southern Rhodesia to genuine independence accepted by the interna-

tional community.

Bearing in mind the resolution on Zimbabwe adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979, especially its affirmation of the Patriotic Front as the sole, legitimate and authentic representative of the people of Zimbabwe,

Bearing in mind also the relevant provisions of the Political Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at

Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Concerned about the threats South Africa poses to the independence, unity and peace of Zimbabwe,

Concerned also about the threat posed by mercenaries to the establishment of genuine independence in Zimbabwe,

Bearing in mind that the negotiations at Lancaster House in London were the direct result of the armed struggle by the people of Zimbabwe led by the Patriotic Front, their sole legitimate representative,

Commending the firm determination of the people of Zimbabwe, under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, to achieve

freedom and independence,

Deploring the moves by certain States to lift sanctions unilaterally, in violation of the measures imposed by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

Reaffirms the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and, in this regard, takes note of the agreements reached at Lancaster House intended to bring about genuine independence on the

basis of free and fair elections;

3. Commends the Patriotic Front for its decisive contribution in the negotiations and solemnly declares that a just and lasting settlement in Zimbabwe is possible only with the full participation of the Patriotic Front at every stage of implementation of the agreements reached at Lancaster House;

4. Calls for the full and faithful implementation of the

- agreements reached at Lancaster House;
 5. Strongly condemns the racist regime of South Africa for its intervention in Southern Rhodesia, including the presence in the Territory of its military and security forces;
- 6. Strongly condemns also the presence of mercenaries in Southern Rhodesia;
- 7. Calls upon the administering Power to ensure the immediate and complete withdrawal of South African forces as well as all mercenaries from Southern Rhodesia;
- 8. Calls upon the administering Power also to ensure that South Africa shall not carry out its threats to undermine the implementation of the agreements reached at Lancaster House;
- 9. Declares that Security Council resolution 253(1968) of 29 May 1968, imposing mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, can be revoked only by a decision of the Council and that any unilateral action in this regard would be in violation of the obligation assumed by Member States under Article 25 of the Charter;

10. Calls upon the Security Council to follow the situation closely until the people of Zimbabwe achieve genuine inde-

pendence and majority rule; 11. Requests all States to give urgently substantial material assistance to the Governments of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia to enable them to rebuild their socio-economic infrastructure adversely affected by constant acts of aggression by the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and by the application of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council;

12. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to keep the situation in the Territory under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth

session.

Chapter V

Other question s relating to non-self-governing territorie s

Transmissio n of informatio n

Territories on which

information was submitted in 1979

In accordance with Chapter XI, Article 73 e, of the Charter of the United Nations, Members responsible for the administration of territories which had not attained a full measure of selfgovernment were obligated to send each year to the Secretary-General information on economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they had responsibilities, subject to such limitations as security and constitutional considerations might require.

¹ For text of Chapter XI of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

Australia, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States regularly included information on constitutional developments in the territories on which they transmitted information. Additional information on political and constitutional developments in the territories under their administration was also given by these States during meetings of the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Supplementary information was also made available by the United Kingdom and the United States concerning territories under their administration.

During 1979, information was transmitted to the Secretary-General with respect to the following territories:

Australia: the Cocos (Keeling) Islands

France: the New Hebrides (condominium with the United Kingdom)

New Zealand: Tokelau

United Kingdom: Belize, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Montserrat, the New Hebrides (condominium with France), Pitcairn, St. Helena, Southern Rhodesia, the Turks and Caicos Islands

United States: American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands

The Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly at its 1979 regular session that he had received no information concerning Antigua or St. Kitts—Nevis—Anguilla. In that connexion, the United Kingdom had declared at previous sessions of the Assembly that those territories, having achieved the status of Associated States, had attained a full measure of self-government. The Associated States of Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent attained their independence on 22 February and 27 October 1979 respectively. The Gilbert Islands, on which the United Kingdom formerly reported, attained its independence on 12 July as Kiribati.

The Secretary-General also reported that he had received no information concerning Brunei. On 18 September 1972, the United Kingdom had notified the Secretary-General that this territory had attained full internal self-government and that, consequently, the transmission of information thereon was no longer appropriate.

The Secretary-General had also received no information concerning Western Sahara. On 26 February 1976, the representative of Spain had informed him that the Spanish Government, as of that date, had definitively terminated its presence in the territory of Sahara and deemed it necessary to place on record that Spain consid-

ered itself exempt from any responsibility of an international nature in connexion with the administration of the territory, having ceased its participation in the temporary administration established for the territory.

With respect to East Timor, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General on 6 April 1979 that the conditions prevailing in East Timor, which Portugal had previously brought to the attention of the Secretary-General and a number of United Nations organs, had prevented the Portuguese Government from assuming its responsibilities for the administration of that territory. In such circumstances the Portuguese Government was unable to supply any information relating to economic, social and educational conditions there.

Study of information from administering Members

Since 1964, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has examined information transmitted by administering powers on non-self-governing territories, acting under a mandate given it by the General Assembly. The Committee was requested to study the information and take it fully into account in examining the situation in each of the territories.

On 8 August 1979, the Special Committee approved a resolution on this question, operative provisions of which were subsequently incorporated in Assembly resolution 34/33, adopted later in the year.

By this resolution, adopted on 21 November, the Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly that a non-self-governing territory had attained full self-government, the administering power should continue to transmit information with respect to that territory. The Assembly requested administering powers to transmit or continue to transmit information, including the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments. It asked the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it.

Resolution 34/33 was adopted, by a recorded vote of 136 to 0, with 3 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which had approved the text on 6 November by a recorded vote of 77 to 0, with 4 abstentions. The text was sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Barbados, the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic,

 $^{^2} See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.\\$

 $^{^{\}scriptscriptstyle 3}$ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 441, resolution 1970(XVIII) of 16 December 1968.

Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia.

Explaining their abstentions in the Fourth Committee, the United Kingdom and France stated that they had transmitted information on their territories to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e. However, they did not agree that the Assembly had the power to decide when a dependent territory had attained a full measure of self-government. Denmark and Japan also had reservations in this regard but voted for the draft resolution.

Offers of study and training facilities

In 1979, the Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly that, up to 12 October, the following 32 Member States had made available to persons from non-self-governing territories scholarships for secondary, vocational and postgraduate studies: Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates, the United States and Yugoslavia.

On 21 November, the General Assembly, after considering the Secretary-General's report on the subject, expressed appreciation to those Member States that had made scholarships available. It invited all States to make and publicize offers of study and training facilities to inhabitants of non-self-governing territories, particularly those in southern Africa, and to provide travel funds whenever possible.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 34/32, adopted, without objection, by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which on 6 November had unanimously approved the text, sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Barbados, the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Madagascar, New Zealand, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Transmission of information

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1153, 1154.

General Assembly— 34th session Fourth Committee, meetings 12, 19, 22, 25. Plenary meeting 75.

A/34/23/Rev.1, Vol. IV. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1979), Chapter XXXIII. (Section B: Resolution adopted by Special Committee on 8 August 1979, meeting 1154.)

A/34/311. Note verbale of 6 April from Portugal. A/34/554. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/34/L.19. Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution approved by Fourth Committee on 6 November 1979, meeting 25, by recorded vote of 77 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ire-Jand, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago,

Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire Against: None

Abstaining: Austria, France, United Kingdom, United

A/34/667. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 34/33, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/667, adopted by Assembly on 21 November 1979, meeting 75, by recorded vote of 136 to 0, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: France, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1970(XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its resolution 33/37 of 13 December 1978, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970(XVIII).

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee dealing with the transmittal of information under Article 73 e of the Charter and the action taken by the Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the item.

Deploring the fact that some Member States having responsibilities for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories have ceased to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter.

- 1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations;
- 2. Reaffirms that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory;
- 3. Requests the administering Powers concerned to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;
- 4. Requests the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly

resolution 1970(XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Offers of study and training facilities

General Assembly—34th session Fourth Committee, meetings 12, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25. Plenary meeting 75.

A/34/572. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/34/L.18. Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Madagascar, New Zealand, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Fourth Committee on 6 November 1 979, meeting 25. A/34/670. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 34/32, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/34/670, adopted without objection by Assembly on 21 November 1979, meeting 75.

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolution 33/43 of 13 December 1 978,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, prepared under General Assembly resolution 845(IX) of 22 November 1 954,

Bearing in mind the continued need to provide educational and training facilities at all levels for the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
- Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;
- 3. Invites all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly those in southern Africa, and, whenever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;
- 4. Requests the administering Powers to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;
- 5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;
- 6. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

Chapter I

Internationa 1 Court of Justic e

Continental shelf (Tunisia/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

On 19 February 1979, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya communicated to the International Court of Justice a copy of a Special Agreement which it had concluded with the Government of Tunisia on 10 June 1977 and which had come into force on 27 February 1978. The Special Agreement, a copy of which had already been filed by Tunisia on 1 December 1978, provided for reference to the Court of a dispute regarding delimitation of the continental shelf between the two States. By an Order of 20 February 1979, the Vice-President of the Court, taking into account an agreement between the two States on the timing of written pleadings, fixed 30 May 1980 as the time-limit for the filing of Memorials by both Governments.

1 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 944.

Documentary references

Continental Shelf (Tunisia/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Order of 20 February 1979, I.C.J. Reports 1979, p. 3. I.C.J. Sales No.: 442. A/34/4. Report of ICJ, 1 August 1978-31 July 1979, Chapter III B.

United States diplomatic and consular staff in Teheran (United States v. Iran)

On 29 November 1979, the United States, citing inter alia the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, filed an Application with the International Court of Justice instituting proceedings against Iran in respect of a dispute concerning the situation in the United States embassy in Teheran and the seizure and holding as hostages of members of the United States diplomatic and consular staff in Iran. The United States requested the Court to adjudge and declare, inter alia, that the Government of Iran had violated its obligations to the United States as provided by various treaties and was under a particular obligation immediately to secure the release of all United States nationals detained at the embassy and ensure that they and all other United States nationals in Iran were allowed to leave the country safely. It further claimed that the Government of Iran should pay reparation for the alleged violations and see to the prosecution of the persons responsible for the crimes committed.

On the same date, the United States filed a request for the indication of provisional measures in accordance with Article 41 of the Statute of the Court.²

On 9 December, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran, in a letter to the Court, expressed the opinion that it could not, and should not, take cognizance of the case. In his Government's view, the question of the hostages represented a marginal and secondary aspect of an overall problem; examination of the repercussions of the Islamic revolution of Iran, he argued, was a matter essentially and directly within the

² For text of Article 41 of the Statute, see APPENDIX II

national sovereignty of Iran and the request for an indication of provisional measures implied the passing of judgement by the Court on the actual substance of the case.

On the following day, the Court held a public sitting at which oral arguments were presented on behalf of the United States. The Iranian Government was not represented at this hearing.

On 15 December, the Court made an Order unanimously indicating provisional measures to the effect that the Government of Iran: should ensure the immediate restoration to the United States of possession of its embassy, chancery and consulates and should ensure their inviolability and effective protection; should further ensure the immediate release of all persons of United States nationality held in the embassy or the foreign ministry, or held as hostages elsewhere, and afford full protection to all such persons in accordance with the treaties in force between the two States and general international law; and should thereafter afford to all the diplomatic and consular personnel of the United States the full protection, privileges and immunities to which they were entitled, including immunity from any form of criminal jurisdiction and freedom and facilities to leave Iran.

The Court further indicated that the two Governments should not take any action, and should ensure that no action was taken, which might aggravate the tension between the two countries or render the dispute more difficult of solution.

In its Order, the Court held it to be manifest that the Optional Protocols on disputesettlement attached to the 1961 and 1963 Vienna Conventions furnished a basis on which its jurisdiction might be founded in respect of the claims concerning the hostages. It further stated that: the objections raised on behalf of Iran did not afford legal grounds for declining to entertain the request of the United States for an indication of provisional measures; there was no more fundamental prerequisite for the conduct of relations between States than the inviolability of diplomatic envoys and embassies; and respect for the privileges and immunities of consular staff and the inviolability of consular premises were principles deep-rooted in international law. Considering further that the continuance of the situation exposed human beings to privation, hardship, anguish and danger to life and health, the Court concluded that the circumstances required it to indicate the provisional measures in

By an Order of 24 December 1979, the President of the Court fixed 15 January and 18 February 1980 as the respective time-limits for the filing of a Memorial by the United States and a Counter-Memorial by Iran.

Documentary references

United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran, Order of 15 December 1979, I.C.J. Reports 1979, p. 6. I.C.J. Sales No.: 447; Order of 24 December 1979, I.C.J. Reports 1979, p. 22. I.C.J. Sales No.: 448.

A/35/4. Report of ICJ, 1 August 1979—31 July 1980, Chapter III B.

Other documents

International Court of Justice: Reports of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders, Index 1978. I.C.J. Sales No.: 441. Bibliography of the International Court of Justice, Prepared by the Library of the Court, No. 32, 1978. I.C.J. Sales No.: 443.

International Court of Justice Yearbook 1978-1979, No. 33. I.C.J. Sales No.: 446.

Report of the International Court of Justice

General Assembly— 34th session Plenary meeting 106.

A/34/4. Report of ICJ, 1 August 1978-31 July 1979.

Decision 34/443, by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice, as orally proposed by Assembly President, adopted without vote by Assembly on 1 7 December 1979, meeting 106.

Chapter II

Question s concernin g the Internationa 1 Law Commissio n

At its thirty-first session, held at Geneva from 14 May to 3 August 1979, the International Law Commission completed its first reading of draft articles for the codification of international law on succession of States in respect of matters

other than treaties. It also continued its work on draft articles for codifying State responsibility and articles on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations. In addition, the Commission considered other topics, including: the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses; the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier; jurisdictional immunities of States and their property; and a review of the multilateral treaty-making process.

The General Assembly, at its 1979 regular session, considered the Commission's report and adopted a resolution commending its progress and making recommendations on its programme of work for 1980.

Report of the Internationa 1 Law Commissio n

Succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 19 December 1978, the International Law Commission at its 1979 session completed its first reading of draft articles on succession of States in respect of State property and State debts, in connexion with its work on codifying international law on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties. The Commission reviewed the first 25 draft articles, which had been approved during its 1973 and 1975 to 1978 sessions.² The Commission deleted former articles 9 and 11, on the general principle of the passing of State property and the passing of debts owed to the State, provisionally adopted at the 1975 session, and took decisions on certain pending questions relating to four former articles, which were renumbered and incorporated, as approved, as articles 9, 12, 16 and 18 of the completed draft.

The Commission was thus able to adopt on first reading the text of a 23-article draft on the succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties. The Commission also considered a report containing six draft articles on the question of succession of States in respect of State archives, submitted by its Special Rapporteur on the topic, Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria), and adopted on first reading texts for two of the articles—A and B—which were appended to the general draft on the understanding that their ultimate placement would be decided in the light of comments by Governments. The Commission decided to transmit the draft articles, through the Secretary-General, to Governments of Member States for their observations.

The draft articles as transmitted were in three parts with commentaries on each article: an introduction and two sets of articles on the effects of a succession, one in respect of State property and the other in respect of State debts. Part I, the introduction, contained three articles defining the scope of and terms used in the draft

as a whole. Parts II and III were each divided into two sections, the first containing a set of general provisions, and the second, provisions relating to types of succession of States.

Parts II and III each contained parallel articles defining the scope of the articles in that particular part and the terms "State property" or "State debt" (articles 4 and 5, and 15 and 16, respectively) as well as articles dealing with: the rights of the successor State to State property passing to it (article 6) and the obligations of that State in respect of State debts (article 17); the transfer of part of the territory of a State (articles 10 and 19); the question of newly independent States (articles 11 and 20); the uniting of States (articles 12 and 21); the separation of part or parts of the territory of a State (articles 13 and 22); and the dissolution of a State (articles 14 and 23). The remaining articles of the general provisions of part II, on State property - articles 7 to 9—dealt with the date of the passing of State property, the passing of State property without compensation, and the absence of effect of a succession of States on third party State property. The remaining article of the general provisions of part III, on State debts-article 18—dealt with the effects of the passing of State debts with regard to creditors.

Articles A and B of the addendum on State archives defined the term "State archives" and dealt with the passing of such archives in the case of a newly independent State.

State responsibility

The Commission in 1979 continued its work on State responsibility, provisionally adopting texts of five additional draft articles codifying rules governing the responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts. The articles adopted by the Commission, on the basis of the eighth report of its Special Rapporteur, Roberto Ago (Italy), pertained to part I of the draft, concerning the origin of international responsibility. One of the articles adopted (article 28) dealt with the responsibility of a State for an internationally wrongful act of another State and concluded chapter IV, which was devoted to the implication of States in wrongful acts of other States. The other four articles—29 to 32formed the opening provisions of chapter V, concerning circumstances precluding wrongfulness, and covered, respectively, cases in which the wronged State had consented to commission of the wrongful acts, acts committed as legitimate countermeasures to a prior internationally wrongful act, cases of wrongful acts committed

¹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 950, resolution 33/139. ² See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 767; Y.U.N., 1975, p. 874; Y.U.N., 1976, p. 816; Y.U.N., 1977, p. 948; Y.U.N., 1978, p. 946.

under force majeure or due to fortuitous events, and those committed under conditions of extreme distress.

Only articles dealing with two preclusive circumstances, relating to states of necessity and cases of self-defence, remained to be added to chapter V at the close of the 1979 session in order to complete the Commission's first reading of part I of the draft. The Commission decided to continue its consideration of the subject at its 1980 session and appointed Willem Riphagen (Netherlands) as its Special Rapporteur for the topic, Mr. Ago having taken up new duties as a Judge of the International Court of Justice.

Treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations

At its 1979 session, the Commission pursued its work on preparing draft articles on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations. It brought to 60 the number of articles provisionally adopted, by approving on first reading texts for 22 additional articles on the basis of the seventh (1978) and eighth reports submitted by its Special Rapporteur on the topic, Paul Reuter (France).

Three of the articles adopted (39 to 41) comprised part IV of the draft, dealing with amendment and modification of treaties, while the balance (articles 42 to 60) comprised a substantial portion of part V, covering questions of invalidity, termination and suspension of the operation of treaties. Only articles 61 to 72 of part V, certain outstanding questions regarding article 36 bis (on the effects of a treaty to which an international organization is party with respect to third States members of that organization), and the eight articles of parts VI and VII, covering miscellaneous provisions and depositaries, notifications, corrections and registration of treaties, remained to be considered by the Commission to complete its first reading of the draft. In keeping with its past practice in the case of long and complex texts, therefore, the Commission decided to transmit to Governments and principal international organizations, through the Secretary-General, the draft articles already provisionally adopted, for their comments and observations, in order to expedite its second reading of the completed draft.

Of the new articles adopted, articles 39 to 41 dealt with, respectively, a general rule regarding the amendment of treaties, the amendment of multilateral treaties, and agreements to modify multilateral treaties between certain of the parties only, Articles 42 to 45, which constituted section 1 (general provisions) of part V, related

respectively to the validity of treaties and their continuance in force, to obligations imposed by international law independently of a treaty, to separability of treaty provisions, and to loss of a right to invalidate, terminate, withdraw from or suspend the operation of a treaty.

Section 2 (invalidity of treaties) dealt with violation of internal law or organizational rules as it affects competence to give consent to be bound by a treaty (article 46), the effect of non-observance of specific restrictions on the authority of a representative to give consent to be bound by a treaty (article 47), invalidation of treaties on grounds of error (article 48), fraud (article 49), corruption of (article 50) or coercion of (article 51) a representative of a State or international organization, coercion of a State or international organization by the threat or use of force (article 52), and cases of treaties in conflict with the peremptory norm of general international law (jus cogens) (article 53).

Finally, articles 54 to 60, forming a substantial portion of section 3 (termination and suspension of the operation of treaties) of part V covered: termination of or withdrawal from a treaty under its provisions or by consent of the parties (article 54) or likewise suspension of its operation (article 57); reduction of the parties to a multilateral treaty below the number necessary for its entry into force (article 55); denunciation of or withdrawal from a treaty containing no provision pertaining thereto (article 56); suspension of the operation of a multilateral treaty by agreement between certain of the parties only (article 58); termination or suspension implied by conclusion of a later treaty (article 59); and termination or suspension as a consequence of the breach of a treaty (article 60).

Other topics

During its 1979 session, the Commission held a general debate on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses based on a first report by its Special Rapporteur on the topic, Stephen M. Schwebel (United States), and the observations of Governments submitted in response to a questionnaire circulated by the Commission in 1975. The Commission again requested comments from Governments that had not replied to the questionnaire and authorized the Special Rapporteur to explore possibilities of finding professional technical advice, preferably within existing resources.

In accordance with two General Assembly resolutions of 19 December 1978,³ the Commission also continued its study of the status of the

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 950, resolution 33/139, and p. 976, resolution 33/140.

diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, with a view to the possible elaboration of an appropriate legal instrument. The Commission reconstituted a working group, first established in 1977, to consider the question in the light of comments made at the 1978 session of the General Assembly or received from Member States and summarized in a Secretariat report. On the recommendation of the working group, the Commission requested the Secretariat to complete a follow-up report on the subject and appointed Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria) as its Special Rapporteur to prepare a preliminary set of draft articles based on the materials already assembled.

Following a general discussion of jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, based on a preliminary report by its Special Rapporteur, Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand), the Commission recommended further study of the topic through, among other things, circulation of a questionnaire and consideration of the information and observations provided by Governments of Member States in response to a January 1979 request for material on the topic, including national legislation, national tribunal decisions and diplomatic and official correspondence.

The Commission also appointed Leonardo Díaz-González (Venezuela) as its new Special Rapporteur for the second part of the question on relations between States and international organizations, which was to deal with the status, privileges and immunities of international organizations and persons engaged in their activities who were not representatives of States. Mr. Díaz-González replaced Abdullah Ali El-Erian (Egypt), who had been elected to the International Court of Justice. Work on the first part of the topic, dealing with the status, privileges and immunities of representatives of States to international organizations, had been completed with the adoption in 1975 of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character.4

In response to a General Assembly invitation of 8 December 1977,⁵ the Commission adopted the report of a working group it had established in 1978 and reconstituted in 1979 with an enlarged membership, containing observations on the review of the multilateral treaty-making process, and transmitted it to the Secretary-General for inclusion in a report, to be prepared by him, on the techniques and procedures used in the elaboration of multilateral treaties.

The fifteenth session of the International Law Seminar was organized during the Commission's 1979 session. The Seminar, for advanced students and junior Government officials, was held between 5 and 22 June, with 21 participants. Ten fellowships, for participants from developing countries, were made available by Austria, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

Consideratio n by the General Assembly

The report of the International Law Commission was considered by the General Assembly at its 1979 regular session, mainly in the Sixth (Legal) Committee. In addition, the Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General containing the texts of the draft articles provisionally adopted by the Commission on topics considered at its thirty-first session, and a note prepared by the Secretariat collating the numbers of the articles on the succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties adopted on first reading at the Commission's 1979 session with those of the draft articles approved at earlier sessions.

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted, without vote, resolution 34/141, whereby, inter alia, it noted with appreciation the progress made by the Commission on the various topics it examined during its 1979 session, approved the Commission's proposed programme of work for 1980 and particularly recommended that the Commission should:

- continue work on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties with the aim of completing, at its 1980 session, the study of the question of State archives and, at its 1981 session, the second reading of the entire set of draft articles on the succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties;
- continue work on State responsibility with the aim of completing, at its 1980 session, the first reading of the articles constituting part I of the draft on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, and proceed to the remainder of the draft with a view to making as much progress as possible in elaborating a set of draft articles on the subject within the current term of office of the Commission's members;
- proceed with draft articles on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations with the aim of completing, at its 1980 session, the first reading; and
- continue work on the law of the nonnavigational uses of international watercourses, jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, and the status of the diplomatic courier

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 879.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 964, resolution 32/480.

and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier.

The Assembly also asked the Commission to continue work on the remaining topics in its current programme—international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law and the second part of the topic of relations between States and international organizations—and expressed confidence that the Commission would continue to keep the progress of its work under review, adopting the methods of work best suited to the speedy completion of the tasks entrusted to it.

In addition, the Assembly: expressed its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for its decision of 9 May 1979 to accord to Commission members the privileges and immunities accorded to the judges of the International Court of Justice, thereby facilitating the Commission's work;

called the attention of Governments and appropriate institutions to the need to ensure that members of the Commission would have adequate time to fulfil their responsibilities; and reaffirmed its previous decisions concerning research required by the Commission and an increased role for the Codification Division of the Secretariat's Office of Legal Affairs. The Assembly expressed the wish that the Commission would continue enhancing its co-operation with legal organs of intergovernmental organizations working in its field and that more participants from developing countries would be given the opportunity to attend seminars held in conjunction with Commission sessions.

The text of the resolution had been sponsored by 41 States in the Sixth Committee (see DOCUMENTA-RY REFERENCES below), which approved the draft by consensus on 5 December 1979.

Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly — 34th session Sixth Committee, meetings 38-52, 59, 60. Plenary meeting 105.

A/34/10 and Corr.1. Report of International Law Commission on work of its 31st session, Geneva, 14 May-3 August 1979. (Chapter I F: Juridical status of members of Commission at place of its permanent seat; Chapter IX B: Programme and methods of work of Commission).

A/34/194. Draft articles adopted by International Law Commission on topics considered at its 31st session. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.6/34/L.2. Note by Secretariat.

A/C.6/34/L.21. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 5 December I 979, meeting 60.

A/34/785. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 34/141, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/34/785, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1 979, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-first session,

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and to give in-

Noting with appreciation that at its thirty-first session the International Law Commission, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/139 of 19 December 1978, completed the first reading of the draft articles on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties,

creased importance to its role in relations among States,

Noting further with appreciation the progress made by the

International Law Commission in the preparation of draft articles on State responsibility and on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations, as well as the work done by it regarding the study of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses, jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and the review of the multilateral treaty-making process,

Taking note of the decision of the Swiss Federal Council on the question of the privileges and immunities of the members

of the International Law Commission,

Welcoming the considerations and recommendations contained in the report of the International Law Commission regarding the programme and methods of work of the Commission with a view to the timely and effective fulfilment of the tasks entrusted to it.

Recognizing the importance of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics which might be submitted to the International Law Commission, thus enabling the Commission further to enhance its contribution to the progressive development of international law and its codification,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-first session, including the fact of the transmittal to the Secretary-General of the Commission's observations on the techniques and procedures used in the elaboration of multilateral treaties as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/48 of 8 December 1977;
- 2. Expresses its appreciation to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at that session;
- 3. Approves the programme of work planned by the International Law Commission for 1980;
- 4. Recommends that the International Law Commission should:
- (a) Continue its work on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties with the aim of completing, at its thirty-second session, the study of the question of State archives and, at its thirty-third session, the second reading of all of the draft articles on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties, taking into account the written comments of Governments and views expressed on the topic in debates in the General Assembly;
- (b) Continue its work on State responsibility with the aim of completing, at its thirty-second session, the first reading of

the set of articles constituting part one of the draft on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, taking into account the written comments of Governments and views expressed on the topic in debates in the General Assembly, and proceed to the study of the further part or parts of the draft with a view to making as much progress as possible in the elaboration of draft articles within the present term of office of the members of the Commission;

(c) Proceed with the preparation of draft articles on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations with the aim of completing, at its thirty-second session, the first reading of

those draft articles;

(d) Continue its work on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses, taking into account the replies of Governments to the questionnaire prepared by the Commission and the views expressed on the topic in debates in the General Assembly;

(e) Continue its work on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, taking into account information furnished by Governments and replies to the questionnaire addressed to them, as well as views expressed on the topic in

debates in the General Assembly;

(f) Continue its work on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, taking into account the written comments of Governments and views expressed on the topic in debates in the General Assembly, with a view to the possible elaboration of an appropriate legal instrument;

5. Requests the International Law Commission to continue its work on the remaining topics in its current programme, namely, international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law and the second part of the topic of relations between

States and international organizations;

- 6. Expresses its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for the decision to accord, by analogy, to the members of the International Law Commission, for the duration of the Commission's sessions at Geneva, the privileges and immunities to which the judges of the International Court of Justice are entitled while present in Switzerland, thereby facilitating the performance of the functions of the Commission's
 - 7. Draws the attention of the Governments concerned

and the appropriate institutions to the need to enable members of the International Law Commission, in particular those who are Special Rapporteurs and officers of the Commission, to have adequate time available for the fulfilment of their responsibilities to the Commission, especially at its sessions;

8. Expresses confidence that the International Law Commission will continue to keep the progress of its work under review and to develop the methods of work best suited to the

speedy completion of the tasks entrusted to it;
9. Reaffirms its previous decisions concerning research projects and studies required by the work of the International Law Commission and the increased role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, as well as those concerning the need for continuing provision of summary records of the Commission's meetings;

10. Expresses the wish that the International Law Commission will continue to enhance its co-operation with legal organs of intergovernmental organizations whose work is of interest for the progressive development of international law

and its codification;

11. Further expresses the wish that seminars will continue to be held in conjunction with sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries will be given the op-portunity to attend those seminars;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the discussion on the report of the Commission at the thirtyfourth session of the General Assembly and to prepare a topical summary of the discussion to be made available to the Commission.

Other documents

Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 1979, Vol. I: Summary Records of the Thirty-first Session, Geneva, 14 May-3 August 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.V.4; Vol. II, Part One: Documents of the Thirty-first Session (excluding the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.V.5 (Part I); Vol. II, Part Two: Report of the Commission to the General Assembly on the Work of its Thirty-first Session. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.V.5 (Part II).

The Work of the International Law Commission (3rd edition).

U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.V.11.

Chapter III

Internationa ltradelaw

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) held its twelfth session at Vienna from 18 to 29 June 1979, during which it pursued a number of the topics contained in its new programme of work, adopted in 1978, including aspects of international trade contract practices, problems of international payments and issues related to international commercial arbitration. The Commission in 1979 considered a 27-article preliminary draft of UNCITRAL conciliation rules and determined the composition and terms of reference of its Working Group on the New International Economic Order. On 17 December, the General Assembly

adopted resolutions on co-ordination in international trade law and on the continuing work of the Commission.

Work of the Commissio n

International trade contracts

The Secretary-General reported to the Commission in 1979 on the progress of a Secretariat study on contract practices in international The Secretariat had collected from Governments and international organizations

¹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 958.

examples of certain types of contract clauses slated for priority consideration by the Commission, including clauses relating to "hardship," force majeure, liquidated damages and penalty, and clauses protecting parties against the effects of currency fluctuations.

Notwithstanding expressions of caution in the Commission that model clauses would not necessarily reflect consistent commercial practice and that their interpretation might vary according to law or context, there was general agreement that the Secretariat should be requested to continue its collection, with special attention to achieving equitable geographical representation, and pursue its study of contemporary contract practices, with a view to identifying generally acceptable clauses or areas in which the Commission might usefully prepare guidelines

The Commission also had before it three preliminary studies on the subject of contemporary practice in international trade contracts.

The first of these—a report of the Secretary-General on barter or exchange in international trade—noted that since the true barter contract, in which parties exchanged goods for goods, remained relatively rare, it might not be useful to attempt to unify the law relating to barter in the strict legal sense. Barter-like transactions, on the other hand, which sought to minimize the ultimate transfer of funds between parties by rendering at least part of the payment in non-monetary terms, might lend themselves to action by the Commission, particularly in respect of two types of clauses—relating to payment terms and to remedies for non-performance-which distinguished such transactions from ordinary contracts. The Commission requested the Secretariat to include clauses of particular importance in barter-like transactions in its survey of current contract practices, and to report to it on work being conducted on such transactions by other organizations within the United Nations system, such as the Economic Commission for Europe.

A second report of the Secretary-General concerned liquidated damages clauses (aimed at preestimating compensation payable on breach of contract) and penalty clauses. It described the nature and purpose of these and similar provisions in international trade contracts, detailed their varying treatment under different legal systems and outlined obstacles to the formulation of unified rules governing their use.

The report indicated widespread legal acceptance of contract and general conditions clauses which merely sought to pre-estimate levels of damage and compensation. On the other hand, clauses which set penalties at a sufficiently high level to help coerce performance of a contract,

while recognized under the civil law of most countries, were not generally acknowledged under the common law, and efforts at unification, therefore, would need to be directed chiefly towards clauses of this kind. As these differences were rooted in local law, however, it was observed that the preparation of model clauses would not suffice to achieve such unification and that an international convention or a model law available for adoption by States would be required.

The Commission concluded that uniform rules to eliminate or reduce uncertainties arising from varying treatment of liquidated damages and penalty clauses under different legal systems were desirable and, without prejudging the form its action might take, by a decision of 19 June entrusted its Working Group on International Contract Practices (formerly the Working Group on the International Sale of Goods) with consideration of the feasibility of formulating such uniform rules applicable to a wide range of international trade contracts.

The Working Group held its first session at Vienna from 24 to 28 September 1979, when it considered preliminary draft rules prepared by the Secretariat relating to: the scope of rules applicable to liquidated damages and penalty agreements; the accessory nature of such agreements; the relationship between the right to obtain performance of a contractual obligation and performance of the accessory agreement; the relationship between the right to obtain performance of the accessory obligation and damages for breach of the primary contractual obligation; and limitations on the parties' freedom to stipulate the amount of penalties and the power of courts or tribunals to modify the stipulated sum. The Working Group, in agreeing to consider the matter further, noted that a greater degree of consensus might perhaps be achieved on a set of rules limited to liquidated damages and penalty clauses in particular types of international trade contracts. It asked for a Secretariat study on the drafting of such clauses in various types of contracts, the types of contracts that might usefully be regulated by uniform rules, and the practical legal difficulties arising from the application of the clauses, as shown by court and arbitral decisions. The Group also requested the Secretariat to submit a revised set of draft rules for further consideration.

A third report of the Secretary-General, on contract clauses protecting parties against the effects of currency fluctuations, was also considered by the Commission. The report analysed two broad categories of protective clauses—those of a purely monetary character and those aimed at the maintenance of purchasing value—

International trade law 1129

and concluded that some form of valuemaintenance clause was advantageous in international trade, that despite historical restrictions on such clauses no insurmountable obstacles prevented their use in international transactions, and that a basket-of-currencies unit-of-account based on the International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights seemed to offer the most practicable starting-point for a uniform modern system of protections.

There was wide agreement in the Commission that the development of clauses of the kind described in the report would be beneficial to international trade. The Commission accordingly, by a 19 June decision, requested the Secretariat, in consultation with the Study Group on International Payments—composed of experts provided by interested international organizations and banking and trade institutions—to examine the subject further, to circulate a questionnaire on the topic to Governments, interested international organizations and trade and banking circles, and, after consulting with the Commission's Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments, to report with recommendations on whether it was desirable and feasible for the Commission to work on the topic.

International payments

During its 1979 session, UNCITRAL also considered a number of matters relating to international payments.

The Commission's Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments reported on the work of its seventh session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 3 to 12 January 1979. The report indicated the Group's progress in drafting a convention on international bills of exchange and international promissory notes, designed to establish uniform rules applicable to an international instrument for optional use in international payments.

During its session, the Working Group had continued its second reading of a revised draft prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of the discussions and decisions at its six previous sessions, and approved texts for articles concerning the rights of holders of negotiable instruments, the manner in which an instrument might be presented for payment, recourse procedures to be followed by a holder who was denied payment, and discharge from liability of a party by whom payment had been made.

Inasmuch as some articles remained to be reviewed, the Commission agreed to the Group's request to hold another session in 1979. The Commission also authorized proceeding in accordance with a 1972 request that the Group consider the desirability of preparing a set of uniform

rules applicable to international cheques, either by extending the draft convention to cover such instruments or by drawing up separate draft rules on the subject. Finally, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to continue assistance to the Working Group in connexion with the draft uniform law on international bills of exchange and with inquiries regarding the use of cheques for settling international payments, in consultation with the Study Group on International Payments.

The eighth session of the Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments was held at Geneva from 3 to 14 September 1979, during which articles were approved dealing with the payor's discharge of liability upon payment, statutes of limitation for the payment of international instruments and procedures applicable in the case of lost instruments. The Group agreed that it would be desirable to prepare uniform rules covering cheques as a means of international payment and requested the Secretariat to undertake preliminary studies and prepare a set of draft articles on the subject for the Group's consideration.

The Commission also had before it in 1979 two reports by the Secretary-General concerned, respectively, with stand-by letters of credit and with the use of security interests in the financing of international trade. The first report considered methods of reducing fraudulent claims made by beneficiaries under stand-by letters of credit, by means of third-party certification or determination of the claimed default or by compulsory arbitration. The Commission recommended that the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) be encouraged to continue work on the topic, together with UNCITRAL, since ice's work on documentary letters of credit and contract guarantees had a direct bearing on stand-by letters of credit. The Commission asked ICC to consider work done by the UNICTRAL Study Group on International Payments relating to means of protection against fraud, and to submit the results of its work prior to their final adoption by its competent organs.

On the topic of security interests, the Secretary-General's report noted the diversity of laws governing such interests in various legal systems and the hindrances such diversity imposed on international trade. In view of the rudimentary development of the law in this area, the report suggested that it would not be feasible to attempt unification by means of a legal convention, but some degree of harmony could nevertheless be achieved through the formulation of a model law, with suggested alternative provisions dealing with particular difficulties, for adoption by interested States.

The Commission requested the Secretariat to prepare a further report setting out the issues to be considered in formulating uniform rules on security interests together with recommendations on the manner in which those issues might be addressed.

In addition, the Commission in 1979 heard an oral report by its Secretary on the work of the UNCITRAL Study Group on International Payments at meetings in September 1978 and April 1979 relating to legal problems of electronic funds-transfer and to the determination of a universal unit of account for international conventions. The Commission asked the Secretariat to continue preliminary work on these topics within the framework established by the Study Group and to report on its progress.

International commercial arbitration and conciliation

The Commission on International Trade Law had before it in 1979 a number of reports relating to international commercial arbitration and conciliation.

A note by the UNCITRAL secretariat reported on the increased application of the 1976 UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules² in administered arbitration by independent arbitral institutions. Such use had been deliberately excluded from the scope of the Rules, which had been designed for ad hoc arbitration. The note indicated potential ambiguities arising from unregulated adaptations of the Rules and invited the Commission to consider preparing a separate set of rules on administered arbitration or guidelines to facilitate application of the existing Rules in arbitration of this kind. The Commission decided to retain the Rules as drafted but, by a decision of 22 June, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for its 1980 session, preliminary guidelines for administering arbitration under the Rules or a checklist of problematic issues that might arise when they were used in administered arbitration.

The secretariat note also indicated a need to designate appointing authorities under the Rules, and invited the Commission to consider the desirability of compiling a list of arbitral institutions which had expressed a willingness to serve in that capacity. The Commission requested the Secretary-General, by a decision of 22 June, to study further and report on the advantages and disadvantages of maintaining a list of this kind, as well as to consider means of promoting wider use of the Rules.

A study by the Secretary-General surveyed court decisions taken in the light of the 1958 New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards³ and identified certain difficulties arising from the application and interpretation of the Convention. An accompanying note by the Secretariat summarized, among other things, the views of a consultative meeting with various international organizations, held at Paris in September 1978, which had suggested that UNCITRAL commence work on a model law to assure uniformity in international arbitral procedures and encourage universal recognition of international arbitral decisions.

It was the general view in the Commission that whatever was done should not involve amendment of the New York Convention, either by revision or by the addition of a protocol, since such amendment might give rise to confusion and inhibit further ratifications or accessions. The Commission agreed, however, to undertake consideration of a model law on arbitral procedures, aimed at reducing possible conflicts between national laws and international arbitration rules. By a decision of 25 June, it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comparative study on the subject as well as a preliminary draft of a model law applicable to international commercial arbitration. It also drew the General Assembly's attention to the desirability of inviting States to ratify or accede to the New York Convention, so as to achieve world-wide adherence.

The Commission had before it a 27-article preliminary draft of UNCITRAL conciliation rules and an accompanying commentary, prepared in consultation with the International Council for Commercial Arbitration and ICC.

While not reaching a final determination on the desirability of elaborating a set of conciliation rules, the Commission agreed to discuss the draft in detail. Following its discussion, by a decision of 27 June, the Commission requested the Secretary-General: to prepare a revised draft, taking into account the views expressed by the Commission; to transmit the draft, together with a commentary, to Governments, international organizations and arbitral institutions for their observations; and to submit the draft, commentary and observations received to the Commission at its 1980 session.

New international economic order

The Commission discussed in 1979 a report by the Secretary-General reviewing subjects relevant to international trade which might be suitable for consideration by the Commission in the context of the new international economic order. The report had been requested by the Commission in 1978, in response to calls by the

² See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 823. ³ See Y.U.N., 1958, p. 391.

International trade law 1131

General Assembly that the Commission take account of Assembly resolutions laying down the foundations of the new international economic order and the need for United Nations organs to participate in their implementation.⁴

The Commission focused its discussion on two issues in the report—the proper scope of UNCITRAL'S work in this area and the coordination of international trade law activities. On the first issue, views were divided between those who felt the Commission should involve itself with the legal basis of international trade relations among States and others who thought work should be limited to matters of private law applicable to trade practice rather than to questions of policy. The Commission entrusted further consideration of the report and related questions to its Working Group on the New International Economic Order, established in 1978. On 29 June 1979, the Commission appointed 17 States as members of the Group. By the same decision, UNCITRAL requested the Group to recommend in 1980 specific topics for the Commission's work programme, and to make recommendations on steps to implement an UNCITRAL decision of 27 June calling for close co-ordination and co-operation with the Commission in the field of international trade law by the organizations and bodies concerned in the United Nations system.

Other matters

The Commission had before it in 1979 a report of the Secretary-General surveying work by international organizations in five areas of transport law: multimodal transport, charter parties, marine insurance, transport by container and forwarding of goods.

The Commission decided on 21 June not to initiate work in any of these areas, four of which—multimodal transport, transport by container, charter parties and marine insurance were under consideration by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (see p. 989). It considered that the need for uniform rules on regulation of contracts for the forwarding of goods had not been clearly established. It requested the Secretariat, however, to continue to report to it on developments in transport law and to inform the UNCTAD Working Group on International Shipping Legislation of its willingness to undertake legal work, if desirable, on charter parties and marine insurance.

The Commission was informed by the Secretary-General of efforts to resume biennial symposia on international trade law initiated by UNCITRAL in 1975 but deferred in 1977 and 1979 for lack of funds. Funds were still inadequate for

financing a symposium in 1980, but the question of financing was to be taken up at its next session with a view to organizing a symposium in 1981. The Commission noted with appreciation offers of fellowships in international trade law made available to candidates from developing countries by Austria, Belgium and Poland.

Pursuant to a standing item of UNCITRAL'S agenda on the state of signatures, accessions and ratifications relating to conventions concluded on the basis of texts it had prepared, the Secretary-General reported that, as at 30 April 1979, 27 States had signed—and Egypt on 23 April had ratified—the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea (Hamburg Rules), concluded at Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, on 30 March 1978⁵ and opened for signature on the following day. The Convention was to enter into force one year after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. The 27 signatory States were Austria, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, the Holy See, Hungary, Madagascar, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, the United States, Venezuela and Zaire.

The Commission agreed to a decision of the General Assembly's Committee on Conferences that sessions of UNCITRAL and its working groups, which had previously alternated between New York and Geneva, would thenceforth alternate between New York and Vienna, to where the International Trade Law Branch of the Secretariat's Office of Legal Affairs was transferred in 1979.

Action by the General Assembly

The report of UNCITRAL on the work of its twelfth session was considered by the General Assembly at its 1979 regular session, mainly in the Sixth (Legal) Committee.

On 1 November, the Committee approved, without objection, a resolution on co-ordination in the field of international trade law recommended for adoption in the Commission's report. On 17 December, the Assembly adopted the text without vote as resolution 34/142.

By this resolution, the Assembly, noting that increasing economic and trade relations between States had given rise to increased legislative activities by international bodies, and holding the view that such activities should not lead to dupli-

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 885, resolution 3494(XXX) of 15 December 1975; Y.U.N., 1976, p. 826, resolution 31/99 of 15 December 1976; and Y.U.N., 1977, p. 957, resolution 32/145 of 16 December 1977.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 955.

cation of work or the establishment of conflicting rules, which might prevent their ratification by States or their application by the courts:

- reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission in co-ordinating legal activities in the field of international trade law;
- invited concerned organs and organizations to co-operate with UNCITRAL by providing it with information on their activities and by consulting
- requested the Secretary-General to take steps to secure close co-ordination, especially among the units of the Secretariat serving UNCITRAL, the International Law Commission, UNCTAD, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Commission on Transnational Corporations; and
- requested the Secretary-General to report to each session of UNCITRAL on the legal activities of concerned international bodies, with recommendations on steps to be taken.

A resolution on the report of UNCITRAL was approved by consensus by the Sixth Committee on 3 December. It was sponsored in the Committee by Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, the Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. The Assembly adopted it without vote on 17 December as resolution 34/143. By this resolution, the Assembly commended UNCITRAL for its progress and its efforts to enhance the efficiency of its working methods, and noted with satisfaction

that the Commission had commenced work on subjects included in the new programme of work adopted at its 1978 session. The Assembly called upon the Commission to continue to take account of relevant provisions of resolutions concerning the new international economic order, and expressed satisfaction at the establishment of the Working Group on the New International Economic Order.

The Assembly recommended that UNCITRAL should continue: work on the topics in its work programme and on training and assistance in international trade law, taking into account the special interests of developing countries; the holding of symposia on international trade law; close collaboration with UNCTAD and other international organizations; and liaison with the Commission on Transnational Corporations regarding legal problems susceptible of action by UNCITRAL.

It also recommended that UNCITRAL give special consideration to the interests of developing countries and that it bear in mind the concerns of countries with special geographical problems.

Finally, the Assembly noted with satisfaction the completion of the transfer to Vienna of the International Trade Law Branch, expressed confidence that the Branch's needs for research facilities would receive continued attention, expressed appreciation to Austria for its financial contribution to the establishment of a law library for UNCITRAL, requested the Secretary-General to provide for the library's maintenance and acquisitions, and appealed to Governments to contribute materials to the library.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

General Assembly—34th session Sixth Committee, meetings 24-30, 57. Plenary meeting 105.

A/34/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (19th session, Geneva: first part, 8-20 October 1979; 2nd part, 23 November 1979), Part One: Chapter VI B.

A/34/17. Report of UNCITRAL on work of its 12th session, Vienna, 18-29 June 1979. (Annex II: List of documents before session.)

A/34/17, para. 131. Draft resolution, as recommended by UNCITRAL for adoption by General Assembly, approved without objection by Sixth Committee on 1 November 1979, meeting 30.

A/C.6/34/L.5. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.6/34/L.6. Statement by Chairman of UNCITRAL in Sixth Committee on 23 October 1979, meeting 25.

A/34/780. Report of Sixth Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/142, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/34/780, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Noting that the significant increase in economic and trade relations between States and their peoples has given rise to increased activities of a legislative nature by international bodies and organs both within and without the United Nations system,

Being of the view that such activities should not lead to the duplication of work or the establishment of conflicting rules, resulting in non-ratification by States or non-application by

Recalling its resolution 2205(XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and conferred upon that Commission the mandate of furthering the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade by, inter alia, coordinating the work of organizations active in that field and encouraging co-operation among them,

Considering that, by virtue of the mandate conferred upon it by the General Assembly, it is among the tasks of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law to ensure that legal texts prepared by various international organizations in the field of international trade law contribute to a coherent and

generally acceptable system of international law,

Bearing in mind the establishment by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law of the Working Group on the New International Economic Order and its mandate, as well as the programmes of work of the other working groups of the Commission,

Reaffirming its resolution 33/92 of 16 December 1978,

1. Reaffirms the mandate of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law in the co-ordination of legal activities in the field of international trade law;

Draws the attention of all organs and bodies within the United Nations system to this mandate of the United Nations

Commission on International Trade Law;

3. Invites all organs and organizations concerned to co-operate with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law by providing it with relevant information on their activities and by consulting with it;

4. Calls upon all Governments to bear in mind the importance of improved co-ordination of activities related to participation in the various international organizations concerned with international trade law;

5. Requests the Secretary-General:

- (a) To take effective steps to secure close co-ordination, especially among those parts of the Secretariat which are serving the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the International Law Commission, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Commission on Transnational Corporations;
- (b) To place before the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, at each of its sessions, a report on the legal activities of the international organs, organizations and bodies concerned, together with recommendations regarding steps to be taken by the Commission.
- A/C.6/34/L.16. Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 3 December 1979, meeting 57.

A/34/780. Report of Sixth Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/143, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/34/780, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1 979, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twelfth

Recalling its resolutions 2205(XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and defined the object and terms of reference of the Commission, 3108(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it increased the membership of the Commission, and 31/99 of 15 December 1976, by which Governments of Member States not members of the Commission were entitled to attend as observers the sessions of the Commission and its working groups, as well as its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Commission on the work of its annual sessions,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) 1 May 1974, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 and

3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1 975,

Reaffirming its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to universal economic co-operation among all States on a basis of equality and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to the well-being of all peoples,

Having regard for the need to take into account the different social and legal systems in harmonizing the rules of interna-

tional trade law,

Stressing the usefulness and importance of organizing symposia for promoting better knowledge and understanding of international trade law and, especially, for the training of young lawyers from developing countries in this field,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twelfth session;

1133

- 2. Commends the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for the progress made in its work and for its efforts to enhance the efficiency of its working methods;
- 3. Notes with satisfaction that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law has commenced work on subjects included in the new programme of work adopted at its eleventh session;
- 4. Calls upon the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law to continue to take account of the relevant provisions of the resolutions concerning the new international economic order, as adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions, and notes with satisfaction that the Commission has taken positive action in this respect by establishing a Working Group on the New International Economic Order and by conferring on it a specific mandate;
- 5. Recommends that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law should:
- (a) Continue its work on the topics included in its programme of work;
- (b) Continue its work on training and assistance in the field of international trade law, taking into account the special interests of the developing countries;
- (c) Maintain close collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and continue to collaborate with international organizations active in the field of international trade law;
- (d) Continue to maintain liaison with the Commission on Transnational Corporations with regard to the consideration of legal problems that would be susceptible of action by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;
- (e) Continue to give special consideration to the interests of developing countries and to bear in mind special problems of countries due to their geographical situation;
- (f) Keep its programme of work and working methods under review with the aim of further increasing the effectiveness of its work;
- 6. Expresses the view that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law should continue to hold symposia on international trade law;
- 7. Notes with satisfaction that the transfer to Vienna of the International Trade Law Branch of the Secretariat, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/194 of 22 December 1976, has now been completed and, in this connexion;
- (a) Expresses its confidence that continued attention will be paid to the need for adequate research facilities for the International Trade Law Branch so that it can fulfil its functions as the substantive secretariat of the Commission;

(b) Expresses its appreciation to the Government of Austria for its financial contribution to the establishment of a law

library for the Commission and its secretariat;

(c) Requests the Secretary-General to earmark, out of the funds allocated to the common library of the Vienna International Centre, such an amount as is necessary for the maintenance of the law library of the Commission and for the acquisition of materials that are required in the context of the programme of work of the Commission;

(d) Appeals to Governments to contribute to the law library of the Commission legislative and other materials that are of relevance to the work of the Commission;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to forward to the

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law the records of the discussion on the report of the Commission at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

Other documents

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Yearbook, Vol. IX: 1978. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.V.8.

United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, Hamburg, 6-31 March 1978. Official Records: Documents

of the Conference and Summary Records of the Plenary Meetings and of the Meetings of the Main Committees. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.VIII.1.

A/CN.9/157. Report of Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments on work of its 7th session, Head-quarters, New York, 3-1 2 January 1979.

A/CN.9/177. Report of Working Group on International Contract Practices on work of its first session, Vienna, 24-28 September 1979.

A/CN.9/178. Report of Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments on work of its 8th session, Geneva, 3-14 September 1979.

Chapter IV

Treatie's and multilatera 1 convention s

Registratio n and publicatio n of treaties pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 19 December 1978, the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly's 1979 regular session on the question of the registration and publication of treaties and international agreements carried out under the terms of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.²

In his report, the Secretary-General noted significant improvements and savings resulting from the Assembly's decision to give effect to Article 102—which called for registration and publication of Member States' treaties and agreements as soon as possible—by authorizing publication in abridged form of certain categories of treaties and international agreements registered with the Secretariat. The new procedure, along with certain changes in the publishing format, had made it possible to reduce from 276 volumes in August 1978 to 244 volumes in August 1979 the backlog of materials awaiting publication under the United Nations Treaty Series programme.

The report also indicated measures taken to expedite registration and publication by a staff increase in the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs. The United Nations Treaty Information System was awaiting the replies, due by 31 March 1980, to a questionnaire sent on 9 October 1979 to States and concerned intergovernmental organizations to help determine the best ways of putting that System to use for the benefit of the international community.

In a separate report containing revised estimates to his programme budget for the 1980-1981 biennium, the Secretary-General outlined his long-range proposals for eliminating the continuing backlog in publication of the United Nations Treaty Series. Due to the late availability of the document, however, consideration of this report, which was allocated to the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, was postponed to the 1980 regular session of the General Assembly.

Consideration of the Secretary-General's report on the current status of the registration and publication of treaties and international agreements was entrusted to the Sixth (Legal) Committee, which, on 15 October 1979, reestablished an open-ended informal working group, first set up in 1977, to study the question. On 26 November, the Committee approved, without objection, a draft resolution recommended by the working group, by which the Assembly would, among other things: invite the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to eliminate the backlog; note the questionnaire which had been sent in October with a view to improving international co-ordination in this area and to preparing, if necessary, modifications in the Assembly's regulations to give effect to Charter Article 102; and express the hope that by the end of March 1980 sufficient information would have been received to permit preparation of a

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, the Sixth Committee's draft as resolution 34/149.

Privilege s and immunitie s

Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

During 1979, China acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. As at the end of 1979, the following 117 States were parties to the Convention:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica,

¹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 964, resolution 33/141 B.

² For text of Article 102 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II

Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies

During 1979, China acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Spe-

cialized Agencies, applicable in respect of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

The Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Yugoslavia extended their application of the Convention in 1979 to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

The following table lists the parties to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies in respect of each agency, including those mentioned above and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

(As at 31 December 1979)

Agencies in respect of which Convention is applicable

States parties	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	World Bank	IFC	IDA	IMF	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	WIPO	IFAD	
Algeria	x	×	x	x	x			х	X	X	x	х	X			
Argentina	x	x	x	x	×	x		x	×	x	x	x	x			
Austria	x	x	×	x	×	x	x	x	x	×	x	x	^			
Bahamas	x	x	x	x	•		,		×	×	x	x	x			
Barbados	x	x	×	x				×	×	×	x	×	×			
Belgium	x	x	x	x	×	x	×	×	x	×	x	×	×			
Brazil	x	x	x	x	×	×	×	x	x	×	x	x	×			
Bulgaria	x	x	×	x					×	x	x	x	x			
Byelorussian SSR	x		x							×	x	x				
Central African Rep.	x	х	x	x					x			x				
Chile	X	×	x	X	x			×	x	x	x					
China		х	x	x					×	x	×	х	x			
Cuba	x	×	x	x					x	x	x	x	×			
Cyprus	x	x	x	x					х.	×	×	x	×			
Czechoslovakia	x		x	×					×	x	×	x	x			
Democratic Kampuchea		x	x	x					x	х	x	×				
Denmark	×	x	x	x	Χ.	x	x	x	х	x	7	¹ x	x			
Ecuador	×	х	x	×	×			x	. x	x	x	х				
Egypt	x	×	x	x	x	x		x ·	x	×		x				
Fiji	x	×	x	×					x	x	×	×	×			
Finland	x	x	x	×	×	×	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Gabon											x					
Gambia	x	x	x	×	x	x	x	×	x	×	x	x	x			
German Dem. Rep.	x		x	×						x	×	x	x			
Germany, Federal Rep. of	x	x	×	x	x	×		x	x	x	x	×	x	×	x	
Ghana	x	×	x	x	x			×	x	x	x	x				
Greece	x	x	x	x	x	x	х	x	x	· x	x	x	х			

Agencies in respect of	of which Conve	ntion is	applicable
------------------------	----------------	----------	------------

					World										
States parties	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	Bank	IFC	IDA	IMF	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	WIPO	IFAD
Guatemala	x	x	×	x	x		x	×	×	×	x	×			
Guinea	X	X	×	X	X	X	×	X	×	X	X	x	X		
Guyana	x	х	х	X	X	x	X	X	х	X	X	X	x		
Haiti	X	X	x	X	х			х	X	X	X	X	×		
Hungary India	x x	X	x	X	v	v		v	x	X	X	X	x		
Indonesia	X	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x		
Iran	×	x	×	×	x	×	x	x	x	×	×	x	×		
Iraq	x	×	×	x	x	^	^	x	x	x	×	×	^		
Ireland	x	x	×	x	×	x	×	x	×	x	x	x	x		
Ivory Coast	x	x	x	x	×	x	×	×	×	×	X	×			
Jamaica	x	x	x	х					x	x	x	х			
Japan	x	х	x	х	x	x	x	x	x	×	x	x	x		
Jordan		x	x	х					x	x	×	×			
Kenya	X	X	x	X	×	x	х	×	x	x	x	х	x		
Kuwait	х	x	x	х	x	х	х	x	х	×	x	x	×		
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	x	x	х	x	x	X		×	x	x	x	x	x		
Lesotho	x	x	x	X	×	х	x	x	x	×	×	×			
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	X	x	x	X	×			×	x		x	x			
Luxembourg	X	х	x	X	x			x	x	x	х	x			
Madagascar	x	x	x	X	×	X		×	x	×	×	×	×		
Malawi	X	X	x	X	x	х	x	x	x	x	×	×	х		
Malaysia	X	x	x	X					x	x	x	х			
Maldives				X						x	×		x		
Mali	х	х	×	x	×			×	×	x	X	x			
Malta	Х	х	×	×	x	х	×	x	x	×	X	×	X		
Mauritius	X	X	X	X					x	X	X	X	x		
Mongolia Morocco	x	×	x	X						x	X	X			
Nepal	×	×	x x	x	X	×	х	X	x x	x x	× ×	x			
Netherlands	v	X	x x	x x	x x	x	v	x x	X	X	×	x	x		
New Zealand	x x	x	×	x	^	^	х	^	×	×	×	×	×		
Nicaragua	x	×	×	×	x			x	x	x	x	x	^		
Niger	x	x	×	x	×		×	x	×	x	x	×			
Nigeria	x	x	×	x					×	×	x	×	×		
Norway	х	x	x	x	x	х		x	x	x	x	x	×		
Pakistan	x	x	x	x	×	x	x	×	×	x	х	×	×		
Philippines	х	x	x	x	×	x		×	x			×			
Poland	х	x	x	X					×	x	x	x	×		
Republic of Korea		x	х	x	×			×	x	x	x	x			
Romania	х	x	x	x	x			×	x	x	×	x	x		
Rwanda	x	х	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	×	x			
Senegal	x	X	х	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	×	x	×		
Sierra Leone	X	X	х	X					x	x	x	x	х		
Singapore	х	X	x	х					х	х	X	x			
Spain	X	X	x	X	×	X	x	×	×	×	X	×	x		
Sweden	x	х	x	X	×	х	x	х	×	Х	х	х	х	x	×
Thailand Togo	x	×	x	X	x	x		x	Х	х	х				
Tonga	v	v	v	X					v	X	v	v	J		
Trinidad and Tobago	x x	X	x	x	v			u	X	x	X	X	×		
Tunisia	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x			x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	X		
Ukrainian SSR	×	^	×	^	^			^	^	×	x	x			
USSR	×		×	x					х	×	×	x	x		
United Kingdom	x	x	×	x					×	x	×	x	×		
United Rep. of Tanzania	x	×	×	×	x	x		x	x	-	x	x			
Upper Volta	x	×	x	x	×	x		x	×	x	x	×	x		
Uruguay	x	x	x	x	×			×	x	×	x				
Yugoslavia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	х	x	×
Zaire	x	x	×	x	×	x	×	x	×	x	x	x			
Zambia	x	x	x	x					×	x	x	×	x		

Registratio n and publicatio n of treatie s and agreement s

Between 1 January and 31 December 1979, approximately 1,700 international agreements and subsequent actions were received by the Secretariat for registration or filing and recording. In addition, there were 271 ex-officio registrations.

As of 31 December 1979, a total of 21,580 international agreements and 11,737 subsequent actions (certified statements) relating to those agreements had been registered or filed and recorded with the Secretariat.

The texts of treaties and international agreements registered or filed and recorded are published by the Secretariat in the United Nations Treaty Series in the original languages with translations into English and French where necessary. In 1979, five volumes of the Treaty Series, covering treaties registered or filed and recorded in 1972, were issued. (For volume numbers, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

New multilatera 1treatie s

conclude d under Unite d Nation s auspice s

The following treaties were drawn up under United Nations auspices and deposited with the Secretary-General during 1979:

Agreement Establishing the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development. Concluded at Kuala Lumpur on 12 August 1977

Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 5 December 1979

Amendments to articles 17, 18, 20 and 51 of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. Adopted by the IMCO Assembly by resolution A.450(XI) of 15 November 1979

Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Concluded at Vienna on 8 April 1979

Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution. Concluded at Geneva on 13 November 1979

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 1979

International Convention against the Taking of Hostages. Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 17 December 1979

International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1979. Concluded at Geneva on 6 October 1979

Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties and Additional Protocol. Both concluded at Madrid on 13 December 1979

Regulation No. 40: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine; Regulation No. 41: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to noise; and Regulation No. 42: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their front and rear protective devices (bumpers, etc.); all three annexed to the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition

of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958

Status of multilatera 1 treaties deposite d with the Secretary-Genera 1 as at 31 December 1979

The number of multilateral treaties for which the Secretary-General performs depositary functions stood at 301 at the end of 1979.

During the year, 38 signatures were affixed to treaties for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions and 326 instruments of ratification, accession and acceptance or notifications were transmitted to the Secretary-General. In addition, the Secretary-General received 66 communications from States expressing observations on declarations and reservations made by certain States at the time of a signature, ratification or accession.

The following multilateral treaties, in respect of which the Secretary-General acts as depositary, came into force during 1979:

Agreement establishing the International Tea Promotion Association. Concluded at Geneva on 31 March 1977; entered into force on 23 February 1979

Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. Concluded at Bangkok on 27 March 1976; entered into force on 25 February 1979

Article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966; entered into force on 28 March 1979

European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968. Concluded at Geneva on 1 May 1971; entered into force on 7 June 1979

European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968. Concluded at Geneva on 1 May 1971; entered into force on 3 August 1979

Convention relating to the Distribution of Programmecarrying Signals transmitted by Satellite. Concluded at Brussels on 21 May 1974; entered into force on 25 August 1979

Regulation No. 40: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine, annexed to the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958; entered into force on 1 September 1979

Revie w of the multilatera 1 treaty-makin g proces s

By decision 34/402, adopted without vote on 21 September 1979, the General Assembly accepted the recommendation of its General Committee that it include the item "Review of the multilateral treaty-making process," introduced in 1977, in the provisional agenda of its 1980 regular session.

³ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 959.

Documentary references and text of resolution

Registration and publication of treaties pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter

General Assembly— 34th session Sixth Committee, meetings 17, 52, 53. Plenary meeting 105.

A/34/466. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.6/34/5. Report of informal working group of Sixth

A/C.6/34/5, para. 7. Draft resolution, as recommended by informal working group for action by Sixth Committee, approved without objection by Sixth Committee on 26 November 1979, meeting 52. A/34/737. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 34/149, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/34/737, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/141 A and B of 19 December 1978,

 Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report and takes note of the information contained therein;

Invites the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in order to eliminate, at the earliest opportunity, the current backlog in the registration and publication of treaties and international agreements;

3. Notes that, in order to achieve better co-ordination of international action in this matter and to prepare, if needed, new modifications of the General Assembly regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Secretariat, on 9 October 1979, sent to Governments and certain intergovernmental organizations a questionnaire regarding activities in the matter of international agreements;

4. Expresses the hope that by 31 March 1980, the date envisaged in the questionnaire, sufficient information will have reached the Secretariat to permit the preparation of a

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations."

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meeting 84.

A/C.5/34/40 and Corr.1,2. Depositary functions of Secretary-General and registration and publication of treaties: Revised estimates under sections 26 (Legal activities) and 29A (Department of Conference Services, Headquarters). Report of Secretary-General.

Registration and publication of treaties and agreements

United Nations Treaty Series, Vols. 841, 843, 844, 849, 851, issued in 1979, covering treaties registered or filed and recorded in 1972.

Statement of Treaties and International Agreements registered or filed with the Secretariat during 1978 (ST/LEG/SER.A/371-382). (Issued monthly.)

New multilateral treaties concluded under United Nations auspices Circular letter by Secretariat C.N.150.1979. TREATIES-1 of

3 August 1979. Agreement Establishing the Asia-Pacific In-

stitute for Broadcasting Development. Concluded at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on 12 August 1977 and deposited with Secretary-General on 2 November 1979.

A/CONF.90/19. Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Concluded at Vienna on 8 April 1979; opened for signature at Vienna from 8 April until 7 October 1979.

E/ECE/324/Rev.1/Add.1. Regulation No. 40: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine (regulation annexed to Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958). Entered into force on 1 September 1979.

TD/RUBBER/R.4. International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1979. Concluded at Geneva on 6 October 1979; opened for signature at Headquarters, New York, from 2 January

until 30 June 1980. ECE/ENV/31, Annex I. Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution. Concluded at Geneva on 13 November 1979; opened for signature at Geneva until 16 November 1979.

IMCO resolution A.450(XI). Amendments to Articles 17, 18, 20 and 51 of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. Adopted by Assembly of IMCO on 1 5 November 1979.

General Assembly resolution 34/68, Annex. Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. Adopted by United Nations General Assembly on 5 December 1979; opened for signature at Headquarters, New York, on 18 December 1979.

E/ECE/HLM.1/2. Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties and Additional Protocol. Both concluded at Madrid on 13 December 1979.

General Assembly resolution 34/146, Annex. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages. Adopted by United Nations General Assembly on 17 December 1979; opened for signature at Headquarters, New York, from 18 December 1979 until 31 December 1980

General Assembly resolution 34/180, Annex. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Adopted by United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 1979; opened for signature at Headquarters, New York, on 1 March 1980.

Status of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General as at 31 December 1979 Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions. Supplement No. 11. Annex: Final Clauses. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.V.9.
Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-

General Performs Depositary Functions. List of Signatures, Ratifications, Accessions, etc. as at 31 December 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.V.10.

Review of the multilateral treaty-making process

General Assembly — 34th session General Committee, meeting 1. Plenary meeting 4.

A/BUR/34/1 (Part II). Organization of 34th regular session of General Assembly, adoption of agenda and allocation of items. Memorandum by Secretary-General, para. 23.

A/34/250. First report of General Committee, para. 21: recommendation.

Decision 34/402, by which the General Assembly decided to include, inter alia, the following item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session: "Review of the multilateral treaty-making process," as recommended by General Committee, A/34/250, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 September 1979, meeting 4.

Other documents

United Nations Juridical Yearbook, 1978, U.N.P. Sales No.: F.80.V.1.

National Legislation and Treaties relating to the Law of the Sea. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.80.V.3.

Chapter V

Other legal question s

International Convention against the Taking of Hostages

Report of the Ad Hoc Committe e

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 29 November 1978, the Assembly's Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages held its third session at Geneva from 29 January to 16 February 1979. The Committee had before it the various working papers submitted at its first and second sessions, held in 1977 and 1978, including a 14-article draft convention against the taking of hostages, tabled in 1977 by the Federal Republic of Germany, which continued to form the basis of its work.²

On 29 January 1979, the Committee reestablished the two working groups it had constituted in 1978, the first to deal with the thornier questions presented by the draft on which agreement had not been reached, and the second to review less controversial articles or those on which agreement had been achieved.

Working Group I was entrusted in particular with the following outstanding questions: (1) the scope of the convention and its application to national liberation movements; (2) the definition of the taking of hostages; (3) questions of extradition and the right of asylum; and (4) questions concerning the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of States with regard to the release of hostages. The Group's deliberations concentrated mainly on the first, third and fourth questions.

In light of the opinion of several members that the issue of national liberation movements was the key to agreement on other questions, discussion focused on this problem. A compromise text was accepted for an article (which became article 12 of the draft convention presented by the Ad Hoc Committee), specifically excluding acts of hostage-taking committed in the course of armed conflicts defined in the 1949 Geneva Conventions for the protection of war victims or the Additional Protocols thereto, including

armed conflicts involving peoples fighting against colonial domination and alien occupation and against racist regimes in the exercise of their right of self-determination.

Substantial agreement was reached on the text of an article—formulated in connexion with the Group's discussion of respect for the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of States with regard to the release of hostages—debarring justification under the convention of the violation, in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations, of the territorial or political independence of a State. The accepted text was subsequently incorporated as article 13 of the draft convention presented by the Ad Hoc Committee (becoming article 14 of the Convention).

Consultations on the third issue before the Group, that of extradition and the right of asylum, led to the preparation of a provisional text of an article on which, however, final agreement was not reached. It was to be the subject of subsequent deliberations in the General Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee.

The remaining issues before the Working Group, namely, other aspects of the scope of the convention and the definition of the act of hostage-taking, were referred to Working Group II as being more of a technical than of a political nature.

In addition to reviewing the less controversial articles of the draft convention as they stood at the close of the Ad Hoc Committee's 1978 session, Working Group II considered changes to those articles submitted by members, the texts of two new articles proposed, respectively, by Jordan and Nigeria, as well as articles agreed upon or referred to it by Working Group I.

The Group was able to reach general agreement, with few or no changes but subject to

¹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 968, resolution 33/19.

² Ibid., p. 966", for summary of draft convention.

some reservations, on texts for the following articles which were approved by and reported out of the Ad Hoc Committee: article 1, defining the act of hostage-taking; article 2, concerning penalties for hostage-taking; article 4 (ultimately article 3), on measures to ease the situation of the hostage, secure his release and return his property; article 5, on the establishment of jurisdiction over hostage-taking offences; article 6, on custody or other measures to be taken, before legal proceedings, by contracting States in whose territory an alleged offender might be found; article 8, requiring contracting States either to extradite or to prosecute offenders; article 10, on the relationship between the convention and existing extradition treaties or procedures; article 11, calling for co-operation between States parties in the prosecution of offenders; a provision of article 12 (later article 13), limiting the scope of the convention to incidents of an international character; article 15 (subsequently incorporated in article 16), on arbitration or referral to the International Court of Justice of disputes between States parties; and articles 16 to 18 (ultimately articles 17 to 19) consisting of a set of final clauses for the convention.

Article 3 (ultimately article 4), the text of which had been agreed upon in 1978, calling for international co-operation to prevent incidents of hostage-taking, was not considered by the Working Group.

In addition, general agreement was reached on the text of a new article 7, proposed by Nigeria, calling for communication of the outcome of proceedings against hostage-takers to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

No agreement was reached, however, on a generally acceptable text for the second new article, proposed by Jordan, which sought to constrain contracting States from extraditing an alleged offender if grounds existed for believing that his position might thereby be prejudiced on account of his race, religion, nationality or political opinion or that the State of which he was a national might be denied communication with him in protection of his rights. This article was also the subject of deliberations in the Sixth Committee.

The Ad Hoc Committee approved the reports of its Working Groups on 16 February 1979; the reports reflected informal discussions which did not prejudge the final positions of States. On the same date, it adopted its report to the General Assembly, recommending for further consideration and adoption the draft of an international convention, of which two provisions—the provision on the right of asylum and the new article introduced by Jordan—had not been agreed upon.

The Ad Hoc Committee was unable for lack of time to discuss the preamble to the convention or pronounce itself on a preambular paragraph, proposed by the USSR, by which the Assembly would record its conviction that it was urgently necessary to develop international co-operation between States in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of all acts of hostage-taking as manifestations of international terrorism. The proposed paragraph subsequently became the concluding preambular paragraph of the Convention as adopted by the Assembly on 17 December 1979.

Action by the General Assembly

The General Assembly's Sixth Committee examined the draft convention at 12 meetings held between 26 September and 7 December 1979.

The draft convention prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee was, after initial consideration in the Sixth Committee, referred to a working group for review on an article-by-article basis.

The working group was composed of the States which had been members of the Ad Hoc Committee, with the understanding that all Members could participate in its work. The group met 10 times between 8 October and 13 November. After completing a first reading of the draft, it entrusted a drafting group of limited membership with the task of reviewing the articles in the light of preceding discussions and preparing texts of those articles and a draft preamble. The report of the drafting group was considered at five meetings of the working group, which in turn reported to the Sixth Committee on 27 November.

In introducing the report of the working group to the Sixth Committee, its Chairman explained the nature and intent of the various changes made. While the majority of these were of a formal or linguistic character, introduced to ensure clarity, conciseness, inclusiveness or consistency with existing conventions and international legal norms, others were substantive in nature. In particular, it was explained, the new article proposed by Jordan (article 9) had been reformulated to remove objections to its drafting in the form of a strict obligation and had further been supplemented by a paragraph intended to take care of possible incompatabilities between its provisions and existing extradition treaties and arrangements.

With respect to article 14 (ultimately article 15), regarding the right of asylum, the Chairman indicated that the Ad Hoc Committee's text had been replaced by a parallel provision from the 1973 New York Convention on the Prevention

and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents.3 A similar borrowing had led to the inclusion of a new final article, comprising one of the final clauses for the convention, concerning its authentic languages, and of a new subparagraph to article 6 expanding its coverage. Also new to article 6, the Chairman explained, were two additional paragraphs, one borrowed from the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, designed to cover possible incompatibilities between the laws of contracting States and certain protections afforded under the convention, and the other originating in the drafting group, allowing for invitation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit alleged offenders.

Still another substantive change noted by the Chairman concerned the extension from six months to one year in the period required for denunciations of the convention by contracting States to enter into effect under the article which became article 19.

Regarding the preamble, the Chairman noted that, following submission of the group's report, agreement had been reached after informal consultations on two outstanding paragraphs intended to reaffirm, respectively, the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and the requirement under the convention that hostage-takers be either extradited or prosecuted. The final preambular paragraph remained as submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee, despite reservations by some States, such as France and Japan, on its description of hostage-taking as a manifestation of international terrorism. Japan said the term "international terrorism" lacked an agreed definition.

The draft convention presented by the working group was generally well received by the Sixth Committee. The majority of Members who took the floor also welcomed the successful outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee and commended it for its efforts. Cuba, however, held the view that the phenomenon of hostagetaking was a manifestation of international terrorism and should be discussed in that context. Spain considered the convention as drafted too timid in condemning or prohibiting hostagetaking and expressed regret that it did not provide for the regulation of certain legal questions, such as conflicting requests for extradition and statutory limitation in respect of offences and sentences.

A number of reservations were expressed on various specific articles and provisions thereof.

Jordan had reservations about the inclusion of certain provisions of article 5, dealing with establishment of jurisdiction over hostage-taking offences, considering that an alleged offender could be exposed to a number of jurisdictions under those provisions, since the basis on which jurisdiction would be established was not universally recognized. Nor was Jordan satisfied with article 10, which in respect of extraditable offences bound States in their bilateral relations, both past and future.

Malta, which said its constitution prohibited the extradition of political offenders, expressed serious reservations on several parts of the convention, observing that the almost absolute obligation either to extradite or prosecute might prove impractical or impossible in many instances.

Several Members, including Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and the USSR, maintained their objections to the new article proposed by Jordan on non-extradition in special circumstances (article 9) as weakening the force of the convention. The USSR considered that it undermined the principle of the inevitability of punishment for the crime of hostage-taking; Poland found it imprecise and susceptible of subjective interpretation.

Reservations were also registered by Spain, among others, regarding the wording of article 12, which, Spain felt, might be construed as compromising the force of existing conventions and protocols and which, by referring to other instruments, recognized a certain type of armed conflict. Mali thought the text would be clearer if those references were deleted. Other States, including Pakistan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia, felt the article might jeopardize the necessary protections afforded by the convention to national liberation movements.

Some Latin American States, such as Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela, which had raised objections to the provisional wording of an article on asylum as reported out of the Ad Hoc Committee, felt the article introduced a contradiction that would render it legally meaningless. Some of these States advocated deletion of the provision; others, such as Chile, proposed replacing it with a provision similar to one contained in the 1973 New York Convention. Algeria, Colombia, Cuba and Ecuador were among those which reiterated objections to the article in its final form (article 15), as posing a threat to established rights of asylum. France regretted the inclusion of a provision which established a difference between the obligations of States parties.

Lebanon considered the denunciation provision (article 19) to be an unfortunate one in such a treaty.

At the conclusion of debate, the Sixth Committee approved article 9 by a roll-call vote of

 $^{^3}$ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 774, resolution 3166(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, annexing text of Convention.

103 to 10, with 4 abstentions; Israel and the Lao People's Democratic Republic indicated that they would not participate in the voting. The Committee then approved without vote, on 7 December, a draft resolution introduced by the Federal Republic of Germany annexing the convention.

On 17 December, the General Assembly adopted by consensus resolution 34/146, thereby adopting the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, and opened it for signature and ratification or accession. The Assembly first took a separate vote, at the request of the USSR, on article 9 of the Convention, which it adopted by a recorded vote of 125 to 10, with 3 abstentions. The Convention was opened for signature on 18 December 1979.

Summary of the Convention

By the preamble to the Convention, States parties, reaffirming the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, as enshrined in the United Nations Charter, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,4 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, considered that the taking of hostages was an offence of grave concern to the international community and that, in accordance with this Convention, any person committing an act of hostage-taking was to be either extradited or prosecuted. Convinced of the urgent need for international co-operation in preventing, prosecuting and punishing acts of hostage-taking as manifestations of international terrorism, the parties agreed to the following measures, contained in the 20-article Convention.

Article 1 provided that any person who seized or detained and threatened to kill, injure or continue to detain another person (the "hostage") in order to compel a third party to do, or abstain from doing, any act as a condition for the hostage's release would be committing the offence of hostage-taking; also included as offences under the article were attempts to commit an act of hostage-taking and participation as an accomplice in such an act. Under article 2, States parties would undertake to make the offences in question punishable by appropriate penalties which took into account their grave nature. Appropriate measures were to be taken to ease the situation of the hostage, secure his release, facilitate his departure and return objects obtained through hostage-taking (article 3), and States parties were to co-operate in preventing acts of hostage-taking, in particular by taking measures to prevent preparations for such acts in their territories and by exchanging information and coordinating measures to prevent their commission (article 4).

Each State party was obliged, in accordance with article 5, to establish its jurisdiction over acts of hostage-taking committed in its territory, by any of its nationals, in order to compel that State to do or abstain from doing something, or with respect to a hostage who was one of its nationals, if it deemed it appropriate. By the same article, each State party was to establish its jurisdiction when an alleged offender was in its territory and it did not extradite him. Article 6 dealt with measures to be taken prior to the institution of criminal or extradition proceedings, with regard to custody, inquiry into facts, notification to interested States or organizations, as well as rights of communication for the alleged offender. States parties prosecuting offenders were to communicate the outcome of the proceedings to the United Nations Secretary-General for transmittal to States and organizations concerned (article 7).

States parties were obligated, without exception and whether or not the offence was committed in their territory, either to extradite the alleged hostage-taker found in their territory or to submit the case to the authorities for prosecution in accordance with the laws of the State, while guaranteeing fair treatment at all stages of the proceedings (article 8). Article 9 provided, however, that requests for extradition were not to be granted if the requested State party had grounds for believing that the request had been made to prosecute or punish the alleged offender, or that his position might be prejudiced in the requesting State, on account of his race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin or political opinion or that communication might be denied him with appropriate authorities entitled to exercise rights of protection. Existing extradition treaties and arrangements between States parties were modified by article 9 where they were incompatible with this Convention. Article 10 further detailed the relationship between the Convention and existing extradition systems, and article 11 called for mutual assistance between States parties in connexion with the prosecution of alleged offenders.

Articles 12 to 15 concerned the scope of the Convention. Article 12 assigned priority, where applicable, to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols in dealing with acts of hostage-taking committed in the course of armed conflicts as defined in those instruments; article 13 limited the applicability of the Convention to acts of hostage-taking having an inter-

 $^{^4}$ See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 788, resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970, annexing text of Declaration.

national aspect; article 14 stated that nothing in the Convention was to be construed as justifying the violation of the territorial integrity or political independence of a State in contravention of the United Nations Charter; and article 15 provided that the Convention's terms were not to affect the application of treaties on asylum in force between concerned parties.

Finally, article 16 covered the question of dis-

putes between States parties arising from the interpretation or application of the Convention, and articles 17 to 20 constituted a set of concluding clauses dealing with opening of the Convention for signature, ratification, accession, entry into force (30 days after deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General), denunciation and authentic texts.

Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

General Assembly—34th session Sixth Committee, meetings 4, 12-15, 53, 56, 58-62. Plenary meeting 105.

A/34/39. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Drafting of International Convention against Taking of Hostages. (Chapter IV: Recommendation of Ad Hoc Committee (text of draft international convention against taking of hostages).)

A/C.6/34/L.12 and Corr.4. Report of Working Group on Drafting of International Convention against Taking of Hostages (containing text of draft convention, as redrafted by Working Group following article-by-article consideration).

A/C.6/34/L.14. Text of 3rd and 4th preambular paras. of draft international convention, submitted by Chairman/Rapporteur of Working Group following informal consultations, to replace corresponding provisions of draft in A/C.6/34/L.12 and Corr.4.

A/C.6/34/L.23 and Add.1. Federal Republic of Germany: draft resolution and Annex (Final draft international convention against taking of hostages), as orally completed (article 17, para. 1, of Annex) on suggestion of Sixth Committee Chairman, approved by Sixth Committee on 7 December 1979, meeting 62, as follows:

article 9 of Annex, by roll-call vote of 103 to 10, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji. Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Pemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

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

Abstaining: Botswana, Congo, Romania, Viet Nam;

draft resolution and Annex as a whole, without vote.

A/34/819. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 34/146, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/34/819, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105, as follows:

article 9 of Annex, by recorded vote of 125 to 10, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam

Abstaining: Botswana, Cuba, Romania;

draft resolution and Annex as a whole, by consensus.

The General Assembly,

Considering that the progressive development of international law and its codification contribute to the implementation of the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the need to conclude, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international convention against the taking of hostages,

Recalling its resolution 31/103 of 15 December 1976, by which it established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages and requested it to draft at the earliest possible date an international convention against the taking of hostages,

Further recalling its resolutions 32/148 of 16 December 1977 and 33/19 of 29 November 1978,

Having considered the draft Convention prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolutions,

Adopts and opens for signature and ratification or for accession the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution.

ANNEX

Internationa 1 Conventio n agains t the Takin g of Hostage s

The States Parties to this Convention,

Having in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of friendly relations and co-operation among States,

Recognizing, in particular, that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant

on Civil and Political Rights,

Reaffirming the principle of equal rights and selfdetermination of peoples as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as well as in other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Considering that the taking of hostages is an offence of grave concern to the international community and that, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, any person committing an act of hostage-taking shall be either prosecut-

ed or extradited,

Being convinced that it is urgently necessary to develop in-ternational co-operation between States in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of all acts of taking of hostages as manifestations of international terrorism,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

- 1. Any person who seizes or detains and threatens to kill, to injure or to continue to detain another person (hereinafter referred to as the "hostage") in order to compel a third party, namely, a State, an international intergovernmental organization, a natural or juridical person, or a group of persons, to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the hostage commits the offence of taking of hostages ("hostage-taking") within the meaning of this Convention.
 - 2. Any person who:

(a) Attempts to commit an act of hostage-taking, or

(b) Participates as an accomplice of anyone who commits or attempts to commit an act of hostage-taking likewise commits an offence for the purposes of this

Article 2

Each State Party shall make the offences set forth in article 1 punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account the grave nature of those offences.

Article 3

1. The State Party in the territory of which the hostage is held by the offender shall take all measures it considers appropriate to ease the situation of the hostage, in particular, to secure his release and, after his release, to facilitate, when relevant, his departure.

2. If any object which the offender has obtained as a result of the taking of hostages comes into the custody of a State. Party, that State Party shall return it as soon as possible to the hostage or the third party referred to in article 1, as the case may be, or to the appropriate authorities thereof.

Article 4

States Parties shall co-operate in the prevention of the offences set forth in article 1, particularly by:

(a) Taking all practicable measures to prevent preparations in their respective territories for the commission of those offences within or outside their territories, including measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts of taking of

(b) Exchanging information and co-ordinating the taking of administrative and other measures as appropriate to prevent the commission of those offences.

Article 5

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over any of the offences set forth in article 1 which are committed:

(a) In its territory or on board a ship or aircraft registered

in that State;

- (b) By any of its nationals or, if that State considers it appropriate, by those stateless persons who have their habitual residence in its territory;
- (c) In order to compel that State to do or abstain from doing any act; or

(d) With respect to a hostage who is a national of that

State, if that State considers it appropriate.

2. Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 1 in cases where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him to any of the States mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article.

3. This Convention does not exclude any criminal juris-

diction exercised in accordance with internal law.

Article 6

1. Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, any State Party in the territory of which the alleged offender is present shall, in accordance with its laws, take him into custody or take other measures to ensure his presence for such time as is necessary to enable any criminal or extradition proceedings to be instituted. That State Party shall immediately make a preliminary inquiry into the facts.

2. The custody or other measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall be notified without delay directly or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations to:

(a) The State where the offence was committed;(b) The State against which compulsion has been direct-

ed or attempted;

- (c) The State of which the natural or juridical person against whom compulsion has been directed or attempted is a national;
- (d) The State of which the hostage is a national or in the territory of which he has his habitual residence;
- (e) The State of which the alleged offender is a national or, if he is a stateless person, in the territory of which he has his habitual residence;

(f) The international intergovernmental organization against which compulsion has been directed or attempted;

(g) All other States concerned.

3. Any person regarding whom the measures referred to

in paragraph 1 of this article are being taken shall be entitled:
(a) To communicate without delay with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which he is a national or which is otherwise entitled to establish such communication or, if he is a stateless person, the State in the territory of which he has his habitual residence;

- (b) To be visited by a representative of that state.

 4. The rights referred to in paragraph 3 of this article shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and regulations of the State in the territory of which the alleged offender is present, subject to the proviso, however, that the said laws and regulations must enable full effect to be given to the purposes for which the rights accorded under paragraph 3 of this article are intended.
- 5. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of this article shall be without prejudice to the right of any State Party having a claim to jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) of article 5 to invite the International Committee of the Red Cross to communicate with and visit the alleged offender.
- 6. The State which makes the preliminary inquiry contemplated in paragraph 1 of this article shall promptly report

its findings to the States or organization referred to in paragraph 2 of this article and indicate whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction.

Article 7

The State Party where the alleged offender is prosecuted shall, in accordance with its laws, communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit the information to the other States concerned and the international intergovernmental organizations concerned.

Article 8

- 1. The State Party in the territory of which the alleged offender is found shall, if it does not extradite him, be obliged, without exception whatsoever and whether or not the offence was committed in its territory, to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, through proceedings in accordance with the laws of that State. Those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any ordinary offence of a grave nature under the law of that State.
- 2. Any person regarding whom proceedings are being carried out in connexion with any of the offences set forth in article 1 shall be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of the proceedings, including enjoyment of all the rights and guarantees provided by the law of the State in the territory of which he is present.

Article 9

- 1. A request for the extradition of an alleged offender, pursuant to this Convention, shall not be granted if the requested State Party has substantial grounds for believing:
- (a) That the request for extradition for an offence set forth in article 1 has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of his race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin or political opinion; or

(b) That the person's position may be prejudiced:

- (i) For any of the reasons mentioned in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, or
- For the reason that communication with him by the appropriate authorities of the State entitled to exercise rights of protection cannot be effected.
- With respect to the offences as defined in this Convention, the provisions of all extradition treaties and arrangements applicable between States Parties are modified as between States Parties to the extent that they are incompatible with this Convention.

Article 10

- 1. The offences set forth in article 1 shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between States Parties. States Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them.
- If a State Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, the requested State may at its option consider this Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of the offences set forth in article 1. Extradition shall be subject to the other conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

3. States Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize the offences set forth in article 1 as extraditable offences between themselves, subject to the conditions provided by the law of the

requested State.

4. The offences set forth in article 1 shall be treated, for the purpose of extradition between States Parties, as if they had been committed not only in the place in which they occurred but also in the territories of the States required to establish their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 5.

Article 11
1. States Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connexion with criminal proceedings brought in respect of the offences set forth in article 1, including the supply of all evidence at their disposal neces-

sary for the proceedings.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not affect obligations concerning mutual judicial assistance

embodied in any other treaty.

Article 12

In so far as the Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims or the Protocols Additional to those Conventions are applicable to a particular act of hostage-taking, and in so far as States Parties to this Convention are bound under those Conventions to prosecute or hand over the hostage-taker, the present Convention shall not apply to an act of hostage-taking committed in the course of armed conflicts as defined in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Protocols thereto, including armed conflicts, mentioned in article 1, paragraph 4, of Additional Protocol I of 1977, in which peoples are fighting against colonial domination and alien occupation and against racist regimes in the exercise of their right of self-determination, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 13

This Convention shall not apply where the offence is committed within a single State, the hostage and the alleged offender are nationals of that State and the alleged offender is found in the territory of that State.

Article 14

Nothing in this Convention shall be construed as justifying the violation of the territorial integrity or political independence of a State in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 15

The provisions of this Convention shall not affect the application of the Treaties on Asylum, in force at the date of the adoption of this Convention, as between the States which are parties to those Treaties; but a State Party to this Convention may not invoke those Treaties with respect to another State Party to this Convention which is not a party to those Treaties.

Article 16

- 1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.
- 2. Each State may at the time of signature or ratification of this Convention or accession thereto declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 1 of this article with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.
- 3. Any State Party which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 17

1. This Convention is open for signature by all States until 31 December 1980 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

2. This Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention is open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 18

- 1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- 2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 19

1. Any State Party may denounce this Convention by writ-

ten notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect one year following the date on which notification is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 20

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at New York on ... a

^aThe Convention was opened for signature on 18 December 1979.

Measures to prevent international terrorism

Report of the Ad Hoc Committe e

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 16 December 1977,⁵ the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 19 March to 6 April 1979 to continue the work entrusted to it by the Assembly in 1972⁶ and 1976.⁷

The Committee had before it observations on international terrorism submitted by various States and an analytical study of the subject prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of these observations, as well as working papers submitted to it during its 1973 session.

The Ad Hoc Committee first held a general debate on questions related to international terrorism. The views expressed, as summarized in the Committee's report to the Assembly, revolved around general approaches to the problem of international terrorism, the major elements relevant to consideration of the problem, the tasks before the Committee, the causes of international terrorism and their elimination, and measures to combat the problem.

The Ad Hoc Committee established a working group of the whole to deal with questions of the causes of international terrorism and measures to be taken against it. In its consideration of underlying causes, the group's discussion centred on a working paper submitted jointly by Algeria, Barbados, India, Iran, Nigeria, Panama, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. This paper presented a list of underlying political and socioeconomic causes stemming from the desire for domination, exploitation, expansion, hegemony and imperialism, among other goals.

Among the political conditions noted were colonialism, racial discrimination, aggression, interference in the internal affairs of other States, massive terror resulting in an exodus of populations, and foreign occupation or domination. Among the social and economic conditions noted were an inequitable international economic order, foreign exploitation of natural resources or systematic destruction of environment or infrastructure, social injustice, large-scale violations of human rights, poverty, hunger and frustration.

Four working papers were submitted in connexion with the second question before the working group—practical measures to combat terrorism—by Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay. A number of oral proposals were also informally presented, as well as a draft resolution by India.

Following informal consultations based on the Indian draft and other proposals, the group agreed on a set of recommendations regarding practical measures of co-operation for the speedy elimination of the problem of international terrorism, which were adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee at its final meeting on 6 April.

The Committee recommended that the General Assembly: condemn all acts of international terrorism which endangered or took human lives or jeopardized fundamental freedoms; take note of the study of its underlying causes as contained in the Committee's report; urge all States to contribute to the progressive elimination of those causes; call upon all States to fulfil their obligations under international law regarding terrorist acts and preparations for such acts; appeal to

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 971, resolution 32/147.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 649, resolution 3034(XXVII) of 18 December 1972.

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 833, resolution 31/102 of 15 December 1976.

States that had not done so to become parties to existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism within their respective spheres of responsibility; urge States to co-operate more closely in exchanging information and concluding or refining treaties on the subject; request the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation of relevant national legislation dealing with the problem; consider the need for an additional international convention, based on the principle of prosecution or extradition, to combat acts of international terrorism; and pay special attention, together with the Security Council, to all situations, including colonialism, racism and alien occupation, that might give rise to international terrorism and otherwise endanger international peace and security.

Action by the General Assembly

Consideration of the question of measures to prevent international terrorism was allocated by the General Assembly to the Sixth (Legal) Committee at its regular 1979 session.

The Committee took up the question at eight meetings held between 26 September and 4 December. The Committee had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism as well as several letters addressed to the Secretary-General (see section below).

During the Committee debate, many Members, including Austria, Brazil, Hungary, Indonesia, Pakistan, the United States and Yugoslavia, welcomed the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and expressed support for its recommendations as a useful starting-point in dealing with the problem. Considerable disagreement remained, however, regarding the definition of international terrorism, the nature of its causes and appropriate measures to be taken to combat it

On the definition of international terrorism, some felt that kidnapping, the armed hijacking of aircraft and the taking of hostages constituted international terrorism; others felt that international terrorism was directed by States and Governments through espionage and mercenaries.

Algeria, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Republic of Tanzania were among the many Members who expressed concern that an indictment of terrorism might invite confusion with, or be used to compromise, the legitimate struggles of national liberation movements against colonial, racist and imperialist regimes. Furthermore, for a number of States, including China, Cuba, Cyprus and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, it was such regimes themselves

that posed the greatest danger in international terrorism—through their exercise of "State terrorism"—and no examination of the problem, accordingly, would be complete without consideration of the role such regimes played. It was generally felt that further work was needed to define international terrorism accurately in all its various aspects. To the United States, however, it seemed less prudent to focus on an abstract definition, which would probably not achieve consensus, than to seek common ground by focusing on specific acts or categories of acts.

In regard to the causes of terrorism, many States, among them Burundi, the German Democratic Republic, India, Iraq, Mongolia and Zaire, agreed that a thorough study was required of the underlying socio-economic and political conditions and that, without a thorough reform in these areas, the problem of international terrorism could not be eliminated. A number of Members, including Argentina, Italy and Morocco, expressed doubts as to whether the complex phenomenon of terrorism could ever be satisfactorily explained in terms of rational causes; others, such as Turkey and Uruguay, argued that preventive measures to safeguard innocent lives and ensure international security could not be postponed while a complete study of the causes of terrorism was undertaken or the injustices underlying it corrected. Pakistan, Spain and the United States, among others, felt that certain terroristic acts were too heinous to be countenanced by the international community, regardless of their motive or underlying cause. Czechoslovakia, the USSR and Yugoslavia warned of the danger of using double standards in dealing with terrorism.

Finally, regarding specific measures to be taken, a number of States, including Argentina, Indonesia, Italy, Spain, Turkey and Uruguay, supported the drafting of a global convention against international terrorism. Other Members, such as Brazil, Pakistan and Sweden, had accepted that a step-by-step or regional approach might be more likely to bring early practical results; still others—Afghanistan, Hungary and Mongolia among them—favoured reliance on existing international conventions, which, when fully implemented, would set an effective curb on incidents of international terrorism. Primary responsibility for effectively preventing acts of international terrorism, in the view of the Byelorussian SSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, rested with individual States. Morocco, Nigeria and Yugoslavia were among the Members which urged the adoption by the General Assembly of a declaration against international terrorism,

At the conclusion of the debate, a draft resolution was submitted to the Sixth Committee,

1148 Legal questions

sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Guinea, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

On 4 December 1979, the Sixth Committee approved the text, as orally amended by Austria and Jordan, by 96 votes to 1, with 20 abstentions. On 17 December, the General Assembly adopted it as resolution 34/145 by a recorded vote of 118 to 0, with 22 abstentions.

By this resolution, the Assembly: expressed its conviction of the importance of international cooperation for dealing with acts of international terrorism; reaffirmed the inalienable right to selfdetermination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist regimes and other forms of alien domination, and upheld the legitimacy of their struggle; adopted the recommendations submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee; and condemned all acts of international terrorism which endangered or took human lives or jeopardized fundamental freedoms as well as the continuation of repressive and terrorist acts by colonial, racist and alien regimes in denying peoples their legitimate right to self-determination and independence and other human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Assembly further: took note of the study of the underlying causes of international terrorism as contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and urged all States and relevant United Nations organs to contribute to the progressive elimination of those causes; called upon all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another State, or acquiescing in organized activities within their territory directed towards commission of such acts; appealed to States which had not done so to consider becoming parties to existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism; and invited Governments to submit observations and proposals, in particular on the need for an additional international convention or conventions on international terrorism.

The Assembly also invited all States to take national measures with a view to the speedy and final elimination of the problem of international terrorism, including the harmonization of domestic legislation with international conventions, the implementation of assumed international obligations and the prevention of the preparation and organization in their territory of acts directed against other States. It recommended that specialized agencies and regional organizations consider measures to prevent and combat inter-

national terrorism, and urged all States to cooperate more closely, especially through information exchange on preventing and combating international terrorism, conclusion of special treaties and/or incorporation into appropriate bilateral treaties of special clauses, in particular as to the extradition or prosecution of international terrorists.

Further, the Assembly recognized that, in order to contribute to the elimination of the causes and the problem of international terrorism, both the Assembly and the Security Council should pay special attention to all situations that might give rise to international terrorism or endanger international peace and security, with a view to the application, where feasible and necessary, of the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof.8 The Secretary-General was asked to prepare a compilation on the basis of material provided by Member States of national legislation to combat international terrorism, and to follow up, as appropriate, and report on implementation of the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations.

The Austrian amendment had added the words "as appropriate" to the request for follow-up to the recommendations. The Jordanian amendment, accepted by the sponsors, modified the Assembly's appeal to States to consider becoming, rather than to become, parties to existing international conventions relating to terrorism.

The preambular paragraph containing the reaffirmation of the inalienable right to selfdetermination and independence and upholding the legitimacy of the struggle, in particular of national liberation movements, in defence of that right, and the operative paragraph containing the condemnation of the continuation of terrorist acts by colonial, racist and alien regimes in denying peoples that legitimate right and other human rights and freedoms caused difficulties for several States. The United States objected to the selective nature of those paragraphs; all acts of terrorism were deserving of condemnation, and self-determination should be advocated for all peoples, not just those deprived of their rights for particular reasons. The United States also felt it was wrong to single out certain regimes while ignoring others whose repressive acts caused at least as much suffering. Austria and Sweden held similar views on that point and Japan also considered the paragraph not well balanced. Canada felt the reference to Chapter VII of the Charter was out of place, and Ireland (speaking on behalf of the members of the Euro-

⁸ For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

pean Community) said they had abstained because of the extraneous matters introduced in those paragraphs. Israel added that it would have difficulty accepting any blanket endorsement of the study of the underlying causes of terrorism.

Mexico had reservations regarding the suitability of elaborating international criteria to define the concept of terrorism and felt provisions relating to this aspect went beyond the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee. Jordan expressed reservations on calling for treaties on the subject to provide for extradition or prosecution, as it was opposed to prejudging the structure of such treaties. Jordan also would have favoured a wider interpretation of the right to self-determination.

Cuba and Mali stated that they had voted in favour of the resolution on the understanding that the term "international terrorism" did not include the actions of national liberation movements, while Sierra Leone abstained because it objected to the idea that the struggles of those movements should be regarded as a form of terrorism. Turkey said it had abstained because the resolution appeared to postpone indefinitely any action on the problem of international terrorism.

Communication s

Several communications were addressed to the Secretary-General during the year on the subject of international terrorism. By letters of 27 July, 7, 20 and 22 August, 1.9 September, 30 October and 13 and 20 November 1979, Israel drew the attention of the Secretary-General to various acts of terrorism committed and attempted in its territory. For a number of these acts, it said, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) had taken responsibility. Those acts and attempts, involving bombs and other explosive devices, missiles and infiltration, Israel stressed, were aimed at the mass murder of innocent men, women and children in crowded public places, such as bus terminals and bus stops, amusement parks, railways, city streets and open markets. In the light of these facts, Israel felt duty-bound to take all necessary measures to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

By a letter dated 19 December, Morocco, on behalf of the Arab group of States at the United Nations, transmitted a letter of 15 December from the Permanent Observer of PLO informing the Secretary-General of a terrorist act it attributed to Israel, which took place at the PLO'S mission to Cyprus and resulted in the death of two Palestinian officials. According to the letter, this act of terrorism should be condemned as a violation of international law and the norms of diplomacy.

Replying on 31 December, Israel denied the charges, adding that the PLO letter was yet another illustration of the way in which the United Nations was being used by the Arab Governments and PLO to disseminate falsehoods and propaganda against Israel.

Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

General Assembly—34th session Sixth Committee, meetings 4, 6-10, 57, 59. Plenary meeting 105.

A/34/37. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism. (Chapter IV: Recommendations of Ad Hoc Committee.)

A/C.6/34/L.20. Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Guinea, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by Austria, by Jordan and sponsors, approved by Sixth Committee on 4 December 1979, meeting 59, by 96 votes to 1, with 20 abstentions.

A/34/786. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 34/145, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/34/786, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 118 to 0, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German

Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3034(XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 31/102 of 15 December 1976 and 32/147 of 16 December 1977,

Recalling also the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among Legal questions

States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the Definition of Aggression and the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949,

Deeply concerned about continuing acts of international terrorism which take a toll of innocent human lives,

Convinced of the importance of international co-operation for dealing with acts of international terrorism,

Reaffirming the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist regimes and other forms of alien domination, and upholding the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the organs of the United Nations,

Having examined the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism,

- 1. Welcomes the results achieved by the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism during its last session, held from 19 March to 6 April 1979;
- Adopts the recommendations submitted to the General Assembly relating to practical measures of co-operation for the speedy elimination of the problem of international terrorism;
- 3. Unequivocally condemns all acts of international terrorism which endanger or take human lives or jeopardize fundamental freedoms;
- 4. Condemns the continuation of repressive and terrorist acts by colonial, racist and alien regimes in denying peoples their legitimate right to self-determination and independence and other human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- 5. Takes note of the study of the underlying causes of international terrorism contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee;
- 6. Urges all States, unilaterally and in co-operation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism;
- 7. Calls upon all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another State, or acquiescing in organized activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts;
- 8. Appeals to States which have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism, specifically, the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971, and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally

Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted at New York on 14 December 1973;

- 9. Invites all States to take all appropriate measures at the national level with a view to the speedy and final elimination of the problem of international terrorism, such as the harmonization of domestic legislation with international conventions, the implementation of assumed international obligations and the prevention of the preparation and organization in their territory of acts directed against other States;
- 10. Recommends to the appropriate specialized agencies and regional organizations that they should consider measures to prevent and combat international terrorism within their respective spheres of responsibility and regions:
- their respective spheres of responsibility and regions; 11. Urges all States to co-operate with one another more closely, especially through the exchange of relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of international terrorism, the conclusion of special treaties and/or the incorporation into appropriate bilateral treaties of special clauses, in particular regarding the extradition or prosecution of international terrorists;
- 12. Invites Governments to submit their observations and concrete proposals, in particular on the need for an additional international convention or conventions on international terrorism:
- 13. Recognizes that, in order to contribute to the elimination of the causes and the problem of international terrorism, both the General Assembly and the Security Council should pay special attention to all situations, including, inter alia, colonialism, racism and situations involving alien occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security, with a view to the application, where feasible and necessary, of the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof;
 - 14. Requests the Secretary-General:
- (a) To prepare a compilation on the basis of material provided by Member States of relevant provisions of national legislation dealing with the combating of international terrorism;
- (b) To follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixthsession;
- 15. Decides to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session.

Communications

A/34/387 (S/13474), A/34/403 (S/13490), A/34/429 (S/13508), A/34/435 (S/13511), A/34/498 (S/13545), A/34/632 (S/13593), A/34/681 (S/13625), A/34/705 (S/13635). Letters of 27 July, 7, 20 and 22 August, 19 September, 30 October, and 13 and 20 November from Israel.

A/34/850. Letter of 19 December from Morocco (circulating letter of 1 5 December 1979 from PLO).

Drafting of an international convention against activities of mercenaries

In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 5 December 1979, the Permanent Representative of Nigeria, who said he was acting on behalf of a number of Member States, requested that an item entitled "Drafting of an international convention against activities of mercenaries" be added to the agenda of the General Assembly's current session.

An attached explanatory memorandum em-

phasized that efforts to reduce international terrorism could not be complete without consideration of the menace mercenary forces posed to many African States. The memorandum recalled that the 1967 Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) had demanded the immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (later Zaire) and that

repeated condemnations of mercenarism by OAU had culminated in the approval by its Council of Ministers in 1976 of a draft convention for the elimination of mercenaries in Africa.

Conscious of the fact, however, that the problem of mercenarism was a global rather than a regional one, Nigeria, in co-operation with other African States, had introduced a definition of mercenaries at the 1977 Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts. The definition, incorporated as article 47 of Protocol I Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, denied mercenaries the status of combatants or prisoners of war. In view of the seriousness of the activities of mercenaries and the concomitant threat to international peace and security, Nigeria felt that the General Assembly should give urgent consideration to an item concerning the need for an international convention on the recruitment, training, financing, transit and use of mercenaries. A draft resolution on the subject was attached to the memorandum.

On 14 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted, without vote, resolution 34/140 on the subject, sponsored by 26 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). The text was essentially the same as that annexed to the Nigerian letter.

In introducing the text, Nigeria drew attention to several resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council arising from complaints by Member States, particularly from Africa, concerning attempts by mercenaries to subvert their political independence, immobilize their properly constituted institutions and paralyse their economies.

Barbados, Togo and Zaire explained that they had co-sponsored the resolution because they had experienced threats of mercenaries and in the hope that the proposed convention would give binding force to principles already embodied in a number of Assembly resolutions. Egypt also spoke in support of the resolution.

By the resolution, the Assembly, concerned about the increasing menace posed by the activities of mercenaries for all States, and in particular for African and other small developing States of the world, and recognizing mercenarism as a threat to international peace and security and, like murder, piracy and genocide, a universal crime against humanity, decided to consider the drafting of an international convention to outlaw mercenarism in all its manifestations. To this end, the Assembly decided to include an item on drafting an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries in the provisional agenda of

its 1980 session and invited all Member States to communicate their views on the urgent need to elaborate such a convention to the Secretary-General prior to that session.

The Assembly also, inter alia: deplored the increasing use of mercenaries to overthrow Governments of Member States and to fight against national liberation movements of peoples struggling for self-determination; and called upon all States to ensure by administrative and legislative means that their territories and nationals were not used for planning subversion and recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries designed to subvert or overthrow the Government of any Member State or to fight the national liberation movements of peoples engaged in the exercise of their right of self-determination, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among. States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.1

The United States indicated that it had no objection to a study of the feasibility of a multilateral treaty concerning the activities of mercenaries but did not agree, in particular, with the description in the preamble of the relationship between mercenaries and national liberation movements and with the wording of the operative paragraph by which States were urged to consider measures to prohibit transit of persons within their territories.

Though it also associated itself with the consensus on adoption of the resolution, France said it had strong legal reservations to certain affirmations in the preamble, notably in the paragraph by which the Assembly recognized that mercenarism, like murder, piracy and genocide, was a universal crime against humanity.

In a separate action, the Assembly on 23 November 1979 adopted resolution 34/44 on the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights.

By this resolution, the Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed that mercenaries were criminals and that the practice of using them against national liberation movements and sovereign States constituted a criminal act. It called upon all Governments to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and the transit of mercenaries through their territory to be punishable offences

⁹ For a report on the Conference, see Y.U.N., 1977, p. 706. ¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 788, resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970, annexing text of Declaration.

and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries; such legislation was to be reported to the Secretary-General. (For further details, see p. 833; for page reference to text of resolution 34/44, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly — 34th session General Committee, meeting 8. Plenary meetings 99, 104.

A/34/247 and Corr.1. Letter of 5 December from Nigeria (request for inclusion in agenda of additional item entitled "Drafting of an international convention against activities of mercenaries").

A/34/250/Add.6. Seventh report of General Committee, section I

A/34/252/Add.4. Allocation of agenda items for 34th regular session of General Assembly: item 129.

A/34/L.58 and Add.1. Angola, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, India, Jamaica, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Togo, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 34/140, as proposed by 26 powers, A/34/L.58 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1 979, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the increasing menace which the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African States and other small developing States of the world,

Recognizing that mercenarism is a threat to international peace and security and, like murder, piracy and genocide, is a universal crime against humanity,

Recalling its resolutions 2395(XXIII) of 29 November 1968, 2465(XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708(XXV) of 14 December 1970 and 3103(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, in which it affirmed the precariousness of the activities of mercenaries in Africa and their effect on international peace and security,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 239(1967) of 10 July 1967, 405(1977) of 14 April 1977 and 419(1977) of 24 November 1977, in which the Council, inter alia, condemned any State which persisted in permitting or tolerating the recruitment of mercenaries, and the provision of facilities to them, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations.

Recalling further the relevant resolutions of the Organiza-

tion of African Unity and the Convention adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977, condemning and outlawing mercenarism and its adverse effects on the independence and territorial integrity of African States,

Deploring the increased recruitment, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries for the purpose of overthrowing Governments of Member States and of fighting against the national liberation movements of peoples which are struggling against colonial domination or alien occupation or racist regimes in the exercise of their right of self-determination, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Calling upon ail States to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure by both administrative and legislative measures that their territory and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the planning of subversion and recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries designed to subvert or overthrow the Government of any Member State and to fight the national liberation movements of peoples which are struggling against colonial domination or alien occupation or racist regimes in the exercise of their right of self-determination, as enshrined in the Charter and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

1. Decides to consider the drafting of an international convention to outlaw mercenarism in all its manifestations;

2. Urges all States to consider effective measures to prohibit the recruitment, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries within their territories;

3. Invites all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly their views and comments on the need to elaborate urgently an international convention to prohibit the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries."

Relations with the host country

Committe e on Relation s with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country held six meetings in 1979, retaining the list of topics provisionally adopted in 1972.

At the request of Iraq, the Committee met four times in July to consider the gasoline shortage problem affecting the diplomatic community attached to the United Nations.

Prior to the adoption of the agenda, the United States, the host country, observed that the problem was one of supply rather than of shortages and that it affected the host community and country as a whole and not just the mem-

bers of diplomatic missions. The United States would therefore have preferred the item to refer to the energy situation in relation to the needs of the United Nations community, in keeping with phrasing adopted by the Committee in its deliberations during a similar period of difficulty in 1974.

Iraq contended that the normal work of the missions was disturbed when staff had to wait long hours to obtain gasoline and that there were fears that transport of the diplomatic bag might

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 663.

be interrupted. It was the responsibility of the host country to provide the diplomatic community with adequate fuel supplies, and to that end Iraq felt certain service stations should be assigned to supply gasoline to missions, fuel should be supplied through the gasoline pump at Headquarters, or other special procedures adopted. Various Committee members, among them Bulgaria, the Ivory Coast, Spain and the USSR, concurred in Iraq's views.

The United States informed the Committee that a special permit reserved for persons providing essential services, exempting them from gasoline restrictions imposed on private individuals, had been made available to all missions by the New York City Commission for the United Nations and for the Consular Corps, and pointed out that the situation showed promise of early improvement.

A representative of the Secretary-General briefed the Committee on the gasoline pump and tank installed at Headquarters. Structural problems, slow pumping, limited storage capacity and local fire department regulations, he said, limited the installation's ability to serve completely the needs of the diplomatic community or eliminate the problem of long waiting lines.

On 26 July 1979, the Committee adopted, without objection, a decision by which, mindful of changes in the international energy supply situation, the Committee recognized that the area, country and other nations were affected, and that adjustments in transportation and energy consumption patterns were necessary. Noting the measures taken by the host country and city and expressing appreciation to the New York City Commission for its efforts, the Committee recalled that permanent missions, in case of future disruption in the availability of gasoline, should be able to carry out the functions which were essential for the representation of their States, and acknowledged the complexities of the problem and the careful consideration given by the Secretariat to possible remedial measures.

The Committee requested the host country and the Secretariat to continue considering measures to ensure the essential functions of missions in case of a future disruption in the gasoline supply, asked the Secretariat to study the situation in other United Nations cities, the measures employed there and whether they might be usefully employed in the Headquarters district, and expressed the hope that, without prejudice to the effective functioning of missions and in case of future supply disruptions, members of the diplomatic corps would endeavour to conserve energy.

In accordance with the Committee's request, the Secretariat requested information on the fuel supply situation from various regional headquarters and reported the results of the survey to the Committee.

At two meetings held in November 1979, the Committee considered, among other matters, the security of missions and the safety of their personnel. The United States observed that on the whole relations between the United Nations and the host country had been good in 1979 and that there had been no serious incidents involving personal injury.

While it agreed that the situation in 1979 had improved somewhat in comparison with the preceding year, the USSR had lodged a series of complaints with the United States Mission between January and April 1979 regarding demonstrations by anti-Soviet groups in the vicinity of the Soviet Mission in November 1978 and March 1979 as well as what it termed other hostile and provocative acts. The USSR complained of inadequate police measures during the demonstrations, violations of a prohibition against picketing and other demonstrations within 100 feet of a mission, and inaction or inadequate action by authorities against thieves and vandals who had committed crimes against its property and Mission.

The United States, replying to the USSR, stated it had responded to most of the complaints of the USSR Mission. It emphasized that none of the incidents complained of had led to injury of Soviet Mission staff or had hampered the normal functioning of the Mission. The demonstrations referred to, it noted, had been conducted legally and ample security had been provided to ensure the safety of the Mission and its personnel.

The Committee also had before it a letter dated 29 December 1978, from the representative of Cuba, complaining of a bomb explosion at the Cuban Mission. The explosion, following a similar incident of September 1978, had caused material damage. The United States, in a reply of 22 January 1979, expressed deep regret over the incident and assured Cuba that the terrorist acts were being actively investigated.

In a series of recommendations approved on 12 November 1979, the Committee:

- noted with satisfaction the assurances given by the host country concerning the security of missions and the safety of their personnel and recognized the usefulness of the various measures taken and some improvement in the situation as compared to the previous year;
- urged the host country to continue to prevent any acts violating the security of missions, their property or the safety of their personnel and to ensure normal conditions for their existence and functioning, and to continue to bring

to justice and punish all those committing criminal acts against missions;

- called on missions to co-operate as fully as possible with the Federal and local United States authorities in cases affecting the security of those missions and their personnel;
- called on the host country to avoid actions inconsistent with its obligations under international law;
- appealed to the host country to review its measures regarding the parking of diplomatic vehicles and to consider terminating the practice of serving summonses to diplomats;
- welcomed the diplomatic community's readiness to co-operate in solving traffic problems;
- expressed the hope that efforts would be intensified to acquaint the population of New York City with the privileges and immunities of mission personnel and with the importance of the international functions they performed;
- suggested that the Secretariat and others concerned work together to solve difficulties concerning unpaid bills of certain missions and individual diplomats;
- expressed its appreciation to the New York City Commission for the United Nations and for the Consular Corps and to the bodies which contributed to its efforts to assist the diplomatic community, provide hospitality and promote mutual understanding between the diplomatic community and the people of the City of New York; and
- considered that its further meetings should be organized both at the request of Member States and as necessary to fulfil its mandate.

In response to a General Assembly request of 16 December 1978, 12 the Secretary-General reported to the Committee on consultations held with the host country on procedures to be followed by the host State prior to the expulsion of a representative of a Member State accredited to the United Nations for abuse of the privileges of residence.

In his report, the Secretary-General stated that the United States had reiterated its position that the right to compel the departure of a member of a mission for abuse of privileges of residence derived from the sovereignty of the United States and was preserved by section 13 (b) (1) of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations (the Headquarters Agreement), which laid down that the host country was required to conduct consultations with the Member States concerned in such cases, or with the Secretary-General, and that a request for departure of a diplomat could be made only with the authoriza-

tion of the Secretary of State after such consultation. In the rare cases where the United States had exercised this right, it said it had complied with this obligation and would continue to do so. It also was its consistent practice to notify the Secretary-General of any such request and to keep him informed of developments. The United States had further observed that, for the purposes of section 13 (b) (1), a process of consultation implied a meaningful exchange of views in the sense that full opportunity should be afforded to each participant to express his considered opinion on the subject and make recommendations. However, the expression "after consultation with" did not mean "with the concurrence of."

During the Committee's consideration of the report, the USSR stated that while the report set forth and clarified the views of the United States, it failed to indicate the response of the Secretariat to those views. The USSR expressed doubt that the Assembly's request for consultations contained in its 1978 resolution had been fully respected.

The Legal Counsel, in supplementary observations made to the Committee on the report, said that there was no discrepancy between the Secretariat's understanding of the concept of consultations pursuant to the Headquarters Agreement and that of the host country.

Other matters considered by the Committee in 1979 included a complaint by Mali regarding the misplacement by an air carrier of one of its diplomatic bags, subsequently found and returned to the Mission; by the Palestine Liberation Organization concerning difficulties encountered in finding new accommodations for its Observer Mission, subsequently referred to appropriate city authorities; and by the USSR, protesting in one case the detention by police for an alleged traffic regulation infraction, in defiance of rules of diplomatic immunity, of two Soviet diplomats travelling in Georgia, and in another case calling attention to the need for improved parking facilities for personnel of the USSR Mission.

Consideratio n by the General Assembly

The report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country was considered during the 1979 regular session of the General Assembly by the Sixth (Legal) Committee. On 6 December, the Committee approved by consensus a resolution, sponsored by Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Mongolia and the USSR, by which the Assembly—considering that the problems related to diplomatic privi-

See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 974, resolution 33/95.
 See Y.U.N., 1947-48, p. 199, text of Agreement.

leges and immunities and the security of missions and the safety of their personnel were of great concern to the Member States and the primary responsibility of the host country—would: accept the recommendations of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country and decide to continue the Committee's work with the purpose of examining on a more regular basis all matters falling within its terms of reference.

Before the adoption of the resolution in plenary session on 17 December, Bulgaria and the USSR drew the Assembly's attention to events which had taken place in New York City since the Sixth Committee's approval of the text and which they said seriously affected the security of missions and were a threat to the lives of their personnel. The USSR referred to a bomb explosion which had taken place at its Mission on 11 December. In light of this incident, Bulgaria proposed to add to the resolution several new provisions on which consultations had taken place and which were included in the final text. The Assembly thereby expressed deep concern at recent acts of violence against missions that endangered their security and the lives of their personnel, strongly condemned such acts as incompatible with the status of missions and their personnel under international law, and urged the host country to take prompt effective measures to ensure adequate security for all missions and their personnel. The Assembly adopted the text, as thus amended, without vote as resolution 34/148.

During the debate on the question, the Byelorussian SSR and the USSR noted that, in spite of assurances of protection by the host country and of some improvement in the safety of representatives to the United Nations, incidents of violence and other illegal acts continued to occur. The Missions of the Byelorussian SSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR had been subjected to provocations and demonstrations by Zionist and anti-Soviet groups which carried on their activities with the virtual connivance of the host country, they charged.

The USSR stated that the recent criminal acts of terrorism against permanent missions to the United Nations demonstrated the continued failure of the host country to honour its international obligations to protect the missions of Member States. In particular it cited the host country's tolerant attitude towards certain groups engaging in terroristic actions against missions as an inducement to the continuation of such acts.

Cuba also complained of the host country's failure to take appropriate measures to guarantee its Mission's privileges and immunities. In 1976, 1978 and again on 27 October 1979, bomb explo-

sions had occurred at the Cuban Mission, causing extensive material damage and endangering lives. Although the groups responsible for these acts were well known, the authorities of the host country had failed to detain or prosecute the persons concerned, it charged. During a recent visit by the President of Cuba, moreover, abusive demonstrations had been permitted in the vicinity of the Cuban Mission under the protection of local authorities. Cuba and the USSR further complained of the detention of their representatives by police in violation of the established laws of diplomatic immunity.

Egypt, while reaffirming the importance of the principles of diplomatic immunity, noted that the proper functioning of those principles required co-operation both from the host country and accredited diplomatic missions, as well as compliance by individual diplomats with the laws of the host country. Egypt also expressed its appreciation to the New York authorities for their attention to the needs of the diplomatic community. It joined other States, however, in reminding the host country of its responsibility for ensuring the safety and security of all missions to the United Nations.

The Byelorussian SSR and Egypt expressed concern over the effects the recent gasoline shortage had had on the functioning of United Nations missions and urged the host country to take measures to prevent the recurrence of such problems. The Byelorussian SSR and the USSR also remarked on the continuing shortage of parking facilities for diplomatic vehicles, the unauthorized use of parking spaces assigned to missions, and the unwarranted ticketing of mission vehicles. The Byelorussian SSR suggested that a public media campaign designed to improve understanding between countries with different social and economic systems would help to ameliorate the situation.

The United States said that it was honoured to be the host country and felt that the relationship between the United Nations and the New York community was generally beneficial to both. Some incidents of a regrettable character were inevitable in so large a community, but they were fortunately rare and showed signs of improvement, as noted in the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country. The United States agreed that threats to the security of missions and their personnel were intolerable, since no grievance could justify an attack on the means by which nations communicated. It regretted any action that caused embarrassment or inconvenience; it doubted, however, whether mere verbal abuse could be construed as threatening the safety of diplomatic staff or impeding the functioning of missions. It reminded those 1156 Legal questions

concerned of their obligation to abide by the laws and regulations of the host country. The United States reiterated its condemnation of all acts directed against diplomatic premises or personnel, and expressed its profound regret concerning the isolated outrages that had occurred following the completion of the work of the Sixth Committee.

Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly — 34th session Sixth Committee, meetings 59-61. Plenary meeting 105.

A/34/26. Report of Committee on Relations with Host Country. (Chapter VI: Recommendations.)

A/C.6/34/L.15 and Corr.1. Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Mongolia, USSR: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 6 December 1979, meeting 61.

meeting 61. A/34/L.64. Bulgaria: amendments to 7-power draft resolution, A/C.6/34/L.15 and Corr.1.

A/34/802. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 34/148, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/34/802, and as further amended by Bulgaria (A/34/L.64), adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,

Considering that the problems related to the privileges and immunities of the missions accredited to the United Nations, the security of the missions and the safety of their personnel are of great importance and concern to the Member States as well as the primary responsibility of the host country,

Deeply concerned at the recent acts of violence against permanent missions to the United Nations that endanger their security and the lives of their personnel,

1. Accepts the recommendations of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 42 of its report;

2. Strongly condemns the acts of violence against missions accredited to the United Nations and their personnel as incompatible with the status of such missions and their personnel under international law;

3. Urges once again the host country to take without delay effective measures to ensure adequate security for all permanent missions to the United Nations and their personnel;

4. Decides to continue the work of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819(XXVI) of 15 December 1971, with the purpose of examining on a more regular basis all matters falling within its terms of reference, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with all necessary assistance:

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country."

Teaching and knowledge of international law

In a report to the 1979 regular session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General outlined the activities of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law for 1978 and 1979.

Under the fellowship scheme, jointly administered by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), 22 fellowships were awarded in 1979 to young Government legal officers and university teachers from Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominica, Fiji, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sweden, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia. The fellowships for the Romanian and Swedish candidates were funded by UNITAR, while those for the others were funded by the United Nations.

The fellows attended courses offered by the Hague Academy of International Law as well as special seminars, organized by UNITAR, on legal aspects of the new international economic order and on the law of the sea. A number of fellows also received practical training in the legal offices of the United Nations and its related organizations.

Also in 1979, UNITAR, in co-operation with the Hague Academy, sponsored a regional training and refresher course in international law at Mexico City, Mexico, in May. The course was attended by 45 young legal advisers and university teachers from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela.

In addition, the International Law Commission as in the past sponsored an International Law Seminar during its annual session, held in June at Geneva. Twenty-one advanced students and young Government officials, each from a different country, attended the Seminar. (See also p. 1125.)

A second symposium on international trade law, planned by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for 1979, had to be deferred owing to a lack of funds and was tentatively rescheduled for 1981.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) continued to contribute to the Programme, the Secretary-General reported, both through the funding of fellowships and through sponsorship of seminars devoted to international law, in particular to the

legal aspects of international disarmament and of human rights. In addition, UNESCO continued to publish a series of original educational materials devoted to new challenges to international law.

Finally, the Secretary-General reported on two programmes of advanced research which had received preliminary attention by UNITAR during 1979, one dealing with travaux préparatoires of major multilateral treaties adopted under the auspices of the United Nations and the other with the evolution of the concept of the legal liability of States for damage caused through scientific and technological innovations.

The Secretary-General proposed that the Programme be continued in 1980 and 1981 along the same lines as in previous years. In particular he recommended, among other things: keeping up to date a register of experts in international law; that legal advisory services continue to be provided through established technical assistance programmes; that legal questions under consideration by United Nations organs and conferences continue to be brought to the attention of interested bodies and otherwise publicized; that United Nations legal publications be made available to interested institutions in developing countries; that the Geneva International Law Seminar and the United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law be continued as in the past; and that increased attention be devoted to training and assistance in international trade law.

The Secretary-General's recommendations were considered by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law at its meeting on 8 November 1979 and by the Sixth (Legal) Committee during the 1979 regular session of the General Assembly.

On 17 December 1979, the Assembly adopted, without vote, resolution 34/144, the text of which had been approved by consensus by the Sixth Committee on 4 December; it had been proposed by Afghanistan, Austria, Barbados, Cyprus, Denmark, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Mali, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Sierra Leone and Turkey, and amended by the United Republic of Tanzania.

By the resolution, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1980 and 1981 the activities specified in his report, including the provision for the use by developing countries of a minimum of 15 fellowships each year and travel grants for attendance at regional courses, to be financed from the regular budget of the United Nations and through voluntary contributions.

The Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General, UNESCO and the Hague Academy of International Law for their efforts to promote training and assistance in international law. The Assembly also expressed appreciation for the contributions of UNITAR to the Programme, particularly in the organization of regional training courses and in the conduct of the Programme's fellowship scheme jointly with the United Nations.

In addition, the Assembly: urged all Governments to encourage the inclusion of courses on international law in legal studies at institutions of higher learning; requested the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme; reiterated its request to Member States, organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards financing the Programme or to assist otherwise in its implementation and possible expansion; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its 1981 session on the implementation of the Programme and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations for subsequent years. The Assembly also, by this resolution, appointed the members of the Advisory Committee for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1980.

To the provision by which the Assembly expressed its appreciation to UNITAR for its participation in the Programme, the United Republic of Tanzania submitted in the Sixth Committee an amendment to add a phrase expressing the hope that, in appointing lecturers for its seminars for international law fellows and regional courses, UNITAR would take into account the need to secure representation of major legal systems and balance among various geographical regions. The amendment was adopted by the Sixth Committee by 101 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions. A subamendment by the United States—by which the Assembly would have noted that UNITAR should bear in mind the need to secure lecturers of the highest standards of competence and the desirability of representation of major legal systems and geographical balance-was withdrawn.

Documentary references and text of resolution

Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.6/34/L.18. Afghanistan, Austria, Barbados, Cyprus, Denmark, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Turkey: draft resolution, as amended by United Republic of Tanzania (A/C.6/34/L.19), adopted by consensus by Sixth Committee on 4 December 1979, meeting 59.

A/C.6/34/L.19. United Republic of Tanzania: amendment to 18-power draft resolution, A/C.6/34/L.18.

A/C.6/34/L.22. United States: subamendment to Tanzanian amendment, A/C.6/34/L.19.

A/34/801. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 34/144, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/34/801, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law and the recommendations made to the Secretary-General by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, which are incorporated in that report,

Considering that international law should occupy an appropriate place in the teaching of legal disciplines at all

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by States at the bilateral level to provide assistance in the teaching and study

Convinced, nevertheless, that States and international institutions and organizations should be encouraged to give further support to the Programme and to increase their activities to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, in particular those activities which are of special benefit to persons from developing countries,

Recalling that, in the conduct of the Programme, it is desirable to use as far as possible the resources and facilities made available by Member States, international organizations and others,

Authorizes the Secretary-General to carry out in 1980 and 1981 the activities specified in section III of his report, including the provision of:

(a) A minimum of fifteen fellowships each year in 1980 and 1981, at the request of Governments of developing

(b) Assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country who will be invited to the regional courses to be organized in 1980 and 1981; and to finance the above activities from provisions in the regular budget and also voluntary financial contributions

which would be received as a result of the requests set out in

paragraphs 9 and 10 below;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his constructive efforts to promote training and assistance in international law within the framework of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemina-tion and Wider Appreciation of International Law in 1978 and

1979;
3. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its particular for the affort made ticipation in the Programme, in particular for the efforts made to support the teaching of international law;

 Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for its participation in the Programme, particularly in the organization of regional courses and in the conduct of the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the Institute, and expresses the hope that, in appointing lecturers for its seminars for international law fellows and the regional courses, the Institute will take into account the need to secure representation of major legal systems and balance among various geographical regions;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Government of Mexico and the Centre for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World at Mexico City for providing host facilities for the regional training and refresher course held in 1979;

Expresses its appreciation to the Hague Academy of International Law for its valuable contributions to the Programme by enabling international law fellows under the sponsorship of the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to attend its annual international law courses, providing facilities for seminars organized by the Institute in conjunction with the Academy courses and co-operating with the Institute in organizing and financing the regional training and refresher course held at Mexico City in 1979;

7. Notes with appreciation the contributions made by the Hague Academy of International Law to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law and calls upon Member States and interested organizations to give favourable consideration to the appeal of the Academy for adequate assistance to solve its financial problems, preferably in such a way as to enable it to plan programmes extending over more than one year;

Urges all Governments to encourage the inclusion of courses on international law in the programmes of legal stud-

ies offered at institutions of higher learning;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme and to invite periodically Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise assisting in its

implementation and possible expansion;
10. Reiterates its request to Member States and to interested organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme and expresses its appreciation to those Member States and organizations which have made voluntary contributions for this

purpose;

11. Decides to appoint the following thirteen Member States as members of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, for a period of four years beginning on 1 January 1980: Barbados, Cyprus, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Hungary, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1980 and 1981 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in sub-

sequent years;

13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law."

Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, during its June/July 1979 session, completed drafting the text of an Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, prepared on the basis of recommendations of its Legal SubCommittee. On 5 December, the General Assembly, by resolution 34/68, which it adopted without vote, commended the Agreement and expressed hope for the widest possible adherence. The Agreement, annexed to the resolution, was opened for signature on 18 December 1979.

The Legal Sub-Committee also continued work on two other priority items during 1979: the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting, and draft principles on the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space. Work also continued on the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind questions relating to the geostationary orbit. Also discussed was the use of nuclear power sources in outer space.

By resolution 34/66, adopted without vote on

5 December, the Assembly endorsed the Outer Space Committee's recommendations that the Legal Sub-Committee should continue at its next session, with high priority, consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles on that subject, and its efforts to complete draft principles governing State use of artificial satellites for direct television broadcasting. Also, while continuing to consider the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and space activities, bearing in mind inter alia questions relating to the geostationary orbit, the Sub-Committee was to include in its agenda a review of international law relevant to outer space activities to determine the appropriateness of supplementing such law with provisions relating to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space.

(For further details, see p. 103.)

Resolutions adopted by the Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations

The General Assembly included in the agenda of its 1979 regular session an item concerning two resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, held at Vienna in 1975.14 The resolutions, which formed part of an annex to the Final Act of the Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character, dealt, respectively, with the observer status, in such organizations, of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or the League of Arab States and with the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations. The resolutions had been referred by the Conference to the General Assembly for consideration at its 1975 regular session.

Discussion of the resolutions, which had been annually allocated by the Assembly to the Sixth (Legal) Committee for consideration and report, was postponed owing to lack of time at the 1975 to 1978 sessions. In 1979, the Committee took up the item at four meetings. States which spoke in favour of taking a decision on the item were the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Trinidad and Tobago, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates and Yugoslavia.

Among the points variously made by these States were that: many precedents existed within the United Nations system for inviting national liberation movements to participate as

observers—in the work of the General Assembly and in other meetings and conferences convened under United Nations auspices; positive benefits would derive from such participation, both for national liberation movements seeking to express the legitimate aspirations of their peoples in their struggle for self-determination and for the international organizations themselves in their quest for equitable solutions to complex global and regional problems; there was a need to extend to duly recognized movements the diplomatic privileges and immunities necessary for the effective discharge of their duties in the international community; and it was desirable to elevate such protections to the status of a general norm protected by the United Nations, rather than leave them to the discretion of host States in whose territories international organizations of a universal character met or had headquarters.

Other Members, such as Canada and the United Kingdom, felt it would be preferable to defer consideration of the item to the following session, since the 1975 Convention had not entered into force.

Israel stated that there was no universally accepted legal position on according diplomatic status and protection to national liberation movements, which lacked the recognized attributes of States to which the Convention, and international law in general, applied.

By decision 34/433 of 17 December 1979, the Assembly decided, without vote, to include the

¹⁴ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 879.

item concerning the two resolutions in the provisional agenda of its 1980 regular session. The Sixth Committee had approved the text, without objection, on 3 December, as orally suggested by its Chairman. In view of objections to assigning priority to the item, raised by some Members,

including New Zealand and the United States, the Chairman suggested and the Committee agreed that the record should state that many delegations had expressed the hope that the item would be given high priority at the next session.

Documentary references

General Assembly—34th session Sixth Committee, meetings 42, 52, 53, 57. Plenary meeting 105.

A/10141. Note, dated 6 June 1975, by Secretary-General (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations: (a) Resolution relating to the status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States; (b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations").

A/34/806. Report of Sixth Committee, para. 6: recommendation, as orally suggested by Sixth Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Sixth Committee on 3 December 1979, meeting 57.

Decision 34/433, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/34/806, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled:

"Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations:

"(a) Resolution relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States;

"(b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations."

Administrative and budgetary questions

Chapter I

Administrativ e arrangement s

Composition of the United Nations Secretariat

After considering the 1979 report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the United Nations Secretariat, the General Assembly requested him to submit information in 1980 bearing on the system of desirable ranges of posts subject to geographical distribution and on the possible modification of the system. These studies were to include detailed descriptions of the system of desirable ranges, which had been established to promote the equitable representation of Member States in the Secretariat.

In regard to possible modifications of the system, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to prepare alternative tables of desirable representation of Member States, based on a different weighting of the three factors taken into account in calculating desirable ranges. These factors were: contribution to the United Nations budget, membership in the Organization and population. Other studies requested by the Assembly were to deal with any possible additional criteria which could be used in determining desirable ranges, and the implications of establishing a ceiling to limit the weight of the contributions factor.

The Assembly's actions on this matter were contained in section I of resolution 34/219, adopted on 20 December 1979. Adoption of the resolution followed a debate in the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, concentrating on the adequacy of the existing system of desirable ranges to achieve equitable representation of Member States in the Secretariat. (For information on the three other sections of resolution 34/219—concerning the roster of candidates for Secretariat posts, post classification and amendments to the Staff Rules—see under subchapter below on OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AND PERSONNEL QUESTIONS.)

Report of the Secretary-Genera 1 on the composition of the Secretaria t

The Secretary-General's 1979 report to the General Assembly on the composition of the Secretariat gave statistics on the distribution of staff members by nationality, sex and age. It also described steps taken with regard to the recruitment and employment of Professional staff members, and recounted measures taken to implement Assembly resolution 33/143 of 20 December 1978 on personnel questions.

According to the report, of the 14,611 staff members in the central Secretariat holding contracts of a year or more as of 30 June 1979, 2,797 were in posts subject to geographical distribution. Excluded from this last category were General Service staff members as well as Professionals in posts with special language requirements (translators and interpreters).

Tables in the report showed the number of posts held by nationals of each Member State and the desirable range of posts for each nationality. According to these figures, the percentage of staff members in posts subject to geographical distribution was broken down by region as follows (mid-point of desirable range in parentheses): Western Europe, 23 per cent (23); North America and the Caribbean, 23 per cent (20); Asia and the Pacific, 15 per cent (21); Africa, 13 per cent (10); Eastern Europe, 11 per cent (14); Latin America, 9 per cent (7); and the Middle East, 5 per cent (4).

The report said that there were 19 Member States unrepresented in Secretariat posts subject to geographical distribution, four fewer than in mid-1978, and another 22 Member States were under-represented by comparison with the

desirable range, an increase of two during the year. In order to meet the Assembly's request² that a target of 40 per cent of all appointments to such posts be established for the recruitment of nationals of unrepresented and under-represented Member States, the Secretary-General had established the guideline that at least two of every five candidates appointed in each department or office were to be nationals of such States. Nationals of over-represented States would be recruited only when no national of the other categories could be found through normal recruitment and when the post had to be filled without delay in the best interest of the Organization.

The Secretary-General had also drawn to the attention of all heads of departments and offices the Assembly's concern that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States, especially when a retiring staff member was being replaced. He had pointed out that when a national of an under-represented or marginally represented Member State separated from service, another national of the same State might be appointed to a post in the same area of the Secretariat, but not necessarily to the same post or at the same level.

In response to the Assembly's request³ to apply existing regulations regarding age of retirement, the Secretary-General reported that he was strictly applying a guideline limiting extensions beyond the retirement age of 60 to six months in most cases. However, in his view it would benefit the Organization if the rule could be applied more flexibly in the case of interpreters, translators and General Service staff in localities where the compulsory retirement age was much above 60. The report also stated that the first competitive examination for promotion from the General Service to the Professional category would begin in November 1979, in response to a 1978 Assembly request.⁴

Speaking of the employment of women in the Secretariat, the report said that the proportion of female staff members in posts subject to geographical distribution had risen from 15.2 per cent in 1971 to 18.6 per cent in 1979. The Assembly had called in 1978 for an increase in women's share of such posts to 25 per cent over a four-year period. Among steps taken to improve conditions of service, efforts were being made to assign husbands and wives to the same duty station when one of them was transferred, and maternity leave with full pay had been extended from 12 to 16 weeks.

Consideration by the General Assembly

At the thirty-fourth (1979) session of the General Assembly, the composition of the Secretariat was discussed mainly in the Fifth Commit-

tee. During the debate, a number of representatives, including those of Algeria, Benin, the Federal Republic of Germany, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, the Ukrainian SSR and the United Kingdom, expressed support for Assembly resolution 33/143 on personnel questions, particularly in respect of the recruitment of nationals of unrepresented and under-represented Member States. Several Members, including Afghanistan, Australia, the Bahamas, Belgium, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, France, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Somalia, noted some progress in carrying out the provisions of the resolution, particularly with respect to equitable geographical distribution. However, others—among them Benin, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Kuwait and the Ukrainian SSR—considered that little had been achieved, especially in the recruitment of nationals of unrepresented and under-represented Member States. The number of Member States remaining or under-represented unrepresented others were over-represented was a matter of concern to the Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Greece, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates and others. It was also pointed out by Afghanistan, Burundi, Japan, Poland, the USSR and others that a large proportion of recruitment during 1978/1979 had been from over-represented States. Japan noted that, of eight appointments at the Assistant Secretary-General level during that 12-month reporting period, three had been of nationals of a single over-represented Member

Benin, Kuwait, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR were of the opinion that the recruitment of nationals of over-represented States should be halted. A different position was taken by Algeria, Egypt, Kenya, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States and others, which held that resolution 33/143 could not be interpreted as calling for a halt to the recruitment of nationals of any Member State. Egypt, the United Kingdom and the United States said that such an interpretation would be contrary to Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations. 6

Among States which referred specifically to the need to increase their own representation in the Secretariat were the Bahamas, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Mauritania, Poland, Spain and the Ukrainian SSR. Some others, including

² Ibid., section II.

Ibid.
 Ibid., section I.

⁵ Ibid., section III.

⁶ For text of Article 101 (3) of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

Afghanistan, Australia, Chad, Italy, Japan, Nigeria and Portugal, emphasized that there were few or none of their nationals at the senior levels of the Secretariat. The under-representation of their regions, particularly at the senior levels, was underlined by Australia, Barbados, Brazil, Hungary, Poland, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the USSR had reservations about the holding of posts subject to geographical distribution by stateless persons and nationals of non-Member States. Others, including Argentina, Bangladesh, India, Malawi, Morocco and the Syrian Arab Republic, believed that the number of posts subject to geographical distribution was too small in comparison with the total number of staff and suggested that it should be increased, in particular by including General Service, language and United Nations Development Programme posts, with a view to improving the geographical composition of the Secretariat. New Zealand and Uganda held the view that not all posts could be subject to geographical distribution.

On the matter of recruitment, Austria, the Byelorussian SSR and the USSR found the results of recruitment missions to have been largely unsatisfactory, while Colombia said that recruitment missions should be sent only to unrepresented and under-represented Member States.

Many speakers commented on the system of desirable ranges for calculating the representation of Member States in the Secretariat. A number of countries, including Algeria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Chad, Egypt, India, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Yugoslavia, believed that the system currently in use was linked too closely to budgetary contributions, to the detriment of the membership and population factors.

Trinidad and Tobago observed that, despite demands from the developing countries for a new set of desirable ranges, there had been little or no improvement over the years: the developing countries were grossly under-represented. The existing ranges should be revised by giving the fact of a State's membership at least equal weight with its budget contribution, and a new formula should be devised for desirable ranges weighted according to the levels of posts occupied by each nationality. In the view of India, the current system of calculating desirable ranges was manifestly unjust, in that it made the entitlement to posts not a right but a privilege that had to be paid for.

Several States which advocated a change in the system of desirable ranges, including Benin, Chad, Indonesia, Morocco and Sierra Leone, made the point that, since assessments were established on the basis of the capacity of Member States to pay, the financial burden of United Nations expenses was equitably distributed among all States.

Other countries believed that the current system, in which a special relationship existed between contributions and desirable ranges, should not be changed. Those expressing this view included Australia, Austria, Canada, Japan, Portugal, Spain, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and the United States. In Greece's opinion, neither the important role of the large contributors nor the increasing role of the developing world could be overlooked. Moreover, care should be taken to avoid any conflict with the legitimate aspirations of under-represented Member States or smaller countries at an intermediate level of development which had been assigned low desirable ranges.

On the balance between developing and developed countries at senior levels, a number of States, including Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Colombia, Madagascar, Nepal, Somalia and Turkey, said that the number of nationals of developing countries at these levels continued to be inadequate and that additional measures should be taken to increase it. This view was not shared by the United States, which noted the increase in the percentage of nationals of developing countries in the Secretariat as a whole and specifically at the senior levels. Cyprus considered that all developing countries, regardless of their geographical location, should be taken into account in implementing the principle of proper representation of developing countries in the top echelons. The Ukrainian SSR and the USSR observed that, at the Under-Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General levels, the number of nationals of developed States with market economies was several times the number of nationals of the socialist States of Eastern Europe.

The question of the proportions of permanent and fixed-term contracts was referred to by several Members. The Byelorussian SSR, Hungary, Mongolia, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates and others strongly favoured an increase in the share of fixed-term contracts. The Bahamas and Turkey advocated mobility between the Secretariat and the national services of Member States. They believed that this would be advantageous both to the Secretariat, whose staff would remain sensitive to national issues, and to the Member States, whose nationals would acquire valuable knowledge and experience in the United Nations system.

Many States, including Algeria, Austria, Chad, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Hungary, Malawi, Nepal, Nigeria, Spain, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and the United States, supported measures taken to attain equal opportunity for female staff members and to increase at all levels the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution. The Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, the United Arab Emirates and others added that appointments of women should be made in accordance with the principle of geographical distribution. Nepal and Panama called for more attention to be paid to the recruitment of women from developing countries. Sierra Leone suggested that more African women should be recruited.

The adoption of measures designed to attract young people to the Secretariat and to establish a better age balance received the support of Afghanistan, Austria, the Bahamas, Burundi, Jordan, Nigeria, Oman, the United States, Yugoslavia and others. While Austria, the Byelorussian SSR, Japan, Poland, and Trinidad and Tobago, among others, called for strict compliance with the regulations governing the age of retirement, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United States believed that some flexibility could be exercised. Kenya, the Philippines, Portugal and Spain were among those willing to accept the exceptions to the regulations on retirement age proposed by the Secretary-General with respect to language and certain General Service staff.

Brazil, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago and others emphasized the usefulness of competitive examinations in the selection of young professionals. In addition, a large number of States, among which were Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Canada, Colombia, France, Ghana, Italy, Jordan, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Yugoslavia, supported the principle underlying the holding of competitive examinations for the passage from the General Service to the Professional category. Austria, Japan, and Trinidad and Tobago emphasized that the number of posts open to these examinations should remain within the proportion of 30 per cent of all appointments at the lower Professional levels, as established in resolution 33/143. The Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, on the other hand, were opposed to promotion of General Service staff to the Professional category. They held that such promotions were not in conformity with equitable geographical distribution because they often went to nationals of over-represented countries; in addition, successful candidates did not always have the necessary qualifications.

The existence of disquiet and concern among the staff with respect to the examinations was recognized by Algeria, Benin, Canada, Egypt, Jordan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Barbados, Egypt, France, Kenya, New Zealand, Turkey and the United States, among others, underlined the need for transitional measures to take into account situations where General Service staff members were already occupying posts at the Professional level. Another concern was expressed by Belgium, Spain, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, which believed that the requirement to take the examinations in either English or French might discriminate against staff members whose principal language was another tongue. Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago believed that the best way to accommodate the aspirations of General Service staff would be to establish a new personnel structure with additional career opportunities.

Action on proposals. Following the debate, a draft decision was submitted to the Fifth Committee on 9 November by India on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which were members of the "Group of 77" developing countries. It dealt mainly with requests for Secretariat studies on the system of desirable ranges.

An amendment to this text, sponsored by Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, was later placed before the Committee. It would have replaced most of the text, including proposed guidelines for the studies, by a request for a study on the composition of the Secretariat that would outline the criteria which the Secretary-General considered might be utilized in determining the system of desirable ranges, together with tables and other useful factual data. Speaking as a sponsor, Australia said the amendment asked for data on which an informed discussion could take place the following year, whereas the Group of 77 proposal asked the Secretary-General to provide statistical backing for conclusions already reached.

During the ensuing debate, a number of supporters of the text introduced by India argued that the new text was a counter-proposal rather than an amendment, and thus should be voted on afterwards. However, the United Nations Legal Counsel stated his view that the newer text was in fact an amendment. India advanced, but later withdrew, a proposal that the Committee vote on whether or not the 11-power text was an amendment. The amendment was then rejected by a recorded vote of 31 in favour to 83 against, with 1 abstention. The draft decision proposed by the Group of 77 was approved on 23 November by a recorded vote of 86 to 29, with 2 abstentions. This text was incorporated as section I of resolution 34/219, on personnel questions, adopted by the Assembly on 20

December. Section I was adopted by a recorded vote of 101 to 33, with 1 abstention.

Explaining their votes against the decision, Australia, Austria, Canada, Ireland, the USSR and the United States said in the Fifth Committee that the rigid criteria it contained prejudged the results of the studies requested. The United States added that the proposal, adopted over the opposition of all the major contributors to the budget, disturbed a consensus which had prevailed since the United Nations was founded—either a special relationship must be accepted between a State's budgetary contribution and its desirable range, or there must be an equal sharing of expenses in the name of sovereign equality.

The USSR said that the socialist States of Eastern Europe were strongly opposed to the formulae proposed for radical changes in the system of allocating posts; the current method relied on objective criteria, and those States could not accept any further decrease in the number of posts held by their nationals. Speaking in the Assembly in explanation of those States' votes, Bulgaria said that efforts should be directed towards eliminating disproportions in the representation of Member States in the Secretariat and not towards changing the methodology for calculating desirable ranges. The existing ranges were based on objective and scientific criteria; reconsideration of them might aggravate disproportions in geographical distribution.

Brazil, while voting in favour, reserved its final position until the studies requested of the Secretariat had been examined. In its view, the review of the ranges should correct existing imbalances by increasing the representation of developing countries in the Secretariat.

Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

General Assembly— 34th session
Fifth Committee, meetings 11, 23, 26, 27, 29-36, 42, 57, 58, 79, 84.
Plenary meeting 111.

A/34/408. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/L.4 and Corr.1. List of staff of United Nations Secretariat. Report of Secretary-General (covering note).

A/C.5/34/L.13. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft decision, approved by Fifth Committee on 23 November 1 979, meeting 57, by recorded vote of 86 to 29, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Greece, Ivory Coast.

A/C.5/34/L.22. Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States: amendments to draft decision introduced by India, A/C.5/34/L.13.

A/34/773. Report of Fifth Committee (on personnel questions), draft resolution I, section I.

Resolution 34/219, section I, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/773, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111, by recorded vote of 101 to 33, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Greece.

^aSubsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

I
1. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session:

(a) A detailed report outlining the basis on which the desirable ranges in effect in 1979 (posts subject to equitable geographical distribution) were established, including the factors and criteria, with their related percentage distributions, which determined those desirable ranges;

- (b) A series of alternative tables of desirable representation for all Member States on the basis of a redistribution of the percentages used at present for the criteria of contribution and membership so as to reflect a membership percentage of 50 per cent or a membership percentage equal to that of contribution while maintaining the existing percentage in respect of the population factor; these alternative tables, which shall take into account the new scale of assessment for 1980, 1981 and 1982, shall include:
 - A range of increases in the lower limit of the present minimum desirable range;
 - (ii) An increase in the upper limit of the present minimum desirable range;
 - (iii) Suggested formulae for the removal or relaxation of the upper limits of the desirable ranges of developing Member States;
 - (iv) Formulae for relating the population criterion directly to regional populations, with suggestions for its utilization by individual Member States;
- (c) An outline of any possible additional criteria which, in the Secretary-General's considered view, might also be util-

ized in determining a system of desirable ranges or representation with suggestions for their inclusion under subparagraphs (b) (i) to (iv) above;

(d) A study of the implications of the establishment of a ceiling on the percentage contribution for calculating the personnel entitlement of any Member State;

- (e) A detailed description of the way the present weighted desirable ranges have been calculated, with information as to the basis of this calculation, as well as a study dealing with an indicative evaluation of posts so as to ensure that Member States will have a balanced quantitative and qualitative representation;
- 2. Also requests the Secretary-General to present the reports and submissions outlined above for the consideration of Member States at least six weeks before the opening of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of sections II-IV of Assembly resolution 34/219.]

United Nations salary system

The International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) became fully operational in 1979, assuming its responsibilities under all articles of its statute, covering salaries, allowances, other benefits and other conditions of service affecting the staff members in United Nations organizations belonging to the common system of pay and allowances. The General Assembly, after examining the ICSC report for 1979, approved a resolution affecting aspects of the salary and benefit system, including the repatriation grant, and asked ICSC to review the post adjustment system, used to align the pay of the international civil service with differences in cost of living.

Report of the Internationa 1 Civil Servic e Commissio n

The Commission held two sessions in 1979, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its ninth from 26 February to 16 March, and its tenth from 13 to 31 August. It submitted a report to the General Assembly and to the legislative bodies of other organizations in the common system, giving an account of its work during the year on such matters as its review of Professional and General Service salary levels, its actions in regard to 1978 decisions of the Assembly revising certain staff entitlements, and its preliminary work on job classification, career development and conditions of work for field staff. Its work on pensionable remuneration was dealt with by the Assembly in connexion with the United Nations pension system (see following subchapter).

The Commission's Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions held the first part of its fourth session at Geneva from 24 to 31 October.

Salary levels. The Commission pursued its comparison of grades in the international civil service and the United States Civil Service, the comparator national service used as the basis for establishing pay scales. The Commission had earlier matched the functions and levels of responsibility of jobs in the two services up to the Principal Officer (D-1) level, working out a set of grade equivalencies for use in its salary comparisons. Endorsing this set of comparisons in 1978, the General Assemblyhadrequested ICSC toextendits findings to the levels of Director (D-2) and above.

In its 1979 report, ICSC recommended that the Assembly approve an equivalency for the Director level and note, subject to reservations stated by ICSC, the approximate equivalencies obtained for the levels of Assistant Secretary-General and Under-Secretary-General. It used two or three United States grades as the basis for comparison with each United Nations grade, specifying in percentage points the weight given to each grade in the calculation. The equivalencies are as follows (in the United States Civil Service, GS grades are in the General Schedule and E grades in the Senior Executive Service):

International civil service		United States	Civil Service
D-2 (Director)	=	GS-17 GS-18/E-V	weight of 67 weight of 33
ASG (Assistant Secretary-General)	=	$\begin{cases} GS\text{-}18/E\text{-}V \\ E\text{-}IV \end{cases}$	weight of 67 weight of 33
USG (Under-Secretary-General)	=	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} E\text{-IV} \\ E\text{-III} \\ E\text{-II} \end{matrix} \right.$	weight of 17 weight of 63 weight of 20

See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 875, resolution 3357(XXIX) of 18 December 7 1974, annexing text of statute.

See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 991. Bibid., p. 995, resolution 33/119 of 19 December 1978, section III.

In its reservations with respect to the two higherlevels, ICSC concurred with the conclusion reached by the consultants who had proposed these equivalencies that they could be taken only as approximations in view of the difficulties involved in comparing high-level jobs.

The Commission also presented the latest figures comparing salary levels of the two services. It found that, in the year ended September 1979, international civil service salaries in New York had averaged 13.9 per cent above those of the United States, after adjusting for cost-of-living differences between New York and Washington, D.C.

The margin had increased from the 9.3 per cent difference reported in 1978. The Commission attributed the widening of the margin mainly to a narrowing of the cost-of-living gap between Washington and New York, and specifically to a sudden rise in the cost of home ownership in Washington, a factor which it considered to be of doubtful relevance to the United Nations post adjustment system, which adjusted salaries according to changes in purchasing power.

In view of doubts expressed as to whether the United States Civil Service remained the highest-paying national civil service and so should continue to be used as the basis for comparisoninsetting United Nations salaries, ICSC looked into proposals for a methodology that it might use to ascertain this point and decided to continue its study in 1980 on the basis of revised proposals.

WithregardtoGeneralServicesalaries,ICSC recommended new scales for London and Montreal following local salary surveys, and conducted surveys in New York and Rome on which it was to base recommendations in 1980. Its scale for the 150 General Service employees of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) in London resulted in salary increases ranging from 12 to 19 per cent and averaging 15 per cent; they were accepted by IMCO with effect from 1 January 1979. The scale recommended for 405 General Service workers of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in Montreal, raising net salaries by 3 to 5 per cent or an average of 4 per cent, was accepted by the ICAO Council effective 1 April 1979.

Non-salary benefits. The Commission drew up rules to be followed in establishing Professional staff members' entitlements to two benefits on which the Assembly had acted in 1978—the repatriation grant and the assignment allowance.¹⁰

On the first of these, the Assembly had decided that persons settling in the country where they had last worked for the United Nations would not receive a repatriation grant. Previously, the grant, payable to expatriate Professional-

category staff members on completion of their United Nations service, had been given to all qualified staff members regardless of where they planned to settle. The Commission's new rules required all departing Professional staff members to submit certain types of documentary evidence to prove that they had established residence in anothercountry. Inordertopreservewhat ICSC regarded as acquired rights, however, it specified that staff members already in service before the revised rules entered into force on 1 July 1979 would be entitled to part of the repatriation grant without submitting proof of relocation, the amount to depend on the length of their prior service. (See section immediately below.)

With regard to the assignment allowance, paid for service in the field outside Europe and North America, ICSC decided that this benefit could be paid during a maximum of seven years at a given location, in place of the previous five-year limit. The Commission thereby confirmed its 1978 decision on this point, which the Assembly had asked it to reconsider.

In another action pertaining to service in the field, ICSC began a study on how to classify duty stations according to the adversity of their living and working conditions. Once the Commission devised a formula for identifying hardship stations, it planned to consider what measures could be taken to counteract or compensate for the effect of adverse conditions.

Job classification and career development. The Commission approved a common classification of occupational groups as the basis for compiling and exchanging occupational data among United Nations organizations, and recommended the use of this scheme within individual organizations. It asked the organizations to review each of their jobs to see where they fell within this classification and to provide statistics to the Commission's secretariat by the end of 1979, for use in developing improved personnel management systems.

The Commission approved a plan for the preparation of job classification standards, to be used in determining the grade of each job within the various occupational groups. The plan called for the development of a three-tiered system: tier I would be a "master standard" applicable to all Professional jobs in the organizations belonging to the common system, and would be used to grade jobs according to an analysis of skills, responsibility, experience and other requirements, with differing numbers of points assigned to each factor; tier II would consist of grade-level standards for specific fields of work, such as economist or editor, providing specific examples

¹⁰ Ibid., section IV.

of the types of duties typically carried out at a given grade level; and tier III would consist of "benchmark jobs" to be established by each organization, identifying actual jobs in terms of the standards set out in the first and second tiers.

The Commission recommended that career development programmes be introduced, for both permanent and fixed-term staff, in order to improve efficiency and expertise. Stressing the benefits that such a system could provide both to organizations and their staff, it suggested a series of steps to develop careers, including the identification of career needs and abilities and the use of training courses, reassignments and other actions.

Consideratio n by the General Assembly

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/165 of 17 December 1979, acted on the recommendations of ICSC. The resolution was adopted by 133 votes to 0, following its approval in the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee on 28 November by 88 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

By section I of this resolution, the Assembly requested ICSC to begin urgently a fundamental and comprehensive review of the purposes and operation of the post adjustment system with a view to eliminating distortions and anomalies in pay at various duty stations and grade levels. The aim, the Assembly stated, would be to improve the mechanism for adjusting United Nations remuneration to reflect more accurately the cost-of-living differences between places and over time, resulting from inflation and currencyrate fluctuations. The Commission was asked to report on this in 1980. Also, the Assembly urged ICSC to continue its work under its long-term function, which concerned such matters as job classification standards, recruitment standards, career development and staff evaluation, mentioned in articles 13 and 14 of its statute.

By section II, the Assembly approved the grading equivalency recommended by ICSC for use in comparing the pay of the international civil service with that of the United States Government. Also, it requested ICSC to examine the possibility of establishing a system of death benefits to which the staff would contribute (in place of the existing system of death grants payable to staff members who died in service, financed entirely by the employing organization). Finally by this section, the Assembly decided that, effective 1 January 1980, no staff member would be entitled to any part of the repatriation grant unless evidence of relocation away from the country of the last duty station was provided.

Section II was approved in Committee by 87 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

By section III of the resolution, the Assembly decided that no staff member who joined the United Nations Secretariat on or after 1 January 1980 would be entitled to reimbursement for national income taxes paid on any lump sum withdrawal from the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

The draft resolution on which this text was based was sponsored in Committee by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Mauritania, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and Uruguay. The text originally introduced by these countries on 27 November was the one finally approved by the Assembly. However, on 28 November the sponsors revised their text to delete the provision on the repatriation grant. This provision was restored by the Committee on a proposal by the United States, approved by 59 votes to 5, with 24 abstentions.

Before approving the United States amendment, the Committee rejected, by 18 votes in favour to 45 against, with 26 abstentions, an oral subamendment by the Syrian Arab Republic which would have limited the repatriation grant to those departing staff members who provided evidence of relocation to their country of origin. The subamendment was supported by the USSR in the debate.

The United States did not agree to include in its proposal two oral subamendments which were not pressed by their sponsors in view of the introduction of the Syrian subamendment. The first of these, proposed separately by Morocco and the USSR, would have referred to the grant as a relocation, rather than repatriation, grant. The second subamendment, by Morocco, would have withheld entitlement unless the staff member could present proof of leaving the country of his or her last duty station.

In the Fifth Committee's discussion of the repatriation grant, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Spain and the United Kingdom expressed objections to or doubts about the contention by ICSC that staff members employed by the United Nations prior to the application of the rule restricting the grant to persons resettling in another country had certain "acquired rights" which should not be taken away by altering the rule. These countries considered that the grant should not be paid automatically to all staff members entitled to repatriation, without regard for whether they were repatriated or not. Italy, on the other hand, opposed any restrictions based on place of retirement, stating that a staff member should receive the grant even if he or she merely moved to another part of the country where the last duty station was located.

Explaining why the sponsors had deleted the provision on the repatriation grant from their

original text, the Federal Republic of Germany said they were convinced that their proposal was valid but they wanted to avoid divergences among United Nations organizations, some of which had already adopted new rules on the basis of the ICSC decision. In explanation of its vote against this provision when it was reintroduced as a United States amendment, Sierra Leone said any savings from the restricted application of the grant would be minimal; the provision would affect only a few staff members but it would affect the operations of ICSC, which had already taken a decision on the matter.

On 12 December, the Assistant Secretary-General for Personnel Services suggested that the Committee allow a one-month grace period, until 31 January 1980, before the new rule was applied, to permit staff members to resign without losing entitlement to the grant. The Committee took no action on this suggestion.

In the discussion on the ICSC report in general, a number of speakers commented on the salary levels of the international civil service. The United States said that Professional pay at the lower and middle levels was reasonable compared to that of the United States Civil Service, but at the upper levels the differences were unacceptable, ranging up to 50 per cent for Under-Secretaries-General above the comparable United States level. Italy wondered whether the United Nations should not practise more austerity with regard to salaries. Australia, the USSR, the United States and others questioned the workings of the post adjustment system, expressing the view that it over-compensated staff members in some locations.

The United States proposed on 27 November a draft decision that would have had the Assembly impose a temporary moratorium on post adjustment increases at the level of Director and above. The proposal was supported in the discussion by Canada. It was opposed by Barbados, Chad, Peru, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Kingdom. A vote was postponed

at the sponsor's request, and the matter was not reopened.

Appointmen t of a member and designation of the Chairman of ICSC

On 20 December 1979, the General Assembly deferred to its 1980 session a decision on the designation of the Chairman of ICSC. The Commission's first Chairman, Raúl A. Quijano (Argentina), had resigned with effect from the end of ICSC's tenth session (31 August 1979). The Assembly appointed Gastón de Prat Gay (Argentina) as a member of the Commission until a Chairman was designated and decided that he would serve, on an exceptional basis, as full-time Acting Vice-Chairman.

These actions were taken by decision 34/325, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee. The Committee approved the text, also without vote, on 19 December, on an oral proposal of its Chairman, after the Secretary-General had informed it in a note that he had not been able to complete consultations in time to submit a candidate for the post. The question of appointing an ICSC member and designating the Chairman had been added to the agenda of the Assembly's 1979 session on the proposal of the Secretary-General, following the resignation of Mr. Quijano.

Compensatio n to ICSC officer s

On 20 December 1979, the General Assembly approved as an interim measure an annual compensation of \$59,000 to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of ICSC, with an additional \$5,000 allowance for the Chairman, effective 1 January 1980.

This action was embodied in section XIII of Assembly resolution 34/233, dealing with compensation for officials, other than Secretariat officials, serving the Assembly. (For details, see p. 1180; refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to text of section XIII of resolution 34/233.)

Documentary references and text of resolution

Report of the International Civil Service Commission

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 38, 46, 47, 55, 59, 60, 62, 79. Plenary meeting 106.

A/34/30 and Corr.1. Report of ICSC.

A/C.5/34/L.23. Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Uruguay: draft resolution, as orally amended by United States, approved by Fifth Committee on 28 November 1979, meeting 62, by 88 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

A/C.5/34/L.24. United States: draft decision. A/34/774. Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/165, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/774, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 1 06, by 133 votes to 0.

The General Assembly,

Taking note with appreciation of the fifth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission,

Reaffirming the central role of the Commission in the development of a single unified international civil service,

Endorsing the efforts of the Commission to strengthen the United Nations common system by adjusting it to changing

circumstances, especially those caused by currency fluctuations,

Recalling its resolution 33/119 of 19 December 1978, in sections I and II of which it set down important objectives for maintaining and reinforcing the common system and established guidelines for the future work of the Commission,

Suggesting that the Commission should consider ways of reducing the length of its annual report while still making clear in the report or the annexes thereto any recommendations to the General Assembly and the precise effect, impact and costs of any proposals,

I

1. Expresses its satisfaction with the action taken by the International Civil Service Commission under articles 13 and 14 of its statute and urges the Commission to continue its work under its long-term function;

2. Requests the Commission to begin urgently a fundamental and comprehensive review of the purposes and operation of the post adjustment system with a view to eliminating distortions and anomalies in the resulting levels of remuneration at the various duty stations and grade levels and thereby achieving an improved mechanism for adjusting United Nations remuneration to reflect more accurately the differences in the cost of living at the various duty stations and their evolution over time as a result of inflation and currency fluctuations, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

II

1. Approves the grading equivalency recommended by the Commission in paragraph 119 of its report to be used in comparing United States civil service and United Nations remuneration:

Requests the Commission to examine the possibility of establishing a contributory system of death grant benefits;
 Decides that effective 1 January 1980 no staff member

3. Decides that effective 1 January 1980 no staff member shall be entitled to any part of the repatriation grant unless evidence of relocation away from the country of the last duty station is provided;

United Nations pension system

The General Assembly approved in 1979 several changes in the benefits payable to participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and took several other actions affecting the operations of the Fund. These measures were taken following consideration of recommendations by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, which oversees the pension system for staff members of the United Nations and of 12 other participating agencies. In addition, the Assembly adopted three resolutions on the investment policy of the Fund, with particular reference to investments in developing countries.

Among the approved actions affecting pension payments were interim measures, effective only during 1980, intended to protect from abnormally low pensions about a fourth of the 1,000 staff members of the United Nations system in the Professional category expected to retire in 1980. At the same time, the Assembly requested that proposals be submitted to it in 1980 aimed at correcting anomalies in the pension scheme, and it agreed to consider freezing the indexation of

Ш

Decides that any staff member joining the United Nations Secretariat on or after 1 January 1980 shall not be entitled to receive reimbursement from the Tax Equalization Fund or otherwise for national income taxes paid on lump sum pension payments received from the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund; this decision will not affect staff members serving with the United Nations prior to 1 January 1980.

Appointment of a member and designation of the Chairman of ICSC

General Assembly—34th session General Committee, meeting 4. Fifth Committee, meeting 88. Plenary meetings 46, 111.

A/34/30 and Corr.1. Report of ICSC, Chapter I C.

A/34/250/Add.2. Third report of General Committee, para. 1. A/34/607. Note by Secretary-General (request for inclusion of additional subitem in agenda item 17 entitled "(j) International Civil Service Commission: (i) Appointment of a member of the Commission; (ii) Designation of the Chairman of the Commission").

A/C.5/34/102. Note by Secretary-General.

A/34/798. Report of Fifth Committee, para. 5: recommendation, as orally proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 19 December 1979, meeting 88.

Decision 34/325, by which the General Assembly (a) deferred to its thirty-fifth session the designation of the Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission; (b) appointed Mr. Gastón de Prat Gay as a member of the Commission until a Chairman was designated by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; and (c) decided that Mr. de Prat Gay should serve, on an exceptional basis, full time as Acting Vice-Chairman, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/798, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111.

pensions to cost-of-living changes if a long-term solution was not forthcoming.

The 13 organizations that were members of the Fund in 1979 were: the United Nations (including the Registry of the International Court of Justice); the International Atomic Energy Agency; the International Labour Organisation; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the World Health Organization; the International Civil Aviation Organization; the International Telecommunication Union; the World Meteorological Organization; the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; the World Intellectual Property Organization; the International Fund for Agricultural Development; and the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization,

During the year ending 31 December 1979, the number of participants in the Fund increased from 44,983 to 46,904.

The principal of the Fund increased during

the year from \$1,610,512,081 to \$1,870,216,859. The income of the Fund from interest and dividends during the year, less investment management costs, was \$124,688,000.

As at 31 December 1979, 4,859 retirement benefits, 4,650 early and deferred retirement benefits, 1,699 widow's and widower's benefits, 325 disability benefits, 2,921 children's benefits, and 32 secondary dependant's benefits were in payment by the Fund.

Annual report of the Unite d Nation's Joint Staff Pension Board

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board held its twenty-fifth session at Manila, Philippines, from 9 to 20 July, and its twentysixth (special) session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 3 to 5 October 1979. Its report to the General Assembly contained, in addition to recommendations for Assembly action (described below): the audited accounts of the Fund for the year ended 31 December 1978, together with the report of the Board of Auditors on the annual audit of the Fund; a summary of the Fund's investments as at that date; statistical tables reflecting the operation of the Fund during 1978; an account of the Board's deliberations on the subject of pensionable remuneration—the proportion of salary counted in determining pension benefits; and information on decisions taken or recommendations made by the Board within its own authority, on matters such as the annual review of the Fund's investment position and policy and the fifteenth actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1978.

Acting on recommendations by the Board and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), the General Assembly, on 20 December 1979, adopted by a recorded vote of 123 to 0, with 13 abstentions, resolution 34/221 on the pension system. The six sections of the resolution related to: (i) amendments to the Regulations of the Fund with regard to benefit payments and maximum age of entry into the Fund; (ii) agreements with other organizations on transfer of pension rights; (iii) continuation of the Emergency Fund to assist pensioners facing acute hardship; (iv) approval of administrative expenses of the Pension Fund; (v) authorization to implement in 1980 interim measures involving supplementary payments to certain staff members retiring during that year; and (vi) a request for the submission of proposals on pensionable remuneration.

On the last-mentioned subject, the Assembly also adopted decision 34/456, stipulating that if a long-term solution to the question of pensionable remuneration was not forthcoming at its

thirty-fifth (1980) session, the Assembly would seriously consider freezing the weighted average of post adjustments (WAPA) — a world-wide index used to adjust pension payments to cost-of-living changes. This decision was taken without vote on 20 December.

The resolution and decision on the pension system were adopted by the Assembly on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, which approved them on 12 December. The Committee's vote on the resolution, submitted by ACABQ and approved with amendments, was 86 to 0, with 7 abstentions. The decision, orally proposed by Pakistan, was approved in Committee without vote.

Amendments to Pension Fund Regulations

By section I of resolution 34/221, the Assembly decided to make four amendments, effective 1 January 1980, in the Regulations of the Pension Fund. All four changes had been recommended by the Pension Board. They were:

- (a) to allow staff members to join the Fund after age 60;
- (b) to allow staff members to accrue pension benefits for service up to 35 years, rather than the 32 years previously authorized, at the rate of 1 per cent of pensionable remuneration for every year after the thirtieth;
- (c) to raise the benefits of staff members who retired between ages 55 and 60, after 30 years or more of service, by reducing their early retirement benefit by only 1 per cent rather than 2 per cent a year from the pensions they would have received if they had waited until age 60 to retire; and
- (d) to raise the benefits of staff members who retired before age 55 following 25 years or more of service and who elected to begin receiving their pension between ages 55 and 60.

The Advisory Committee, in its draft resolution on pension matters, had proposed approval of only the first two of these amendments. It had recommended against approval of the other two in view of their cost. However, the Fifth Committee approved on 12 December, by 73 votes to 18, with 16 abstentions, an amendment by Colombia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Italy, the Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela and Yugoslavia to have the Assembly endorse all four changes recommended by the Pension Board.

On 20 December, before adopting resolution 34/221 as a whole, the Assembly adopted section I by a recorded vote of 122 to 10, with 2 abstentions.

Transfer of pension rights

By section II of resolution 34/221, the General Assembly concurred in agreements approved by

the Pension Board with the European Space Agency and the European Free Trade Association for the reciprocal transfer of pension rights between the Fund and the two organizations. The agreements followed principles established in the agreement concluded with the Commission of the European Communities in 1977, approved that year by the Assembly.11 The Assembly also concurred in revised texts of the existing transfer agreements with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund. The revised agreements were intended to update agreements concluded in 196012 in the light of changes which had taken place in the pension systems of the parties. The texts of all the agreements were contained in an addendum to the Pension Board's report.

Section II was included in the draft resolution on the pension system proposed by ACABQ. It was approved by the Fifth Committee on 12 December and by the Assembly on 20 December.

Emergency Fund

Renewed authorization enabling the Pension Board to supplement voluntary contributions to the pension system's Emergency Fund, established in 1973 to alleviate hardship among individual pensioners, was given in section III of resolution 34/221. The authorization was limited to one further year and to a maximum of \$100,000. This provision had been recommended by the Pension Board and was included in ACABQ's draft resolution approved by the Fifth Committee on 12 December and by the Assembly on 20 December.

Administrative expenses

The sum of \$3,881,500 (net) for administrative expenses of the Pension Fund in 1980 was approved by the General Assembly in section IV of resolution 34/221. The Board had submitted estimates totalling \$3,908,000, including funds to establish five new posts and to upgrade two existing ones. However, ACABQ recommended that only three new posts be established and only one upgrading be approved, thereby reducing costs by \$26,500. The total of \$3,881,500 recommended by ACABQ was approved by the Fifth Committee on 12 December and adopted by the Assembly on 20 December. Also adopted was a \$42,500 addition to the Fund's 1979 expenses, recommended by the Board as a supplement to the \$3,726,500 total approved by the Assembly in 1978.¹³

Interim measures

An interim supplement to the retirement benefits payable to certain participants in the Pension Fund who retired in 1980 was authorized by the General Assembly in section V of resolution 34/221. This section was recommended by ACABQ as an alternative to a scheme for interim supplementary payments put forward by the Pension Board. It was approved by the Fifth Committee on 12 December. The Assembly took a separate vote on this section, approving it on 20 December by a recorded vote of 121 to 10, with 3 abstentions, before adopting resolution 34/221 as a whole.

The approved interim payments would be payable monthly during 1980 to persons retiring during that year, when their benefits in local currency fell below a specified minimum level. In recommending this interim solution, ACABQ said it had been informed that it would benefit about 250 of the 1,000 Pension Fund participants expected to retire in 1980 and would cost the Fund about \$300,000.

The interim scheme proposed by the Pension Board had called for the payment of pension supplements if the local currency amount, after application of the pension adjustment system, fell below a minimum level determined by reference to the pay received by a serving staff member with an identical salary classification in the country of retirement. The International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) recommended a modified version of this scheme, including a higher minimum level, and also proposed suspension of the existing mechanism for indexing benefit entitlements to changes in cost of living and currency rates. The Pension Board did not endorse these suggested modifications and favoured continuation of the adjustment mechanism.

The Advisory Committee, in making the alternative proposal which the Assembly subsequently approved, observed that the Board's scheme departed from the method used to determine pensions in the past by linking benefits to total net pay in a particular country, including post adjustment, rather than to a figure based on a world-wide average.

Before approving this section of the resolution, the Fifth Committee rejected, by 11 votes in favour to 73 against, with 21 abstentions, an oral amendment by the United States that would have had the Assembly decide that there would not be any interim measures in 1980. The Committee approved without a vote an amendment by Australia specifying that the interim measures created no entitlement beyond 1980.

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 1000, resolution 32/74 of 9 December 1977, section IV.

¹² See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 571, resolution 1560(XV) of 18 December 1960.

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 1001, resolution 33/120 of 19 December 1978, section IV.

Pensionable remuneration

In the final section of resolution 34/221, the General Assembly requested the Pension Board and ICSC to conclude in 1980 their comprehensive examination of pensionable remuneration with a view to submitting proposals to the Assembly at its 1980 session for correcting anomalies in the pension system brought about by the current economic and monetary circumstances. In a separate action (decision 34/456), the Assembly decided that, if a long-term solution to the question of pensionable remuneration was not forthcoming by its 1980 session, it would seriously consider freezing the indexation of pensionable remuneration to cost-of-living and currency changes.

The Assembly had approved in 1978 the intention of ICSC to examine the functioning, methods of establishment and adjustment, and appropriate level of pensionable remuneration, in particular with a view to preparing, in co-operation with the Pension Board, proposals to be submitted to the Assembly in 1979 for correcting anomalies in the pension system brought about by economic and monetary circumstances. However, the Board and ICSC reported in 1979 that they had been unable to complete their studies and would require a further year.

During 1979, ICSC, in co-operation with the Board, developed four alternative approaches to the question of how pensionable remuneration should be fixed. The first two would refine the existing system by maintaining a uniform world-wide pensionable remuneration but allowing for limited variations through the establishment of a ceiling and/or floor pension. The second pair of solutions would involve fundamental changes in the pension system, replacing uniform pensionable remuneration by variable levels that would differ according to the country of retirement, with post adjustment rates used to determine the differential payments.

As noted in the subsection immediately above, ICSC proposed suspension of the mechanism for indexing pensionable remuneration to changes in purchasing power, a system which uses the world-wide index called WAPA. The Commission pointed out that, because it resulted in adjustments based on an average movement throughout the world, the increase in pensionable remuneration had been too high in some countries and too low in others. This freezing of WAPA would be linked to interim measures (described in the subsection above) to avoid prejudicing the position of pensioners, and would be taken pending adoption of a long-term solution. The Pension Board, however, opposed the freezing of WAPA, stating that this would have detrimental actuarial implications for the Pension

Fund and would prejudice the entitlements of all the staff concerned.

The Advisory Committee, whose draft resolution on pension matters was approved by the Assembly, recommended that the WAPA system continue to be applied in 1980. In its opinion, retention or discontinuance of the system should be considered in the context of an over-all solution, and not on its own or in conjunction with interim measures.

Section VI of resolution 34/221, by which ICSC and the Pension Board were asked to conclude their study of pensionable remuneration in 1980, was included in the resolution on a proposal by Colombia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Italy, the Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. It was accepted without a vote in the Fifth Committee, as subamended by Pakistan to add a request that due consideration be given to the fact that the adverse effects of currency fluctuations and inflation could less readily be absorbed by those with smaller pensions.

Decision 34/456, by which the Assembly would consider freezing the WAPA mechanism if a long-term solution to the question of pensionable remuneration was not forthcoming by 1980, originated in the Fifth Committee on an oral proposal by Pakistan. After it was introduced, Belgium and Tunisia withdrew an amendment to add to the resolution on the pension system a provision by which the Assembly would have decided, pending a long-term solution, to maintain pensionable remuneration at its 1979 level of 125 per cent of gross salary.

Other matters

The Pension Board reported on the results of the actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1978, which had shown an imbalance of \$121.7 million. On the advice of the Committee of Actuaries, the Board concluded that the actuarial status of the Fund was reasonably satisfactory and recommended to the General Assembly that there was no need at that time to invoke article 27 (a) of the Fund's Regulations, requiring member organizations to make good the deficiency. The Board noted that the Committee would review the rate of contributions to the Fund at the time of the next valuation, as at 31 December 1980. The Board further noted the concern of the Committee on the adverse cost implications of adopting personnel policies which would prevent staff members from remaining in service beyond six months following their sixtieth birthday.

The Pension Board, in the draft resolution it submitted for action by the Assembly, proposed

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 995, resolution 33/119 of 19 December 1978, section II.

that the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) be admitted to membership in the Pension Fund. However, ACABQ recommended that this proposal be deferred to 1980 so as to allow time to consider whether ICCROM should be admitted as a member of the Fund or whether, instead, its staff should be regarded for purposes of pension coverage as staff of its parent organization, UNESCO, which was already a member of the Fund. The Advisory Committee also recommended that the Board be asked to review the criteria for admitting organizations to the Fund. The matter was not dealt with in resolution 34/221, adopted by the Assembly on ACABQ's recommendation.

Investment s of the Unite d Nation s Join t Staff Pension Fund

Three resolutions on the investments of the Pension Fund were adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1979, following their approval by the Fifth Committee on 12 December.

By the first of these, resolution 34/222 A, the Assembly noted with concern that the Fund's investments in developing countries had shown little increase in the preceding year and that its investments in transnational corporations had been maintained at an appreciable level. The Assembly renewed its request that the Secretary-General: ensure that the resources of the Fund invested in shares of transnational corporations were reinvested in developing countries, subject to careful observance of the requirements of safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility and in conformity with the Fund's Regulations; and report to the Assembly in 1980 on implementation of the resolution.

By resolution 34/222 B, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to redouble his efforts to make substantial investments in Africa on safe and profitable terms, and to report on those efforts in 1980.

By resolution 34/222 C, the Secretary-General was requested to continue to diversify the Fund's investments in developing countries whenever that served the interests of participants and beneficiaries and accorded with the criteria of safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility. The Assembly also affirmed its complete confidence in the Secretary-General as trustee of the Fund's assets.

Resolution 34/222 A was approved by the Fifth Committee by 76 votes to 18, with 4 abstentions, and by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 110 to 21, with 3 abstentions. It originated in a draft resolution sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Cuba,

Ethiopia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Panama. An earlier version of the draft contained a paragraph, which the sponsors dropped from their revised version, by which the Secretary-General would have been requested to ensure an appropriate geographical distribution of the Fund's investments in developing countries.

Introducing the initial version of the draft resolution, Cuba said that the Assembly's 1978 resolution on Pension Fund investments in developing countries¹⁵ was far from being implemented. Direct investments in those countries had risen by only \$7 million and a high proportion of the Fund's investments continued to go to transnational corporations.

Opposition to the draft was expressed by Ireland (on behalf of the member countries of the European Economic Community), Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. Ireland said the proposal attempted to undermine the need to safeguard pension benefits and added that the Fund's resources belonged to the staff members and pensioners. Portugal felt it was not within the competence of the Fifth Committee to instruct the Secretary-General where and on what grounds to make investments.

Resolution 34/222 B, on investments in Africa, was approved by consensus by the Committee and adopted without vote by the Assembly. Morocco introduced the text, whose other sponsors were Algeria, Cape Verde, Chad, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tunisia and the Upper Volta.

Resolution 34/222 C was approved by the Fifth Committee by a recorded vote, requested by the United Kingdom, of 40 to 13, with 35 abstentions, and by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 91 to 15, with 28 abstentions. Its sponsors were Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States,

The sponsors did not accept an oral amendment by Chad to delete the provision affirming confidence in the Secretary-General as trustee of the Fund's assets. They also did not accept another Chad oral amendment to make the requested diversification of investments in developing countries in accordance with the four criteria for management of the Fund's resources — safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility —rather than whenever such diversification served the interests of the participants and beneficiaries. The sponsors did agree to add a specific reference to the four criteria, however.

Introducing the text, the United Kingdom

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 1002, resolution 33/121 A of 19 December 1978.

said it met the justified concerns of the staff and the Secretary-General as trustee of the Fund. If Members had confidence in the Secretary-General and the Investments Committee, they should let them do their work.

Opposition to the proposal was expressed by Cape Verde, Cuba, Ethiopia and Peru. They said the concerns of resolution 34/322 C were met by the 13-nation text introduced by Cuba. Chad and Senegal objected to the fact that the text made no mention of previous resolutions adopted on the matter. Algeria found the wording of the request to the Secretary-General to be tendentious, and abstained. The Syrian Arab

Republic said it could not participate in the vote; the affirmation of confidence in the Secretary-General seemed to imply doubts about his actions as trustee.

Before the Fifth Committee when it discussed these three proposals was a report by the Secretary-General on Pension Fund investments. According to this report, development-related investments of the Fund had increased by 25 per cent in the year ended 30 June 1979, to \$206 million. About half of all the Fund's investments, amounting to \$907 million, were securities of transnational corporations, down from 52 per cent a year earlier.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 61, 64, 65, 67, 68, 70, 77-79. Plenary meeting 111.

Annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

A/34/9 and Add.1. Report of United Nations Joint Staff Pen-

sion Board. (Add.1: Transfer of pension rights.) A/34/9, Part One, Annex V, and Part Two, Annex III. Draft resolution and amendments proposed by Board for adoption by General Assembly.

A/34/30 and Corr. 1. Report of ICSC, Chapter III.

A/34/721. Report of AĈABQ.

A/34/721, Annex II. Draft resolution recommended by ACABQ for adoption by General Assembly, as amended by Australia (A/C.5/34/L.31) and by 8 powers Australia (A/C.5/34/L.31) and by 8 powers (A/C.5/34/L.40, orally subamended by Belgium, Tunisia and species of a subamended by Belgium, Tunisia and sponsors, and further subamended by Pakistan (A/C.5/34/L.43)), approved by Fifth Committee on 12 December 1979, meeting 78, by 86 votes to 0, with 7

A/C.5/34/56. Administrative and financial implications of report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, A/34/9 (Part One, Chapter IV C 5 and Annex III).

A/C.5/34/L.31. Australia: amendment to draft resolution rec-

ommended by ACABQ in A/34/721, Annex II.

A/C.5/34/L.40. Colombia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Italy, Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: amendments to draft resolution recommended by ACABQ in A/34/721, Annex II. A/C.5/34/L.41. Belgium and Tunisia: amendments to draft

resolution recommended by ACABQ in A/34/721, Annex II. A/C.5/34/L.43. Pakistan: subamendment to 8-power amend-

ments, A/C.5/34/L.40. A/34/775 and Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolu-

Resolution 34/221, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/775 and Corr.1, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111, by recorded vote of 123 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast,

Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for 1979, chapter III of the report of the International Civil Service Commission and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Decides that the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund shall be amended, without retroactive effect, from 1 January 1980, as set forth in annex VI to part one of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board:

Transfer of pension rights

Concurs in the agreements approved by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board with the European Space Agency and the European Free Trade Association, and in the revised texts of the transfer agreements with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, concluded in 1960 under article 13 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, with respect to continuity of pension rights between those agencies and the Fund;

III Emergency Fund

Authorizes the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund, for a further period of one year, by an amount not exceeding \$100,000;

IV Administrative expenses

Approves expenses, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, totalling \$3,881,500 (net) for 1980 and supplementary expenses of \$42,500 (net) for 1979 for the administration of the Fund;

V Interim measures

Authorizes the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund to implement in 1980 the interim measures recommended in paragraphs 34 and 39 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, this authorization being given on the clear understanding that it does not create any entitlement to those additional payments or their equivalent beyond 1980 and that, should any long-term scheme adopted in 1980 result in a pension payment which would eliminate some or all of the additional payments deriving from the interim measures, the lower payment would be the one applicable for 1981 and beyond;

VI Pensionable remuneration

1. Requests the International Civil Service Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to conclude in 1980 their comprehensive examination of the functioning, methods of establishment and adjustment and appropriate level of pensionable remuneration with a view to submitting proposals to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for correcting, no later than January 1981, anomalies in the United Nations pension system brought about by the current economic and monetary circumstances, giving due consideration in the elaboration of those proposals to the fact that the adverse effects of currency fluctuations and inflation can less readily be absorbed by those with smaller pensions than by those with higher pensions;

2. Invites, to that end, the International Civil Service Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to take full account of the views expressed on this and related matters in the Fifth Committee during the thirty-fourth session

of the General Assembly.

A/34/775 and Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee, para. 20: recommendation (draft decision), as orally proposed by Pakistan, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 12 December 1979, meeting 78.

Decision 34/456, by which the General Assembly decided that if a long-term solution to the question of pensionable remuneration was not forthcoming at its thirty-fifth session the Assembly would give serious consideration to the freezing of the Weighted Average of Post Adjustments at its 1980 level, effective 1 January 1981, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/775 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111.

Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

A/34/9 and Add.1. Report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, Chapter IV D.1

sion Board, Chapter IV D 1. A/C.5/34/30. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/L.28 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ethiopia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama: draft resolution and revision, as further orally revised by sponsors, approved by Fifth Committee on 12 December 1979, meeting 78, by 76 votes to 18, with 4 abstentions.

A/34/775 and Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution IIA.

Resolution 34/222 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/775 and Corr.1, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111, by recorded vote of 110 to 21, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Greece, Liberia, Singapore.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/197 of 22 December 1976 and 32/73 A of 9 December 1977, in which it requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the resources which the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund holds invested in transnational corporations are invested on safe and profitable terms and, to the greatest extent practicable, in investments in developing countries,

Recalling also its resolution 33/1 21 of 19 December 1978, in which the provisions of the aforementioned resolutions

were restated

Reaffirming its belief that investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in shares of transnational corporations may contradict the objectives and purposes of the organizations of the United Nations system,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension

Fund

Noting with concern that investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in developing countries have shown little increase in the past year and investments of the Fund in shares of transnational corporations have been maintained at an appreciable level,

1. Renews its request to the Secretary-General that, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 33/121, he should redouble his efforts, in consultation with the Investments Committee, to ensure that the resources which the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund holds invested in shares of transnational corporations are reinvested in developing countries to the greatest extent practicable, subject to

careful observance of the requirements of safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility and in conformity with the Regulations of the Fund;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

A/C.5/34/L.32. Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal: draft resolution.

A/C.5/34/L.32/Rev.1. Algeria, Cape Verde, Chad, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta: revised draft resolution, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 12 December 1979, meeting 78.

A/34/775 and Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolu-

tion IIB.

Resolution 34/222 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/775 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/121 B of 19 December 1 978, Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to redouble his efforts with the Governments of all States members of the Organization of African Unity, as well as financial institutions in Africa, with a view to making substantial investments in Africa on safe and profitable terms, in keeping with the development requirements of the African countries;

¹ 2. Requests the Secretary-General to report on those efforts to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

A/C.5/34/L.39. Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Fifth Committee on 12 December 1979, meeting 78, by recorded vote of 40 to 13, with 35 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia

Against: Afghanistan, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Iraq, Libyan Arab

Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Panama, Peru

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chile,

Ecuador, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Oman, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

A/34/775 and Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II C.

Resolution 34/222 C, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/775 and Corr.1, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111, by recorded vote of 91 to 15, with 28 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia

Against: Afghanistan, Barbados, Cape Verde, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Sao Tome

and Principe, United Republic of Tanzania

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Burma, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Nepal, Paraguay, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia.

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the Secretary-General's fiduciary responsibility for the interests of the participants and beneficiaries of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund under the Regulations and Rules of the Fund,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to diversify the investments of the Fund in appropriate investments in developing countries whenever this serves the interests of the participants and beneficiaries and is in accordance with the criteria of safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility;

2. Affirms its complete confidence in the Secretary-General as trustee of the assets of the Fund.

Other administrative and personnel questions

Participatio n of Unite d

Nation's staff in consultative bodies

The General Assembly decided in 1979 to permit representatives of the United Nations staff and the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (FICSA) to submit in writing to the Assembly each year their views on personnel issues.

The decision was taken on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee after the Secretary-General, in a note to the Committee at the Assembly's 1979 regular session, proposed that staff representatives be invited to present their views to the Committee both orally and in writing. In making this proposal, he said he had been guided by two considerations: the declared wishes of the staff as expressed by FICSA and the United Nations Staff Union, and the past position of the Fifth Committee. The note reviewed the background of the

principle of consultation with elected staff representatives in the decision-making process, staff access to other United Nations committees and commissions, existing joint staff/management administrative machinery, the practice in other United Nations organizations, and the current practice of transmitting staff representations to the Fifth Committee through the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General concluded that both psychological and practical benefits could be obtained by granting the staff the right to have their views presented directly to the Fifth Committee both in writing and orally. Accordingly, he proposed that the Committee respond favourably to the staff request, subject to the establishment of appropriate modalities; he suggested that the procedures for staff participation in the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) be used as a guide. He further believed that a clear delineation should be made between agenda items of interest to FICSA and those mainly affecting United Nations Secretariat staff. He therefore suggested that, at the beginning of its consideration of the annual item on the report of ICSC, the Committee invite a representative of FICSA to present its views, comment on draft resolutions or decisions and respond to questions by delegations. Similarly, a representative of the United Nations Secretariat staff could be invited during consideration of the item on personnel questions.

In the discussion of this matter in the Fifth Committee, several representatives, including those of Australia, Barbados, Canada, Chad, Egypt, France, India, Jordan, New Zealand, Panama, Senegal and Spain, indicated support for some form of access by the staff to the Committee.

The Byelorussian SSR, Tunisia and the USSR were among those which opposed direct access by the staff to the Committee, pointing out that machinery for staff/management consultation already existed. Brazil, Chad, Egypt, France, Nigeria and the United States stressed that the authority of the Secretary-General under the Charter of the United Nations should be safeguarded, while Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the Upper Volta warned against the danger of the Fifth Committee becoming an arbiter between the Secretary-General and the staff.

Chad, Egypt, France, Sierra Leone and others felt that the staff should not participate in the Committee's work by negotiating or commenting on draft resolutions and other documents, but should only provide it with information not otherwise available. Australia and Canada believed that the staff should submit working papers to the Committee.

A working group, established by the Committee to hold informal consultations on the question, met between 30 November and 3 December but was unable to reach a consensus.

Two decisions were then proposed to the Committee. The first, sponsored by Denmark, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Senegal and Sweden, would have had the Assembly accord to the staff, without prejudice to the Secretary-General's authority, an increased measure of access to the Committee by enabling the Secretariat staff to circulate a paper to the Committee setting out their views under the agenda item on personnel questions. This paper would be introduced before the Committee in a statement to be made by a single recognized representative of the staff. The Assembly would also enable FICSA to circulate a paper under the item on the report of ICSC which would be introduced by a single recognized representative of FICSA.

The second draft was sponsored by Australia, Barbados, Chad, Chile, Egypt, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda and the United States. On 12 December, the Committee approved, by a recorded vote of 51 to 19, with 17 abstentions, a proposal by Panama that priority be given to this 14-power text. It was then approved by the Committee by 68 votes to 11, with 11 abstentions, and the six-power draft was withdrawn by the sponsors.

The Assembly adopted the text on 20 December as resolution 34/220, by a recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 17 abstentions.

By this resolution, the Assembly, taking note of the requests by staff members and the comments and suggestions of the Secretary-General on this question, reaffirmed the Secretary-General's responsibility and authority as Chief Administrative Officer under Article 97 of the United Nations Charter. ¹⁶ It expressed readiness to receive and consider fully the views of the staff as set out by a single recognized representative of the Secretariat staff and by a designated representative of FICSA, each in a document to be submitted through the Secretary-General and issued, respectively, under the agenda items on personnel questions and on the report of ICSC.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to submit to it in 1980 a report on the various forms of staff participation in the consultative bodies of the Secretariat and within the United Nations system which dealt with matters of direct concern to personnel and on the extent to which those bodies had fulfilled the purpose of better staff involvement. In preparing the report, due

¹⁶ For text of Article 97 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

account should be taken of the views of the staff on the subject. The Assembly expressed further its disposition to consider, as appropriate, other forms of communication between the staff and the Fifth Committee.

Speaking in explanation of vote in the Committee, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal said they viewed the resolution in the light of their belief that some measure of staff access to the Committee was better than none at all. Senegal said it did not believe that the decision afforded a substantive solution to the question and could not endorse it. The Federal Republic of Germany and New Zealand said they had voted against the resolution not because they opposed staff access to the Committee but because they preferred the six-power text, a position supported by India and Spain. Spain said it considered the proposed access too restricted.

Indonesia said it had voted in favour because the resolution did not preclude further consideration of the matter. Nigeria said it, too, had been impressed with the disposition to consider other forms of communication. The Philippines said it hoped there would be further consideration of other forms of staff access to the Committee, and the Upper Volta expressed its readiness to consider further proposals by the Secretary-General.

The USSR said it would not have supported in a separate vote the paragraphs referring to the report requested of the Secretary-General and expressing the Assembly's disposition to consider other forms of communication.

Travel expenses of United Nations staff

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 21 December 1977,¹⁷ the Secretary-General submitted his annual report on the use of first-class travel paid by the United Nations. The report indicated that a savings of \$195,261 had been achieved between 1 October 1978 and 30 September 1979 as a result of implementation of that resolution, which restricted the use of first-class travel. The Secretary-General indicated that he had exercised discretion in making exceptions to allow first-class travel in certain cases, details of which had been provided to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

On 27 November 1979, the Fifth Committee, after hearing on oral report by the Chairman of ACABQ, approved without vote the Fifth Committee Chairman's oral suggestion that the Assembly take note of the Secretary-General's report. On 20 December, the Assembly adopted this recommendation without vote as section VII of resolution 34/233.

On 18 December, the Fifth Committee considered a draft resolution by the USSR to reduce by

\$1 million the appropriations recommended by ACABQ for official travel of United Nations staff during 1980-1981. The Secretary-General would be asked to distribute the reduction among the sections of the programme budget for that biennium. This draft was rejected by 13 votes in favour to 54 against, with 27 abstentions.

Candidates roster for recruitment

A decision by which the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to pursue the improvement of the computerized roster of candidates for employment in the Secretariat was sponsored in the Fifth Committee by Australia, Japan, and Trinidad and Tobago. It was approved without vote by the Committee on 29 November and was incorporated, as section III, into Assembly resolution 34/219 on personnel questions. Section III was adopted without a vote on 20 December.

Postclassification

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, took note on 20 December of a report by the Secretary-General on implementation of a system of classifying Secretariat posts according to the level of their responsibility.

In this report, which covered staff in both the Professional and General Service categories, the Secretary-General outlined how he planned to proceed with the task, under a mandate contained in a 1976 Assembly resolution.18 He said that classification specialists in the Secretariat had confirmed the existing grades of 85 per cent of the Professional staff surveyed at Headquarters and overseas offices, and had recommended the downgrading of 259 posts (7 per cent of the total) and the upgrading of 212 (6 per cent). The adjustment of staffing tables would take place gradually. While only the Assembly could approve individual post upgradings, it was proposed that the Secretary-General be authorized to adjust post levels up and down, provided that the total number of posts at each grade within each budget section remained the same.

In regard to General Service posts, the report stated that the classification of 2,500 posts at Headquarters was expected to start in 1980 and, under favourable conditions, would take two years to complete. The initial classification of all such posts at Geneva was expected to be finished before the end of 1981.

On 17 December, in an oral report to the Fifth Committee, the Chairman of ACABQ said his Committee recommended that the following

¹⁷SeeY.U.N., 1977, p. 1004, resolution 32/198. ¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 861, resolution 31/193 B of 22 December

year's report by the Secretary-General on this subject should relate progress achieved in implementing the classification system in the Professional and General Service categories.

On the same date, the Fifth Committee, on an oral proposal of its Chairman, decided without vote to recommend that the Assembly take note of the reports of the Secretary-General and the ACABQ Chairman, and request the Secretary-General to report on progress in 1980. This decision was incorporated, as section IV, into resolution 34/219 on personnel questions, adopted without vote by the Assembly on 20 December.

Amendments to the Staff Rules

The General Assembly at its 1979 session took note of a report of the Secretary-General on amendments made to the Staff Rules during the period from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979. Most of the amendments reflected decisions by the Assembly in its 1978 resolution on the report of ICSC. The changes related to the terms and conditions governing payment of the education grant, the repatriation grant and the death benefit. Other amendments to the Staff Rules were based on decisions taken by the Commission.

The recommendation that the Assembly take note of these amendments was approved, without vote, by the Fifth Committee on 28 November, on an oral proposal by the Committee Chairman. This decision was incorporated, as section II, into resolution 34/219 on personnel questions, adopted without vote by the Assembly on 20 December.

Death and disability compensation to members of commissions and committees

On 20 December 1979, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to promulgate a revised set of rules governing compensation to members of commissions, committees and similar bodies in the event of death, injury or illness attributable to service with the United Nations. This authorization was given in section VI of resolution 34/233, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, which had acted, also without vote, on 23 November. The rules, previously revised in 1956, were drafted by the Secretary-General and their new version was approved with changes proposed by ACABO.

The rules fixed maximum compensation at \$100,000 in the event of death, rather than the \$25,000 maximum that had been applicable since 1950. Smaller amounts would be payable in the event of permanent disfigurement or loss of function. The United Nations would pay all reasonable medical, hospital and directly related expenses not reimbursable from insurance or

other sources, as well as funeral and transportation expenses in the event of death. In endorsing the rules, the Assembly decided that the Secretary-General should review the scale of compensation at least every four years in the light of inflation and currency fluctuations, and make recommendations in the relevant proposed programme budget.

The revised rules broadened the definition of death, injury or illness attributable to service, to make it comparable to the rules applicable to staff members injured or killed while on United Nations duty. Compensation would be payable when the affected individual was performing official functions as a commission member, when an accident occurred at the member's place of work if his or her presence there was connected with those functions, or while travelling to that place, or when the member had to be in a hazardous place on official duty or was engaged in official United Nations travel. The rules equalized compensation payable to male and female surviving spouses.

The persons covered by the rules were defined as those members of United Nations bodies receiving annual remuneration or a daily subsistence allowance from the United Nations. The reference to annual remuneration was added on ACABQ's recommendation. As revised by ACABQ, the rules specified that no compensation under them be paid to staff members or to anyone otherwise covered by the United Nations or by a specialized agency for death, injury or illness attributed to service.

The revised text was submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with a 1978 request by ACABQ that he recommend amendments. This request had been endorsed by the Assembly on 21 December 1978. 20

When authorizing the new rules on 20 December 1979, the Assembly also approved an ACABQ recommendation that the Secretary-General examine the feasibility of providing insurance coverage for members of the bodies in question to meet the cost of emergency medical or dental treatment which became necessary during a period of service to the United Nations but which was not connected with a service-incurred injury and not covered by insurance.

In the discussion, the USSR reiterated its opposition in principle to the idea of compensating members of expert or intergovernmental organs of the United Nations.

Compensation to ICSC and ACABQ officers

The General Assembly approved on 20 December 1979 an interim increase of \$4,000,

 $^{^{19}\}mbox{ See Y.U.N.},\ 1978,\ p.\ 995,\ resolution\ 33/119$ of 19 December 1978.

²⁰ Ibid., 1978, p. 1072, resolution 33/116 B, section VIII.

to a total of \$59,000, in the annual compensation of the two full-time members of ICSC-the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman—as well as the Chairman of ACABO. The two Chairmen were to continue receiving an additional allowance of \$5,000 each. The increases, effective 1 January 1980, were approved as an interim measure pending a review at the Assembly's 1980 session.

The Assembly took these actions by adopting section XIII of resolution 34/233, a 14-section text which dealt with a number of matters relating to the United Nations budget. The section was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 11, with 8 abstentions. It originated in a draft decision by Pakistan, incorporating a drafting change proposed by the Netherlands, which the Fifth Committee approved on 18 December by 76 votes to 10, with 13 abstentions.

By this section of the resolution, the Assembly recalled its 21 December 1978 action on this matter,21 when it had decided that the compensation of the three officials would continue to be reviewed every four years or when the consumer price index in the United States had risen by 10 per cent since the previous review, whichever came first.

In reply to a question by the United Kingdom, the Assistant Secretary-General for Financial

Services told the Fifth Committee that, if the cost-of-living figures for January to October 1979 were projected to cover November and December, it was likely that the increase would exceed 10 per cent, but that assumption could not be confirmed at the time of his statement. Explaining their votes in the Fifth Committee against the Pakistan proposal, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States said the data needed to justify the increase were lacking.

Honoraria payable to

members of United Nations organs

The Fifth Committee approved without a vote on 27 November 1979 a suggestion by its Chairman to postpone to the 1980 Assembly session consideration of a report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive study of the question of honoraria payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations. The report had been prepared for the 1978 session²² at the request of ACABQ, but the Assembly had decided to defer its consideration until its regular 1979 session.23

22 Ibid., p. 1068.

²³ Ibid.,p. 1071, resolution 33/116 C of 29 January 1979, section VI.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Participation of United Nations staff in consultative bodies

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 23, 26, 27, 29-36, 60, 62, 63, 79. Plenary meeting 111.

A/C.5/34/29. Access by staff representatives to Fifth Committee. Note by Secretary-General. A/C.5/34/L.36, Denmark, Finland, France, Netherlands,

Senegal, Sweden: draft decision.

A/C.5/34/L.37. Australia, Barbados, Chad, Chile, Egypt, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United States: draft decision, approved by Fifth Committee on 12 December 1979, meeting 79, by 68 votes to 11, with 11 abstentions.

A/34/773. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 34/220, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/773, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111, by recorded vote of 1 20 to 0, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan,

Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

.Against.-None

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mauritania, Mongolia, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay.

The General Assembly

1. Takes note of the requests by members of the staff set out in the notes by the Secretary-General on access by staff representatives to the Fifth Committee;

2. Further takes note of the comments and suggestions of the Secretary-General on the requests by the staff as set out in his note dated 21 November 1979;

3. Reaffirms the responsibility and authority of the Secretary-General as the Chief Administrative Officer of the United Nations under Article 97 of the Charter of the United

Expresses its readiness to receive and consider fully the views of the staff as set out by a single recognized representative of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat in a document to be submitted through the Secretary-General and issued under the item entitled "Personnel questions";

5. Expresses its readiness to receive and consider fully the views of the staff as set out by a designated representative of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations in a document to be submitted through the Secretary-General and issued under the item entitled "Report of the International Civil Service Commission";

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the various forms of participation of staff in the consultative bodies of the United Nations Secretariat and within the United Nations system which deal with matters of direct concern to personnel and on the extent to which those bodies have fulfilled the purpose of better staff involvement; in preparing the report, due account should be taken of the views of the United Nations staff on the subject;

7. Expresses further its disposition to consider, as appropriate, other forms of communication between the staff and the Fifth Committee.

Travel expenses of United Nations staff

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 59, 87. Plenary meeting 111.

A/C.5/34/39. Report of Secretary-General. A/C.5/34/L.15. USSR: draft resolution.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts III and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter IV and Chapter V: draft resolution XI (section VII, as orally proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 27 November 1979, meeting 59).

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV N and Chapter VI: draftresolution XI, section VII.

Resolution 34/233, section VII, by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on first-class travel in the United Nations organizations, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1 979, meeting 111.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to sections I-VI and VIII-XIV of Assembly resolution 34/233.]

Candidates roster for recruitment

General Assembly—34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 31, 32, 34, 35, 64. Plenary meeting 111.

A/C.5/34/L.25. Australia, Japan, Trinidad and Tobago: draft decision, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 29 November 1 979, meeting 64.

A/34/773. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I, section III.

Resolution 34/219, section III, by which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to pursue the improvement of the computerized roster of candidates in accordance with section I, paragraph 1 (c), of General Assembly resolution 33/143 of 20 December 1978, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/773, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1 979, meeting 111.

Post classification

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 23, 26, 30-32, 35, 84. Plenary meeting 111. A/C.5/34/37. Report of Secretary-General on implementation of classification systems for posts in Professional and General Service categories. Revised estimates under sections 28C (Office of Personnel Services, Headquarters) and 28H (Administrative and Financial Services, Geneva).

A/34/773. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I (section IV, as orally proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 17 December 1979, meeting 84).

Resolution 34/219, section IV, by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the classification systems for posts in the Professional and General Service categories and the oral report of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requested the Secretary-General to report on progress in the implementation of those systems to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/773, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1 979, meeting 111.

Amendments to the Staff Rules

General Assembly—34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 23, 59, 62. Plenary meeting 111.

A/C.5/34/7. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/773. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I (section II, as orally proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 28 November 1979, meeting 62).

Resolution 34/219, section II, by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on amendments made to the Staff Rules during the period from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/773, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to section I of Assembly resolution 34/219.]

Death and disability compensation to members of commissions and committees

General Assembly—34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 57, 60. Plenary meeting 111.

A/34/7/Add.8. Report of ACABQ.

A/34/7/Add.8, paras. 5 and 6. Recommendations, as proposed by ACABQ for adoption by General Assembly, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 23 November 1979, meeting 57.

A/C.5/34/9. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Rules governing compensation to members of commissions, committees or similar bodies in event of death, injury or illness attributable to service with United Nations.)

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts I I I and IV). Draftreport of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter IV and Chapter V: draft resolution XI, section VI.

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV M and ChapterVI: draftresolutionXI, sectionVI.

Resolution 34/233, section VI, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111.

The General Assembly

Compensation to members of commissions, committees or similar bodies in the event of death, injury or illness attributable to service with the United Nations

1. Authorizes the Secretary-General to promulgate the proposed rules governing compensation to members of commissions, committees or similar bodies in the event of death, injury or illness attributable to service with the United Nations, amended as indicated in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Decides that the rules shall apply to members of all commissions, committees and similar bodies in respect of which the United Nations pays daily subsistence allowance or annual remuneration and any such bodies as may in future be certified by the Secretary-General as falling into such a

category;
3. Also decides that the scale of compensation contained in the rules shall be reviewed by the Secretary-General at least once every four years, in the light of inflation and currency fluctuations since the previous review, and that he shall make appropriate recommendations in the context of the proposed programme budget for the appropriate biennium;
4. Further decides that the Secretary-General should

examine the feasibility of providing insurance coverage for members of commissions, committees or similar bodies to meet the cost of medical or dental treatment of an emergency nature which becomes necessary during a period of service to the Organization but which would not be connected with a service-incurred injury (for which compensation would already be payable under the rules recommended above), on the understanding that coverage paid for by the United Nations would be provided only to the extent that the affected person is not otherwise covered by an insurance or compensation scheme;

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to sections I-V and VII-XIV of Assembly resolution 34/233.]

Compensation to ICSC and ACABQ officers

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 70, 79, 85. Plenary meeting 111.

A/C.5/34/L.47. Pakistan: draft decision, as orally amended by Netherlands and sponsor, approved by Fifth Committee on 18 December 1979, meeting 85, by 76 votes to 10, with 13 abstentions.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts III and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter IV and Chapter V: draft resolution XI, section XIII.

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV S and Chapter VI: draft resolution XI, section XIII.

Resolution 34/233, section XIII, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1 979, meeting 111, by recorded vote of 118 to 11, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

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

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Israel, Italy, Japan, Sweden.

The General Assembly

XIII

Conditions of service and compensation for officials, other than Secretariat officials, serving the General Assembly

1. Recalls section VIII, paragraph 6, of its resolution 33/116 B of 21 December 1978 governing the adjustment of the level of compensation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Approves as an interim measure, pending a review at its thirty-fifth session, an annual compensation of \$59,000 to the two full-time members of the International Civil Service Commission and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, with an additional allowance of \$5,000 for the Chairman of the Commission and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, effective 1 January 1980;

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to sections I-XII and XIV of Assembly resolution 34/233.]

Honoraria payable to members of United Nations organs

General Assembly — 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 58, 60.

A/C.5/33/54. Report of Secretary-General.

A/33/7/Add.39. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Part III). Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter V (para. (a), as orally proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 27 November 1979, meeting 60).

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter V, para. 121 (a).

Other documents

Judgements of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal: Numbers 167 to 230, 1973-1977. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.X.1.

Chapter II

Budgetar y arrangement s

United Nations programme budget

Programm e budget for the bienniu m 1980-198 1

On 20 December 1979, the General Assembly voted appropriations totalling \$1,247,793,200 to meet the expenses of the United Nations under the regular budget for the biennium 1980-1981. It also approved estimates of income in the amount of \$221,343,200, including \$188,028,600 to be derived from staff assessment on salaries and wages.

Member States were to be assessed a net total of \$512,057,118 for 1980 (gross assessment less shares in the Tax Equalization Fund). This figure was based on half the total appropriations for the biennium less income and other adjustments, including the \$5,927,300 reduction in appropriations for 1978-1979 approved by the Assembly on 20 December 1979 (see p. 1186).

These decisions were embodied in three Assembly resolutions adopted on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, which approved them on 19 December. Resolution 34/230 A, on appropriations for 1980-1981, was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 119 to 9, with 9 abstentions, after having been approved in the Committee by 83 votes to 9, with 9 abstentions. Resolution 34/230 B, on income estimates, was approved without objection in the Committee and without vote in the Assembly. Resolution 34/230 C, on the financing of appropriations for 1980, was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 119 to 9, with 8 abstentions, after its approval in the Committee by a recorded vote of 80 to 9, with 9 abstentions.

The original expenditure estimates, submitted by the Secretary-General in his proposed programme budget for 1980-1981, amounted to \$1,214,203,300. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) recommended a reduction of \$32,307,000 in this figure, and the Fifth Committee, during its section-by-section first reading of the budget between 18 October and 18 December, approved all but \$224,500 of these recommended cuts. Subsequent to his initial estimates, the Secretary-General submitted additional requests totalling \$60,714,500 in revised estimates and another \$30,418,700 to meet the financial implications of decisions taken by the Assembly at its 1979

session. Of these requests, the Assembly approved \$40,575,700 in revised estimates plus \$25,096,700 as the financial implications of its own decisions during the session.

Income estimates originally submitted by the Secretary-General totalled \$221,055,200. Reductions recommended by ACABQ amounted to \$8,096,200, of which the Fifth Committee accepted all but \$26,200. Revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General during the Assembly session would have added \$10,546,800 to the initial figure, and financial implications resulting from Assembly decisions another \$5,667,300. Of these sums the Fifth Committee, on ACABQ's recommendation, accepted \$4,979,600 in revised estimates and \$3,378,400 relating to financial implications.

The gross budget for 1980-1981 was 15.1 per cent higher than the revised appropriations for 1978-1979, also approved by the Assembly on 20 December (see p. 1186). According to a Secretariat calculation included in the 1980-1981 programme budget document issued after the session, the rate of real growth—discounting inflation and non-recurrent items—amounted to 2.4 per cent.

In the Fifth Committee's general debate preceding approval of the budget, a number of large contributors urged economies and restraint in the expenditure of United Nations funds. Those expressing this view included Australia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland (on behalf of the nine member countries of the European Economic Community (EEC)), Italy, Portugal, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. The USSR in particular urged that a ceiling be placed on the 1980-1981 budget, and it suggested, along with Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic, that budget increases be limited to the percentage rise in the national incomes of the Member States. The United States called for a policy of zero growth in real terms. France expressed concern at the growth rate, while Canada asked for a concentration on high priority activities.

Algeria, Brazil, India and Indonesia warned that austerity measures advocated by many developed countries must not be allowed to hinder programmes of vital interest to developing countries. Kenya was disappointed that the major contributors were overwhelmed by concern to contain the budget while they ignored its substantive aspects, which were the main concern of the developing world. Trinidad and Tobago said no budget total could be fixed in advance; it was necessary to accommodate the desire for restrictions with the needs of developing countries.

Many speakers stressed the need for maximum efficiency in carrying out United Nations programmes. China, for example, urged simplified administration and a more efficient staff, as well as the avoidance of useless meetings and documents.

A number of speakers commended the Secretary-General's commitment to a policy of maximum budgetary restraint, as reflected in the real growth rate of 0.8 per cent in his proposed budget. But many also urged him to be more responsive to Assembly resolutions calling for the identification of obsolete, marginal and ineffective activities so that the intergovernmental bodies concerned could remove them from their programmes.

Many participants in the debate expressed concern at the impact of inflation and the devaluation of the United States dollar against other major currencies; the Secretary-General's proposed budget included more than \$77 million to meet the projected impact of inflation over the two-year period. Several of those advocating budgetary restraint, including Japan, believed that the Secretary-General should take effective measures to absorb the impact of inflation through economies or redeployment of resources. The German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR believed that the losses incurred as a result of inflation should be borne by those developed countries where United Nations offices were located, since, in their opinion, those countries were responsible for inflation and benefited from the income generated by the presence of such offices. On the other hand, Barbados said it would only hurt the developing world not to make allowance for the impact of inflation on

Ireland, explaining the positions of the nine EEC members after the Fifth Committee recommended the budget for adoption, noted that none of the nine had opposed adoption but were gravely concerned by the absence of any significant redeployment of resources. Japan, observing that it had abstained on the budget for the first time, said the budget had grown substantially more than had been expected. The United States, also explaining its abstention, said the budget contained many unnecessary and unwar-

ranted activities as well as some political activities that violated the Charter of the United Nations.

Among the majority which voted in favour of the budget, Chad said its level should be set according to the Assembly's instructions, not according to the wishes of a group of States. Canada found it to be a reasonable compromise between those who wanted rapid growth and those desiring a slow rate.

Explaining its vote against the budget to a plenary meeting of the Assembly, the USSR said it could not agree to the intolerably high growth rate of 26.5 per cent above the appropriations originally approved by the Assembly for 1978-1979.

Opposition to the Secretary-General's proposal to transfer a number of staff posts previously funded from extrabudgetary (voluntary) resources to the regular budget was expressed by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Poland and the USSR. The USSR noted that it had withheld its share of the financing of such posts transferred to the regular budget two years previously and would not pay for them in the 1980-1981 budget.

Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR reiterated their objection to the inclusion in the regular budget of provision for the payment of amortization costs in respect of the 1966 United Nations bond issue. They stated that they were unwilling to contribute to those costs, since they had been used to finance United Nations peace-keeping operations in the Congo (later to become Zaire) and in the Middle East which, in their opinion, had been carried out in violation of the Charter. Most of these Members stated that the costs should be borne by the countries which they considered had imposed the operations on the Organization.

Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, France, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States objected to the inclusion of technical assistance expenditures in the regular budget, stating that this activity should be financed on a voluntary basis. Several of these countries suggested that the technical co-operation activities concerned be entrusted to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR reiterated their intention to pay their share of these costs, as in previous years, in their national currencies rather than in dollars.

Consideration by CPC and the Economic and Social Council

Before the General Assembly examined the proposed programme budget for 1980-1981, the Secretary-General's proposals were considered by the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) and the Economic and Social Council.

The Committee, at its nineteenth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 7 May to 1 June and resumed from 24 September to 4 October 1979, held a general discussion on the proposed budget and examined selected sections in detail. It strongly deplored the late submission of the document and criticized what it called deficiencies in programme content and analysis. It recommended that activities for which no authority had been given by intergovernmental bodies should be deleted from the proposed budget and that future budget documents should clearly identify completed, obsolete, marginally useful or ineffective activities.

These recommendations were endorsed by the Council in decision 1979/91 of 25 October, adopted, without objection, on an oral proposal by its President. By the same decision, the Council also took note of the relevant sections of the proposed programme budget.

Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for 1980-1981

The General Assembly, by adopting resolution 34/231, established the conditions under which the Secretary-General was authorized to enter into commitments to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses which might arise in 1980-1981 or in future biennia. He was required to report to the Assembly at its 1980 and 1981 sessions the circumstances and supplementary budget estimates relating to such commitments.

The Assembly adopted this resolution on 20 December 1979, by a recorded vote of 130 to 9, on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee, which had approved the text on 19 December by a recorded vote of 89 to 8. The text, which had been submitted by the Secretary-General, followed the pattern of previous years' resolutions on this subject.

Under this resolution, the prior concurrence of ACABQ would be required for making such financial commitments, except that the Secretary-General could authorize commitments of up to \$2 million a year for expenses relating to the maintenance of peace and security, and up to specified amounts for certain activities of the International Court of Justice. The Assembly added that if, before its 1980 session or between its 1980 and 1981 sessions, commitments re-

sulting from a Security Council decision with regard to the maintenance of peace and security were to exceed \$10 million, the Secretary-General was to convene a special session of the Assembly.

Working Capital Fund for 1980-1981

On 20 December 1979, by resolution 34/232, the General Assembly established the level of the Working Capital Fund for the 1980-1981 biennium at \$40 million, the same level as for preceding biennia. The Assembly also set forth the purposes for which the Fund could be used. As in previous years, it could be utilized to finance appropriations pending receipt of contributions, and also to pay for unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities financed from a revolving fund, and advance insurance premiums.

The resolution was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 131 to 9. The Fifth Committee had approved the text on 19 December, as submitted by the Secretary-General, by a recorded vote of 87 to 9.

Final programm e budget for the bienniu m 1978-197 9

On 20 December 1979, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted two resolutions containing the final revisions to the programme budget for 1978-1979. By resolution 34/223 A, it approved revised appropriations totalling \$1,084,186,200, representing a \$5,927,300 decrease from the amount appropriated in the revised budget approved on 29 January 1979. By resolution 34/223 B, it approved revised income estimates totalling \$190,856,900, representing a decrease of \$4,863,600 from the revised estimates approved on 29 January. 2

The final appropriations resolution was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 116 to 9, with 11 abstentions, after the Fifth Committee approved it by a recorded vote of 77 to 8, with 10 abstentions. The income estimates were adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 127 to 0, with 11 abstentions, after approval in the Committee by a recorded vote of 85 to 0, with 12 abstentions. The Fifth Committee made its recommendations on 18 December.

The revised budget figures were submitted by the Secretary-General. The factor mainly responsible for the decrease, according to his performance report to the Assembly on the 1978-1979 budget, was a greater than expected

See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 1023, resolution 33/205 A.
 Ibid., p. 1026, resolution 33/205 B.

number of vacant Secretariat posts. This factor more than made up for increases due to inflation and the reduced value of the United States dollar when measured against other currencies. Approval of the revised estimates was recommended by ACABQ, although it said it had not been able to consider them in detail due to their late submission.

In the Fifth Committee's discussion of the revised budget, the United States objected to several features of the Secretary-General's report, including what it regarded as a flagrant underestimation of income, increased expenses due to inflation even though the original appropriation had made every possible allowance for inflation, uncontrolled expenditures by the Secretariat and the hiding of policy decisions in the report. Italy, which also abstained on the revised appropriations, said the figures showed that Italy had been right in voting in January against the earlier revision, which had turned out to be an overestimate. Israel, also abstaining, expressed reservations about activities of a onesided political nature.

The Byelorussian SSR and the USSR, explaining their votes against the revised budget, said it was too high despite the reduction.

Medium-ter m plannin g in the Unite d Nation s

Principles and guidelines for the preparation of medium-term plans in the United Nations were drawn up during 1979 by CPC and approved by the General Assembly.

By resolution 34/224 of 20 December, the Assembly set out 18 points to guide future planning. It decided that plans should cover six years rather than the four covered in previous plans. The next plan would span 1984-1989; the Secretary-General would not be required to submit in 1980 a proposed plan for 1982-1985.

The Assembly emphasized the role of intergovernmental organs in the planning process, both before and after the plan was submitted by the Secretary-General. The plan's strategy, orientation, goals and activities should derive from objectives and policies set by intergovernmental bodies, and it should be kept flexible by incorporating the implications of actions taken by such bodies and conferences. The effective participation in planning by central, regional, sectoral and functional bodies should be achieved through an appropriate preparation period and greater co-ordination of meeting calendars.

After adoption by the Assembly, the plan would become a principal policy directive, serving as the framework for the biennial programme budget. It should emphasize the objectives to be achieved by the various activities, and those ob-

jectives should as far as possible be time-limited.

This resolution was adopted without vote, after having been approved by consensus by the Fifth Committee on 7 December. It was sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Burundi, Chad, France, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, Romania, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United States, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

The guidelines and principles stated in the resolution were a slightly reworded version of recommendations made by CPC at the first part of its 1979 session in May/June. These recommendations and others by CPC were endorsed by the Economic and Social Council by decision 1979/66 of 3 August. (For page reference to text of decision, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

The Committee did not reach a conclusion on whether the plan should "roll" (be subject to replacement by a new plan after a given interval such as two years) or be "fixed" (established once and for all for a given period, subject to partial review). The Assembly, by resolution 34/224, requested CPC to reconsider this problem in 1980.

The Assembly, by the same resolution, took note with satisfaction of a report on mediumterm planning in the United Nations prepared by Maurice Bertrand of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), and of comments by the Secretary-General on this report. The report set out seven main recommendations: (1) the plan should have fixed time-horizons; (2) the objectives of each programme should be specified; (3) as an initial step in formulating the final plan, the Secretariat should prepare and submit to intergovernmental bodies in-depth studies for each major programme; (4) an 18-month timetable should be adopted for preparation of the plan, allowing for participation by the intergovernmental bodies concerned; (5) policy descriptions of major programmes should follow a specified sequence; (6) the introduction to the plan should be drawn up with the aim of helping Member States to define priorities; and (7) the officials responsible for executing the plan should be involved in discussions on improving planning and programming methodologies.

In his comments on this report, the Secretary-General said that, while he did not share Inspector Bertrand's view that a "planning crisis" existed in the United Nations, he agreed on the need to bridge the gap between the ambitious objectives spelled out in resolutions and the day-to-day activities of the secretariats. The Secretary-General expected that forthcoming discussions in CPC would produce more precise

guidance on the nature and content of the objectives to be specified in the plan.

The implications of medium-term planning for the United Nations system as a whole was a major topic at the annual Joint Meetings of CPC and the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), held at Geneva on 2 and 3 July. The Chairmen of the two bodies reported to the Economic and Social Council that, although no agreement had been reached as to whether the United Nations plan should roll or have a fixed period, the common position of the two Committees in favour of a six-year timeframe for medium-term plans would facilitate coordination of programme planning among United Nations organizations. Participants agreed that total harmonization of programme planning in the system was neither practicable nor desirable; an optimum balance should be sought between benefits to be derived from greater harmonization and the particular requirements of individual organizations. (See also p. 963.)

Two papers on the evaluation of United Nations activities as an aid in planning and programming were submitted by JIU and acted on by the General Assembly. The main recommendations of both were endorsed by ACC.

The first paper, of which the Assembly took note, was a report on initial guidelines for internal evaluation systems of the United Nations organizations. It set out choices and considerations which the organizations should address in designing and operating systems to evaluate the effectiveness of their activities. The second JIU paper was a glossary of terms widely used in evaluation. It defined evaluation as a learning and action-oriented management tool and process for determining as systematically and objectively as possible the relevance, effectiveness and impact of activities in the light of their objectives, in order to improve both current activities and future planning, programming and decisionmaking. The Assembly approved this glossary and recommended its use throughout the United Nations system.

Two papers by the Secretary-General relating to programming were also noted by the Assembly. One was a note on the identification of output in the programme budget, describing what had been done to implement a JIU recommendation of 1978³ calling for an improved system to develop standard terms for specifying the end products of each activity (such as reports, fellowships and projects). The other paper was a progress report on implementation of another JIU recommendation for the establishment of internal work programmes and procedures to report on programme implementation.

The Assembly also commended JIU and the Secretary-General for their efforts in the area of evaluation and urged them to continue with a view to improving administrative and budgetary efficiency and effectiveness.

The Assembly's action on these documents relating to evaluation was taken in resolution 34/164, adopted without vote on 17 December. It was recommended by the Fifth Committee, which approved it by consensus on 13 December on the basis of a draft resolution submitted by Mexico.

See also p. 1224.

Medium-term plan for 1980-1983

On 9 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote resolution 1979/4, containing recommendations on some specific elements of the proposed medium-term plan for 1980-1983. The proposed plan had been drawn up by the Secretary-General in 1978⁴ but was not endorsed by either the Council or the General Assembly.

By this resolution, the Council invited the Assembly, when considering the proposed plan, to take account of three recommendations: (a) in implementing the plan, and particularly its chapter on development issues and policies, the Secretariat should concentrate on measures to promote the development of developing countries within the framework of Assembly resolutions on the establishment of a new international economic order; (b) the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA) should pay attention to measures for supporting economic co-operation among developing countries; and (c) interdisciplinary research and analysis on development problems should fall within the framework of the over-all requirements of the development of developing countries and of reducing inequities between developed and developing countries.

This resolution had been recommended by the Council's Ad Hoc Sessional Committee on the Medium-Term Plan for 1980-1983, which approved it without vote on 3 May. The draft was sponsored by Tunisia on behalf of the member States of the Council belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries.

In the Committee, the sponsors revised their text relating to the first of these recommendations in response to an oral amendment by France. According to this amendment, the recommendation on measures to promote development would have been addressed to programme officials and, in particular, DIESA, rather

⁴Ibid., p. 1013.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Ibid., p. 1015, summary of report on programming and evaluation in the United Nations.

than just to DIESA, as in the original version. As revised by the sponsors and approved by the Council, the recommendation was addressed to Secretariat units and especially DIESA.

During the Committee's discussion, the United Kingdom and the United States reiterated their reservations on the references in the text to Assembly resolutions on a new international economic order.

In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 13 April, the USSR suggested a number of changes in the proposed medium-term plan for 1980-1983 to bring its social development sections into line with programme decisions taken by United Nations bodies.

Identificatio n of completed, obsolet e and marginally useful or ineffective activities

On 20 December 1979, by resolution 34/225, the General Assembly called on the Secretary-General to exercise his judgement so as to identify without further delay marginally useful and ineffective activities carried out by the United Nations. In the fifth in a series of resolutions on this subject adopted since 1975, the Assembly reaffirmed the importance of identifying completed and obsolete activities so that resources could be redeployed to finance new activities.

The Assembly asked for reports on this matter to be prepared by the Secretary-General for CPC as well as for the Assembly itself at its 1980 regular session. The report for CPC, to be ready for its twentieth session in 1980, was to include the criteria used in identifying such activities as well as information on completed activities, resources released and the effect on the programme budget. The report to the Assembly was to be a full and comprehensive one on the implementation of Assembly resolutions on this subject, and was to include proposed criteria and arrangements to promote the development of an efficient procedure for the identification of completed, obsolete, marginally useful and ineffective activities.

The resolution was adopted, without objection, by the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, which had approved it without vote on 29 November. Its sponsors were Argentina, Australia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Cape Verde, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay.

The proposal that the Secretary-General be requested to submit proposals on criteria for identifying the activities in question originated in an amendment by Tunisia. The sponsors agreed to add this provision to the draft resolution but they did not agree to Tunisia's proposal that it should replace the paragraph by which the Secretary-General was called on to exercise his judgement by identifying those activities; this paragraph was retained in the resolution approved by the Committee and adopted by the Assembly.

The Assembly, by its resolution, took note of reports on this subject by the Secretary-General and ACABQ. It also noted with concern the finding of CPC that the information in the Secretary-General's report was insufficient. That Committee had reached this conclusion during its review in September 1979 of the proposed programme budget for 1980-1981.

According to the Secretary-General's report, 2,967 work months of Professional staff resources had been released in 1978-1979 due to completion or termination of economic and social projects. Most of these work months related to project completions, but 18 individual programme elements (projects) had been terminated before completion, representing over 1 per cent of the approximately 1,500 programme elements in the economic, social and humanitarian sectors. These figures covered only 10 of the 17 budget sections concerned with economic and social activities.

The report said that although the resources released were modest, the first results of the new programme-monitoring system were encouraging. Programme managers had been more forthcoming in making the required value judgements during the budget formulation process. The report also described progress in instituting an internal Secretariat system for monitoring, evaluating and reporting on programme performance, starting with the economic and social sectors.

The Advisory Committee, in its report, observed that, since the figures were incomplete, the total volume of resources released would be larger than indicated. It concluded that the United Nations was capable of undertaking a substantial volume of new activities within the level of approved resources. It trusted that the Secretary-General would intensify his efforts and make proposals as soon as possible to intergovernmental organs.

Service s to extrabudgetar y activitie s

As called for by the General Assembly in a resolution of 29 January 1979,⁵ the Secretary-General submitted a report on services provided by the United Nations to activities financed

⁵ Ibid., p. 1032, resolution 33/116 C, section IV.

from extrabudgetary resources. The report suggested that a simple formula rather than an elaborate cost-measurement system be used to determine how much programmes financed outside the regular budget, such as UNDP and the United Nations Children's Fund, should reimburse the United Nations for the support services it provided to them. The report also said that agreement

had been reached between the United Nations and UNDP on a new methodology for determining the amount of reimbursement to the United Nations for its administrative services.

The Fifth Committee decided without vote on 27 November to postpone consideration of this matter to the 1980 regular session of the Assembly.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981

General Assembly— 34th session

Fifth Committee, meetings 8, 11-18, 20-29, 32, 34, 36-55, 59, 61, 64, 66, 68, 69, 71-77, 79-88. Plenary meeting 111.

DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1 979, Chapter XXXVI.

A/34/6, Vol. I and errata and Vol. II. Proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981. Vol. I and errata: Foreword and annexes, and sections 1 to 14; Vol. II: Sections 15 to 32 and income sections 1 to 3.

A/34/6/Add.1. Proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981: Methodology for preparation.

A/34/6/Add.2. Programme budget for biennium 1980-1981. A/34/7. First report of ACABQ on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981.

A/34/7/Add.1-22, Add.22/Corr.1 and Add.23-28. Second to 29th reports of ACABQ on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981.

A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 7 May-1 June (first part) and 24 September-4 October 1979 (2nd part), Chapters VI and VIII F

A/34/587/Add.2. United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. Matters requiring consideration by General Assembly at its 34th session: Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/846. Report of Fifth Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council).

A/C.5/34/12. Opening address by Secretary-General, Fifth Committee, 3 October 1979, meeting 8.

A/C.5/34/13. Opening address by Chairman of ACABQ, Fifth Committee, 3 October 1979, meeting 8.

A/C.5/34/76. UNIDO. Note by Fifth Committee Chairman. A/C.5/34/99. Report of UNCTAD on its 5th session: Financial

aspects. Note by Fifth Committee Chairman.

A/C.5/34/L.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Work of Fifth Committee at 34th session. Notes by Fifth Committee Chairman and by Secretariat.

Administrativ e and financia l implication s of Assembly decision s and recommendation s of Main Committee s

A/34/158/Add.1, A/34/7/Add.18, A/34/834. International Year of Disabled Persons (Third Committee). Reports of Secretary-General, ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/34/657 and Add.1, A/34/7/Add.17, A/34/835. World Conference of United Nations Decade for Women: Report of Preparatory Committee (Third and Fifth Committees). Note by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee (pages 4-6)

mittee (paras. 4-6).

A/C.5/34/20, A/34/662. Report of Special Committee on Enhancing Effectiveness of Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (Sixth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/22 and Corr.1,2, A/34/7/Add.6, A/34/685. Imple-

A/C.5/34/22 and Corr.1,2, A/34/7/Add.6, A/34/685. Implementation of Programme for Decade for Action to Combat

Racism and Racial Discrimination (Third Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/25, A/34/663. Third United Nations Conference on Law of Sea (Plenary). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/36, A/34/7/Add.11. United Nations International School (Fifth Committee). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/34/42, A/34/708. Alternative approaches and ways and means within United Nations system for improving effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (Third Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/45, A/34/7/Add.12, A/34/738. International cooperation in peaceful uses of outer space; Preparation of international convention on principles governing use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting (Special Political Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/46, A/34/7/Add.14. Arabic language services (Fifth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of ACABQ (paras. 1-9 and 13).

A/C.5/34/50. Assistance to Grenada and Tonga; Assistance for reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Chad, Equatorial Guinea and Uganda (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/51, A/34/730. UNDRO (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/53, A/34/797. UNCTAD: Particular problems confronting Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee (paras. 1-3).

A/C.5/34/54 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.16, A/34/822. Policies of apartheid of Government of South Africa (Plenary). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/55, A/34/788. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in occupied Arab territories (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/56. United Nations pension system (Fifth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/57, A/34/835. United Nations Decade for Women: Women refugees (Third Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee (paras. 1-3).

A/C.Ś/34/58, A/34/7/Add.15, A/34/812. Monitoring of disarmament agreements and strengthening of international security (First Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ (paras. 1-5, 18 and 19) and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/59, A/34/7/Add.15, A/34/812. Committee on Disarmament (First Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ (paras. 1-4, 6, 7, 18 and 19) and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/60, A/34/7/Add.15, A/34/813. Confidence-building measures (First Committee). Statement by

Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ (paras. 1-4,

8-10, 18 and 19) and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/61, A/34/7/Add.15, A/34/811. United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (First Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ (paras. 1-4, 11, 18 and 19) and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/62, A/34/7/Add.15, A/34/812. Study on comprehensive nuclear test ban (First Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ (paras. 1-4, 12

and 18) and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/63, A/34/7/Add.15, A/34/812. Study on relationship between disarmament and development (First Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of

ACABQ (paras. 1-4, 13 and 18) and Fifth Committee. A/C.5/34/64, A/34/7/Add.15, A/34/814. Israeli nuclear armament (First Committee). Statement of Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ (paras. 1-4, 14, 18 and 19)

and Fifth Committee.

- A/C.5/34/65, A/34/7/Add.15, A/34/809. Nuclear capability of South Africa (First Committee). Statement by Secretary General and reports of ACABQ (paras. 1-4, 15, 18 and 19) and Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/34/66, A/34/810. Implementation of Declaration of Indian Ocean as Zone of Peace (First Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/34/68, A/34/803. Human settlements (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/34/69, A/34/7/Add.15, A/34/813. Study of institutional arrangements relating to process of disarmament (First Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ (paras. 1-4 and 16-19) and Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/34/70, A/34/796. Measures to improve situation and ensure human rights and dignity of all migrant workers (Third Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/71, A/34/794. Question of Palestine (Plenary). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/73, A/34/7/Add.22 and Add.22/Corr.1, A/34/839. Restructuring of economic and social sectors of United Nations system (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee (paras. 5-8).

A/C.5/34/77/Add.1. Human settlements (Second and Fifth Committees). Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/78, A/34/828. International Youth Year (Third Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/80, A/34/776. Report of Special Committee on Charter of United Nations and on Strengthening of Role of Organization (Sixth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/81, A/34/7/Add.23, A/34/841. Questions relating to information (Special Political Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/82, A/34/807. Question of Namibia (Plenary). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/83 and Corr.1, A/34/823. Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Plenary). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/84, A/34/831. Implementation of Declaration on Strengthening of International Security (First Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth

Committee.

A/C.5/34/85, A/34/795. Report of Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories (Special Political Committee).

Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/86 and Corr.1, A/34/839. United Nations conference on least developed countries (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee (paras. 1-4 and 12-16)

A/C.5/34/87, A/34/797. UNCTAD: Preparatory work for bringing Common Fund into operation (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Com-

mittee (paras. 7-9).

A/C.5/34/88, A/34/7/Add.27. UNIDO (Fifth Committee).

Proposals of Secretary-General and report of ACABQ. A/C.5/34/89, A/34/833. Development and international economic co-operation: Report of Committee of Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 (Plenary). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

/C.5/34/90, A/34/816. Industrial development co-operation and Third General Conference of UNIDO (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and A/C.5/34/90,

report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/91, A/34/838. Follow-up to and implementation of Mar del Plata Action Plan of United Nations Water Conference (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General

and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/92, A/34/839. Development and international economic co-operation: Preparation for special session of General Assembly in 1980 (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General arid report of Fifth Committee (paras. 9-11).

A/C.5/34/93 and Corr.1. UNCTAD: Assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General

(withdrawn).

A/C.5/34/94, A/34/7/Add.24, A/34/843. Draft Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Third Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee. A/C.5/34/95, A/34/797. UNCTAD: United Nations Confer-

ence on International Code of Conduct on Transfer of Technology (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee (paras. 4-6).

A/C.5/34/96, A/34/7/Add.25, A/34/777. United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ (paras. 1 and 25-30) and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/34/98 and Corr.1. Consolidated statement of administrative and financial implications in respect of conference servicing costs (Fifth Committee). Statement by

Secretary-General. A/C.5/34/100, A/34/797. UNCTAD: Completion of work of United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General

and report of Fifth Committee (paras. 10-12).

A/C.5/34/101, A/34/7/Add.28, A/34/845. United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Revise d estimate s

A/C.5/34/11, A/34/7/Add.5. Revised estimates resulting from decisions of Economic and Social Council at its first and 2nd regular sessions, 1979. Part I: Transfer of headquarters of ECWA to Baghdad. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/34/15, A/34/7/Add.3. Revised estimates under section 28G (Electronic Data Processing and Information Sys-tems Division: Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities (United Nations share)).

Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ. A/C.5/34/16, A/34/7/Add.4. Revised estimates under section 28L (Jointly financed administrative activities: Secretariat of Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (United Nations share)). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/34/18 and Add.1, A/34/7/Add.9. Revised estimates resulting from decisions of Economic and Social Council at its first and 2nd regular sessions, 1979: Part II. Reports of

Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/34/19, A/34/7/Add.7. Revised estimates under section 28G (Electronic Data Processing and Information Systems Division: International Computing Centre, Geneva (United Nations share)). Reports of Secretary-General and

A/C.5/34/26. Revised estimates under section 1 (Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination: World Food

Council). Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/27 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.13. Revised programme and budget proposals under sections 15 (UNCTAD) and 31 (Staff assessment) and income section 1 (Income from staff assessment). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/34/33, A/34/7/Add.10. Revised estimates under section 28J (Staff training activities: Regional commissions (Programme for training English and French translators at ECA)). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ

A/C.5/34/34 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/34/7/Add.20. Expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters: Revised estimates under section 32 (Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/34/37. Report of Secretary-General on implementation of classification systems for posts in Professional and General Service categories: Revised estimates under sections 28C (Office of Personnel Services, Headquarters) and 28H (Administrative and Financial Services, Geneva).

A/C.5/34/38 and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.14. Arabic language services for UNCTAD: Revised estimates under section 29B (Conference Services, Geneva). Reports of Secretary-

General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/34/40 and Corr.1,2. Depositary functions of Secretary-General and registration and publication of treaties: Revised estimates under sections 26 (Legal activities) and 29A (Department of Conference Services, Headquarters). Report of Secretary-General. A/C.5/34/43, A/34/7/Add.21. United Nations accommoda-

tion at Nairobi: Revised estimates under section 32 (Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/34/48 (Part II) and Corr.1, A/34/7/Add.26. Accommodation at Vienna International Centre: Revised estimates under sections 17 (UNIDO), 28M (Administrative services, Vienna), 29F (Library services, Vienna), 31 (Staff assessment) and 32 (Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises); and income sections 1 (Income from staff assessment), 2 (General income) and 3 (Revenue-producing activities). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/34/49. Competitive examinations: Revised estimates under section 28J (Staff training activities). Report of

Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/72 and Corr.1,2, A/34/7/Add.19. Revised programme and budget proposals under sections 7 (Department of Technical Co-operation for Development) and 31 (Staff assessment) and income section 1 (Income from staff assessment). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/34/74, A/34/7/Add.25. Revised estimates under section 4B (Special conferences: United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

DECISIONS ON PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 1980-1981 A/C.5/34/L.48 (Part I, Part II and Corr.1, and Part IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution VIII A, prepared on basis of recommendations of Secretary-General as modified by ACABQ and Fifth Committee, approved by Fifth Committee on 1 9 December 1 979, meeting 88, by 83 votes to 9, with 9 abstentions.

A/34/858. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution VIII A.

Resolution 34/230 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/858, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111, by recorded vote of 119 to 9, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

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

Abstaining: China, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Romania, United Kingdom, United States.

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1980-1981

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1980-1981:

1. Appropriations totalling \$US 1,247,793,200 are hereby voted for the following purposes:

(US dollars) Section

PART I. Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination

1. Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination

25,113,400 Total, PART I 25,113,400

PART II. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities

Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities

59,258,000

Total, PART II 59,258,000

Political affairs, trusteeship PART III. and decolonization

3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization

13,584,200

Total, PART III 13,584,200

Secti	on	(US dollars)	Section (US dollars)
	PART IV. Economic, social and human-		PART X. Capital expenditures
4	itarian activities		32. Construction, alteration, improvement
4.	Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	7,073,900	and major maintenance of premises 65,693,300
5.	Office of the Director-General for Development and International		Total, PART X 65,693,300
	Economic Co-operation	3,850,400	GRAND TOTAL 1,247,793,200
6.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	40,035,800	2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer
7.	Department of Technical Co-operation		credits between sections of the budget with the concurrence
8	for Development Office of Secretariat Services for	13,110,000	of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Ouestions;
	Economic and Social Matters	2,500,200	3. The total net provision made under the various sections
	Transnational corporations Economic Commission for Europe	7,298,100 24,137,300	of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publica-
	Economic and Social Commission for		tions Board;
12	Asia and the Pacific Economic Commission for Latin America	23,056,100 32,455,800	4. The appropriations for the regular programme of technical co-operation under part IV, section 24, shall be adminis-
13.	Economic Commission for Africa	27,120,300	tered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the
	Economic Commission for Western Asia United Nations Conference on Trade and	14,393,500	United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and
15.	Development	50,069,600	the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the fol- lowing procedures:
	International Trade Centre	8,370,500	(a) Obligations for personal services established in the
17.	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	70,117,200	current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are ef-
	United Nations Environment Programme	10,678,200	fected by the end of the current biennium and that the total
19.	United Nations Centre for Human Settle- ments (Habitat)	7,598,400	period to be covered by obligations established for these pur- poses against the resources of the current biennium shall not
	International drug control	5,904,200	exceed twenty-four work-months;
21.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	25,740,600	(b) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that
22.	Office of the United Nations Disaster		the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government
23	ReliefCo-ordinator Human rights	4,762,200 9,689,900	and accepted by the Organization and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Government;
	Regular programme of technical	7,007,700	(c) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders
	co-operation	27,248,100	for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium will remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or
	Total, PART IV	415,210,300	vendor, unless they are cancelled;
			5. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$19,000 is appropriated for each year
	PART V. International justice and law		of the biennium 1980-1981 from accumulated income of the
	International Court of Justice Legal activities	7,573,200 10,049,000	Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other ex-
20.			penses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in ac-
	Total, PART V	17,622,200	cordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.
	PART VI. Public information		A/C.5/34/L.48 (Part I, Part II and Corr.1, and Part IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution VIII B, prepared on
27.	Public information	46,226,300	basis of recommendations of Secretary-General as modified
			by ACABQ and Fifth Committee, approved without objection
	Total, PART VI	46,226,300	by Fifth Committee on 19 December 1979, meeting 88. A/34/858. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution VII B.
	PART VII. Common support services		Resolution 34/230 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee,
28.	Administration, management and		A/34/858, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20
	generalservices	213,008,400	December 1979, meeting 111.
29.	Conference and library services	190,416,800	INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE
	Total, PART VII	403,425,200	BIENNIUM 1980-1981
	DADT VIII Carriel		The General Assembly
20	PART VIII. Special expenses	17.054.000	Resolves that for the biennium 1980-1981: 1. Estimates of income other than assessments on
<i>5</i> 0.	United Nations bond issue	17,056,000	Member States totalling \$US 221,343,200 are approved as
	Total, PART VIII	17,056,000	follows:
	D.D. W. G. O.		Income section (US dollars)
	PART IX. Staff assessment		PART I. Income from staff assessment
31.	Staff assessment	184,604,300	1. Income from staff assessment 188,028,600
	Total, PART IX	184,604,300	Total, PART I 188,028,600

Income section (US dollars)
PART II. Other income

General income
 Revenue-producing activities

21,448,700 11,865,900

Total, PART II 33,314,600

GRAND TOTAL 221,343,200

- 2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955:
- 3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.
- A/C.5/34/L.48 (Part I, Part II and Corr.1, and Part IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution VIII C, prepared on basis of recommendations of Secretary-General, approved by Fifth Committee on 19 December 1979, meeting 88, by recorded vote of 80 to 9, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia

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

Abstaining: China, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Romania, United Kingdom, United States.

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution VIII C.

Resolution 34/230 C, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111, by recorded vote of 119 to 9, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore,

Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland,

Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: China, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Romania, United Kingdom.

FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1980

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1980:

1. Budget appropriations totalling \$US 617,969,300 consisting of \$US 623,896,600, being one half of the appropriations approved for the biennium 1980-1981 under resolution A above, together with supplementary appropriations for 1978-1979 decreased by \$US 5,927,300 shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(a) \$16,657,300 being half of the estimated income other than staff assessment approved for the biennium 1980-1981

under resolution B above;

(b) \$2,265,400 being the increase in the revised income other than staff assessment for the biennium 1978-1979;

(c) \$104,182 being contributions of new Member States for the biennium 1978-1979;

(d) \$598,942,418 being the assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/6 A of 24 October 1979 on the scale of assessments for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982;

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of \$US 86,885,300 consisting of:

(a) \$94,014,300 being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the biennium 1980-1981 under resolution B above;

(b) \$7,129,000 being the reduction in the revised income from staff assessment for the biennium 1978-1979.

CONSIDERATION BY CPC AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Economic and Social Council — 2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meeting 40.

E/1979/L.54. Summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its first and 2nd regular sessions of 1979. Report of Secretary-General.

Decision 1979/86, by which the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council during its first and second regular sessions of 1979, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1979, meeting 40.

Economic and Social Council—resumed 2nd regular session, 1979

Plenary meeting 41.

A/34/6, Vol. I and errata and Vol. II. Proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981, sections 4-24. A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Chapters VI and VIII F. Decision 1979/91, by which the Council took note of the relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981 and of chapter VI of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its nineteenth session, and endorsed the recommendation of that Committee on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without objection by Council on 25 October 1979, meeting 41.

UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES FOR 1980-1981

General Assembly — 34th session Fifth Committee, meeting 88. Plenary meeting 111.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Part I, Part II and Corr.1, and Part IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution IX, prepared on basis of recommendations of Secretary-General, approved by Fifth Committee on 1-9 December 1979, meeting 88, by recorded vote of 89 to 8, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand., Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution IX.

Resolution 34/231, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111, by recorded vote of 130 to 9, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon,

United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia,

German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The General Assembly

1. Authorizes the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the provisions of paragraph 3 below, to enter into commitments in the biennium 1980-1981 to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses arising either during or subsequent to that biennium, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

(a) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of \$US 2 million in any one year of the biennium 1980-1981, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of

peace and security;

(b) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

(i) The designation of ad hoc judges (Statute of the Court, Article 31), not exceeding a total of \$100,000;
(ii) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or

(11) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50), not exceeding a total of \$50,000;

(iii) The holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of \$150,000;

(iv) The maintenance in office of judges who have not been re-elected (Statute, Article 13, paragraph 3), not exceeding a total of \$75,000 in 1980;

(v) The payment of pensions and travel and removal expenses of retiring judges, and travel and removal expenses of new members of the Court, not exceeding a total of \$130,000 in 1980, and the payment of pensions of retiring judges not exceeding a total of \$130,000 in 1981;

2. Resolves that the Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments;

3. Decides that if, as a result of a decision of the Security Council, commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security should arise in an estimated total exceeding \$10 million either before the thirty-fifth session or between the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions of the General Assembly, a special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND FOR 1980-1981

General Assembly — 34th session Fifth Committee, meeting 88. Plenary meeting 111.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Part I, Part II and Corr.1, and Part IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution X, prepared on basis of recommendations of Secretary-General, approved by Fifth Committee on 19 December 1979, meeting 88, by recorded vote of 87 to 9, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia,

Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland,

Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution X.

Resolution 34/232, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111, by recorded vote of 131 to 9, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland,

Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The General Assembly Resolves that:

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the biennium 1980-1981 in the amount of \$US 40 million;

2. Member States shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Member States to the budget for the biennium 1980-1981;

3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:

(a) Credits to Member States resulting from transfers made in 1959 and 1960 from surplus account to the Working Capital Fund in an adjusted amount of \$1,025,092;

(b) Cash advances paid by Member States to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1978-1979 under General As-

sembly resolution 32/215 of 21 December 1977;

4. Should the credits and advances paid by any Member State to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1978-1979 exceed the amount of that Member State's advance under the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the excess shall be set off against the amount of the contributions payable by the Member State in respect of the biennium 1980-1981;

5. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

(a) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;

(b) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be duly authorized under the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, in particular, resolution 34/231 of 20 December 1979 relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing

the Working Capital Fund;

(c) Such sums as, together with net sums outstanding for the same purpose, do not exceed \$200,000, to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities; advances in excess of the total of \$200,000 may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(d) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such sums as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the biennium in which payment is made; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each biennium, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each biennium;

(e) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending the accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund;

6. Should the provision in paragraph 1 above prove inadequate to meet the purposes normally related to the Working Capital Fund, the Secretary-General is authorized to utilize, in the biennium 1980-1981, cash from special funds and accounts in his custody, under the conditions approved in General Assembly resolution 1341(XIII) of 13 December 1958, or the proceeds of loans authorized by the Assembly.

Final programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meeting 87. Plenary meeting 111.

A/34/842. Budget and programme performance of United Nations for biennium 1978-1979. Report of ACABQ. A/C.5/34/79 and Add.1-10 and Add.10/Corr.1 Add.11-27. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/L.49. Note by Secretariat containing text of draft resolution A (final appropriations), prepared on basis of recommendations of Secretary-General and ACABQ, approved by Fifth Committee on 18 December 1979, meeting 87, by recorded vote of 77 to 8, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, German Democrat-

ic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR,

USSR

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Romania, United Kingdom, United States.

A/34/847. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 34/223 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/847, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111, by recorded vote of 116 to 9, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica,

Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

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

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Romania, United Kingdom, United States.

FINAL BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1978-1979

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1978-1979:

1. The amount of SUS 1,090,113,500, appropriated by its resolution 33/205 A of 29 January 1979, shall be decreased by SUS 5,927,300 as follows:

Section	1	Amount appropriated by resolution 33/205 A	Increase or (decrease)	Final appropriation
			(US dollars)	
	PART I. Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination			
1.	Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination	21,766,600	332,000	22,098,600
	Total, PART I	21,766,600	332,000	22,098,600
	PART II. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities			
2.	Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	52,189,700	578,900	52,768,600
	Total, PARTII	52,189,700	578,900	52,768,600
	PART III. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization			
3.	Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	11,887,700	(1,601,400)	10,286,300
	Total, PARTIII	11,887,700	(1,601,400)	10,286,300
	PART IV. Economic and social and humanitarian activities			
4. 5A. 5B. 5C. 5D.	Policy-making organs (economic and social activities) Department of Economic and Social Affairs United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	7,968,500 9,817,900 6,226,200 26,695,700 9,850,700	(746,700) (514,700) (501,100) (1,234,700) (107,600)	7,221,800 9,303,200 5,725,100 25,461,000 9,743,100
5E. 5F.	Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters Director-General for Development and International	1,839,100	(116,100)	1,723,000
6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11 A. 11 B. 12. 13 A.	Economic Co-operation Economic Commission for Europe Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Economic Commission for Latin America Economic Commission for Africa Economic Commission for Western Asia United Nations Conference on Trade and Development International Trade Centre United Nations Industrial Development Organization United Nations Environment Programme	1,251,100 23,398,600 19,461,100 26,420,300 22,142,800 10,250,000 46,960,300 7,844,500 66,883,200 8,955,600	(650,100) 497,900 (982,900) 1,437,000 2,377,800 422,800 357,600 203,400 (969,500) 156,400	601,000 23,896,500 18,478,200 27,857,300 24,520,600 10,672,800 47,317,900 8,047,900 65,913,700 9,112,000

	• •			
		Amount appropriated by resolution	Increase or	Final
Sectio	n	33/205 A	(decrease)	appropriation
			(US dollars)	
	PART IV. Economic and social and humanitarian activities			
13B. 14.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) International drug control	6,134,400 6,398,700	(1,625,900) (69,300)	4,508,500 6,329,400
15.	Regular programme of technical assistance	23,664,100	(998,100)	22,666,000
16. 17.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	22,005,100 3,339,700	622,300 (343,400)	22,627,400 2,996,300
	Total, PARTIV	357,507,600	(2,784,900)	354,722,700
	PART V. Human rights			
18.	Human rights	9,896,000	(496,700)	9,399,300
	Total, PART V	9,896,000	(496,700)	9,399,300
	PART VI. International Court of Justice			
19.	International Court of Justice	6,608,200	(56,300)	6,551,900
	Total, PART VI	6,608,200	(56,300)	6,551,900
	PART VII. Legal activities			
20.	Legal activities	9,202,600	(1,194,300)	8,008,300
	Total, PART VII	9,202,600	(1,194,300)	8,008,300
	PART VIII. Common services			
21.	Public information	38,960,200	1,168,400	40,128,600
22. 23.	Administration, management and general services Conference and library services	181,392,100 167,159,900	(510,300) 2,146,900	180,881,800 169,306,800
	Total, PART VIII	387,512,200	2,805,000	390,317,200
	PART IX. Special expenses			
24.	United Nations bond issue	16,817,000	115,600	16,932,600
	Total, PART IX	16,817,000	115,600	16,932,600
	PART X. Staff assessment			
25.	Staff assessment	168,092,800	(5,254,000)	162,838,800
	Total, PART X	168,092,800	(5,254,000)	162,838,800
	PART XI. Capital expenditures			
26.	Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	48,633,100	1,628,800	50,261,900
	Total, PART XI	48,633,100	1,628,800	50,261,900
	GRAND TOTAL	1,090,113,500	(5,927,300)	1,084,186,200

- 2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
- 3. The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;
- 4. The appropriations for technical assistance programmes under section 15 shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:
- (a) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium shall not exceed twenty-four man-months;
- (b) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Government;

- (c) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium will remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;
- 5. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$27,000 is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1978-1979 from the accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

A/C.5/34/L.49. Note by Secretariat containing text of draft resolution B (final income estimates), prepared on basis of recommendations of Secretary-General and ACABQ, approved by Fifth Committee on 18 December 1979, meeting 87, by recorded vote of 85 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States.

A/34/847. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 34/223 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/847, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1979,

meeting 111, by recorded vote of 127 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

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

FINAL INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1978-1979

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1978-1979:

1. The estimates of income other than assessments on Member States approved by its resolution 33/205 B of 29 January 1979 shall be decreased by \$US 4,863,600 as follows:

Incor	ne section		Amount appropriated by resolution 33/205 B	Increase or (decrease)	Final appropriation
				(US dollars)	
	PARTI. Income from staff assessment				
1.	Income from staff assessment		172,684,100	(7,129,000)	165,555,100
		Total, PART I	172,684,100	(7,129,000)	165,555,100
	PART II. Other income				
2.	General income		16,916,900	319,600	17,236,500
3.	Revenue-producing activities		6,119,500	1,945,800	8,065,300
		Total, PART II	23,036,400	2,265,400	25,301,800
		GRAND TOTAL	195,720,500	(4,863,600)	190,856,900

- 2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973(X) of 1 5 December 1955;
- 3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

Medium-term planning in the United Nations

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 32, 34, 54, 56, 74. Plenary meeting 111.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for

year 1979, Chapter XXXVI.

A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 7 May-1 June (first part) and 24 September-4 October 1979 (2nd part), Chapters II and

A/34/.84 and Add.1. JIU report on medium-term planning in United Nations. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting

report); comments by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/L.38. Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Burundi, Chad, France, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, Romania, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 7 December 1 979, meeting 74.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts III and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV A, and Chapter V, draft resolution I.

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV A and Chapter VI, draft resolution I.

Resolution 34/224, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1 979, meeting 111.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and 33/118 of 19 December 1 978, especially paragraph 4 thereof, in which it welcomed the intention of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to conduct an in-depth study of the programme planning process during its nineteenth session,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its nineteenth session, the reports of the Secretary-General and of the Joint Inspection Unit on medium-term planning in the United Nations, and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon,

Considering that medium-term planning should, among other things, strengthen the relationship between planning and development and contribute to better and more rational management of United Nations activities, to better interagency co-ordination and to the attainment of the objectives of the new international economic order and of the international development strategies,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the aforementioned

reports;
2. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its nineteenth session and decides to establish the following principles and guidelines for medium-term planning in the United Nations;

(a) The planning process, which is a part of the over-all management process, should be forward-looking and dynamic; the plan should be deductive, with its strategy, orientation, goals and activities deriving from the objectives and policy orientations set by the intergovernmental organs;

(b) The medium-term plan should be a faithful translation

of legislative mandates into programmes;

(c) The plan will remain a proposal until its adoption by the General Assembly, upon which it will become the principal policy directive;

(d) The medium-term plan should be comprehensive and

not staggered;

(e) The flexibility of the plan should be achieved through reviews by intergovernmental organs as detailed as required to incorporate the programme implications of the resolutions and decisions adopted by those organs or international conferences since the adoption of the plan;

(f) The effective participation of central and regional, sectoral and functional bodies in the formulation, consideration, review and evaluation of the plan should be achieved by means of an appropriate preparation period and greater coordination of their calendars of meetings;

(g) The introduction of the plan, which constitutes a key integral element in the planning process, should highlight the policy orientations of the United Nations system and indicate the medium-term objectives and strategy and the trends deduced from the mandates which reflect the priorities set by

the intergovernmental organs;

(h) The plan should emphasize the description of objectives and strategy; the presentation and format of the analyses provided therein should vary according to the type and nature of activities;

(i) The plan should serve as the framework for the formu-

lation of the biennial programme budget;
(j) The density of the information provided in the plan should vary in relation to the time-horizon of the planning and the needs of the reviewing bodies;

(k) The planning process should take into account the needs of interagency co-ordination; this co-ordination does not necessarily require system-wide synchronization of plan-

ning periods;
(I) Performance reporting and evaluation are key elements in the planning and programming cycle; the relevant mechanisms should be strengthened and the relevant techniques refined; the use of achievement indicators should be developed;

(m) The medium-term plan should cover a period of six

years;

The next medium-term plan should cover the period 1984-1989; accordingly, the submission of a proposed plan for the period 1982-1985, scheduled for 1980, is no longer required;

(o) The current plan should be reviewed at an appropriate time to take account of all decisions with programme implica-

tions during the biennium 1980-1981;

(p) The medium-term plan should clearly identify new activities; the planning process should also make it possible to identify completed activities or activities of marginal utility;

(q) Emphasis should be placed on objectives and strategy; objectives should be time-limited as far as possible and the plan should be objective-based in all programmes where that is feasible;

(r) Financial indications should be shown in the plan along the lines recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report on the

medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983;

Approves the request made by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee at its twentieth session a draft calendar of preparation for the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and, on the basis of general principles and specific recommendations formulated by the Committee at its nineteenth session, model programmes that would help to clarify the questions of the programme structure of the medium-term plan, the nature of the objectives of the plan

and the possibility of defining time-limited objectives;
4. Requests the Committee for Programme and Coordination to reconsider at its twentieth session the question whether the plan should be a "fixed" or a "rolling" plan, so as to enable the General Assembly to take a decision on that

matter at its thirty-fifth session.

A/34/271 and Add.1. Report of JIU on initial guidelines for internal evaluation systems of United Nations organizations. Notes by Secretary-General (transmitting report and comments of ACC).

A/34/286 and Add.1. Report of JIU on glossary of evaluation terms. Notes by Secretary-General (transmitting report and

comments of ACC).

A/C.5/34/2. Identification of output in programme budget of United Nations. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/3. Establishment of internal work programmes and procedures for reporting on programme implementation. Progress report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/L.44. Mexico: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 13 December 1979, meeting

A/34/772. Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/164, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/772, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of having expert and independent evaluation and advice on the improvement of the pro-

grammes and activities of the United Nations,

Aware of the fundamental role which the Joint Inspection Unit has played by providing such evaluation and advice to Member States and to the administrators of the programmes of the United Nations system,

Takes note with appreciation of the eleventh report on the activities of the Joint Inspection Unit, covering the period from July 1978 to June 1979;

2. Approves the "Glossary of Evaluation Terms" and recommends its use throughout the United Nations system;

- 3. Takes note of the document entitled "Initial guidelines for internal evaluation systems of the United Nations organizations" and endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;
- 4. Takes note with approval of the note by the Secretary-General entitled "The identification of output in the programme budget of the United Nations" and the progress report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of internal work programmes and procedures for reporting on programme implementation;

5. Takes note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems;

6. Commends the Joint Inspection Unit and the Secretary-General for their efforts in the area of evaluation and advice, both internal and external, and urges them to continue their efforts in that direction, with a view to improving the administrative and budgetary efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations system.

E/1979/86. Report of Chairmen of CPC and ACC on Joint Meetings of two Committees, Chapter I.

MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR 1980-1983

Economic and Social Council—first regular session, 1979 Ad Hoc Sessional Committee on Medium-Term Plan for 1980-1983, meetings 1, 2. Plenary meetings 10,13.

A/33/6/Rev.1, Vols. I-III and Vol. IV and Rev.1/Corr.1. Proposed medium-term plan for period 1980-1983.

A/33/38. Report of CPC on work of its 18th session, Head-quarters, New York, 22 May-9 June (first part) and 28 August-27 September 1978 (2nd part), Chapters I D and

E/1979/46. Letter of 13 April from USSR (transmitting memorandum on draft medium-term plan for work of United Nations in social field for period 1980-1983).

E/1979/AC.1/L.1. Tunisia (on behalf of member States of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally amended by France and revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Ad Hoc Sessional Committee on Medium-Term Plan for 1980-1983 on 3 May 1979, meeting 2.

E/1979/67. Report of Ad Hoc Sessional Committee on Medium-Term Plan for 1980-1983.

Resolution 1979/4, as recommended by Ad Hoc Sessional Committee on Medium-Term Plan for 1980-1983, E/1979/67, adopted without vote by Council on 9 May 1979, meeting 13.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 33/118 of 19 December 1978 on the medium-term plan for the period

Recalling its decision 1978/84 of 8 November 1 978, in particular its decision to consider at one of its sessions in 1979 the proposed medium-term plan for 1980-1983, with a view to ensuring that the policies laid down by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council were fully reflected in the plan and to make the necessary recommendations to

Conscious of the continuing need to make the United Nations system more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as to those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Having considered the proposed medium-term plan of the United Nations for the period 1980-1983 and the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Pro-

gramme and Co-ordination,

- 1. Invites the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in its proposed in-depth study of the process of programme planning in the United Nations to pay special attention to the question how better to ensure that the proposed medium-term plan shall conform to the strategies, policies and priorities laid down by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;
- 2. Expresses its confidence that the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination regarding the introductory survey of the proposed medium-term plan is a measure that would assist the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in having a clear and more comprehensive overview of the policy orientations of the medium-

Invites the General Assembly, in considering the proposed medium-term plan, the relevant recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the views expressed in the Economic and Social Council, also to take into account the following recommendations:

(a) In the implementation of the proposals contained in the relevant sections of the proposed medium-term plan, in particular chapter 13, entitled "Development issues and policies," Secretariat units, especially the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, should concentrate on measures to promote the development of developing countries within the framework of the General Assembly resolutions on the establishmentof a new international economic order;

(b) In undertaking its task, the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs should also pay attention to measures for supporting the implementation of programmes of economic co-operation among developing countries in conformity with the relevant recommendations in General Assembly resolutions 32/180 of 19 December 1977 and 33/195 of

29 January 1979;

(c) In undertaking the tasks outlined in the relevant subprogrammes of programme I of chapter 13 of the proposed medium-term plan, care must be taken to ensure that interdisciplinary research and analysis on the basis of action at the national level shall fall within the framework of the over-all requirements of the development of developing countries and of reducing inequities between developed and developing countries in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

Identification of completed, obsoleteand marginally useful or ineffective activities

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 11,1 2,15-18, 56, 59, 64. Plenary meeting 111.

A/34/7/Add.1. Report of ACABQ.

A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 7 May—1 June (first part) and 24 September-4 October 1979 (2nd part), paras. 203 and 340 (b).

A/C.5/34/4 and Corr.1 Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/L.26. Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Cape Verde, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Trindad and Tobago, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay: draft resolution, as amended by Tunisia (A/C.5/34/L.29, para. 3, which became para. 5) and by sponsors, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 29 November 1 979, meeting 64.

A/C.5/34/L.29. Tunisia: amendment to 23-power draft resolution, A/C.5/34/L.26.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts I I I and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV B and Chapter V, draft resolution I I.

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV B and Chapter VI, draftresolution II.

Resolution 34/225, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1 979, meeting 111.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3534(XXX) of 17 December 1975, in which it requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to include in the performance reports on the United Nations programme budget relevant information on the staff and resources released as a result of the completion, reduction, reorganization, merging, elimination or otherwise of United Nations programmes, projects or activities,

Recalling also its resolution 31/93 of 14 December 1976, in which it stressed the responsibility of the Secretary-General to draw to the attention of the competent intergovernmental bodies activities that are obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective, indicating the resources which may be released so that the bodies concerned may take the neces-

sary action,

Recalling further its resolution 32/201 of 21 December 1977, in which it urged the Secretary-General to ensure the implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 3534(XXX) and 31/93 in the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981 and the performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979,

Recalling also its resolution 33/204 of 29 January 1 979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to implement fully

the above-mentioned resolutions and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the measures taken,

Reaffirming the importance of identifying activities that have been completed or are obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective in order to redeploy resources to finance new United Nations activities,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 33/204 and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Notes with concern the finding of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination that the information contained in the report of the Secretary-General is insufficient;

3. Calls upon the Secretary-General to exercise his judgement to identify without further delay marginally useful and ineffective activities and to report thereon to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twentieth session, including the criteria which have been used in the identification:

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report also to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twentieth session on activities that have been completed, on the resources that have thereby been released and on the conse-

quent effect on the programme budget;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to propose to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session criteria and arrangements to promote the development of an efficient procedure for the identification of activities that have been completed or are obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a full and comprehensive report on the implementation of Assembly resolution 3534(XXX) and subsequent resolutionsreaffirmingit.

Services to extrabudgetary activities

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 16, 17, 58, 60.

A/C.5/34/21. Services provided by United Nations to activities financed from extrabudgetary resources. Report of Secretary-General

Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Part III). Draft report of Fifth Committee, Chapter V, para. (b), as orally proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 27 November 1 979, meeting 60.

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter V, para. 121 (b).

Scale of assessments for apportionment of United Nations expenses

Scale of assessment s for 1980-198 2

The General Assembly, by resolution 34/6 A of 25 October 1979, adopted the scale of assessments by which United Nations expenses were to be apportioned among Member States during 1980, 1981 and 1982. The scale had been recommended by the Assembly's Committee on Contributions. Also, by resolution 34/6 B of the same date, the Assembly requested the Committee to study in depth and report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth (1980) session on ways of increasing the fairness and equity of future scales.

Report of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, composed of 18 members appointed by the Assembly in their personal capacity, held its thirty-ninth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 4 June to 6 July 1979. It reported to the Assembly its recommendations for the new scale of assessments, to replace the one in effect for 1978 and 1979. It also reported on the results of its review of the scale, including the criteria used to determine rates.

⁶ SeeY.U.N., 1978, p. 1039.

Assessment rates continued to be based on each nation's capacity to pay, as measured essentially by its national income. This calculation was adjusted, by a "low per capita income allowance formula," so as to reduce the rates of the poorest countries (except those paying the minimum rate of 0.01 per cent) in proportion to the amount by which their national income per head of population fell below \$1,800 per year.

As a base for calculating the rates, the Committee decided to continue to use national income figures over a seven-year span. Thus, the new scale was based on income data for 1971-1977. Prior to 1977, a three-year period had been used, but the Committee decided to adopt the seven-year span starting with the 1978-1979 scale in order to alleviate sharp variations in assessment rates from one scale to the next.

The Assembly had asked the Committee in 1976 to consider the possibility of mitigating extreme variations in assessments between two successive scales. However, the Committee stated in its 1979 report that it was unable substantially to mitigate the increases because of the rapidity and size of increases in national income. The Committee also observed that many rates in the recommended scale were beginning to accord more closely with current economic realities.

Despite the Committee's efforts to mitigate steep increases in rates of assessment, the scale for 1980-1982 contained a number of sharp increases resulting from rises in national income between the base periods 1969-1975 and 1971-1977. In addition, certain countries were no longer eligible to benefit from the low per capita income allowance formula. Steep increases also resulted from a reduction in China's assessment and from a new method of applying the low per capita income formula, including a change in the maximum reduction for the poorest nations from 70 to 75 per cent.

Explaining its recommendation to lower the rate for China from 5.5 to 1.62 per cent, the Committee stated that for the first time China had submitted to the United Nations its national income and population estimates. In the past, China had voluntarily assumed an assessment rate substantially in excess of what would have been called for by its national income. In order to ease the impact on other developing countries, China offered to assume, for the three years from 1980 to 1982, a major portion of the assessment increase that would devolve on those countries as a result of the change in China's rate. The Committee reported that certain of its members believed that the scale it had recommended did not constitute an equitable allocation among all Member States of the burden created by the reduction of China's assessment.

The Committee also heard comments from some of its members who were against the rule limiting the assessment of any one Member to a maximum of 25 per cent (the amount payable by the United States). In addition, it examined the possibility of placing a floor on the assessments of permanent members of the Security Council. It concluded, however, that these two matters were beyond its competence and outside its terms of reference.

The report of the Committee on Contributions was examined by the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. In introducing the report, its Chairman stated that the 1979 session had proved exceptionally difficult. He cited problems such as precipitous increases in the national incomes of certain Members, uneven rates of inflation among Member States, stagnation of the economies of a number of Members, widespread balance-of-payments difficulties and a generally unsettled state of world exchange rates.

In addition, the Committee had had to explore ways of moderating the impact on the rates of other States of the sharp reduction in China's assessment rate. Certain Committee members had proposed that China's rate be reduced over a period of time so as to cushion the immediate impact. Others were of the opinion that most Member States, including developed countries, had benefited for some years from the higher rate voluntarily assumed by China.

The Chairman pointed out that the Committee had also considered the desirability of recommending the establishment of a minimum rate for the five permanent members of the Security Council. Some Committee members considered that the special responsibilities and privileges of the five were not compatible with low rates of assessment, whereas others felt that the establishment of such a floor rate would be contrary to the principle of capacity to pay and not in conformity with the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Chairman said it had been decided to retain a seven-year base period of national income data to be used for calculating rates because a period of that length provided a sufficient balance between the requirements of taking into account the avoidance of sharp variations in rates of assessment, the component of national wealth, the need for stability and continuity in the statistical base, and the importance of retaining as close a relationship as possible to current economic realities.

He also mentioned that the Committee had devoted much time to an analysis of various

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 901, resolution 31/95 A of 14 December 1976.

statistical formulas in search of a better way to measure the adequacy of the low per capita income allowance formula. It had concluded that there was insufficient ground to change the level of \$1,800 annual income, below which the formula operated. Forty-six Member States, however, would benefit from the increased maximum reduction of 75 per cent.

Consideration by the General Assembly

Much of the Fifth Committee's debate prior to the adoption of the two resolutions on the scale of assessments concerned the criteria used by the Contributions Committee in fixing rates.

A number of countries did not think that rates should be set exclusively on the basis of national income, without taking account of such factors as a nation's accumulated wealth. They considered that the scale should better reflect the great disparities between developed and developing countries. When developing nations succeeded in raising their income, they needed to invest the increase in their own economies, whereas the developed nations had been able to place their economies on a firm foundation thanks to their accumulated wealth. Among those expressing this view were Algeria, Indonesia, Mauritania, Morocco, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela. In Afghanistan's opinion, the land-locked and geographically disadvantaged countries should receive the most favourable treatment. However, Portugal observed that it seemed difficult to find a single method that could be applied uniformly to all countries to determine their national wealth.

Some of the industrialized nations referred to the fact that they were paying a substantial share of the budget. The Federal Republic of Germany said it was not altogether healthy that 20 countries carried 88 per cent of the responsibility for funding the budget and that the share of the 10 largest contributors came close to 75 per cent.

Supporting the scale proposed by the Contributions Committee, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR endorsed its emphasis on the principle of capacity to pay. Sweden made a similar point, stating that the scale reflected the collective responsibility of all Members to finance the Organization on the basis of that capacity. Egypt supported universal application of the capacity-to-pay principle and said the Contributions Committee should continue its search for a more realistic indicator of that factor.

Austria, Greece, Romania and the United States also endorsed the scale as equitable. Romania added that the Contributions Committee should take account of the magnitude of a

country's development effort so as not to penalize those nations which made a consistent effort to promote development.

In the view of Italy and Mexico, since the five permanent members of the Security Council had the right of veto and other privileges, it seemed logical and equitable for them to share larger financial burdens. While not accepting this argument, Kenya said it was willing to let the Contributions Committee study the matter, while India considered that the issue might be taken up at the next Assembly session. On the other hand, the Bahamas, Belgium, China and the United Kingdom considered that the permanent members should be assessed according to their capacity to pay, just the same as all other Member States. Senegal said it preferred the status quo in this regard.

Brazil and Poland urged a change to allow more nations to benefit from the formula limiting the assessments of countries with low per capita income. This, they said, could be accomplished by raising the limit of \$1,800 below which the formula applied. Venezuela favoured still lower rates for the least advanced nations. Brazil, Pakistan and others called for a study of ways to limit steep increases in rates from one scale to the next.

Panama favoured the use of a three-year period of national income statistics for fixing scales, stating that the seven-year period employed in calculating the new scale failed to take account of year-to-year economic fluctuations and considerably increased the contributions of developing countries. Belgium and New Zealand also favoured a shorter span, and Poland favoured a five-year period. A number of other countries, however, endorsed the longer period as a way of avoiding giving undue weight to short-term economic improvements.

In regard to the reduction recommended for China, the representative of that country said the new rate reflected the state of the Chinese economy. China had, in 1974, voluntarily raised its rate from 4 to 5.5 per cent as an indication of its support for the United Nations, but a number of States considered it inappropriate for China to set its own rate in excess of its economic capabilities, the Chinese representative said.

Most speakers who mentioned this matter went along with the proposal to lower the rate. The Federal Republic of Germany, for example, said the Contributions Committee had no choice but to accede to the Chinese wish to be assessed on the same statistical basis as the rest of the Member States.

Some States, however, expressed concern over the impact of the reduction on other countries. Venezuela said it had reservations about the fact that some developing countries had to absorb part of the reduction while the rates of some developed countries would actually decrease.

A number of representatives expressed objections to or reservations on the rates recommended for their countries. Thus, Australia said it had been over-assessed in comparison to all other high-income countries and that the Contributions Committee did not seem to have followed its own principles in setting the rate. Ghana failed to understand why its rate should be increased while that of the United Kingdom, for example, was reduced. Iceland regarded the increase in its rate, from 0.02 to 0.03 per cent, as unwarranted and based on arbitrary currency-exchange rates. Iran expressed strong reservations about the increase of its rate by more than 50 per cent in the new scale. Italy considered that its rate should be around 3.12 per cent rather than the 3.45 per cent recommended. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya objected that its assessment was to be raised by 44 per cent even though the current rate was far above its capacity to pay; the oil-producing developing countries were seeing their rates raised dramatically despite their continuing need to invest heavily in their economic and social infrastructure.

Also among countries objecting to the rates assigned to them, the Netherlands said it failed to see how a 15 per cent increase in its rate (from 1.42 to 1.63 per cent) could be justified. Saudi Arabia was dissatisfied that its rate was to be more than doubled, at a time when it was trying to industrialize while devoting 17 per cent of its national income to assistance for developing countries. Spain, noting that its rate had risen by more than 70 per cent since 1976 while the overall contribution of the permanent members of the Security Council had been declining, said new economic indicators must be found and contribution ceilings eliminated. The Syrian Arab Republic regarded the increase in its rate from 0.02 to 0.03 per cent as unjustified and said it failed to take account of the economic difficulties faced by that country as a result of the occupation of part of its territory by Israel. Yugoslavia contended that the increase in its rates in recent years had been unrealistic in view of the economic situation there.

Several countries supported the new scale despite reservations about the rates assigned to them. France said it would not oppose the scale, although the increase in its rate from 5.82 to 6.26 per cent would represent a heavy burden. Japan remarked that its Government faced criticism from public and parliamentary circles with regard to the incongruity between its heavy financial responsibility and its

decision-making power in the United Nations; it thought that the base period used for calculating rates should be extended and that measures should be devised for mitigating the effects of currency fluctuations. Pakistan thought that its rate should have been reduced rather than remain the same, since it had been among the countries most seriously affected by the current economic crisis. Uruguay said its assessment would impose a substantial financial effort and asked that the special situation of non-oil-producing developing countries be taken into account. Zaire observed that the rate of 0.02 per cent assigned to it did not accurately reflect the current state of its economy.

Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR reiterated their view that the financing of peace-keeping operations should be handled separately from expenses falling under the regular budget.

Action by the General Assembly

The resolution containing the new scale of assessments, submitted by the Committee on Contributions, was approved by the Fifth Committee on 15 October 1979 by a recorded vote of 80 to 4, with 13 abstentions. It was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 34/6 A on 25 October by a recorded vote of 111 to 4, with 12 abstentions.

The scale for 1980-1982 contained increases for 39 States and decreases for 15 States compared with the scale in effect for 1978-1979. It more than doubled the rate of Saudi Arabia, raising it from 0.23 to 0.58 per cent, and doubled the rate of Gabon, from 0.01 to 0.02 per cent. Other sizable increases (in percentage points) were for Japan (up 0.94 points), the Federal Republic of Germany (up 0.61), France (up 0.44), Australia (up 0.29), Iran (up 0.25), Canada (up 0.24), Brazil (up 0.23) and the Netherlands (up 0.21).

Besides lowering the rate of China by 3.88 points, the new scale contained sizable reductions for the USSR (down 0.50 points) and Poland (down 0.15). The rates of Angola and Mozambique were halved, from 0.02 to 0.01 per cent.

The nine largest contributors under the new scale, in descending order, were the United States, the USSR, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Canada and Australia. Among the nine largest contributors in the 1978-1979 scale, only China changed its position in the new scale, moving from sixth to twelfth place.

Seventy countries were assessed at the minimum rate of 0.01 per cent, compared to 66 in the

1978-1979 scale. Besides Angola and Mozambique, the additions at the lower end of the scale were Dominica and Solomon Islands, admitted to the United Nations in 1978. Nine States were given a rate of 0.02 per cent, while 10 others were assessed at 0.03 per cent. Thus, 89 Member States, or about three fifths of the total membership, were assessed at 0.03 per cent or less.

The Assembly also fixed rates for nine nonmember States which took part in certain United Nations activities, such as international drug control and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. (For assessment rates, see table below.)

At the same meetings at which the scale of assessments was adopted, the Fifth Committee and the Assembly also approved, without vote, resolution 34/6 B, requesting a study by the Contributions Committee of ways to increase the fairness and equity of the scale. The text was submitted by the Fifth Committee Chairman following informal consultations.

By this resolution, the Assembly called for a study of eight issues as they related to the scale: (a) methods to avoid excessive variations of individual rates between successive scales: (b) conditions or circumstances which could adversely affect the capacity of States to pay, and objective criteria to measure them; (c) the particular situation of States whose earnings depended heavily on one or a few products; (d) ways of updating the values of the per capita allowance formula and their effects on the scale; (e) different methods of national accounting, including the level of different inflation rates and their effects on the comparability of national income statistics; (f) the concept of accumulated wealth and ways to develop criteria for applying it; (g) methods to ensure that all countries were assessed on data covering the same time period, so that all data used were comparable; and (h) the effects of altering the statistical base period.

The Assembly reaffirmed that the capacity of Member States to contribute to the United Nations budget was the fundamental criterion on which scales of assessment were based.

In explanation of vote on the new scale, Iceland said it had voted against it because it was based on an unrealistic base period, while Iraq opposed it because it failed to take account of the great disparities between developed and developing countries, and the Syrian Arab Republie because of what it regarded as an unjustified increase for that country. Among those abstaining, Australia, Brazil, Ghana, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya objected to the rates set for their

countries, while Spain said it was unfair for a nation to have to pay more because a maximum contribution rate existed.

In regard to the resolution calling for studies, Ireland, speaking for the nine member States of the European Community, said that while they did not object to it they wished to dissociate themselves from all interpretations which went against the fundamental criterion of capacity to pay. The USSR said it had not objected to its adoption on the understanding that capacity to pay was the only correct principle in determining rates, but it had some reservations, particularly on the notion of setting limits on increases in rates. Australia felt that the idea of setting limits to future increases was wrong in principle, though it did not oppose study of the idea as one of many possibilities to limit excessive variations. Barbados had doubts about limiting increases from one scale to the next and would have abstained if there had been a separate vote on the request for a study of the

Japan expressed regret that the resolution did not mention the effects of exchange-rate fluctuation on national income statistics. Morocco said the proposal for studies was weak and did not adequately reflect the concern of developing countries. New Zealand also had some reservations in regard to some of the studies.

Member State sin arrear s

In a letter dated 18 September 1979, the Secretary-General informed the President of the General Assembly that the Central African Empire, Chad and South Africa were more than two years in arrears in payment of their financial contributions to the United Nations, within the terms of Article 19 of the Charter. He later informed the President (on 18 September) that Chad and (on 20 September) the Central African Empire had made payments reducing their arrears below the two-year limit.

In a letter dated 4 January 1980, the Secretary-General informed the President that these three countries and eight others—the Comoros, the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Mali, Nicaragua, Paraguay and the Sudan—were more than two years in arrears in their payments. He informed the President later that day that the Dominican Republic and Mali had made the necessary payments. The Assembly agreed without vote on 4 January to authorize the other Members in question to vote until 11 January.

PERCENTAGE SCALES OF ASSESSMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS BUDGETS AND NET CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE FOR 1979 AND 1980, 1981 AND 1982 (Contribution amounts in US dollars)

FOR 1979 FOR 1980, 1981 AND 1982 FOR 1979 FOR 1980, 1981 AND 1982 Net con-Net con-Net con-Net con-Percenttribution Percenttribution Percenttribution Percenttribution age scale of to United age scale to United to United to United age scale age scale of Nations Nations of Nations Nations regular budget^b assessregular assessregular assessregular assess budget^b MEMBER STATE ment ment^a budget^t MEMBER STATE ment^c budget ment 1,571,260 Afghanistan 0.01 47,614 0.01 51,206 Hungary 0.33. 1,689,788 Iceland 95,228 0.03 153,617 0.01 47,614 0.01 51,206 0.02 Albania 3.072.344 3,237,748 0.60Algeria 0.10 476,140 0.12 614,469 India 0.68 0.02 95,228 51,206 Indonesia 666,595 819,292 0.01 0.14 0.16 Angola 1.904,557 3.328.371 0.84 3,999,572 0.78 3,994,045 0.40 0.65 Argentina ran Australia 1.54 7,332,548 1.83 9,370,645 0.08380 912 0.12 614 469 0.15 714,209 0.16 819,292 0.64 3.047.292 0.71 3,635,607 Ireland Austria 1,095,121 1,280,143 47 614 51 206 0.230.25 Bahamas 0.01 0.01Israel 3.38 16,093,515 3.45 17,665,970 Bahrain 0.01 47.614 0.01 51.206 Italy 153,617 190,456 0.04 204,823 Ivory Coast 0.02 95,228 0.03 Bangladesh 0.04 0.02 95,228 102,411 47,614 0.01 51,206 0.02 0.01 Jamaica Barbados 6,247,096 41,138,452 9.58 49,055,072 5,142,307 Japan 8.64 Belgium 1.08 0.01 47,614 0.01 51,206 Jordan 0.01 47,614 0.01 51,206 Benin 47,614 51,206 0.01 47,614 0.01 51,206 Bhutan 0.01 0.01 Kenya 47,614 51,206 Kuwait 0.15 714,209 0.20 1,024,114 Bolivia 0.01 0.01 Botswana 0.01 47,614 0.01 51,206 Lao People's Brazil 1.04 4,951,851 1.27 6,503,126 Democratic 47,614 Republic 0.01 51.206 0.01 Bulgaria 0.14 666,595 0.16 819,292 0.03 142,842 153,617 51,206 0.03 Burma 0.01 47,614 0.01Lebanon 47,614 0.01 51,206 51 206 0.01 47 614 Lesotho Burundi 0.01 0.011,997,021 0.01 47,614 0.01 51,206 ByelorussianSSR 1.952.172 Liberia 0.410.39 3.04 14,476,918 3.28 16,796,711 Libyan Arab Canada 51,206 0.16 761,823 0.23 1,177,732 Cape Verde 0.01 47,614 0.01 Jamahiriya 0.04 190,456 0.05 256,028 Central African Luxembourg Republic 51,206 0.01 47,614 0.01 51,206 Madagascar 0.01 47,614 0.01 47,614 51.206 0.01 47,614 0.01 51,206 Malawi 0.01 0.01 Chad 428,526 460,851 0.090.09 0.09 428.526 0.07 358,440 Malaysia Chile 8,295,325 47,614 0.01 51,206 China 5.50 26,187,673 1.62 Maldives 0.01 523,753 563,263 Mali 0.01 47,614 0.01 51,206 Colombia 0.11 0.11 47,614 51,206 51,206 0.01 0.01 47.614 Malta Comoros 0.010.01 47,614 51,206 47,614 51,206 Mauritania 0.01 0.01 Congo 0.01 0.01 95,228 0.02 102,411 Mauritius 0.01 47,614 0.01 51,206 Costa Rica 0.02 523,753 563,263 0.79 3,761,502 0.76 3.891.633 0.11 Mexico Cuba 0.1147,614 238,070 47,614 51,206 0.01 0.01 51,206 0.01 0.01 Mongolia Cyprus 3,999,572 4,250,073 Morocco 0.05 0.05 256,028 Czechoslovakia 0.84 0.83 95,228 51,206 Mozambique 0.02 0.01 Democratic 47,614 51,206 51,206 Kampuchea 0.01 47,614 0.01 Nepal 0.010.01 Netherlands 6,761,180 8,346,531 1.42 1.63 Democratic 1,237,963 51,206 0.26 0,27 1,382,555 0.01 New Zealand 0.01 47,614 Yemen 47,614 51,206 3,789,222 Nicaragua 0.01 0.01 Denmark 3.047.292 0.64 0.74 0.01^d 51,206 47,614 0.01 51,206 Niger 0.01 47,614 0.01 Diibouti $Dominica^e\\$ 47,614 51,206 Nigeria 0.13 618,981 0.16 819,292 0.01 0.01 2,142,628 Norway 0.45 0.50 2.560.284 Dominican Republic 0.02 95,228 0.03 153,617 Oman 0.01 47,614 0.01 51 206 358,440 95,228 102,411 Pakistan 0.07 333,298 0.07 Ecuador 0.02 0.02 0.02 102.411 380,912 0.07 358,440 Panama 0.02 95,228 Egypt El Salvador 0.08 47,614 0.01 51,206 Papua New 0.01 0.01 47,614 0.01 51,206 Equatorial Guinea 0.01 47,614 0.01 51,206 Guinea 51,206 0.01 47,614 0.01 51,206 Ethiopia 0.01 47,614 0.01Paraguay 307,234 51.206 0.06 285,684 0.06 0.01 47,614 0.01 Peru 2,457,874 0.10 476,140 0.10 512,057 Finland 0.442.095.014 0.48 Philippines 1.39 6,618,338 1.24 6,349,508 27,711,319 32,054,775 Poland France 5.82 6.26 0.19 904,665 0.19 972.908 0.01 47,614 0.02 102,411 Portugal Gabon 47,614 0.02 95,228 0.03 153,617 0.01 0.01 51,206 Oatar Gambia 1 142 735 1.075,320 Romania 0.240.21 German 0.01 47 614 51.206 Democratic Rwanda 0.01 1.33 6,332,655 1.39 7,117,594 Samoa 0.01 47,614 0.01 51,206 Republic Germany, Federal Sao Tome and 47,614 0.01 51.206 0.01 Republic of 7.70 36,662,741 8.31 42.551.947 Principe Saudi Arabia 1,095,121 0.58 2,969,930 153,617 0.23 Ghana 0.02 95 228 0.03 47,614 51,206 0.01 0.01 1,792,198 Greece 0.35 1,666,488 0.35 Senegal 47,614 Seychelles 0.01 0.01 51,206 0.01 47,614 95,228 0.01 51,206 Grenada 102,411 SierraLeone 0.01 47,614 0.01 51,206 0.02 0.02 Guatemala 47,614 0.01 51,206 Singapore 0.08 380,912 0.08 409,646 Guinea 0.01 Guinea-Bissau 0.01 47,614 0.01 51,206 Solomon Islands 0.01 47,614 0.01 51,206 47,614 51,206 Somalia 0.01 47,614 0.01 51.206 0.01 0.01 Guvana 2 150 639 0.42 47,614 0.01 51,206 South Africa 0.421.999.786 8.704,970 47,614 7.284.934 1.70 Honduras 0.01 0.01 51,206 Spain 1 53

	FOR 1979 FOR 1980, 1981 AND 1982			FO	FOR 1979		FOR 1980, 1981 AND 1982		
MEMBER STATE	Percent- age scale of assess- ment ^a	Net con- tribution to United Nations regular budget ^b	Percent- age scale of assess- ment	Net con- tribution to United Nations regular budget ^b	MEMBER STATE	Percent- age scale of assess- ment ^a	Net con- tribution to United Nations regular budget ^b	Percent- age scale of assess- ment ^c	Net con- tribution to United Nations regular budget ^b
Sri Lanka	0.02	95,228	0.02	102,411	United Kingdom	4.52	21,521,505	4.46	22,837,748
Sudan	0.01	47,614	0.01	51,206	United				
Suriname	0.01	47,614	0.01	51,206	Republic of				
Swaziland	0.01	47,614	0.01	51,206	Cameroon	0.01	47,614	0.01	51,206
Sweden	1.24	5,904,130	1.31	6,707,948	United				
Syrian Arab					Republic of				
Republic	0.02	95,228	0.03	153,617	Tanzania	0.01	47,614	0.01	52,334
Thailand	0.10	476,140	0.10	512,057	 United States 	25.00	143,024,903	25.00	149,735,605
Togo	0.01	47,614	0.01	51,206	Upper Volta	0.01	47,614	0.01	51,206
Trinidad and					Uruguay	0.04	190,456	0.04	204,823
Tobago	0.03	142,842	0.03	153,617	Venezuela	0,39	1,856,943	0.50	2,560,285
Tunisia	0.02	95,228	0.03	153,617	Viet Nam	0.03^{d}	142,842	0.03	153,617
Turkey	0.30	1,438,155	0.30	1,547,841	Yemen	0.01	47,614	0.01	51,206
Uganda	0.01	47,614	0.01	51,528	Yugoslavia	0.39	1,856,943	0.42	2,150,639
Ukrainian SSR	1.53	7,284,934	1.46	7,476,034	Zaire	0.02	99,481	0.02	107,202
USSR	11.60	55,232,182	11.10	56,838,340	Zambia	0.02	95,228	0.02	102,411
United Arab								=	
Emirates	0.07	333,298	0.10	512,057	Total	100.06	500,431,479	100.00	533,797,597

^aAs approved by the General Assembly on 2 December 1977 (resolution 32/39) for the years 1978 and 1979.

General Assembly resolution 34/6 A provided that Solomon Islands and Dominica, which became Members of the United Nations on 19 September and 18 December 1978, respectively, should contribute one ninth of their 1978 percentage assessments and the whole of their 1979 percentage assessments.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Scale of assessments for 1980-1982

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 3-9, 1 5, 1 6. Plenary meeting 46.

A/34/11 and Corr.1,2 and Add.1. Report of Committee on Contributions. (Add.1: Assessed and voluntary contributions, 1977 and 1978.)

A/34/11, Chapter IX. Draft resolution, as recommended by Committee on Contributions, approved by Fifth Committee on 15 October 1 979, meeting 1 6, by recorded vote of 80 to 4, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour:-Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic Abstaining: Australia, Benin, Brazil, Gabon, Ghana, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Spain.

A/34/608. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 34/6 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/608, adopted by Assembly on 25 October 1979, meeting 46, by recorded vote of 111 to 4, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic Abstaining: Australia, Brazil, Gabon, Ghana, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Venezuela.

The General Assembly

Resolvesthat:

1. The scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the United Nations budget for the financial years 1980, 1981 and 1982 shall be as follows:

^bThe amounts listed represent net contributions payable after allowing for credits for the Tax Equalization Fund and other revenues and after adjustment for advances to the Working Capital Fund.

^c As approved by the General Assembly on 25 October 1979 (resolution 34/6 A) for the years 1980-1982.

^dAs approved by the General Assembly on 3 November 1978 (resolution 33/11) for the years 1978 and 1979.

[See table above, PERCENTAGE SCALES OF ASSESS-MENT FOR UNITED NATIONS BUDGETS AND NET CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE FOR 1979 AND 1980, 1981 AND 1982.]

- 2. In accordance with rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the scale of assessments given in paragraph 1 above shall be reviewed by the Committee on Contributions in 1982, when a report shall be submitted to the Assembly for its consideration at its thirty-seventh session;
- 3. Notwithstanding the terms of regulation 5.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General shall be empowered to accept, at his discretion and after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, a portion of the contributions of Member States for the calendar years 1980, 1981 and 1982 in currencies other than United States dollars;
- 4. For the year 1978, Solomon Islands and Dominica, which became Members of the United Nations on 19 September and 18 December 1978, respectively, shall contribute amounts equal to one ninth of 0.01 per cent;

5. For the year 1979, Solomon Islands and Dominica shall contribute amounts equal to 0.01 per cent;

- 6. The contributions of the two new Member States for 1978 and 1979 shall be applied to the same basis of assessment as for other Member States, except that, in the case of appropriations approved under General Assembly resolutions 32/4 B and C of 2 December 1977 and 33/13 C and D of 8 December 1978 for the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and resolutions S-8/2 of 21 April and 33/14 of 3 November 1978 for the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, the contributions of those States, in accordance with the group of contributors to which they may be assigned by the Assembly, shall be calculated in proportion to the calendar year;
- 7. In accordance with rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, States which are not Members of the United Nations but which participate in certain of its activities shall be called upon to contribute towards the 1980, 1981 and 1982 expenses of such activities on the basis of the following rates:

Non-member State	Percen
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.05
Holy See	0.01
Liechtenstein	0.01
Monaco	0.01
Nauru	0.01
RepublicofKorea	0.15
San Marino	0.01
Switzerland	1.05
Tonga	0.01

the following countries being called upon to contribute;

(a) To the International Court of Justice:

Liechtenstein, San Marino,

Switzerland;

(b) To international drug control: Holy See,

Liechtenstein, Monaco,

Republic of Korea,

Switzerland,

Tonga;

(c) To the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific:

Republic of Korea;

(d) To the Economic Commission for Europe: Switzerland; (e) To the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Holy See,

Liechtenstein,

Monaco, Republic of Korea,

San Marino,

Switzerland, Tonga;

(f) To the United Nations Industrial Development Organization:

Liechtenstein,

Monaco, Republic of Korea.

Switzerland;

(g) To the United Nations Environment Programme: Switzerland;

8. Notwithstanding the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/39 of 2 December 1977, Tonga shall be called upon to contribute to the expenses of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at the rate of three quarters of 0.01 per cent for the year 1 979.

A/C.5/34/L.7. Draft resolution prepared following informal consultations and submitted by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 15 October 1979, meeting 16.

A/34/608. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 34/6 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/608, adopted without vote by Assembly on 25 October 1979, meeting 46.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 582(VI) of 21 December 1951, 665(VII) of 5 December 1952, 1927(XVIII) of 11 December 1963, 2118(XX) of 21 December 1965, 2961 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972 and 31/95 A and B of 14 December 1976,

Noting a significant increase in the assessment of some Member States in the proposed scale for the period 1980-1982 in relation to the previous scale,

Bearing in mind the continuing disparity between the economies of developed and developing countries,

- 1. Reaffirms that the capacity of Member States to contribute towards the payment of the budgetary expenses of the United Nations is the fundamental criterion on which scales of assessment are based;
- 2. Requests the Committee on Contributions to study in depth and report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on ways and means of increasing the fairness and equity of the scale of assessments, bearing in mind the debate under agenda item 103 in the Fifth Committee during the thirty-fourth session of the Assembly, and, in particular:
- (a) Methods which would avoid excessive variations of individual rates of assessment between two successive scales, including ways of setting a percentage limit or percentage points limit or a combination of the two;
- (b) Ways of taking into account conditions or circumstances which adversely affect the capacity to pay of Member States and ways of setting objective criteria by which these conditions or circumstances can be taken into account in the elaboration of the scale of assessments;
- (c) Ways of taking into account the particular situation of Member States whose earnings depend heavily on one or a few products;
- (d) Ways of bringing up to date the values of the per capita allowance formula and their effects on the scale of assessments;
- (e) Ways of taking into account the different methods of national accounting of Member States, including the

level of different inflation rates and their effects on the comparability of national income statistics;

- (f) Ways of taking into account the concept of accumulated wealth and the ways by which criteria could be developed to enable it to be applied as a factor in setting the scale of assessments;
- (g) Methods to ensure that all countries are assessed on data covering the same period of time so that data used are comparable;
- (h) Effects of altering the statistical base period in the scaleofassessments.

Member States in arrears

General Assembly—34th session Plenary meetings 1, 3,119.

A/34/474 and Add.1,2. Letters of 18 and 20 September from Secretary-General to President of General Assembly.

A/34/851 and Add.1. Letter of 4 January 1980 from Secretary-General to President of General Assembly.

Other documents

- A/INF/34/2 and Corr.1. Collection of contributions during period 1 January to 17 September 1979. Report of Secretary-General.
- ST/ADM/SER.B/239. Statement of assessment of Member States' contributions to United Nations regular budget for 1979.
- ST/ADM/SER.B/241. Assessment of contributions by nonmember States towards 1977 expenses of United Nations activities in which they participate.
- ST/ADM/SER.B/242. Status of contributions as at 30 June 1979.
- ST/ADM/SER.B/243 and Corr.1,2. Assessment of Member States' advances to Working Capital Fund and contributions to United Nations regular budget for 1980, and of new Member States' contributions for 1978 and 1979.
- ST/ADM/SER.B/245. Status of contributions as at 31 December 1979.

Financial emergency of the United Nations

The Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations, which had been requested to keep the financial situation of the United Nations under review and to continue its efforts to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the financial problems of the Organization, did not meet during 1979 and hence did not report to the General Assembly. The Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, however, had before it a report submitted by the Secretary-General.

The report contained a statistical analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations as at 30 September 1979, submitted in accordance with a request of 19 December 1978. It showed that withholdings by States from the regular budget had increased from \$63.1 million in 1978 to a projected \$67.4 million at the end of 1979. The deficit relating to the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Dis-

engagement Observer Force had risen from \$43.4 million in 1978 to an estimated \$52.9 million by October 1979, while the deficit for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon had increased from \$14 million to \$52.4 million during the same period. The over-all short-term deficit of the United Nations had increased from \$135.9 million in 1978 to an estimated \$184.7 million.

Approving an oral proposal by Canada to endorse a suggestion of the Fifth Committee Chairman, the Committee decided without vote on 27 November to recommend that the item on the financial emergency be deferred to 1980. Accordingly, by decision 34/435 of 17 December, the Assembly decided, also without vote, to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session.

- ⁹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 1084, decision 33/480 of 19 December 1978.
- 10 Ibid.

Documentary references

General Assembly—34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 58, 60. Plenary meeting 106.

A/C.5/34/44 and Corr.1. Analysis of financial situation of United Nations. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/770. Report of Fifth Committee, para. 5: recommendation, as suggested by Fifth Committee Chairman and orally proposed by Canada, approved without vote by Committee on 27 November 1979, meeting 60.

Decision 34/435, by which the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations," as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/770, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106.

Chapter III

Other administrative and budgetary questions

Pattern of United Nations conferences

In an effort to restrict the growth in the number and length of meetings, the Economic and Social Council decided in 1979 to reduce the length of its own semi-annual sessions by one week each and to limit the duration of sessions of its subsidiary bodies. The General Assembly's Committee on Conferences continued throughout the year to oversee the scheduling of United Nations meetings, and the Assembly requested it to examine ways to give it a more effective role in that regard.

Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1979/81 of 3 August 1979, adopted without vote, decided to reduce the duration of its regular sessions by one week. It decided also that the regular sessions of its functional commissions and standing committees should normally be limited to eight working days, and that no additions to the calendar would be authorized once it was adopted by the Council.

By the same decision, the Council approved a 1980-1981 calendar covering its own sessions and those of its subsidiary bodies. The calendar, prepared by the Secretariat, contained 260 entries, of which some 103 came within the Council's programme.

This decision was proposed to the Council by its President, following consideration of the matter in the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee. That Committee, without vote on 19 July, on an oral proposal by its Chairman, recommended to the Council a shorter decision, including the proposal that there should be no departures from the approved calendar. The proposal that Council sessions be shortened by one week was made orally in the Committee by the Netherlands and was transmitted to the Council for its consideration.

During the year, the Council approved changes in the calendar affecting a number of its subsidiary bodies. On 9 February, it authorized meetings in March through July of the Committee on Natural Resources, the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy and the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development; it authorized revised dates for the Com-

mittee on an International Agreement on Illicit Payments, and it cancelled a session of the Committee on Review and Appraisal. On 10 and 17 April and 4 May, it rescheduled sessions of the Statistical Commission's Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination, the Economic Commission for Western Asia and the Committee on Natural Resources, and authorized a resumed session of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination. These decisions—1979/2 and 1979/11—had been proposed, respectively, by a Council Vice-President and orally by the President.

On 3 August, as part of decision 1979/81, the Council postponed a decision on the schedule of intergovernmental meetings related to science and technology until after the General Assembly had considered the report of the Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

Report of the Committee on Conferences

The 22-member Committee on Conferences held 16 meetings between 28 December 1978 and 13 September 1979, holding a series of substantive meetings from 9 to 12 April and convening at other times to deal with matters relating to the conference calendar. It reported to the General Assembly with a number of recommendations on meetings and documentation. (For its work on documentation, see the following subchapter.)

As part of its work between Assembly sessions, the Committee acted on several proposed changes in the 1979 calendar. It decided that a special session of the Committee on Natural Resources would have to be postponed to accommodate the resumed session of the Assembly in January. It approved requests to reschedule the first session of the Group of Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and International Security (from 26 February—2 March to 5-8 June), and to relocate from New York to Geneva the 10-21 December session of the Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries. It also considered arrangements for the May/June session of the Disarmament Commission and the June/July session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

In addition, the Committee approved a draft calendar listing all United Nations meetings scheduled for 1980 and 1981 as well as eight recommendations on the scheduling and servicing of meetings.

Decision s of the Genera l Assembly

The calendar of conferences for 1980-1981 and the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences were adopted by the General Assembly on 1 November 1979, by decision 34/405, in accordance with a draft proposal by the Committee. On 23 November, by resolution 34/50, the Assembly assigned additional tasks to the Committee. Both these actions were taken, without vote, on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee.

The calendar, containing 207 entries for 1980 and 166 for 1981, was approved as submitted by the Committee on Conferences except for one change recommended by the Fifth Committee: to leave the location of four sessions of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women to be determined. This change had been proposed in the Fifth Committee by Barbados, Colombia, Costa Rica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Nigeria, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Kingdom. Speaking for the sponsors, Jamaica said the purpose of this amendment was to avoid prejudicing a decision on the location of the Fund's secretariat by scheduling the sessions for Vienna, as the draft calendar did. The revised draft decision, including this amendment, was approved by the Fifth Committee without vote on 23 October.

The eight recommendations of the Committee on Conferences, approved by the Assembly, were:

- (1) to approve the calendar of conferences;
- (2) to authorize the Committee to make any further adjustments in the calendar required as a result of Assembly decisions at its 1979 regular session;
- (3) to authorize the Secretariat to set the opening dates of sessions of the functional commissions and standing committees of the Economic and Social Council in a flexible manner, in order to ensure that they made optimum use of conference facilities;
- (4) to reaffirm existing guidelines for reducing the waste resulting from cancellations of scheduled meetings and request the Secretariat to make renewed efforts to adhere to them;
- (5) to instruct United Nations bodies, when they received invitations from specialized agencies to hold sessions away from their established

headquarters, to consult with the Committee on Conferences or the Assembly before responding;

- (6) to instruct the Main Committees of the Assembly to review the number of special United Nations conferences proposed and scheduled in their fields before deciding to convene new ones;
- (7) to request the Secretary-General to study and report, in 1980 on the feasibility of establishing further workload standards, particularly for technical and complementary conference servicing staff; and
- (8) to request the Secretariat to continue its inquiries concerning workload standards for conference servicing staff in national and intergovernmental organizations, and to report to the Committee on Conferences in 1980.

In a later action, the Assembly, by resolution 34/50, requested the Committee on Conferences to perform four tasks in regard to meetings, in addition to those set out in its existing mandate.2 These were: to examine ways to enable the Committee to play a more effective role in the scheduling of meetings and the management of conference resources; to review the extent to which the Assembly's decisions on the subject had been implemented, including an examination of the planned and actual duration of sessions of the Assembly's subsidiary organs; to take full account of all facilities available at established United Nations headquarters when adjusting the calendar as a result of Assembly decisions; and to review the organizational and servicing arrangements of past special conferences and their preparatory meetings with a view to identifying the most effective framework for organizing future conferences. The Committee was asked to report on these matters to the Assembly in 1980. (For a summary of provisions of this resolution relating to documentation, see the following subchapter.)

By a preambular paragraph, the Assembly noted the Committee's conclusion that the Secretariat's current capacity adequately to service meetings and the capacity of Member States to participate actively in them were strained.

The Fifth Committee approved the text on 23 October without vote. It was based on a draft resolution prepared following informal consultations and submitted by the Committee Chairman. It incorporated three oral amendments proposed in the Committee and accepted by the Chairman as co-ordinator of the informal consultations: Tunisia added "present" and Algeria added "adequately" to the preambular paragraph referring to the strain on the "present capacity of the Secretariat adequately to service conferences

¹ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 1039, resolution 32/71 of 9 December 1977, section IV.

² Ibid., resolution 32/72 of 9 December 1977.

and meetings;" and to the operative paragraph referring to adjustments by the Committee on Conferences in the calendar and their bearing on available headquarters facilities, the Philippines added a phrase indicating that the adjustments which might be made were those resulting from decisions by the Assembly.

In a separate action concerning the planning of meetings of its subsidiary bodies, the Assembly decided without vote on 25 October that the Committee on Conferences should be authorized to play a more effective role in the planning of meetings and the use of conference facilities, and that no subsidiary organ of the Assembly should be permitted to meet at United Nations Headquarters during a regular Assembly session, unless explicitly authorized by the Assembly.

These two provisions had been suggested by the Secretary-General in a report on rationalization of the Assembly's procedures and organization. In this report, the Secretary-General pointed to the difficulty of meeting all the needs for conference services as a result of the substantial increase in the number of subsidiary organs and in requests for other meetings. The two recommendations on the planning of meetings were approved by the General Committee without objection on 24 October. They became section V of Assembly decision 34/401.

(See also p. 438; for page reference to full text of decision 34/401, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

On 19 November, the Fifth Committee approved, by 32 votes to 28, with 37 abstentions, in

a vote taken at the request of Kenya, a draft resolution by which the Assembly would have requested the Secretary-General to refrain as far as possible from submitting requests for additional appropriations to finance conference activities during 1980-1981. However, the Assembly rejected the draft on 20 December by a recorded vote of 36 in favour to 76 against, with 25 abstentions.

The draft resolution was sponsored in the Committee by the USSR, which said in introducing it that sufficient funds had been approved in the budget to meet all conference servicing needs for 1980-1981. The USSR accepted an amendment by Tunisia to add "as far as possible" to the clause asking that the Secretary-General refrain from requesting additional appropriations. Before approving the draft, the Committee approved without objection an oral amendment by Algeria, to replace a preambular paragraph speaking of the need to hold down the growth of expenditures on conference activities by a paragraph which cited the need to manage resources for such activities with the maximum of efficiency.

Morocco, which requested a recorded vote on the draft in the Assembly, said it could not accept the text because it would limit States desiring to meet and hold discussions.

Also in the Fifth Committee, the United States suggested, but did not press to a vote, a proposal for a feasibility study on integrating parts of conference servicing costs into substantive sections of the programme budget.

Documentary references and text of resolution

Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

Economic and Social Council—organizational session, 1979 Plenary meeting 2.

E/1979/L.9. Draft decision proposed by Council Vice-President on basis of informal consultations.

Decision 1979/2, as proposed by Council Vice-President, E/1979/L.9, and as further orally revised by Council, adopted without vote by Council.

- 1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 1979, the Council decided that during its first regular session of 1979 two of its meetings each day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, would be allocated to some of the meetings listed in paragraph 2 below.
 - 2. The Council further decided:
- (a) That the third special session of the Committee on Natural Resources would be held at United Nations Head-quarters from 26 to 30 March 1979;
- (b) That the first substantive session of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 2 to 13 April 1979;

- (c) That the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 23 April to 4 May 1979 (instead of from 7 to 18 May 1979);
- (d) That the second substantive session of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 11 to 22 June 1979;
- (e) To schedule a fifth session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development at United Nations Headquarters from 25 June to 6 July 1979;
- (f) That the Committee on an International Agreement on Illicit Payments would meet at United Nations Headquarters from 7 to 18 May 1979 (instead of from 26 March to 6 April 1979);
- (g) That the fifth session of the Committee on Review and Appraisal, scheduled to be held from 14 May to 1 June 1979, would not take place.
- 3. The Council also decided that the week of 16 to 20 April 1979 should be devoted to the informal consultations envisaged in paragraph 2 of resolution 6(III) of 5 February 1979 of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

A/34/43, Vol.I. Report of Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, AnnexI (resolution6(III)).

Economic and Social Council— first regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 3, 5, 10, 11.

E/1979/L.24, E/1979/L.25, E/1979/L.26. Notes by Sec-

E/1979/L.26/Add.1. Programme budget implications of proposal contained in E/1979/L.26. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/1979/L.54. Summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its first and 2nd regular sessions of 1979. Report of Secretary-General.

Decision 1979/11, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without objection by Council as follows: para. (a), on 10 April, meeting 3; paras. (b) and (c), on 17 April, meeting 5; and para. (d), on 4 May 1979, meeting 11.

At its 3rd, 5th and 11th plenary meetings, on 10 and 17 April and 4 May 1979, the Council approved the following changes in the calendar of conferences and meetings for

- (a) The eighth session of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination of the Statistical Commission would be held at Geneva on 29 and 30 October 1979 (instead of from 2 to 4 July 1979);
- (b) The sixth session of the Economic Commission for Western Asia would be convened at Baghdad from 28 April to 5 May 1979 (instead of from 16 to 20 April 1979);
- (c) The sixth session of the Committee on Natural Resources would be convened at Istanbul from 5 to 15 June 1979 (instead of at Ankara);
- (d) A resumed nineteenth session of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination would be held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 4 to 7 September

Economic and Social Council — 2nd regular session, 1979 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 10-12.

Plenary meetings 34, 40.

E/1979/L.40. Provisional calendar of conferences and meetings for 1980 and 1981. Note by Secretariat.

E/1979/L.57. Draft decision proposed by Council President following informal consultations on recommendations of Third Committee in E/1979/112.

E/1979/112. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee (part I), draft decision, as orally proposed (paras. (a) and (b) separately) by Third Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 19 July 1979, meetings 10 (para. (a)) and 11 (para. (b)).

Decision 1979/81, as proposed by Council President, E/1979/L.57, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 3 August 1979, the Council

- (a) To postpone a decision on the schedule of intergovernmental and expert meetings related to science and technology until after the report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development had been considered by the General Assembly;
- (b) To reduce the duration of each of the regular sessions of the Council by one week;
- (c) That the regular sessions of the functional commissions and standing committees of the Council should normally have a duration of not more than eight working days;
- (d) That, once the calendar of meetings had been adopted by the Council, no additional meetings involving departures

from the biennial cycle of meetings would be authorized during the biennium;

(e) To approve the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1980 and 1981.

Report of the Committee on Conferences A/34/32 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on Conferences.

Decisions of the General Assembly

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 11, 12, 15, 17, 19, 25 Sixth Committee, meetings 27, 28. Plenary meetings 51, 76.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXXVIII and Annex III.

A/34/32 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on Conferences. A/34/32, Chapter VI, para. 80. Draft decision recommended by Committee on Conferences, as amended by 10 powers (A/C.5/34/L.8) and as further orally amended by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 23 October 1979, meeting 25. A/C.2/34/L.3 (A/C.3/34/L.3). Note by Secretariat. (Annex I:

Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1980.)

A/C.5/34/L.8. Barbados, Colombia, Costa Rica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Nigeria, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom: amendment to draft decision recommended by Committee on Conferences in A/34/32. A/34/625. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision.

Decision 34/405, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/625, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 1 November 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, decided:

- (a) To adopt the calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1980-1981 as set forth in annex II to the report of the Committee on Conferences, except that the entries under the heading "Location" in respect of items 37 and 1 28 of part A, as well as items 29 and 97 of part B, should be amended to read "To be determined;"
- (b) To adopt the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences contained in chapter VI of its report.

A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Head-quarters, New York, 7 May-1 June (first part) and 24 September-4 October 1 979 (2nd part), Chapter VIII A.

A/34/528. Letter of 19 September from President of Economic and Social Council to President of General Assembly.

A/C.5/34/L.10. Draft resolution prepared following informal consultations and submitted by Fifth Committee Chairman, as orally amended by Algeria, by Philippines and by Tunisia, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 23 October 1979, meeting 25.

A/34/625. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 34/50, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/625, adopted without vote by Assembly on 23 November 1 979, meeting 76.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/72 of 9 December 1977, in which it set forth, inter alia, the terms of reference of the Committee on Conferences,

Noting the conclusion reached by the Committee on Conferences that the present capacity of the Secretariat adequately to service conferences and meetings and of Member States to participate actively in them is strained,

Convinced of the necessity of rationalizing the procedures and organization of the conference activities of the United Nations,

Further encouraging the continuation and development of close co-operation between the Economic and Social Council and the Committee on Conferences in areas of common

1. Welcomes the action taken by the Economic and Social Council on the pattern of conferences in its decision 1979/81 of 3 August 1 979, and on the control and limitation of documentation in its resolutions 1979/1 of 9 February 1979, 1979/41 of 10May 1979 and 1979/69 of 2 August 1979;

2. Approves the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination contained in paragraph 303 of its report to the effect that, inter alia, the above-mentioned resolutions of the Economic and Social Council on control and limitation of documentation should be applied to the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs and that the Secretary-General should be requested to implement them fully;

3. Requests the Committee on Conferences to examine ways to enable it to play a more effective role in the scheduling of conferences and meetings and in the management of conference resources, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

4. Also requests the Committee on Conferences to review the extent to which resolutions and recommendations adopted by the General Assembly on the pattern of conferences have been implemented, including an examination of the planned and actual duration of sessions of the subsidiary organs of the Assembly, and to report its findings to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

5. Further requests the Committee on Conferences to monitor the implementation of all measures adopted by the General Assembly to control and limit documentation, including those on the provision of meeting records and the application of measures to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the conference activities of the Organization, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

6. Invites the Committee on Conferences, when making adjustment in the calendar of conferences for 1980-1981 resulting from decisions of the General Assembly, to take full account of all conference facilities available at established United Nations headquarters;

7. Requests the Committee on Conferences to review the organizational and servicing arrangements of past special conferences and their preparatory meetings with a view to identifying the most effective framework for the organization of such conferences in the future.

General Assembly— 34th session General Committee, meeting 4. Plenary meeting 46.

A/BUR/34/2. Rationalization of procedures and organization of General Assembly. Note by Secretary-General, Chapter

V, para. 11: recommendations, approved without objection by General Committee on 24 October 1979, meeting 4

A/34/250/Add.2. Third report of General Committee, Chapter II, para. 3(c): recommendations.

A/34/320. Report of Secretary-General, Chapter VIII.

Decision 34/401, section V, as recommended by General Committee, A/34/250/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 25 October 1979, meeting 46.

At its [46th meeting, on 25 October], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its [third report], adopted the following provisions concerning the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the Assembly:

V. Planning of meetings

33. The Committee on Conferences should be authorized to play a more effective role in the planning of meetings and in the use of conference facilities.

34. No subsidiary organ of the General Assembly should be permitted to meet at United Nations Headquarters during a regular session of the Assembly, unless explicitly authorized by the Assembly.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of Assembly decision 34/401, sections I-IV and VI.]

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 19, 25, 52. Plenary meeting 111.

A/34/6, Vol. II. Proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981 (sections 15 to 32 and income sections 1 to 3), Part VII, section 29.

A/34/7. First report of ACABQ on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981, Chapter II, Part VII, sec-

A/C.5/34/L.14. USSR: draft resolution, as orally amended by Tunisia and by Turkey and revised by sponsor, and as orally amended by Algeria, approved by Fifth Committee on 19 November 1979, meeting 52, by 32 votes to 28, with 37 abstentions

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts III and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter IV E and Chapter V: draft resolution

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV E and Chapter VI: draft resolution V.

United Nations documentation

Both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly took steps in 1979 to reduce the volume of United Nations documentation by discontinuing on an experimental basis the provision of summary records for the meetings of most of their subsidiary bodies.

The Council acted first, deciding on 2 August, by resolution 1979/69, to discontinue for an experimental two-year period the provision of summary records for all its functional and regional commissions and intersessional committees. As a result, only the Council itself and its three sessional committees would continue to receive such records.

The Assembly followed suit on 23 November in approving, by resolution 34/50 on the pattern of conferences (see subchapter above), a recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) that the Council's resolutions on control of documentation should apply to the Assembly and its subsidiary organs. It also requested the Committee on Conferences to monitor and report in 1980 on the implementation of all Assembly measures to control and

limit documentation, including those on the provision of meeting records and the application of measures to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations conference activities.

By a separate decision adopted on the same day (decision 34/418), orally proposed by the Assembly President following consultations with the Chairmen of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee and other Main Committees, the Assembly approved an understanding that the CPC recommendation would be applied for an experimental one-year period and that the International Law Commission and the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174³ (on global economic issues) should continue to receive records. All of these actions, as well as two earlier 1979 Council resolutions on the subject, were taken without vote.

These three Council resolutions also contained measures to limit and control reports and other documentation in addition to summary records. By the preamble of the first of these—resolution 1979/1 of 9 February—the Council recorded its deep concern about the volume of documentation and the delays in circulation, and its awareness of the heavy burden placed on the Secretariat and delegations, as well as of the increasing costs. It decided to keep its requests for documents to a minimum, to review at each session which recurrent documents had become redundant or useless, and to try to keep reports brief. It decided further that these provisions should apply to its subsidiary organs as well. Finally, it requested the Secretariat to prepare proposals for its' April/May 1979 session to make documents more action-oriented and concise.

This resolution was based on a draft proposed by a Council Vice-President on the basis of informal consultations. It was adopted with a few drafting changes proposed in the Council.

Having decided at its 1979 organizational session to consider the control of documentation further at its first regular session of the year, the Council adopted resolution 1979/41 on 10 May. It did so after receiving a note by the Secretariat suggesting the elimination of summary records for all of the Council's subsidiary bodies, except for the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, as well as other steps to limit the volume and improve the format of documents.

By resolution 1979/41, the Council decided that restraint should be exercised in requesting new documents, that the Secretariat was to submit before the close of each session a list of the documents requested, so that the Council could make a final review, and that the provi-

sional agendas and document lists of subsidiary bodies should also be submitted to the Council for its review. The Council approved document format changes suggested by the Secretariat and emphasized that the existing rule limiting documents to 32 pages should apply to documents as a whole, including annexes.

Resolution 1979/41 was adopted on the basis of a draft proposed by a Council Vice-President, with a drafting change proposed by the United Kingdom. The draft was the product of informal consultations on a proposal by Sweden which covered the same points but which was withdrawn in favour of the Vice-President's text.

In response to requests contained in this resolution, the Secretariat submitted a note to the Council at its second regular session of 1979 on the provision of summary records, the format of reports and the technical capacity of the Secretariat to produce documentation. The note indicated that in 1977 the writing and translation of summary records had involved 2,910 work days of staff time. It suggested guidelines to improve the content of the reports of subsidiary bodies. It said that a 30 per cent reduction in document submissions would be needed to bring the volume of documentation within the Secretariat's capacity to process it.

In its final action of the year on documentation, the Council, by resolution 1979/69 of 2 August, listed 15 of its subsidiary bodies whose summary records were to be discontinued for an experimental two-year period. As to other documentation, it approved the guidelines proposed by the Secretariat for the format and contents of the reports of such bodies, on the understanding that the bodies concerned would be able to introduce adjustments. Finally, it insisted that the Secretariat should circulate documents in all working languages six weeks before the start of each session of the Council and its subsidiary bodies (as provided in the rules of procedure) and should give an explanation whenever this deadline could not be met.

The resolution adopted by the Council was proposed by the President following informal consultations.

Another decision on documentation was taken by the Assembly on 25 October, as section III of decision 34/401 on rationalization of the Assembly's procedures and organization. The Assembly decided that its subsidiary bodies should complete their work by 1 September so that their reports would be available by the opening of the Assembly's annual session, that no reports should contain a compilation of other documents, that summary records or other

³ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 393, resolution 32/174 of 19 December 1977.

material already distributed should not be annexed to reports and that the Assembly should review periodically the need for summary records of its subsidiary bodies. On 29 November, the Assembly added to this decision provisions stating that: the Assembly should not debate or adopt resolutions on reports that did not require an Assembly decision, unless specifically requested to do so by the Secretary-General or the organ concerned; reports, draft resolutions and amendments should have publication priority over communications from Member States; and that Member States should refrain to the extent possible from requesting the circulation of communications as Assembly documents. These actions were taken without vote. (See also p. 438; for page reference to full text of decision 34/401, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

The provisions in this decision were based on suggestions by the Secretary-General in a report on rationalization of the Assembly's procedures and organization. The General Committee made three changes in these suggestions before recommending them to the Assembly. On 24 October, it recommended without objection that subsidiary organs be required to complete work by 1 September, instead of at least six weeks before the opening of the Assembly session as had been suggested by the Secretary-General. On 28 November, it recommended by consensus that the Assembly should neither debate nor adopt resolutions on reports that did not require an Assembly decision, adding the phrase "unless specifically requested to do so by the Secretary-General or the organ concerned." Its recommendations on the circulation of communications from States, also made on 28 November, differed from the Secretary-General's suggestion that such communications be circulated as Assembly documents only if they called for action by the Assembly. By adopting section III of decision 34/401, the Assembly approved all recommendations as revised by the Committee.

Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Economic and Social Council — organizational session, 1979 Plenary meeting 2.

E/1979/L.3. Note by Secretariat.

E/1979/L.11. Draft resolution proposed by Council Vice-President on basis of informal consultations.

Resolution 1979/1, as proposed by Council Vice-President, E/1979/L.11, and as orally amended, adopted without vote by Council on 9 February 1979, meeting 2.

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned about the volume of documentation and the consequent delays in its circulation and aware of the heavy burden therefore placed on the Secretariat and delegations, as well as the increasing financial costs involved,

Deeply concerned also at the fact that documents are too often not issued in due time in all the working languages of the Council,

Taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 33/56 of 14 December 1978,

Decides:

(a) To keep its requests for documents to the minimum compatible with the efficient conduct of its work and within the limits of the available resources of the Secretariat;

(b) To review, at the outset of each regular session, all its recurrent documents to determine whether they have become redundant, have lost their usefulness or could be issued at less frequent intervals;

(c) To endeavour to prepare reports that are as brief as possible;

(d) To review, at its first regular session of 1979, the question of the provision of summary records to its subsidiary organs on the basis of a statement of financial implications by the Secretariat, with a view to reporting on the matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, in accordance with Assembly resolution 33/56;

(e) To review, at its first regular session of 1979, the format of its reports to the General Assembly;

2. Decides further that these provisions should apply, as appropriate, to its subsidiary organs and that, accordingly,

they should be brought to the attention of those organs forthwith;

3. Reiterates that documents should be issued in due time in all the working languages of the Council and invites the Secretariat to take steps to ensure that this rule shall be complied with effectively;

4. Invites the Bureau to keep these matters under review, particularly in connexion with their implementation by sub-

sidiary organs;

5. Requests the Secretariat to prepare for consideration by the Council, at its first regular session of 1979, proposals for new forms of presentation of documents to make them more action-oriented and concise and highlight the main issues requiring intergovernmental consideration and review, on the basis of the relevant legislative decisions.

Economic and Social Council — first regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 3, 12, 15.

E/1979/21. Note by Secretariat.

E/1979/L.30. Sweden: draft resolution.

E/1979/L.34. Draft resolution proposed by Council Vice-Presidentonbasisofinformalconsultations.

Resolution 1979/41, as proposed by Council Vice-President, E/1979/L.11, and as orally amended by United Kingdom, adopted without vote by Council on 10 May 1979, meeting 15.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1979/1 of 9 February 1979 on control and limitation of documentation, particularly the concern expressed about the volume of documentation, the consequent delays in its circulation, and the fact that documents are too often not issued in due time in all the working languages of the Council,

Aware of the heavy burden therefore placed on the Secretariat and delegations, as well as the increasing financial costs involved.

Recalling also General Assembly decision 33/417 of 14 December 1978, in which the Assembly welcomed the intention of the bureaux of the Committee on Conferences and of

the Economic and Social Council to consult closely in the preparation of the calendar of conferences,

Anxious to improve the current situation in order to facilitate and make more effective the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies,

- 1. Takes note with appreciation of the note by the Secretariat, which contains a number of useful suggestions with regard to the volume of documentation, summary records, reports of subsidiary bodies, the form of presentation of documents and the report of the Council to the General Assembly;
 - 2. Decides:
- (a) That the Council should continue to review, at each organizational session, the documentation requested under existing legislative authority with respect to items in its biennial programme of work, in order to determine whether any of it is redundant;
- (b) That, with respect to recurrent and other documents prepared in pursuance of existing legislative authority, a determination should be made, in the context of their substantive consideration by the Council, of their continuing justification, including whether any of them have lost their usefulness or could be issued at less frequent intervals;

(c) That restraint should be exercised both in the Council and in its subsidiary bodies in making new requests for documents and that recurrent documents should be requested. only when the nature of the subject makes this indispensable;

- (d) That, prior to the close of each regular session of the Council, the Secretariat shall submit to the Council a consolidated list of the documentation requested in decisions of the Council under items of its agenda, in order to permit a final review of these requests to establish the legislative authority
- for the production of such documentation;

 (e) That, in future, the provisional agenda for its subsidiary bodies, together with the list of requested documentation, should be submitted to the Council for its review in order, inter alia, to establish greater consistency between the documentation of those bodies and the over-all documentation requested by the Council and other subsidiary bodies and greater consistency between the requests for documentation and the medium-term plan and the programme budget;

(f) That the provision of summary records of all subsidiary bodies of the Council should be reviewed at the second regular session of 1979, with a view to reducing the number of in-

stances when summary records are provided;
(g) That, for that purpose, the Secretariat should submit for consideration by the Council revised guidelines concerning the format of the reports of the Council's subsidiary bodies, which should also contribute to greater uniformity and higher standards of presentation;

3. Approves the modifications in the form and presentation of documents contained in the note by the Secretariat and emphasizes that the 32-page rule for secretariat reports should apply to the documents as a whole, including any an-

nexes and appendices that may be required;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its second regular session of 1979 a report showing the actual capacity of the technical services of the United Nations Secretariat to issue documentation simultaneously in all the working languages, in conformity with the six-week rule and the foreseeable calendar of meetings and the consequent need for documentation, together with a breakdown showing the volume and proportion of documentation produced at the request of each of the Council's subsidiary bodies;

5. Decides to issue its report to the General Assembly in separate fascicles and that the report on each agenda item should reflect the chronological sequence of consideration by the Council of the item concerned during the year, and that a single consolidated and bound report containing all the separate item reports should be prepared soon after the Council has concluded its work for the year, including the

resumed second regular session;

6. Further decides to review the new format of both its own report to the General Assembly and the reports of its subsidiary bodies at its organizational session for 1980;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General systematically to bring to the attention of all subsidiary bodies, including expert bodies, the relevant provisions of resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Council regarding the control and limitation of documentation, and to ensure that the work of the Secretariat shall be organized so that documentation can be issued in due time in all working languages.

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1979 Plenary meetings 34, 39.

A/34/320. Rationalization of procedures and organization of General Assembly. Report of Secretary-General, section VI. E/1979/94 and Add.1,2. Note by Secretariat.

E/1979/L.55. Draft resolution proposed by Council President as result of informal consultations.

Resolution 1979/69, as proposed by Council President, E/1979/L.55, adopted without vote by Council on 2 August 1979, meeting 39.

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 33/56 of 14 December 1 978.

Recalling Council resolutions 1979/1 of 9 February 1979 and 1979/41 of 10 May 1 979, which set out a number of practical measures designed to reduce the volume of documentation, ensure its timely circulation in all the working languages of the Council and improve the format and presentation of Secretariat reports dealing with economic, social and related matters,

Reiterating its deep concern about the large number of documents issued by the Secretariat and being aware of the heavy burden thus placed on the Secretariat and delegations,

Deeply concerned about the increasing delays in the translation of documents by the Secretariat,

Having considered the second note by the Secretariat on the control and limitation of documentation, prepared in response to Council resolution 1979/41,

Aware of the fact that the Secretary-General has drawn the attention of Member States, in his report on the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly, to the need to enhance the efficient functioning of intergovernmental bodies by reducing, streamlining and improving the documentation submitted to them,

Conscious of the urgent need to adopt additional measures to overcome the serious problems that are being faced in this context by the Council and its subsidiary machinery,

Decides:

- (a) To approve the revised guidelines for the format and contents of the reports of the functional commissions and standing committees of the Council set out in the second note by the Secretariat on the control and limitation of documentation, on the understanding that, in conformity with these revised guidelines, the functional commissions and standing committees will be able to introduce specific adjustments in their reporting and recording procedures, in the light of their established functions and of the questions dealt with by
- (b) To discontinue, for an experimental period of two years, the provision of summary records for the following subsidiary bodies of the Council:

Commission on Human Rights Commission for Social Development Commission on the Status of Women Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Economic Commission for Europe

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Economic Commission for Latin America

Economic Commission for Africa

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

Committee on Natural Resources

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

Committee on Science and Technology for Development

Committee on Review and Appraisal

Commission on Transnational Corporations

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

(c) To insist that the Secretariat should circulate the documentation in all the working languages six weeks before the opening of the sessions of the Council and its subsidiary

(d) To request the Secretariat, for the purposes of a stricter application of rule 13 (4) of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, to inform the Council and its subsidiary bodies, in the relevant annotated agenda, which documents have not been issued in accordance with the sixweek rule, with a full explanation of the reasons which prevented their circulation; the reports on meetings concluded twelve weeks or less before the opening of the session of the Council shall be circulated as soon as possible after the conclusion of such meetings and the Council shall be informed at the outset of the session of the dates on which they are scheduled for circulation;

(e) To authorize the President of the Economic and Social Council to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the measures taken in 1979 by the Council in response to Assembly resolution 33/56.

General Assembly—34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 11,12,15,1 7,19, 25. Sixth Committee, meetings 27, 28. Plenary meetings 51, 76.

A/34/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1979, Chapter XXXVII.

A/34/38. Report of CPC on work of its 19th session, Head-quarters, New York, 7 May—1 June (first part) and 24 September-4 October 1 979 (2nd part), Chapter VIII A.

A/34/528. Letter of 19 September from President of Economic and Social Council to President of General Assembly. A/C.2/34/L.3 (A/C.3/34/L.3). Note by Secretariat. (Annex II:

[For decisions on documentation in the General Assembly's 23 November 1979 resolution on pattern of conferences, see operative paras. 1, 2 and 5 of Assembly resolution 34/50, p.

Decision 34/418, as orally proposed by Assembly President following consultations with Fifth Committee Chairman and Chairmen of other Main Committees, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 23 November 1979, the General Assembly approved an understanding stated by its President that, in so far as the summary records of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly were concerned, paragraph 2 of Assembly resolution 34/50 of 23 November 1979 should apply during an experimental period of one year and that during that experimental period the International Law Commission and the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 should continue to have summary records.

General Assembly—34th session General Committee, meetings 4, 7. Plenary meetings 46, 82.

Documentation.)

A/34/320. Rationalization of procedures and organization of General Assembly. Report of Secretary-General, Chapter VII.

A/BUR/34/2. Note by Secretary-General, Chapter II: recommendations in paras. 5 (a) as orally amended by General Committee Chairman, (b), (c) and (e), approved without objection by Committee on 24 October 1979, meeting 4.

A/BUR/34/3. Note by Secretary-General, Chapter II: recommendations in paras. 5 (d) and (f), as orally revised by General Committee Chairman, approved by consensus by Committee on 28 November 1 979, meeting 7. A/34/250/Add.2. Third report of General Committee, Chapter

II, para. 3(a): recommendations.

A/34/250/Add.5. Sixth report of General Committee, para. 2 fa): recommendations.

Decision 34/401, section III, as recommended by General Committee, A/34/250/Add.2,5, adopted without vote by Assembly, as follows: A/34/250/Add.2, on 25 October, meeting 46; A/34/250/Add.5, on 29 November 1979, meeting 82.

At its [46th and 82nd plenary meetings, on 25 October and 29 November 1979], the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its [third and sixth] reports, adopted the following provisions concerning the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the Assembly:

III. Documentation

24. Subsidiary organs should be required to complete their work at the latest by 1 September, so that their reports may be available in all the working languages in time for consideration by the opening of the session of the General Assembly, and the Committee on Conferences should take this provision fully into account.

25. No reports should contain a compilation of other previ-

ous documents.

26. Subsidiary organs should not annex to their reports summary records of their meetings or other material which were already distributed to all Member States.

The General Assembly should review periodically the

need for summary records of its subsidiary organs.

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

29. The publication of reports of the principal organs and of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly and of draft resolutions and amendments should be given priority over that of any individual communications received from Member States.

30. Member States should refrain, to the extent possible, from requesting the circulation of any individual communications as documents of the General Assembly and in lieu thereof, where circulation of such documents is desired, should, as far as possible, request such circulation under the cover of a note verbale in the official languages in which they submit them.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of Assembly decision 34/401, sections I, II and IV-VI.1

Administrative and budgetary coordination

Report of the Advisor y Committe e on Administrativ e and Budgetar y Question s

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) during 1979 again examined general budgetary trends in the agencies related to the United Nations. In its annual report to the General Assembly, it commented on the budgets of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The report indicated that the approved or proposed regular budgets of these organizations, when added to that of the United Nations, totalled \$1,313 million in 1980, of which \$516 million related to the United Nations and \$797 million to the agencies. This was an increase of \$134 million or 11.4 per cent over 1979, when the figures were \$461 million for the United Nations and \$718 million for the agencies, for a total of \$1,179 million. The total number of established posts approved or proposed for 1980 was 22,773, consisting of 11,109 for the United Nations and 11,664 for the agencies. This compared to 10,864 United Nations posts and 11,862 agency posts, or a total of 22,726, in 1979. All these figures excluded posts financed outside the regular budgets of these organizations; the staff in this category numbered 13,782 as of 31 December 1979.

On 17 December 1979, by decision 34/436, the General Assembly decided without objection to postpone consideration of this report to its 1980 regular session. This action was recommended by the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee without vote on 27 November, on an oral proposal by Canada to endorse the Chairman's suggestion to that effect.

Electroni c data-processin g and informatio n system s

Information Systems Unit in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

On 20 December 1979, the General Assembly extended for a further year the pilot operation of the Development Information System run by the Information Systems Unit (formerly called the Information Services Unit) of the Secretariat's Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA). This decision, contained in section I of resolution 34/233, was taken by a recorded vote of 131 to 9.

The Assembly made the extension subject to the availability of additional voluntary funds. The use of the pilot system was to be monitored and the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems (IOB), an interagency body of the United Nations system (see following subsection), was to report on the matter by 1 August 1980 so that the Assembly could decide at its 1980 regular session whether to continue the Unit.

The Unit was set up on a provisional basis in 1978, 4 with its funds coming entirely from voluntary governmental contributions. The chief purpose of its computer-based Development Information System was to make available to international and government officials information contained in unpublished documents in the files of DIESA and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development.

The recommendation to extend the Unit for a further year on a trial basis and to take a final decision in 1980 was made in a report of the Joint Inspection Unit (jiu), which concluded that the need, or otherwise, for the system could be demonstrated only after a period of use. Both the Secretary-General and ACABQ, in separate reports to the Fifth Committee, concurred with this recommendation. The Secretary-General estimated that the Unit would require \$192,900 for its work in 1980, to be financed by voluntary contributions. The Advisory Committee drew attention to the Assembly's decision of 19 December 1978⁵ that there was no commitment by the United Nations to transfer the costs of the Unit to the regular budget.

The Fifth Committee approved the recommendation on the Unit on 19 November, by 78 votes to 9, with 1 abstention. In the discussion, Canada and Sweden supported the recommendation and offered voluntary contributions, while the USSR did not agree with the proposed extension. Continuation of the Unit was also supported by Yugoslavia. Mexico made the oral proposal that the Assembly decide to extend the pilot operation of the Unit through 1980; the recommendation for monitoring the system and for a review by IOB was added on an oral proposal by the United States.

Budget of the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems

Following a discussion on 12 November, the Fifth Committee approved a sum of \$482,300 as the United Nations share of a \$1,217,900 budget of IOB for 1980-1981. The United Nations share, representing 40 per cent of the Board's budget, was \$18,400 less than for 1978-1979. In a report requesting this appropriation, the Secretary-General explained that IOB, which had a staff of six, sought one additional secretarial post but planned to spend less on consultants and in

⁴SeeY.U.N., 1978, p. 1054.

⁵ Ibid., p. 1056, resolution 33/116 A, section II.

other areas. The Secretary-General's request was endorsed by ACABQ and approved by the Fifth Committee without objection. The sum was included in the 1980-1981 appropriations approved by the Assembly on 20 December 1979 in resolution 34/230 A. (For page reference to text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

The role of IOB was examined earlier in 1979 by JIU and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) and at the annual Joint Meetings of CPC and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (see p. 960).

Budget of the International Computing Centre

On 20 December, the General Assembly approved without vote, by section II of resolution 34/233, the 1980 budget estimates for the International Computing Centre, an interagency facility at Geneva financed by the United Nations and other participating organizations in the United Nations system. As submitted by the Secretary-General and endorsed by ACABQ, the Centre's 1980 budget estimates totalled \$4,905,600, compared to the approved estimate of \$5,068,900 for 1979. Approval of the 1980 estimates was recommended, without vote, by the Fifth Committee on 20 November on an oral proposal of its Chairman.

Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly decided without vote to request a progressive harmonization and further development of the statutes, rules and practices of the two judicial bodies in the United Nations system set up to hear and decide on grievances by staff members against the administration—the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and the Administrative Tribunal of ILO. The Assembly addressed this request to the Secretary-General and the United Nations organizations represented in ACC, with a view to strengthening the common system governing staff remuneration and relations and with the aim of establishing a single tribunal. It asked the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the Assembly at its 1981 regular session.

This action, embodied in decision 34/438, came a year after the Assembly had requested a report from the Secretary-General and his colleagues in ACC on the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal for the entire common system.⁶ That report went before the Fifth Committee at the Assembly's 1979 regular session.

The report considered the practical and legal problems which arose when consideration was given to establishing such a tribunal. It observed that the request for a study was largely prompted by concern that divergent decisions made by the two existing Administrative Tribunals in the United Nations and ILO might adversely affect the unity of conditions of service in the common system. The Working Group on Recourse Procedures, established prior to the adoption of the Assembly's 1978 resolution⁷ by ACC's Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions and the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations to consider the general problem of improving staff redress procedures, invited an independent consultant to investigate the matter. The findings of the consultant's study were that no real divergence in jurisprudence had arisen over the nearly 30 years that the two Tribunals had operated side by side. The study had pointed out that the cost of the Tribunals was modest and that there would be no substantial financial savings if their operations were combined. Also, extensive consultation among the executive heads and staff representatives of numerous organiza -... tions serviced by the existing Tribunals, including some not within the United Nations system, would be required before action could be taken to establish a single tribunal. The report concluded that a further development of the statutes, rules and practices of the two Tribunals could realize certain of the advantages that would arise from the establishment of a single tribunal.

The Assembly's decision was taken on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, which on 27 November approved without vote a revised proposal by Canada, Japan and Morocco. This replaced an earlier version by Canada and Japan which would have had the Assembly also request ACC to examine the creation of joint machinery to resolve any potential judicial conflict between the two Tribunals.

Impact of inflation on budgets of the United Nations system

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly decided to postpone to its 1980 regular session consideration of the question of the impact of inflation on the budgets of United Nations organizations, on the understanding that it should be given such priority as to ensure its adequate discussion by the Assembly. The recommendation to postpone consideration of the item was approved without vote by the Fifth Committee on 27 November on an oral proposal by Canada to endorse the Chairman's suggestion to do so. The accompanying understanding on priority was contained in a draft decision submitted by Cuba, that part of which the Committee approved on the suggestion of its Chairman.

7 Ibio

⁶ Ibid., p. 995, resolution 33/119 of 19 December 1978, section 1.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meeting 60. Plenary meeting 106.

A/34/684. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of United Nations with specialized agencies and IAEA. Report of ACABQ.

A/34/771. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision I, as orally proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 27 November 1979, meeting 60.

Decision 34/436, by which the General Assembly decided to postpone until its thirty-fifth session consideration of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/771, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting

Electronic data-processing and information systems

INFORMATION SYSTEMS UNIT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meeting 51. Plenary meeting 111.

A/34/7/Add.2. Report of ACABQ.

A/34/380. Report of JIU. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

A/C.5/34/5. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts III and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter IV and Chapter V, draft resolution XI (section I, as orally proposed by Mexico and as orally amended by United States and sponsor, approved by Fifth Committee on 19 November 1979, meeting 51, by 78 votes to 9, with 1 abstention).
A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV H and Chap-

ter VI: draft resolution XI, section I.

Resolution 34/233, section I, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111, by recorded vote of 131 to 9, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Paki-stan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

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

The General Assembly

Establishment of an Information Systems Unit in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

Decides that, subject to the availability of additional voluntary funds, the pilot operation of the Development Information System of the Information Systems Unit shall be extended for a further year, that the use of the pilot system shall be carefully monitored by valid statistical methods and that the system shall be submitted to the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems for review and comment and a report thereon circulated to delegations no later than 1 August 1980 so that the General Assembly may pronounce itself, at its thirty-fifth session, on the continuance, or otherwise, of the Information Systems Unit;

BUDGET OF THE INTER-ORGANIZATION BOARD FOR INFORMATION SYSTEMS

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 44, 47.

A/C.5/34/15, A/34/7/Add.3. Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems: Proposed programme of work and budget for 1980-1981 and medium-term plan to 1985. Revised estimates under section 28G (Electronic Data Processing and Information Systems Division: Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems (United Nations share)). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

BUDGET OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMPUTING CENTRE

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meeting 54. Plenary meeting 111.

A/C.5/34/19, A/34/7/Add.7. International Computing Centre: 1980 budget estimates. Revised estimates under section 28G (Electronic Data Processing and Information Systems Division: International Computing Centre, Geneva (United Nations share)). Reports of Fifth Committee and ACABQ.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts III and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter IV and Chapter V, draft resolution XI (section II, as orally suggested by Fifth Committee Chairman on recommendation of ACABQ, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 20 November 1979, meeting 54).

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV I and ChapterVI: draftresolution XI. section II.

Resolution 34/233, section II, by which the General Assembly approved the budget estimates for the International Computing Centre for the year 1980, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of sections III-XIV of Assembly resolution 34/233.]

Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 56, 58, 59. Plenary meeting 106.

A/C.5/34/31. Report by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/L.21. Canada and Japan: draft decision.

A/C.5/34/L.21/Rev.1 and Corr.1. Canada, Japan, Morocco: revised draft decision, as further orally corrected by sponsors, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 27 November 1979, meeting 59.

A/34/771. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision III.

Decision 34/438, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/771, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 106th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, decided:

(a) To request the Secretary-General and his colleagues on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to pursue a progressive harmonization and further development of the statutes, rules and practices of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, with a view to strengthening

the common system and with the aim of establishing a single tribunal;

(b) To request the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

Impact of inflation on budgets of the United Nations system

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meeting 60. Plenary meeting 106.

A/C.5/34/L.18. Cuba: draft decision.

A/34/771. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision II, as orally suggested by Fifth Committee Chairman on basis of operative paragraph of Cuban draft decision, A/C.5/34/L.18, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 27 November 1979, meeting 60.

Decision 34/437, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/771, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 106th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, decided to postpone until its thirty-fifth session consideration of the question of the impact of inflation on the budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system, on the understanding that, when the timetable for the work of the Fifth Committee was established at that session, it should be given such priority as to ensure its adequate discussion by the Assembly.

United Nations Postal Administration

In 1979, gross revenue of the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) from the sale of philatelic items at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and overseas offices exceeded \$13.13 million.

In 1979, a postal treaty was signed by the United Nations and the Austrian Government to allow the Austrian Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Enterprise to retain the revenue from the sale of stamps used for postage purposes from the Vienna International Centre. (Revenue derived from the sale of stamps for philatelic purposes is retained by the United Nations. Revenue from stamps used for postage from United Nations Headquarters is retained by the United States Postal Service, in accordance with an agreement between the United Nations and United States Government. Similarly, revenue from stamps used for postage from the Palais des Nations, Geneva, is retained by the Swiss Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Enterprise in accordance with an agreement between the United Nations and the Swiss Government.)

During 1979, four commemoratives, two souvenir cards, four definitives and the first six definitives in Austrian currency were issued.

On 19 January, four new definitive stamps were issued, in denominations of 5, 14, 15 and 20 cents.

On 9 March, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator was the subject of the first commemorative issue—"UNDRO against Disaster"—in denominations of 15 and 20 cents, and 0.80 and 1.50 Swiss francs.

The second commemorative, issued on 4 May, was for the "International Year of the Child," in denominations of 15 and 31 cents, and 0.80 and 1.10 Swiss francs. A souvenir card accompanied this issue.

On 24 August, the first definitives in Austrian currency were issued, inaugurating UNPA'S branch at the Vienna International Centre. The stamps were issued in denominations of 50 groschen, and 1, 4, 5, 6 and 10 schillings.

"For a Free and Independent Namibia" was the theme of the third commemorative, issued on 5 October in denominations of 15 and 31 cents, and 1.10 Swiss francs.

The fourth and final commemorative for 1979 was issued on 9 November for the "International Court of Justice," in denominations of 15 and 20 cents, and 0.80 and 1.10 Swiss francs. A souvenir card was issued at the same time.

By the end of 1979, United Nations stamps were available for purchase in local currency to collectors in 115 countries outside the United States

The number of first-day covers serviced for the various issues in 1979 was as follows:

Definitives $(5\phi, 14\phi, 15\phi, 20\phi)$	295,927
UNDRO against Disaster	790,094
International Year of the Child	1,004,182
Vienna definitives (50g, S1, S4, S5,	
S6, S10)	1,026,575
For a Free and Independent Namibia	489,571
International Court of Justice	904.401

Joint Inspection Unit

In 1979, the Joint Inspection Unit (jiu) submitted three reports to the Economic and Social Council and six reports to the General Assembly, each covering a specific area of United Nations activity examined by the Unit. On 17 December, the Assembly took note of the Unit's annual report, summarizing its work in the year ended 30 June, and commended it for its work.

The three jiu reports submitted to the Council dealt with: (i) the organization and management of drug abuse control activities in the United Nations (see p. 928); (ii) the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (see p. 725); and (iii) regional training programmes in African wildlife management. The first report examined the work of the Division of Narcotic Drugs; it also dealt with the operations and finances of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, as well as with the relationship between the Division and the Fund. The second was part of a series of reports on regional training and research institutions with specific TCDC (technical co-operation among developing countries) potential and orientation. The third reviewed the operations of two regional training programmes in wildlife management at Mweka, United Republic of Tanzania, and Garoua, United Republic of Cameroon, in order to assess progress and highlight continuing problems. These reports were to be considered by the Council in 1980.

The six jiu reports submitted to the Assembly dealt with: (i) medium-term planning in the United Nations (see p. 1187); (ii) the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems (IOB) (seep.961); (iii) United Nations public information centres (see p. 456); (iv) the Information Services Unit of the Secretariat's Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (see p. 1220); (v) a glossary of evaluation terms (see p. 1188); and (vi) initial guidelines for internal evaluation systems of United Nations organizations (see p. 1188). The Assembly noted and otherwise acted on all six of these reports, either in resolution 34/164 (see below) on the work of jiu or in other resolutions on specific subjects.

In accordance with an Assembly resolution of December 1977,8 the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly in 1979 on the implementation of recommendations contained in seven jiu reports considered by the Assembly prior to 1979: (i) implications of additional languages in the United Nations system; (ii) programming and evaluation in the United Nations; (iii) evaluation in the United Nations system; (iv) United Nations programme in public administration and finance; (v) General Service staff of the United Nations and Geneva-based specialized agencies; (vi) women in the Professional category and above in the United Nations system; and (vii) first-class travel in United Nations organizations. In its own report on this subject, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions updated the information and supplied additional details.

In the eleventh report of jiu on its activities for the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979, the Unit summarized 16 reports and two notes it had prepared. Five reports and one note dealt with regional training centres assisted by the United Nations system; seven reports and one note concerned management, evaluation, administrative or personnel questions; and four reports reviewed aspects of substantive programmes.

On 17 December, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/164, by which it took note with appreciation of the eleventh report of jiu on its activities, commended the Unit and the Secretary-General for their work in the area of evaluation and advice, and urged them to continue their efforts. The Assembly by this resolution also took note of several reports and notes on evaluation (see p. 1188) and the jiu report on IOB (see p. 961).

The resolution was recommended by the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, which approved it by consensus on 13 December. The draft was submitted by Mexico.

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 1053, resolution 32/199.

Documentary references and text of resolution

E/1979/10 and Add.1. Report of JNJ on organization and management of drug abuse control activities in United Nations; comments of Secretary-General.

E/1979/102 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report of JIU on Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning; com-

ments by Secretary-General.

E/1979/103 and Corr.1. Report of JIU on regional training programmes in African wildlife management at Mweka and

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 34, 48, 54, 56, 60, 80. Plenary meeting 106.

A/34/84 and Add.1. Report of JIU on medium-term planning in United Nations. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report); comments by Secretary-General.

A/34/153. Report of JIU on Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems. Note by Secretary-General (transmit-

A/34/271 and Add.1. Report of JIU on initial guidelines for internal evaluation systems of United Nations organizations. Notes by Secretary-General (transmitting report and comments of ACC).

A/34/286 and Add.1. Report of JIU on glossary of evaluation terms. Notes by Secretary-General (transmitting report and

comments of ACC).

A/34/379 and Add.1. Report of JIU on United Nations Information Centres. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report); comments by Secretary-General.

A/34/562, A/C.5/34/6. Implementation of recommendations of JIU. Reports of ACABQ and Secretary-General.

A/34/380. Report of JIU on Information Services Unit, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report). A/C.5/34/1. Eleventh report of JIU on its activities during

period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979.

A/C.5/34/2. Identification of output in programme budget of United Nations. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/3. Establishment of internal work programmes and procedures for reporting on programme implementation. Progress report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/L.2. Work programme of JIU for 1979.

A/C.5/34/L.44. Mexico: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 13 December 1979, meeting

A/34/772. Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 34/164, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/772, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1979, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of having expert and independent evaluation and advice on the improvement of the programmes and activities of the United Nations,

Aware of the fundamental role which the Joint Inspection Unit has played by providing such evaluation and advice to Member States and to the administrators of the programmes of the United Nations system,

- 1. Takes note with appreciation of the eleventh report on the activities of the Joint Inspection Unit, covering the period from July 1978 to June 1979;
- 6. Commends the Joint Inspection Unit and the Secretary-General for their efforts in the area of evaluation and advice, both internal and external, and urges them to continue their efforts in that direction, with a view to improving the administrative and budgetary efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations system.

[For full text of resolution 34/164, see p. 1201.]

Office accommodation and extensions to United Nations conference and office facilities

At its 1979 regular session, the General Assembly authorized an expansion of a previously approved construction project for United Nations offices at Nairobi, Kenya. It also approved additional funds for existing projects to improve facilities at United Nations Headquarters in New York, and authorized some changes affecting a United Nations building and property adjoining the Palais des Nations in Geneva. The Vienna International Centre was officially opened in August. The Assembly called in December for a study of procedures for obtaining estimates and soliciting bids on construction

Details of these actions follow.

Expansio n and improvemen t of facilitie s at Unite d Nation s Headquarter s

In his report to the General Assembly at its 1979 regular session on the current position of the construction projects to expand meetingroom capacity and improve conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters, authorized in 1976, 1977 and 1978, the Secretary-General indicated that the first phase of the improvement programme (projects approved in 1976)—expansion of meeting-room seating capacity and improvement of facilities adjacent to the Security Council Chamberoriginally estimated to cost \$14,019,000, had been completed in September 1979 at an estimated cost of \$14,689,000. On the basis of the lowest bids received, the second phase (projects approved in 1977)—construction of an underground building, basement renovation, seating capacity expansion, building extensions and aircooling renovation—originally estimated at \$15,869,300, would cost \$31,469,000. The third

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 911 and p. 914, resolution 31/195 of 22 December 1976; 1977, p. 1053 and p. 1055, resolution 32/212, section I, of 2 December 1977; and 1978, p. 1060 and p. 1062, decision 33/442 of 21 December 1978.

phase (projects approved in 1978)—expansion of dining facilities and a new cafeteria building—originally estimated at \$7,612,000, would cost \$10,773,000.

In view of the fact that the final cost estimates for the second and third phases exceeded those previously approved, the Secretary-General indicated those projects whose completion he considered indispensable and provided a priority listing of the remaining projects in the second and third phases for reconsideration by the Assembly.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) reported that it considered that it was for the Assembly to decide whether the projects initially authorized should be discontinued, modified or completed, and gave its views on the implications of deferrals or modification. Recommendations were also made by ACABQ to minimize future estimating errors (see p. 1228).

While dissatisfaction was expressed that the anticipated costs had been underestimated, the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee felt that the projects should not be discontinued. On 13 December 1979, it approved a recommendation orally proposed by the United Kingdom that an additional \$18,760,700 be approved for the 1980-1981 biennium to complete the second and third phases of the expansion and improvement programme. The proposal was approved by a recorded vote—taken at the request of France—of 67 to 11, with 22 abstentions. Budgetary provision was included in the programme budget for 1980-1981, adopted by the Assembly as resolution 34/230 of 20 December 1979 (for page reference to text of resolution, refer to INDEX OFRESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Accommodation at the Vienna International Centre

At its 1979 regular session, the General Assembly considered a report by the Secretary-General, submitted in accordance with a resolution of 21 December 1978, 10 on accommodation at the Vienna International Centre, a complex of buildings made available by the Austrian Government, at nominal rent, to United Nations entities and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The report told of the Centre's official opening on 23 August 1979. The Secretary-General and the Director-General of IAEA accepted the Centre, presented by the Federal Chancellor of Austria on behalf of the Austrian people, and conveyed the appreciation and gratitude of the international organizations for the generosity of the Government and people of Austria.

The Centre comprised six buildings: two were

assigned to IAEA; two were being used by the United Nations, including the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); one was for common services; and one was for conference services. United Nations units transferred to the complex from New York and Geneva were: the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Division of Social Affairs of the United Nations Office at Geneva. the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation moved to the Centre from another location in Vienna. In addition, the headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East was temporarily located in the Vienna International Centre pending relocation of its headquarters closer to its place of operations. The transfer of IAEA was effected in October

Responsibility for common services was shared by IAEA, the United Nations and UNIDO.

The report also contained revised budget estimates for the Centre's operation during the biennium 1980-1981. In a report on the Centre, ACABQ recommended that, since the estimates had been prepared on the basis of only a few months' operating experience, a provisional amount of \$16,074,400 be made available to meet requirements of the Centre, pending a thorough review and analysis of actual requirements.

On 18 December, ACABQ's recommendations were approved by the Fifth Committee by 81 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions; the vote was requested by the USSR. Budgetary provision was included in the programme budget for 1980-1981, adopted by the Assembly as resolution 34/230 of 20 December (for page reference to text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS).

Accommodatio n at Nairob i

At its 1979 regular session, the General Assembly had before it a report by the Secretary-General on the status of the construction project approved in 1977¹¹ for the United Nations Environment Programme and for accommodation of other United Nations offices at Nairobi. The report also made proposals for additional construction to accommodate the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), which

SeeY.U.N., 1978, p. 1062, resolution 83/181.
 See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 1055, resolution 32/208 of 21 December 1977.

the Assembly had decided, on 19 December 1977, 2 would be located at Nairobi.

These proposals included: the expansion of the common services areas originally approved as part of the basic project, to reflect the additional requirements of the Centre; and the building of three additional office blocks to accommodate existing and projected staff of the Centre and of other users of the complex. The Secretary-General recommended approval of a net addition of \$1,916,000 to the \$14,274,000 recommended in the Secretary-General's proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981. These funds would be placed in a special account, with any unexpended balance carried forward until completion of the project.

The report also indicated that arrangements for the operation of the common services facilities would be reviewed in the context of the preparation of the proposed programme budget for 1982-1983.

In a separate report, ACABQ concurred with the Secretary-General's view that the establishment of common premises and services was in the best interests of the United Nations system. It recommended approval of the construction of the three office buildings proposed by the Secretary-General and of 2,001 square metres of additional net usable space, at an estimated cost of 33,828,000 Kenyan shillings, to provide expanded conference and common services facilities. It also recommended that the Secretary-General submit a progress report, including up-to-date cost estimates, to the Assembly at its 1980 session.

On 14 December 1979, the recommendations of ACABQ were approved by the Fifth Committee by 85 votes to 8. On 20 December, the Assembly endorsed the Committee's recommendation on construction at Nairobi, in adopting section XI of resolution 34/233 by a recorded vote of 128 to 9, with 1 abstention.

By another decision of the same date, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations agencies and programmes represented at Nairobi, to prepare in 1980 a report on the organization, financing and management of the common services which were to be established in the United Nations Centre at Nairobi in order to ensure that those services were shared to the maximum extent possible and that there was no duplication resulting in avoidable costs. The report was to take account of experience at other United Nations centres. This decision, proposed by Canada, was approved without vote by the Fifth Committee on 14 December. The Assembly adopted it, also without vote, incorporating it as section XII of resolution 34/233.

Improvemen t and major maintenanc e of premise s at Genev a

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 19 December 1978,13 the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly at its 1979 regular session on the further possibilities of the use of the villa "Les Feuillantines," a United Nations property and formerly the residence of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva. In his report, the Secretary-General concluded that the Organization should retain the property and possibly utilize it for offices, on the understanding that only absolutely required alterations be made. Pending further negotiations with the Swiss authorities, the Secretary-General further proposed that a strip of United Nations property which encroached on the public domain be transferred to the city of Geneva, which would erect a wall on the new boundary in compensation for the value of the land transferred.

In an oral report, the Chairman of ACABQ, recommended that the Fifth Committee accept the arrangements proposed in the Secretary-General's report and that it request him to report to the Assembly on the matter in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983.

On 20 November 1979, the Fifth Committee approved without vote a suggestion by its Chairman, based on an oral proposal by Mexico as orally amended by Tunisia, that ACABQ's recommendations be approved, leaving the Secretary-General to make the most appropriate use of "Les Feuillantines," without selling it. On 20 December, the Assembly adopted the Fifth Committee's recommendation without vote and incorporated it as section IV of resolution 34/233.

Procedure s for obtainin g estimate s and solicitin g bids on construction project s

In his report to the 1979 regular session of the General Assembly on the expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Head-quarters, the Secretary-General indicated that, on the basis of bids received, the original approved estimates had proved to be substantially below cost (see section above on EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF FACILITIES AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS). The major causes of the divergence were attributed to higher than anticipated rates of inflation and underestimation by consultants employed to furnish cost projections. The report described the process by which the cost

 $^{^{12}}$ Ibid., p. 521, resolution 32/162, section III. 13 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 1063, resolution 33/116 A, section V.

estimates and bids were obtained and the contracts awarded.

In a separate report, ACABQ expressed concern and noted that it had requested the Board of Auditors to review and make recommendations on the procedures followed. The Board's report, with a summary of its findings, was annexed to ACABQ'S report. In addition to the investigation already undertaken by the Board, ACABQ said it felt that the time had come for an independent full-scale study of procedures for obtaining estimates and soliciting bids on United Nations construction projects, and recommended that this be undertaken by the Joint Inspection Unit with the assistance of outside experts, as necessary. In addition to covering procedures for major construction at all United Nations offices, it was understood that the study should include comparative information with respect to other organizations of the system, should contain comments on the adequacy of practices and procedures, and should suggest revisions and improvements.

On 13 December 1979, at the suggestion of its Chairman, the Fifth Committee approved, without objection, the recommendations of ACABQ. On 20 December, the Assembly endorsed the Fifth Committee's recommendation in adopting, without vote, section X of resolution 34/233.

In another action relating to United Nations construction projects, the Assembly, by resolution 34/228 of 20 December, requested the Secretary-General to review procedures for the award of contracts, particularly those for building construction (seep. 1233).

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 53, 80, 81, 85.

Expansion and improvement of facilities at United A/ations Headquarters

A/C.5/34/34 Corr.1 and and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/34/7/Add.20. Report of ACABQ.

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter IV Q.

Accommodation at the Vienna International Centre A/34/7/Add.26. Report of ACABQ. A/C.5/34/48 (Part I and Part II and Corr.1). Report of Secretary-General.

Accommodation at Nairobi

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 53, 82. Plenary meeting 111.

A/34/7/Add.21. Revised estimates under section 32 (Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises). Report of ACABQ.

A/34/7/Add.21, paras. 6, 11 and 14. Recommendations, as submitted by ACABQ for adoption by General Assembly, approved by Fifth Committee on 14 December 1979, meeting 82, by 85 votes to 8. A/C.5/34/43. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts III and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter IV and Chapter V: draft resolution XI, sectionXI.

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV R and Chapter VI: draft resolution XI, section XI.

Resolution 34/233, section XI, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111, by recorded vote of 1 28 to 9, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark,

Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

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

Abstaining: United States.

The General Assembly

United Nations accommodation at Nairobi

1. Approves the construction of 2,001 square metres of additional net usable space at an estimated cost of 33,828,000 Kenyan shillings to provide expanded conference and common services facilities;

2. Approves the construction of the three office buildings proposed by the Secretary-General;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report, including up-to-date cost estimates, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

A/C.5/34/L.45. Canada: draft decision, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 14 December 1979, meeting 82. A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts III and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter IV and Chapter V: draft resolution XI, section XII.

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV R (para. 114) and Chapter VI: draft resolution XI, section XII.

Resolution 34/233, section XII, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111.

The General Assembly

XII Common services at Nairobi

Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations agencies and programmes, including the World Bank institutions, represented at Nairobi, to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, a report on the organization, financing and management of the common services which are to be established in the United Nations Centre at Nairobi in order to ensure that those services are shared to the maximum extent possible and that there is no duplication resulting in avoidable costs; in preparing the report, the Secretary-General should take into account the experience that has been gained and the arrangements that have been made in other United Nations centres;

Improvement and major maintenance of premises at Geneva

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 53, 54. Plenary meeting 111.

A/C.5/34/23. Report of Secretary-General. (Paras. 12 and 22: Recommendations submitted by Secretary-General for adoption by General Assembly.)

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts III and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter IV and Chapter V, draft resolution XI (section IV, as orally proposed by ACABQ Chairman (paras. 1-4, on recommendation of Secretary-General in A/ C.5/34/23), approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 20 November 1979, meeting 54).

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV K and Chapter VI: draft resolution XI, section IV.

Resolution 34/233, section IV, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111.

The General Assembly

Alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises at the United Nations Office at Geneva

- 1. Decides that the United Nations should retain the prop-
- erty "Les Feuillantines;"

 2. Decides that the villa should be utilized, if need be, as office space, on the understanding that only those alterations that are absolutely required are made;

Decides that the property should be maintained, meanwhile, in reasonable condition;

4. Approves the transfer to the city of Geneva of the United Nations property described in section B of the report of the Secretary-General under the arrangements indicated in paragraph 18 of the report;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983, on action he has taken to implement his proposals;

Procedures for obtaining estimates and soliciting bids on construction projects

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 53, 80, 81. Plenary meeting 111.

A/34/7/Add.20. Expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters. Report of ACABQ.

A/34/7/Add.20, para. 11. Recommendation submitted by ACABQ for adoption by General Assembly, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 13 December 1979, meeting 81.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts III and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter IV and Chapter V: draft resolution XI, section X.

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV Q and Chapter VI: draft resolution XI, section X.

Resolution 34/233, section X, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1 979, meeting 111.

The General Assembly

Procedures for obtaining estimates and soliciting bids on United Nations construction projects

Requests the Joint Inspection Unit to conduct a full-scale study of procedures for obtaining estimates and soliciting bids on United Nations construction projects at Headquarters and in other United Nations offices with the assistance of outside expertise, as necessary, it being understood that, in addition to covering procedures for major construction at all United Nations offices, the study should include comparative information with respect to other organizations in the United Nations system, should contain comments on the adequacy of practices and procedures now in place and should suggest such specific revisions and improvements as may be necessary;

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of sections I-III, V-IX, XIII and XIV of Assembly resolution 34/233.]

Financial reports and accounts and reports of the Board of Auditors for 1978

On 25 October 1979, by resolution 34/5, adopted without objection, the General Assembly accepted the financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1978 and the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors for the following: the

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA); and also, for the years ended 31 December 1977 and 31 December 1978, those for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

The Assembly concurred with the observations and comments made in a report by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), and requested the Board of Auditors and ACABQ to continue to give increased attention to areas regarding which they had made observations and comments. In addition, the Assembly requested the executive heads of the organizations and programmes concerned to take the remedial action that might be required by the Board's comments and observations.

This action had been recommended by the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, which on 10 October approved without vote a draft resolution proposed by its Chairman. The draft was revised to include a suggestion by Romania that the Assembly request the Board of Auditors and ACABQ to give increased attention to areas on which they had commented, and a suggestion by the USSR that the Assembly concur with, rather than simply note, ACABQ'S observations.

Some of the comments on individual organizations and programmes are summarized below.

United Nations. Although the Board of Auditors did not report to the Assembly on the United Nations accounts, since such reports were due only in even-numbered years under the biennial budget system, it presented a report to ACABQ on matters arising out of the audit the Board had conducted to date on the accounts for 1978-1979.

The Advisory Committee noted the Board's observation that no significant progress had been made to improve financial management and control systems in the United Nations, inasmuch as two key recommendations made by the Board in 1978¹⁴ had not been implemented. Those recommendations called for enabling the United Nations Controller to provide leadership, guidance and central direction on all financial functions, and for setting up a systems group to deal exclusively with financial management and control. The Advisory Committee said the Secretary-General's representatives had told it that lack of progress on the first recommendation was due to the need to work out modalities for strengthening the Controller's role. As to the second recommendation, they had said that a systems group would be appointed soon.

(For action by the Assembly on the Board's recommendations on financial control and management, see p. 1234.)

United Nations Development Programme. The

Board concluded that it was impossible for UNDP to perform its own internal audit adequately with existing resources and organizational arrangements. In its financial report, UNDP responded that the number of its auditors was to be increased from four to seven by 1 January 1980 and pointed out that the internal audit unit reported directly to the UNDP Administrator. The Board urged continuing efforts to increase the use of non-convertible currencies contributed by certain States, to improve procedures for collecting overdue government contributions and to monitor cash balances more closely.

United Nations Children's Fund. The Board recommended that procedures be reviewed to determine better ways of controlling Governments' use of UNICEF-provided vehicles. It also recommended that, before paying its experts and consultants, UNICEF should evaluate their performance. As regards the UNICEF Greeting Card Fund, it recommended improvements in procurement procedures. The Advisory Committee recommended that the security of UNICEF'S computerized files be kept under constant review, while bearing in mind the costs and benefits of possible improvements.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research. The Board found UNITAR'S internal controls and accounting procedures to be generally satisfactory but suggested better monitoring of cash balances, corrective action to ensure that UNITAR did not use special-purpose contributions for its regular activities, and continued efforts to spend non-convertible currencies.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The auditors called for better co-ordination and improved controls over procurement to achieve savings, and improved reporting by agencies using UNHCR funds to lend money to refugees. They also recommended that, whenever UNHCR provided equipment and machinery to an agency assisting refugees, its agreement with that agency should spell out the details of ownership, insurance coverage, disposal of the equipment on completion of the project, inventory and reporting requirements, and proper identification of the equipment.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities. The Board said that the internal audit function of UNDP, which was responsible for conducting the internal audit of UNFPA, should be expanded. It also recommended that the Fund improve its follow-up and review of reports submitted by the agencies to which UNFPA allocated its money.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. Expressing concern

¹⁴ SeeY.U.N., 1978, p. 1064.

at internal auditing in UNRWA, the Board found that it was not independent of management, that weaknesses in internal control and irregularities had not been rectified and that auditors were often asked to perform non-audit work. The Board recommended that immediate attention be given to reviewing the scope, size and organizational arrangements of the Agency's internal auditing. Referring to procurement, it cited instances of unusual contract-awarding practices, non-conformance with prescribed procedures, and liberal interpretation and use of emergency powers.

Organizatio n and practice s of the Board of Auditor s

On 25 October 1979, the General Assembly decided without vote to request the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors (composed of the external auditors of organizations in the United Nations system), the Secretary-General and ACABQ to submit for the 1981 regular session of the Assembly their views on the Board's organization and professional practices. In making this request, by decision 34/403, the Assembly took note of proposals made by Canada for a reform of the external auditing system.

The Canadian proposals, contained in a note verbale from that country dated 14 September

1979, called for the appointment by the Assembly of a United Nations Auditor-General, whose staff would be responsible for the external audit of all United Nations accounts. Under these proposals, the Board would be expanded and made responsible for reviewing the audit and audit procedures. A new purpose of the audit would be to assess the adequacy of financial and management systems in contributing to the economical, efficient and effective expenditure of United Nations resources.

The Assembly's decision was recommended by the Fifth Committee without objection on 12 October, on a proposal by Canada. This was a revised version of a text originally submitted by Canada as a draft resolution, which would have had the Assembly call for the views of the Board, the Panel of External Auditors, Member States, the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations, to be submitted in 1980. The revised text called for the Secretary-General to submit his views in 1981, and incorporated an oral amendment by Morocco specifying the 1981 session as the one at which the Board's and Panel's views should be submitted.

The USSR said it would have abstained if the proposal had been put to a vote because it did not see what role the Panel would have in evaluating the activities of the Board.

Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly—34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 3, 6, 9-12, 15. Plenary meeting 46.

A/34/5/Add.1. UNDP. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1978 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/34/5/Add.2. UNICEF. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1978 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/34/5/Add.3. UNRWA. Accounts for years ended 31 December 1977 and 31 December 1978 and report of Board of Auditors

A/34/5/Add.4. UNITAR. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1978 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/34/5/Add.5. Voluntary funds administered by UNHCR. Accounts for year ended 31 December 1978 and report of Board of Auditors

A/34/5/Add.7. UNFPA. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1978 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/34/486. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/34/L.5 and Rev.1. Draft resolution and revision, as proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 10 October 1979, meeting 12. A/34/586. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 34/5, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/586, adopted without objection by Assembly on 25 October 1979, meeting 46.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1978 of the United Nations De-

velopment Programme, of the United Nations Children's Fund, of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, of the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, those for the years ended 31 December 1977 and 31 December 1978 of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. Accepts the financial reports and accounts and the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;

2. Concurs with the observations and comments made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report;

3. Requests the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to continue to give increased attention to areas regarding which they have made observations and comments:

4. Further requests the executive heads of the organizations and programmes concerned to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments and observations made by the Board of Auditors in its reports.

Organization and practices of the Board of Auditors

A/C.5/34/L.3. Note verbale of 14 September from Canada (circulating document concerning organization and professional practices of United Nations Board of Auditors). A/C.5/34/L.6. Canada: draft resolution.

A/C.5/34/L.6/Rev.1. Canada: revised draft decision, as orally amended by Morocco and sponsor, adopted without objection on 12 October 1 979, meeting 15. A/34/586. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision.

Decision 34/403, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/586, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 25 October 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, taking note of the proposals contained in the note verbale dated 14 September 1979 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General and the comments made by Member States during the thirty-fourth session of the Assembly, decided:

(a) To request both the Board of Auditors and the Panel of External Auditors to submit their views on the Board's organization and professional practices to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

(b) To request the Secretary-General to submit a report containing his own views to the General Assembly at its

thirty-sixthsession;

(c) To request the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit its views and recommendations on the above-mentioned reports.

Other matters

Unite d Nation s Internationa 1 School

The General Assembly approved in December 1979 an allocation of \$3,515,000 to the United Nations International School (UNIS). In addition, it requested the Board of Auditors to examine the School's accounts and accumulated deficit as well as its bursary policies and the maintenance needs for its buildings, located in New York City. The Board was asked to report to the Assembly at its 1980 regular session.

The allocation for UNIS was recommended by the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee on 5 December, by 79 votes to 9, with 7 abstentions. The sum was included in the appropriations for the United Nations regular budget for 1980-1981, approved by the Assembly on 20 December by resolution 34/230 A (see p. 1184).

The request to the Board was originally proposed orally by the United States as the second half of a proposal by which the Assembly would also decide to defer to 1980 the question of a grant to UNIS. At the suggestion of Tunisia, the Committee voted separately on the two parts of the United States proposal. It rejected the first—for deferral—by 19 votes in favour to 48 against, with 2.3 abstentions. It approved the second—the request to the Board—as reworded orally by Tunisia to have the Assembly request the auditors' study at the same time that it decided to grant the \$3,515,000 subsidy.

Deletion of the clause referring to the subsidy grant was proposed by the USSR but not accepted by Tunisia, and the USSR withdrew its amendment. Tunisia also did not accept an oral amendment by Sierra Leone to have the Board, in examining bursary policies, highlight the basis of awards and amounts distributed from 1974 to 1979 according to geographical region; the sponsor then withdrew it. It did accept, however, a subamendment by Algeria to replace the phrase "alleged deficit"—taken from the United States proposal—by "accumulated deficit."

The Committee's vote on the recommended text was 83 to 0, with 8 abstentions. The Assembly adopted it on 20 December by a recorded

vote of 124 to 11, with 5 abstentions. It became section IX of Assembly resolution 34/233.

The request for assistance for UNIS was made in a report by the Secretary-General. He asked for a total of \$3,815,000, of which \$1,500,000 would help finance the bursary (scholarship) assistance given to United Nations staff members and members of delegations requiring financial aid to send their children to UNIS, \$1,315,000 would be used for liquidating the accumulated deficit, and \$1,000,000 would be used for structural maintenance and repair of the buildings. The Fifth Committee accepted the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) to cut \$300,000 from the request for building maintenance and repair. The Advisory Committee said its recommendation to assist in respect of the School's financial crisis should not be interpreted as establishing the principle that UNIS could look to the United Nations budget as an automatic and continuing source of support.

The request for funds for UNIS was supported in the Fifth Committee by Algeria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Chile, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United Republic of Cameroon. On the other hand, the Byelorussian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia maintained that UNIS should be financed through private sources rather than the United Nations budget, while the United States questioned the legality of funding the School from the regular budget.

Arabi c languag e service s

On 20 December 1979, by resolution 34/226, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to bring the Arabic language services for the Assembly to a level equal with the services provided for the other official and working languages. This was to be done by adding permanent posts to the Arabic Translation Service at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and

by establishing an Arabic interpretation unit at Headquarters. According to the resolution, the Translation Service should be given enough staff to translate all Assembly documents in time for simultaneous release with other language versions. The resolution was adopted without vote in the Assembly after having been approved in the Fifth Committee without objection on 19 November; the draft was sponsored by 50 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

In another action affecting Arabic language services, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), on 3 June, at its fifth session at Manila, Philippines, recommended that the Assembly take steps to ensure that Arabic would have full capacity as an official and working language of UNCTAD, for both translation and interpretation, effective 1 January 1980.

Funds for additional Arabic languages for both the Assembly and UNCTAD were included in the 1980-1981 programme budget approved by the Assembly in resolution 34/230 A of 20 December 1979 (see p. 1184). On 6 December, the Fifth Committee decided to inform the Assembly that \$2,793,300 would be required in respect of services for the Assembly. This, according to a statement of financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General and endorsed by ACABQ, would pay for 62 new posts for translators, revisers and typists in the Translation Service and for seven new interpreters. With regard to UNCTAD, the Fifth Committee approved \$1,403,600 in revised budget estimates, including the cost of 10 established translators' posts at Geneva and additional temporary staff for meetings.

A report by the Secretariat to the Fifth Committee, submitted prior to its action on this matter, summarized the situation with respect to the provision of Arabic language services to the Assembly. It indicated that the volume of work received for translation during sessions of the Assembly was far in excess of capacity. An accompanying note by the Secretariat indicated that 47 temporary translators, revisers and typists would be needed in 1980 to provide summary records in Arabic for the Assembly's Main Committees. In a letter of 14 November, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as current Chairman of the Arab group of United Nations Member States, requested steps by the Secretariat to do away with what it described as shortcomings and drawbacks that had deprived Arab delegations of the full and timely services they were entitled to receive under a 1973 Assembly resolution making Arabic the sixth working language of the Assembly.15 The other working languages

were Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Revie w of procedure s for award of contract s

On 20 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 34/228, by which it requested the Secretary-General to review procedures for the award of contracts, particularly those for construction of United Nations buildings. He was asked to bear in mind the possibility of increased tendering on an international basis. He was requested to report to the Assembly on this matter in 1980 and to recommend how procedures for the disposal of surplus United Nations property and equipment could be improved so as to maximize income.

This resolution originated in the Fifth Committee as a draft by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Panama. It was approved in the Committee without vote on 14 December. Introducing it, Panama expressed concern at the escalation of construction costs, and suggested that construction materials and architectural services could be bought for much less outside the United States. The draft was approved with three oral amendments accepted by the sponsors: by the Philippines, adding a preambular paragraph to express concern at the increasing costs of construction projects; by Italy and Tunisia, to broaden the original request for review of construction-contract award procedures so as to cover "contracts, including, in particular, construction contracts;" and by the Netherlands, to use the phrase "increased tendering" in place of "going to tender" in speaking of the possibility of increased tendering on an international basis.

The draft was presented after the Committee, on 13 December, approved revised budget estimates adding \$18,760,700 to the 1980-1981 programme budget to meet cost overruns in previously approved projects to expand conference and dining facilities at United Nations Headquarters. In a report on these projects, which had been approved by the Assembly in 1976, 1977 and 1978, the Secretary-General attributed the additional expenses to inflation and costing errors (see also p. 1225). Reporting on this matter, ACABQ recommended that an independent, full-scale study of procedures for obtaining estimates and soliciting bids on construction projects at Headquarters and other United Nations offices be conducted by the Joint Inspection Unit (jiu), with the help of outside experts if necessary.

In another action of 20 December related to United Nations construction projects (resolution 34/233, section X), the Assembly endorsed a

 $^{^{\}mbox{\tiny 15}}$ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 804, resolution 3190(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973.

recommendation to have jiu study procedures for obtaining estimates and soliciting bids on such projects. (For details, see p. 1228; for page reference to text of section X of resolution 34/233, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

Organizationa 1 nomenclatur e in the Secretaria t

Work continued in 1979 on the application of a standardized and uniform system for naming units of the Secretariat according to their position in the hierarchy and their functions. In a report to the Fifth Committee in November, the Secretary-General said that an interdepartmental working group had continued an office-by-office review and, since his 1978 report, 16 had made recommendations on the names of units in 15 additional departments, secretariats and offices. He had not taken decisions on those recommendations, pending receipt of the views of senior Secretariat officials. He trusted that intergovernmental bodies would, as urged by the General Assembly in 1977,17 avoid recommendations giving particular designations to units or their heads which might not be in conformity with the nomenclature proposed by him.

The Assembly took note of this report on 20 December 1979 in adopting without vote section VIII of resolution 34/233. The Fifth Committee recommended this action on 27 November, also without vote, on a proposal of its Chairman and at the suggestion of the Chairman of ACABQ.

Financia I managemen t and contro I

The General Assembly, by section III of resolution 34/233, adopted without vote on 20 December 1979, requested the Secretary-General to give priority to recommendations of the Board of Auditors for improvements in the United Nations financial management systems. The resolution singled out three of the Board's recommendations, which were originally made in 197818 and were endorsed by ACABO. These were: to strengthen the role of the Controller so that he could provide functional leadership, guidance and central direction of all United Nations financial functions; to establish as soon as possible a systems group to deal exclusively with the overall system of financial management and control; and to produce a financial manual.

This action was recommended to the Assembly by the Fifth Committee, which approved, without vote on 20 November, a United States proposal to this effect. The proposal incorporated a suggestion by Algeria, accepted by the sponsor, to add a reference to the 1978 resolution by which the Assembly initially endorsed the auditors' proposals.¹⁹

In its 1979 report to ACABQ, the Board of Auditors observed that no significant progress had been made to improve financial management and control systems (see p. 1230).

16 See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 1070.

¹⁷ See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 1065, resolution 32/204 of 21 December

1977.

SeeY.U.N., 1978, p. 1064.

10 71 1 - 1065 resolution 33

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 1065, resolution 33/10 of 3 November 1978.

Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

United Nations International School

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 66, 69, 71 Plenary meeting 111.

A/34/7/Add.11. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/34/36. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts III and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter IV and Chapter V, draft resolution XI (section IX, as orally proposed by United States and revised by Fifth Committee, and as further orally amended by Tunisia (orally subamended by Algeria), approved by Committee on 5 December 1979, meeting 71, by 83 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions).

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV P and Chapter VI: draftresolution XI, section IX.

Resolution 34/233, section IX, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1979, meeting 111, by recorded vote of 1 24 to 11, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bar-

bados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia

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

Abstaining: Italy, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Yugoslavia.

The General Assembly

United Nations Internationa! School

Decides, simultaneously with granting the United Nations International School a subsidy of \$3,515,000, to request the Board of Auditors to examine the accounts of the School and to examine the accumulated deficit, bursary policies and building maintenance needs and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of sections I-VIII and X-XIV of Assembly resolution 34/233.]

Arabic language services

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 1 2-1 4, 38-40, 52, 73. Plenary meeting 111.

A/C.5/33/L.49. Provision of Arabic translation services to General Assembly and its Main Committees. Note by

A/34/7/Add.14. Administrative and financial implications of 50-power draft resolution, A/C.5/34/L.16; Arabic language services for UNCTAD: Revised estimates under section 29B (Conference Services, Geneva). Report of ACABQ, paras. 1-9 and 13.

A/C.5/34/28. Report by Secretariat. A/C.5/34/41. Letter of 14 November from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

A/C.5/34/46. Administrative and financial implications of 50-power draft resolution, A/C.5/34/L.16. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/L.9. Arabic language services for General Assembly: Question of summary records. Note by Secretariat.

A/C.5/34/L.16. Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 19 November 1 979, meeting 52.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts III and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter IV C and Chapter V, draft resolution

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV C and ChapterVI, draftresolutionIII.

Resolution 34/226, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1 979, meeting 111.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3190(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, by which it decided to include Arabic among the official and working languages of the General Assembly and its Main Committees,

Referring to resolution 115(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, by which the Conference recommended that the General Assembly should take the necessary steps to ensure that Arabic is included among the official and working languages of the Conference,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General and the related notes concerning the provision of Arabic language services to the General Assembly and its Main Committees,

Noting with concern that the arrangements made to implement resolution 3190(XXVIII) have not provided adequate and efficient services to the General Assembly and its Main Committees,

- 1. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the Arabic language services up to a level equal with the services of the other official and working languages of the General Assembly and its Main Committees by adopting effective measures
- (a) The immediate reinforcement of the Arabic Translation Service at United Nations Headquarters by a sufficient number of permanent posts to ensure the translation of all pre-session, in-session and post-session documentation of the General Assembly and its Main Committees within the specified time-limits and simultaneously with their issuance in the other official languages;
- (b) The establishment at Headquarters of an Arabic interpretation unit with a sufficient number of permanent posts to provide interpretation services to the General Assembly and its Main Committees;
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the full implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Manila, 7 May-3 June 1979. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (TD/269 (Vol. I)), Part One A (resolution 115(V)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.D.14.

A/34/7/Add. 14. Report of ACABQ, paras. 1-4 and 10-13. A/C.5/34/38 and Corr.1. Arabic language services for UNCTAD. Revised estimates under section 29B (Conference Services, Geneva). Report of Secretary-General.

Review of procedures for award of contracts

General Assembly— 34th session Fifth Committee, meetings 81, 82. Plenary meeting 111.

A/34/486. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of Board of Auditors. Report of ACABQ, para. 14.

A/C.5/34/L.20. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Panama: draft resolution, as orally revised by Italy, by Netherlands, by Philippines, by Tunisia and sponsors, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 14 December 1979, meeting 82.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts III and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter IV F and Chapter V, draft resolution

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV F and Chapter VI, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 34/228, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1 979, meeting 111.

The General Assembly,

Noting that the programme budget of the United Nations contains considerable appropriations for construction of premises.

Noting further that the volume and value of surplus property and equipment are likely to grow with the increase in United Nations activities,

Concerned by the increasing costs of construction projects,

Bearing in mind that the Board of Auditors reported to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that it had made recommendations designed to improve

procurement and inventory systems,

Desirous of ensuring that United Nations resources are expended in the most economical manner,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to review existing procedures for the award of contracts, including, in particular, construction contracts, bearing in mind the possibility of increased tendering on an international basis, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on current procedures governing the disposal of surplus property and equipment, together with recommendations on how those procedures can be improved in the interest of maximizing income from the sale of surplus property and equipment.

A/34/7/Add.20. Expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing at Headquarters. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/34/34 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.

Organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat

General Assembly—34th session Fifth Committee, meeting 59. Plenary meeting 111.

A/C.5/34/32. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts I I I and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter IV and Chapter V, draft resolution XI (section VIII, as orally proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 27 November 1 979, meeting 59).

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV O and Chapter VI:draftresolution XI, section VIM.

Resolution 34/233, section VIII, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1 979, meeting 111.

Financial management and control

General Assembly—34th session Fifth Committee, meeting 54. Plenary meeting 111. A/C.5/34/L.17. United States: draft decision, as orally amended by sponsor, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 20 November 1 979, meeting 54.

A/C.5/34/L.48 (Parts III and IV). Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter IV and Chapter V: draft resolution XI, section III.

A/34/848. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV J and Chapter VI: draft resolution XI, section III.

Resolution 34/233, section III, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/34/848, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1 979, meeting 111.

The General Assembly

Improvements in the United Nations financial management systems

Requests the Secretary-General, in implementing General Assembly resolution 33/10 of 3 November 1978, to give priority to the implementation of the recommendation of the Board of Auditors, as endorsed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, calling for improvements in the United Nations financial management systems and especially:

(a) To strengthen the role of the Controller so that he can provide functional leadership, guidance and central direction of all United Nations financial functions;

(b) To establish as soon as possible a systems group to deal exclusively with the over-all system of financial management and control:

(c) To produce the financial manual for which special funds have been provided;

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of sections I, II, IV-VII and IX-XIV of Assembly resolution 34/233.]

PART TWO

Intergovernmental organizations related to the United Nations

ChapterI

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

In accordance with the objectives laid down in its statute, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)¹ continued in 1979 to promote the contribution of atomic energy to the peace and prosperity of the world, and to ensure that the assistance it provided was not used for military purposes.

Continued emphasis was placed on solving problems related to non-proliferation, the safety of nuclear power stations, the reprocessing of nuclear fuel and the management of nuclear wastes. In connexion with nuclear safety, negotiations were successfully concluded in October at Vienna on the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

The Agency continued to provide technical and administrative assistance to the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation (INFCE), which was begun in 1978. Among subjects identified as requiring international co-operation, INFCE singled out the storage of plutonium and of spent fuel, on both of which IAEA had carried out studies. The need for closer co-operation in relation to nuclear supplies was also emphasized.

During the year, IAEA continued to concentrate on the training of managerial, engineering and safety staff for nuclear power stations.

Under the aegis of the IAEA International Fusion Research Council, the first stage of a major project to demonstrate the scientific, technical and engineering feasibility of generating electricity by thermonuclear fusion was completed.

The transfer of the Agency to its permanent headquarters at the Vienna International Centre was completed in November 1979. The twenty-third session of the General Conference of IAEA was held at New Delhi, India, from 4 to 10 December 1979. Membership of IAEA remained at 110.

Agency safeguards responsibilities

As at 31 December 1979, 109 non-nuclear-weapon States had ratified or acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Non-Proliferation Treaty). For 67 of these States parties, safeguards agreements with the Agency, concluded under article III of the Treaty, had entered into force by the end of the year.

Agency safeguards were applied under other

agreements in an additional 11 non-nuclear-weapon States not party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty but having substantial nuclear activities, namely Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Israel, Pakistan, South Africa, Spain and Turkey. In seven of these States, all substantial nuclear activities known to IAEA were covered by a network of individual safeguards agreements.

At the end of 1979, safeguards applied by IAEA covered material in 117 power reactors, 171 research reactors and critical assemblies, 46 conversion, fuel fabrication, reprocessing and enrichment plants and 366 other nuclear installations.

Nuclear power

At the end of 1979, nuclear power plants with a total capacity of 119,000 megawatts (electrical) (MW) accounted for 6.4 per cent of the world's electricity-generating capacity. For the year 1985, nuclear power capacity was forecast as between 290,000 and 350,000 MW, or some 12 per cent of electricity production, although projections of future capacity were to some extent affected by a number of external factors, including the accident at Three Mile Island, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania (United States). The record of operating nuclear power plants continued to be excellent; 1,900 reactor years had accumulated without any significant spread of radioactivity to the environment or any radiation-induced fatality.

The Agency continued to help developing member States to introduce nuclear-powered electricity-generating plants by assisting with planning surveys, feasibility studies and the evaluation of technical bids. It also prepared a guidebook on manpower requirements for nuclear power programmes.

Seven interregional training courses, six of which focused on special aspects of nuclear power-plant safety, were attended by 200 participants from developing countries during the year. In addition, IAEA continued to develop its energy

¹ For further information about the activities of IAEA, see the annual reports of IAEA.

 $^{^{2}}$ See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 16, resolution 2373(XXII) of 12 June 1968, annexing text of Treaty.

data bank and to collect and disseminate information on nuclear technology and the reliability of nuclear power plants.

Environmen t

Following the accident at Three Mile Island, the Agency acted on the recommendation of a group of experts, appointed to evaluate the implications of the accident, by initiating an expanded nuclear-power safety programme. In addition, preparations began for an international conference on nuclear power-plant safety, to be held in 1980.

Plans were made during the year to help member States to implement the IAEA Nuclear Safety Standards programme. Two further safety guides, on the environmental aspects of nuclear power-plant siting, were published under the programme.

The Agency continued to develop guidelines on the safe underground disposal of radioactive waste, with support from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). An international symposium held in Finland in July 1979, jointly organized by IAEA and the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, reviewed current disposal techniques and requirements for the future.

Also, within its responsibilities under the 1975 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Dumping Convention), IAEA prepared guidelines regarding ocean dumping sites and reviewed the packaging requirements for deep-ocean dumping.

Nuclear informatio n

The International Nuclear Information System (INIS), with 62 participating countries and 13 international organizations, continued to provide a comprehensive nuclear information and abstracting service from its world-wide collection of literature covering nearly 500,000 items. In 1979, access arrangements were made permitting IAEA member States to retrieve information directly from INIS files by remote computer terminals.

Technica l'assistanc e

During 1979, more than 70 countries received IAEA technical assistance in the form of expert services or equipment, or both. A total of 426 fellowships was awarded for individual studies and 583 persons participated in 24 group training projects. Technical assistance provided by the Agency during 1979 exceeded \$15 million in value.

In addition, IAEA served as the executing agency for 21 large-scale projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): applied nuclear physics (Morocco); development of nuclear technology (Cuba and Romania); nuclear engineering (Argentina); application of isotopes and nuclear techniques (Bulgaria and Ethiopia); a nuclear energy centre (Chile and Zaire); non-destructive testing and quality control (Argentina); nuclear energy development (Peru); nuclear-power-programme manpower development (Brazil); nuclear research in agriculture (Brazil and Indonesia); nuclear techniques in animal production (Nigeria); radiation-processing demonstration facilities (Egypt and Yugoslavia); tsetse fly eradication (Nigeria); and uranium exploration (Chad, Chile, Colombia and Madagascar).

The Agency also provided large-scale assistance to a project in Bangladesh and to one in India for the use of nuclear techniques in agricultural research, which was financed by Sweden.

The target for member States' voluntary contributions to the Agency's regular programme was \$8.5 million in 1979, of which \$8.06 million was pledged. Other sources of support for the technical assistance programme were UNDP funds, extrabudgetary contributions and assistance in kind.

Life science s

In co-operation with the World Health Organization (WHO), IAEA continued to promote the use of nuclear techniques in medicine, biology and health-related environmental research and to conduct research on techniques for improving the accuracy of radiation dosimetry.

Meetings were held during the year on the combined effects of radiation and chemicals on living systems and on safety standards for radiation protection. Advisory group meetings dealt with: high-energy photon and electron dosimetry; the maintenance of nuclear instruments; applications of recent radiobiological research in radiotherapy; nuclear methodology and techniques in the study of human parasitic diseases; and the comparative health impact of nuclear and alternative sources of energy.

The IAEA/WHO network of Secondary Standards Dosimetry Laboratories, which was established in 1976, reached 42 member laboratories, mainly in the developing countries.

Fourteen co-ordinated research programmes were continued and developed during 1979. Research projects related to the use of irradiated vaccines in the treatment of certain parasitic diseases and to the use of modifying agents in cancer therapy, among other things.

Physical sciences and laboratories

The Agency's programme in physical sciences continued to promote co-operation among scientists throughout the world and to assist developing countries to implement the techniques of nuclear science.

The International Tokamak Reactor (INTOR) workshop group, made up of participants from the member countries of the European Communities, Japan, the USSR and the United States, met four times during the year at Vienna to carry out an assessment of data concerning the tokamak approach to the thermonuclear reactor. The Agency established INTOR on the recommendation of the International Fusion Research Council, following a proposal by the USSR that there should be international cooperation on tokamak research under the aegis of IAEA.

Recent advances in basic fission research were reviewed at the fourth Symposium on the Physics and Chemistry of Fission. The utilization of research reactors and their conversion from highly enriched to low-enriched uranium were the subjects of discussion at other meetings held during 1979.

A symposium was held at the end of January to review the uses of chemical thermodynamics in nuclear reactor technology. Work also continued on oxygen activity changes in reactor fuels, the chemistry of fusion and the economics of radioisotope applications in industry.

Under the industrial applications programme, demonstrations were begun in a number of Asian and Pacific countries of the industrial uses of radioisotopes in major industries, such as rubber, plastics and timber.

Under the isotope hydrology programme, consultancy and analytical services were provided to member States and organizations of the United Nations system. A regional seminar on isotope techniques in hydrology was held at Dakar, Senegal, for hydrologists from French-speaking African countries.

The Agency continued to provide nuclear and atomic data cost-free to member States, primarily developing countries. In response to 246 requests for data during the year, the Agency distributed over 36,800 numerical-data sets to scientists in 25 member States.

A cumulative issue of the international index of neutron reaction data (called CINDA) was published, and work was completed on a new international index to the literature on atomic and molecular data relevant to fusion (called CIAMDA).

The IAEA laboratory at Seibersdorf, Austria, provided member States with analytical services and research in support of specific contracts and

technical assistance. Work continued at the laboratory on seed-protein improvement, sterile-insect techniques and the efficiency of fertilizers

The International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity in Monaco continued its research on nuclear pollution of the marine environment. In co-operation with UNEP and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the laboratory studied the behaviour of non-nuclear pollutants, such as heavy metal and chlorinated hydrocarbon, in the marine environment.

The International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste, Italy, provided courses and workshops on atomic and molecular physics, quantum optics and condensed-matter physics, on non-conventional energy including plasma physics, on applied mathematics and on recent developments in the theory of general relativity.

Food and agriculture

Under joint programmes of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and IAEA, work continued through 25 co-ordinated research programmes on the application of isotope and radiation techniques in order to increase agricultural production, improve the quality of food, reduce food losses and minimize pollution of food and the environment. Over 80 technical assistance projects were in operation in developing countries during the year.

Work continued on insect control, particularly the control of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Central America and the tsetse fly in Nigeria.

Other projects were designed to improve crop and livestock production.

Secretariat

At the end of 1979, 1,531 staff members were employed by IAEA. Of these, 524—drawn from 67 countries—were in the Professional and higher categories and 1,007 were in the General Service and Maintenance and Operatives Service categories.

Budget

The twenty-third General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, at its December 1979 session, adopted a regular budget of \$80,643,000 for 1980.

The target for voluntary contributions to finance the Agency's technical assistance programme for the year 1980 was established at \$10.5 million.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL
ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY AND CONTRIBUTIONS
(Membership as at 31 December 1979;
contributions as assessed for 1979 and 1980)

Member Percent Olive Olive Percent Olive Percent Olive Percent Olive Oli			TRIBUTION OR 1979		IBUTION 1980			RIBUTION OR 1979		IBUTION R 1980
Adhanist	1 CONTRACTOR		(in US		(in US			(in US		(in US
Albania O.00851 5.235 O.00814 6.096 O.08419 C.0840 O.08459 S.2039 O.00814 G.096 Argentina O.07333 432.827 O.08115 510.317 Malaysia O.07674 47.214 O.07451 55.824 O.08116 O.08451 O.08451 O.08451 S.2035 O.00814 O.08451		_		_	,					
Algerian 0,048459 52,039 0,08210 61,510 Madagascar 0,00851 5,235 0,00814 6,096 Agreenian 0,70353 423,827 0,00815 51,0137 Malaysia 0,07674 47,214 0,07451 5,586 Australia 1,69930 1,045,445 1,70578 1,277,972 Mali 0,00851 5,235 0,00814 6,096 Bargian 0,70302 430,851 0,70329 5,00814 0,096 1,00814 0,00851 0,										
Argentina 0.70333 432,827 0.68115 510,317 Malaysia 0.07674 47,214 0.07451 55,826 Australia 0.70032 430,851 0.70299 526,681 Mauritius 0.00851 52,355 0.00814 6,096 Bangladesh 0.18436 722,643 0.00881 52,355 0.00814 6,096 Bolivia 0.0881 52,355 0.00814 6,096 Moscoo 0.01030 32,355 0.00814 6,096 Bolivia 0.0881 52,355 0.00818 82,281 0.00806 0.0130 6,235 0.00816 6,276 Bugaria 0.11763 72,366 0.11838 85,281 Netherlands 1,56542 963,075 1,51189 1,177,284 Byelm 1,177,284 1,177,284 1,177,284 1,177,284 1,177,284 1,177,284 1,177,284 1,177,284 1,177,284 1,177,284 1,177,284 1,177,284 1,177,284 1,177,284 1,177,284 1,177,284 1,177,284 1,177,284 </td <td></td>										
Aŭstraia 1,6993 1,045,445 1,70578 1,277,972 Mairí 0,00851 5,235 0,00814 6,096 Bangladesh 0,70032 430,851 0,70299 526,681 Mauritus 0,00851 5,235 0,00814 6,096 Bangladesh 0,70371 21,357 0,03310 24,801 Mexico 0,66150 406,970 0,6377 479,294 177,745 1										
Austria 0.70032										
Bangladesh 0.03471 21,357 0.03310 24,801 Mexico 0.66150 406,970 0.63774 479,294 479,294 501074										
Belgium 1.18436 728.643 1.1888 899.708 Monaco 0.01030 6.336 0.01034 7.7456 1.00816 1.00851 5.235 0.00814 6.096 Morceo 0.03977 24.465 0.08440 28.770 1.00816 1.0081										
Bolivia 0.0851 52.487 0.00814 6.096 6.096 6.0814 6.096 6.08141 6										
Brazil										
Burima Depolerusian Depolerusi	Brazil			0.82814			0.03977		0.03840	
System	Bulgaria	0.11763	72,366	0.11383	85,281	Netherlands	1.56542	963,075	1.57139	1,177,284
SSR	Burma	0.00896	5,510	0.00850	6,371	New Zealand	0.28837	177,409	0.28947	216,869
Canada										
Colombia 0.0961										
Palmama										
Costa Rica 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 (0.908) Paraguay (0.0085) 0.01527 (0.908) 11,439 (0.908) Paraguay (0.0085) 5,235 (0.00814 (0.906) 6,096 (0.908) Cyprus (0.9085) 5,235 (0.90814 (0.908) 6,096 (0.908) Peru (0.04761 (0.907) 2,235 (0.0814 (0.908) 0.00851 (0.908) 3,4455 (0.908) 0.00851 (0.908) 3,4455 (0.908) 0.00851 (0.908) 3,4455 (0.908) 0.00851 (0.908) 3,4455 (0.908) 0.00851 (0.908) 3,4455 (0.908) 0.00851 (0.908) 3,4455 (0.908) 0.00851 (0.908) 3,4455 (0.908) 0.00851 (0.908) 3,4455 (0.908) 0.018179 (0.908)										
Rica		0.09689	59,609	0.09335	69,941					42,543
Cuba 0.09354 57,549 0.09060 67,881 Peru' 0.04761 29,289 0.04599 34,455 Czechoslovakia 0.92689 570,242 0.93043 66,906 Philippines 0.09072 55,815 0.08714 66,286 Czechoslovakia 0.02689 570,242 0.93043 6670,076 Polladd 1.25784 773,849 1.20298 901,277 Demoratic Popelis Republic of Korea 0.04032 24,808 0.03886 29,113 Romania 0.02060 12,671 0.02068 15,492 Demmark 0.00032 430,851 0.0299 526,681 Saudi Arabia 0.1811 66,512 0.10486 78,566 Demmark 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 Sierra 11,41498 0.18101 135,614 Eguador 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 Sierra 14,600 0.00811 5,235 0.0814 6,096 ElSalvador 0.00851 5,235 0.0814 6,096<		0.01570	0.716	0.01527	11 420					
Cyprus 0.00851 5.235 0.00814 66,966 Philippines 0.09072 55,815 0.08714 65.286 Czechoslovakia 0.92689 570,242 0.93043 697,076 Poland 1.25784 773,849 1.02086 12,2671 0.02068 12,671 0.02068 15,492 12,336 Demoratic People's Republic of Korea 0.04032 24,808 0.03886 29,113 Romania 0.20668 127,151 0.19959 149,537 Deminican Republic 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 Senegal 0.0881 5,235 0.0081 6,966 Senegal 0.0881 5,235 0.0081 6,966 Senegal 0.00851 5,235 0.0081 6,066 Senegal 0.00851 5,235 0.0081 6,066 Singapor 0.00851 5,235 0.0081 6,096 Singapor 0.06779 41,704 0.06601 49,453 Ekipipia 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Spain 0.06779 </td <td></td>										
Czechoslovakia O.92689 570,242 O.93043 697,076 Polnaf O.12578 O.7378,489 11,2338 O.1277 O.02068 I.2,471 O.02068 I.2,489 O.02069 I.2,671 O.02068 I.2,489 O.02069 O.02069 I.2,671 O.02068 I.2,489 O.02069 O.01579 O.01579 O.01579 O.01579 O.002069 O.02069 O.002069 O.02069 O.02										
Democratic Kampuchea 0.00851 5.235 0.00814 6.096 Carre People's Republic of Korea 0.4032 24.808 0.03886 29.113 Nomania 0.20668 127,151 0.19959 149,537										
Rampuchea 0.00851 5.235 0.00814 6.096 Republic of People's Republic of Norea 0.04032 24.808 0.03886 29.113 Romania 0.20668 127.151 0.10486 78.566 29.113 Romania 0.20688 27.113 0.00851 35.614 0.01527 11.439 Sierra Sierra 0.00851 5.235 0.00814 6.096 50.00814 6.096		0.72007	370,212	0.550.5	0,7,0,0					
People's Re- public for force 0.70032		0.00851	5,235	0.00814	6,096					
Public of Korea 0.04032 24,808 0.03886 29,113 Romania 0.20668 127,151 0.19959 149,537 Domnican Republic 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 Senegal 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Egypt 0.07225 44,450 0.06967 52,199 Leone 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 EliSalvador 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Singapore 0.6779 41,704 0.06601 49,453 Ethiopia 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Singapore 0.06779 41,704 0.06601 49,453 Ethiopia 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Singapore 0.06779 41,704 0.06601 49,453 Ethiopia 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Singapore 0.06779 41,704 0.06601 49,453 Ethiopia 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Singapore 0.06779 41,704 0.06601 49,453 Ethiopia 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Singapore 0.06779 41,704 0.06601 49,453 Ethiopia 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Singapore 0.06779 41,704 0.06601 49,453 Ethiopia 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Singapore 0.06779 41,704 0.06601 49,453 Ethiopia 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Singapore 0.06779 41,704 0.06601 49,453 Ethiopia 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Singapore 0.01624 9,991 0.10527 11,714 Edeman Demorratic Republic 4,4624 899,716 1.46800 1,099,830 Sweden 1.35944 836,355 1.36462 1.022,377 Grana Demorratic Republic 4,4624 8,47591 5,214,548 8,50824 6,374,373 Syrian Arab Republic 0.01680 10,335 0.01609 12,058 Republic 0.01630 11,714 Tunisia 0.06085 5,235 0.00814 6,096 14,1439 14,1408 0.08626 53,068 0.08347 62,539 0.0814 6,096 14,1439 0.01630 14,1439 0.01630 14,1439 0.01630 14,1439 0.01630 14,1439 0.01630 14,1439 0.01630 14,1439 0.01630 14,1439 0.01630 14,1439 0.01630 14,1439 0.01630 0.01630 14,1439 0.01630 0.01630 0.01630 0.01630 0.01630 0.01630 0.01630 0.01630 0.01630 0.01630 0.01630	Democratic					Republic of				
Deminical Demonical Properties Part of Secretary Part of Sec	People's Re-					Korea	0.10811	66,512		
Dominican Republic Republic Republic Republic O.01579 9,716 O.01527 11,439 Senegal O.0851 5,235 O.00814 6,096 Ecuador O.00851 5,235 O.00814 6,096 ElSalvador O.00851 0.00851					29,113	Romania	0.20668	127,151	0.19959	149,537
Republic Country Cou		0.70032	430,851	0.70299	526,681					
Ecuador 0.01579 9.716 0.01527 11.439 Esypt 0.07225 44.450 0.06967 52.199 Leone 0.00851 5.235 0.00814 6.096 ElSalvador 0.00851 5.235 0.00814 6.096 Singapore 0.06779 41,704 0.06601 49,453 Ethiopia 0.00851 5.235 0.00814 6.096 Singapore 0.06779 41,704 0.06601 49,453 Ethiopia 0.00851 5.235 0.00814 6.096 South 6.096 Singapore 0.06779 41,704 0.06601 49,453 4										,
Egyp1 0.07225 44,450 0.06967 52,199 Leone 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 ElSalvador 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Singapore 0.06779 41,704 0.06601 49,453 Ethiopia 0.0851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 South 7 4 0.06779 41,704 0.06601 49,453 Finland 0.48404 297,794 0.48589 364,027 Africa 0.35679 219,503 0.34470 258,248 Gabon 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Sudan 0.01624 9.991 0.01563 11,714 German Democratic Republic 1.46243 899,716 1.46800 1,099,830 Sweden 1.35944 836,355 1.36462 1,022,377 Ghana 0.01680 10,335 0.01609 12,058 Republic 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 Haiti 0.01624 9,991 0.01563 11,714 <							0.00851	5,235	0.00814	6,096
ElSalvador 0.00851 5.235 0.00814 6.096 Singapore 0.06779 41,704 0.06601 49,453 Ethiopia 0.00851 5.235 0.00814 6.096 South 0.06779 41,704 0.06601 49,453 Finland 0.48404 297,794 0.48589 364,027 Africa 0.35679 219,503 0.34470 258,248 France 6.40585 3,941,006 6.43028 4,817,569 Spain 1.24418 765,447 1.20901 905,790 German Demo-cratic Republic 1.46243 899,716 1.46800 1,099,830 Sweden 1.35944 836,355 1,36462 1,022,377 Ghana 0.01680 10,335 0.01609 12,058 Sweden 1.35944 836,355 1,36462 1,022,377 Greece 0.28792 177,132 0.27895 208,988 Republic 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 Halti 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 17,445							0.00051	5 225	0.00014	6.006
Ethiopia 0.00851 5.235 0.00814 6.096 South Finland 0.48404 297,794 0.48589 364,027 Africa 0.35679 219,503 0.34470 258,248 France 6.40585 3,941,006 6.43028 4,817,569 Spain 1.24418 765,447 1.20901 905,790 Gabon 0.00851 5.235 0.00814 6.096 Sri Lanka 0.01624 9,991 0.01563 11,714 German Democratic Republic 1.46243 899,716 1.46800 1.099,830 Sweden 0.35679 219,503 0.34470 258,248 Republic of Remany, Federal Republic of Germany, Federal Republic of Greece 0.28792 177,132 0.1653 1.714 Holy See 0.01624 9,991 0.01563 11,714 Holy See 0.01030 6,336 0.01034 7,745 Uganda 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Hungary 0.30161 185,555 0.28789 215,690 Hungary 0.30161 185,555 0.28789 215,690 Hungary 0.30161 185,555 0.28789 215,690 Hungary 0.30424 210,427 0.33028 247,449 Iraq 0.06834 42,047 0.06646 49,796 Iraq 0.06834 42,047 0.06646 4										
Finale							0.00779	41,704	0.00001	49,433
France							0.35670	210 503	0.34470	258 248
Gabon German Democratic Republic German Democratic Republic Of Lafe24 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Sri Lanka Sudan 0.01624 9,991 0.01563 11,714 German Democratic Republic Cartic Republic Of Cermany, Federal Republic of Campublic of Ghana 1.46243 899,716 1.46800 1,099,830 Sweden Switzerland Switzerland 1.06078 652,611 1.06482 797,763 Ghana 0.01680 10,335 0.01609 12,058 Republic Ologo Switzerland 0.01650 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 Guatemala 0.01624 9,991 0.01563 11,714 Tunisia 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 Haiti 0.0851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Turkey 0.24982 153,696 0.24192 181,247 Holy See 0.01030 6336 0.01344 7,745 Uganda 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Icaland 0.02060 12,671 0.02068 15,492 Usrainian 1,67870 1,032,772 1.68511 1,262,483										
German Democratic Republic 1.46243 899,716 1.46800 1.099,830 Sweden 1.35944 836,355 1.36462 1.022,377 1.46800 1.099,830 Sweden 1.35944 836,355 1.36462 1.022,377 1.46800 1.099,830 Sweden 1.35944 836,355 1.36462 1.022,377 1.479 1.46800 1.06078 652,611 1.06482 797,763 1.46800 1.0335 0.01690 1.2058 Republic 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 1.46800 1.0335 0.01690 1.2058 Republic 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 1.46800 1.06078 0.01680 1.06078 0.01680 1.06078 0.01680 1.06078 0.01680 1.06078 0.01680 1.06078 0.01680 1.06078 0.01680 1.06078 0.01579 0.01527 11,439 0.01680 1.06078 0.01680 1.06078 0.01527 1.06818 0.01680 0.01680 0.01680 0.01680 0.01680 0.01527 1.06818 0.01680										
Cratic Republic 1.46243 899,716 1.46800 1,099,830 Sweden 1.35944 836,355 1.36462 1,022,377			-,		-,					
Republic of Ghana Color		1.46243	899,716	1.46800	1,099,830					
Republic of Ghana Color	Germany, Federal					Switzerland	1.06078	652,611	1.06482	797,763
Greece 0.28792 177,132 0.27895 208,988 Thailand 0.08626 53,068 0.08347 62,539 Guatemala 0.01624 9,991 0.01563 11,714 Tunisia 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 Haiti 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Turkey 0.24982 153,696 0.24192 181,247 Holy See 0.01030 6,336 0.01034 7,745 Uganda 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Hungary 0.30161 185,555 0.28789 215,690 Ukrainian 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 India 0.60091 369,691 0.57734 432,543 USSR 1.67870 1,032,772 1.68511 1,262,483 Indonesia 0.12042 74,083 0.11612 86,998 United Arab United Arab United Arab Emirates 0.07209 44,353 0.07236 54,217 Iraq 0.06834 42,047 0.06646	Republic of	8.47591	5,214,548	8.50824	6,374,373					
Guatemala 0.01624 9,991 0.01563 11,714 Tunisia 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 Haiti 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,996 Turkey 0.24982 153,696 0.24192 181,247 Holy See 0.01030 6,336 0.01034 7,745 Uganda 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Hungary 0.30161 185,555 0.28789 215,690 Ukrainian 1,67870 1,032,772 1,68511 1,262,483 India 0.60091 369,691 0.57734 432,543 USSR 12,76020 7,850,333 12,80888 9,596,414 Indonesia 0.12042 74,083 0.11612 86,998 United Arab Emirates 0.07209 44,353 0.07236 54,217 Iran 0.34204 210,427 0.03028 247,449 Emirates 0.07209 44,353 0.07236 54,217 Israel 0.16478 101,377 0.16541 123,924 Wini										
Haiti										
Holy See 0.01030 6,336 0.01034 7,745 Uganda 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Hungary 0.30161 185,555 0.28789 215,690 Ukrainian Ukrainian 0.20606 12,671 0.02068 15,492 SSR 1.67870 1,032,772 1.68511 1,262,483 India 0.60091 369,691 0.57734 432,543 USSR 12.76020 7,850,333 12.80888 9,596,414 Indonesia 0.12042 74,083 0.11612 86,998 United Arab United Arab United										
Hungary 0.30161 185,555 0.28789 215,690 Ukrainian 1.67870 1.032,772 1.68511 1,262,483 1.0888 1.0										
Iceland 0.02060 12,671 0.02068 15,492 SSR 1.67870 1,032,772 1.68511 1,262,483 India 0.60091 369,691 0.57734 432,543 USSR 12.76020 7,850,333 12.80888 9,596,414 Indonesia 0.12042 74,083 0.11612 86,998 United Arab United Arab <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.00851</td><td>5,235</td><td>0.00814</td><td>6,096</td></t<>							0.00851	5,235	0.00814	6,096
India							1 67970	1 022 772	1 60511	1 262 402
Indonesia 0.12042 74,083 0.11612 86,998 United Arab Iran 0.34204 210,427 0.33028 247,449 Emirates 0.07209 44,353 0.07236 54,217 Iran 0.06834 42,047 0.06646 49,796 United United Iran 0.16478 101,377 0.16541 123,924 Kingdom 4.97432 3,060,300 4.99329 3,740,975 Iran 0.25747 158,400 0.25845 193,631 United Republic Of Cameroon United Republic Of Cameroon United Republic Of Tanzania 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Ivory Coast 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 Of Cameroon United Republic Of Tanzania 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Ivory Of Cameroon United Republic Of Tanzania 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Ivory Of Cameroon United Republic Of Tanzania 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 0.00851 0.00										
Iran 0.34204 210.427 0.03028 247.449 Emirates 0.07209 44,353 0.07236 54,217 Iraq 0.06834 42,047 0.06646 49,796 United Winted 4,97432 3,060,300 4,99329 3,740,975 Israel 0.25747 158,400 0.25845 193,631 United Republic of Cameroon 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Ivory Coast 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 United Republic of Tanzania 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Japan 9,50579 5,848,151 9,54205 7,148,903 Uruguay 0.03248 19,984 0.03127 23,428 Jordan 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Venezuela 0.32434 199,538 0.31460 235,699 Kenya 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 VietNam 0.02520 15,503 0.02414 18,086 Kuwait 0.16478 101,377 0.16541 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>12.70020</td> <td>7,030,333</td> <td>12.00000</td> <td>9,390,414</td>							12.70020	7,030,333	12.00000	9,390,414
Iraq 0.06834 42,047 0.06646 49,796 United Kingdom 4.97432 3,060,300 4.99329 3,740,975 Israel 0.25747 158,400 0.25845 193,631 United Republic of Cameroon United Republic Of Cameroon United Republic Of Tanzania 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Ivory Coast 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 of Tanzania 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Jamaica 0.01610 9,905 0.01552 11,628 United States 25,74698 15,840,060 25,84520 19,363,224 Japan 9,50579 5,848,151 9,54205 7,148,903 Uruguay 0.03248 19,984 0.03127 23,428 Jordan 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Venezuela 0.32434 199,538 0.31460 235,699 Kenya 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Venezuela 0.32434 199,538 0.31460 235,699 Kuwait 0.16478							0.07209	44 353	0.07236	54 217
Ireland 0.16478 101,377 0.16541 123,924 Kingdom 4,97432 3,060,300 4,99329 3,740,975 Israel 0.25747 158,400 0.25845 193,631 United Republic of Cameroon United Republic of Tanzania 0,00851 5,235 0,00814 6,096 Ivory Coast 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 0.01527 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Japan 9.50579 5,848,151 9.54205 7,148,903 Uruguay 0.03248 19,984 0.03127 23,428 Jordan 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Venezuela 0.32434 199,538 0.31460 235,699 Kuwait 0.16478 101,377 0.16541 123,924 Yugoslavia 0.03248 19,943 0.02414 18,086 Lebanon 0.02352 14,473 0.02276 17,056 Zaire 0.01610 9,905 0.01552 11,628 Liberia 0.00851 5,235 0.00814							0.07207	44,555	0.07230	34,217
Israel 0.25747 158,400 0.25845 193,631 United Republic of Cameroon 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Israel 149 3.71786 2,287,304 3.73204 2,796,049 United Republic of Cameroon United Republic of Tanzania 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Israel 1.49 1.439 1.439 1.449 1.439 1.449 1.							4.97432	3.060.300	4.99329	3.740.975
Table Section Sectio								-,,		-,,
Coast 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 of Tanzania 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Jamarica 0.01610 9,905 0.01552 11,628 United States 25,74698 15,840,060 25,84820 19,363,224 Japan 9,50579 5,848,151 9,54205 7,148,903 Uruguay 0.03248 19,984 0.03127 23,428 Jordan 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Venezuela 0.32434 199,538 0.31460 235,699 Kenya 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 VietNam 0.02520 15,503 0.02414 18,086 Kuwait 0.16478 101,377 0.16541 123,924 Yugoslavia 0.32545 200,224 0.31552 236,385 Lebanon 0.02352 14,473 0.02276 17,056 Zaire 0.01610 9,905 0.01552 11,628 Liberia 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Zambia 0.01	Italy	3.71786	2,287,304	3.73204			0.00851	5,235	0.00814	6,096
Jamaica 0.01610 9,905 0.01552 11,628 United States 25.74698 15,840,060 25.84520 19,363,224 Japan 9,50579 5,848,151 9,54205 7,148,903 Uruguay 0.03248 19,984 0.03127 23,428 Jordan 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Venezuela 0.32434 199,538 0.31460 235,699 Kenya 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 VietNam 0.02520 15,503 0.02414 18,086 Kuwait 0.16478 101,377 0.16541 123,924 Yugoslavia 0.32545 200,224 0.31552 236,385 Lebanon 0.02352 14,473 0.02276 17,056 Zaire 0.01610 9,905 0.01552 11,628 Liberia 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Zambia 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439	Ivory					United Republic				
Japan 9.50579 5,848,151 9.54205 7,148,903 Uruguay 0.03248 19,984 0.03127 23,428 Jordan 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Venezuela 0.32434 19,538 0.31460 235,699 Kenya 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Venezuela 0.02520 15,503 0.02414 18,086 Kuwait 0.16478 101,377 0.16541 123,924 Yugoslavia 0.32545 200,224 0.31552 236,385 Lebanon 0.02352 14,473 0.02276 17,056 Zaire 0.01610 9,905 0.01552 11,628 Liberia 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Zambia 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439										
Jordan 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Venezuela 0.32434 199,538 0.31460 235,699 Kenya 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 VietNam 0.02520 15,503 0.02414 18,086 Kuwait 0.16478 101,377 0.16541 123,924 Yugoslavia 0.32545 200,224 0.31552 236,385 Lebanon 0.02352 14,473 0.02276 17,056 Zaire 0.01610 9,905 0.01552 11,628 Liberia 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Zambia 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 Libyan Arab 10.00851 <										
Kenya 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 VietNam 0.02520 15,503 0.02414 18,086 Kuwait 0.16478 101,377 0.16541 123,924 Yugoslavia 0.32545 200,224 0.31552 236,385 Lebanon 0.02352 14,473 0.02276 17,056 Zaire 0.01610 9,905 0.01552 11,628 Liberia 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Zambia 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 Libyan Arab										
Kuwait 0.16478 101,377 0.16541 123,924 Yugoslavia 0.32545 200,224 0.31552 236,385 Lebanon 0.02352 14,473 0.02276 17,056 Zaire 0.01610 9,905 0.01552 11,628 Liberia 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Zambia 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 Libyan Arab 0.00851										
Lebanon 0.02352 14,473 0.02276 17,056 Zaire 0.01610 9,905 0.01552 11,628 Liberia 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Zambia 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 Libyan Arab										
Liberia 0.00851 5,235 0.00814 6,096 Zambia 0.01579 9,716 0.01527 11,439 Libyan Arab										
Libyan Arab										
		0.00851	5,235	0.00814	6,096	Zamora	0.015/9	9,/16	0.01527	11,459
	Jamahiriya	0.17508	107,713	0.17575	131,670	Total	100.00000	61,522,000	100.00000	74,920,000

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

(For period December 1979—October 1980)

OFFICERS

Chairman: Georg Sitzlack (German Democratic Republic). Vice-Chairman: Augustin Garcia-López Santaolalla (Mexico).

JEMBERS.

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Democratic People's

Republic of Korea, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

MAIN COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY COMMITTEE

Participation in the Administrative and Budgetary Committee is open to all members of the Board of Governors.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Participation in the Technical Assistance Committee is open to all members of the Board of Governors.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

C. Castro Madero (Argentina), Floyd L. Culler (United States), I. Dostrovsky (Israel), M. A. El-Guebeily (Egypt), B. Goldschmidt (France), L. Gutiérrez-Jodra (Spain), W. Haefele (Germany, Federal Republic of), J. Jennekens (Canada), Malu wa Kalenga (Zaire), W. C. Marshall (United Kingdom), J. Minczewski (Poland), W. Murata (Japan), H. N. Sethna (India), I. Ursu (Romania), A. A. Vasiliev (USSR).

SENIOR SECRETARIAT OFFICERS

Director-General: Sigvard Eklund.

Deputy Director-General for Administration: John A. Hall.
Deputy Director-General tor Research and Isotopes: Hidetake Kakihana.

Deputy Director-General for Technical Assistance and Publications: Carlos Vélez Ocón.

Deputy Director-General for Technical Operations: Ivan S. Zheludev. Deputy Director-General for Safeguards: Hans Gruemm.

Assistant Director-General tor External Relations: David A. V. Fischer.

HEADQUARTERS

International Atomic Energy Agency Vienna International Centre Post Office Box 100 A-1400 Vienna, Austria Cable address: INATOM VIENNA Telephone: 2360-0 Telex: 12645

Chapter II

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

During 1979, the International Labour Organisation (ILO)¹ continued activities in its four major programme areas: promotion of policies to create employment and satisfy basic human needs; improvement of working and living conditions and environment; strengthening of industrial relations and tripartite (Government/employer/worker) co-operation; and the advancement of human rights in the social and labour fields.

The main instruments of action continued to be standard-setting, technical co-operation activities, research and publishing.

Membership in ILO rose to 140 during the year, with the admission of Cape Verde on 3 April and Grenada on 9 July.

Meetings

The sixty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva from 6 to 27 June 1979, was attended by 1,700 delegates, advisers and observers from 132 countries. The Conference had before it the annual report of the ILO Director-General and the fifteenth special report on the effect of apartheid on labour and employment in South Africa.

The Conference considered four technical items: follow-up to the World Employment Conference, held in 1976,² on the satisfaction of

¹For further information on ILO activities, see the annual reports of the Director-General to the ILO Conference, and proceedings of the Conference.

² See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 346 and 942.

basic needs; older workers' needs in work and retirement; the protection of dockers against accidents; and road transport. The Conference adopted an International Labour Convention and Recommendation on each of the last two items and discussed older workers' needs with a view to adopting standards at its 1980 session.

In accordance with usual practice, a tripartite Conference committee examined the application by member States of the 151 Conventions and 159 Recommendations adopted since 1919. It also reviewed application of the ILO Conventions concerning forced labour.

Ratifications of the ILO Conventions registered during the Conference raised the total number of ratifications to more than 4,700.

The Conference adopted five resolutions, on: working children; disabled workers; the use of the Arabic language in ILO; development of ILO's programme for the improvement of industrial relations; and ILO's technical co-operation programme.

The Conference adopted ILO's budget for the 1980-1981 biennium amounting to \$203.8 million

Two regional conferences took place during the year. The Eleventh Conference of American States Members of ILO, held at Medellín, Colombia, from 26 September to 5 October, adopted conclusions and recommendations concerning the creation of productive employment, fair treatment and equal job opportunities for women workers, respect for workers' rights, such as freedom of association, and an enhanced role for labour ministries in economic and social planning.

The Third European Regional Conference, held at Geneva from 16 to 25 October, discussed economic growth, structural change and manpower policy, and adopted resolutions on the vocational needs of young people and on policies and practices for the improvement of working conditions. It also acted on a range of other questions including social security, the employment consequences of new technologies, the development of co-operation in Europe, freedom of association, trade union rights, industrial relations and problems of intra-European migration.

Measures to protect employment and occupational safety and health were proposed by the Second Tripartite Technical Meeting for the Leather and Footwear Industry, held at Geneva from 5 to 13 December 1979. Other matters covered during the meeting included working hours and conditions, alternative technologies, child labour, clandestine labour, industrial home work and the role of multinational enterprises.

A meeting of experts on problems concerning air traffic controllers, held at Geneva in May, made recommendations designed to ensure that the status, working conditions, remuneration and career prospects of air traffic controllers were commensurate with their responsibilities. Other recommendations related to protection from anti-union discrimination and the right to negotiate conditions of employment.

In October, Government experts from 26 countries met at Geneva to draft the final text of a European agreement covering the provision of medical care to persons during temporary residence abroad.

A stepped-up fight against hunger and poverty through rural development was urged at a meeting of the ILO Advisory Committee on Rural Development, held at Geneva from 27 November to 6 December, which called for direct help to rural workers' organizations, increased employment promotion and higher food production.

Working environment

The International Programme for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment, approved by the ILO Governing Body in 1976, continued to encourage member States to set definite objectives for improving working conditions and the working environment. The Programme included standard-setting and operational activities, studies and tripartite meetings, clearing-house activities, and the design of an international alert system to detect potential hazards to the health of workers, for which more than 90 Governments had designated national focal points by the end of the year.

An international symposium on working conditions was held, as well as a number of specialized seminars, including one in Latin America on the promotion and co-ordination of research into working conditions and another on improving the working conditions of rural workers in Africa.

Based on a working paper prepared by ILO, a thematic joint programming meeting on the working environment, convened by the United Nations Environment Programme in October, adopted a United Nations co-ordinated programme of action for the improvement of the working environment.

World Employment Programme

The World Employment Programme was launched in 1969 as ILO's principal contribution to the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.³ The Programme was designed to assist Governments in reshaping their policies and plans in order to achieve their employment and income distribution objectives more effectively.

³ See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 319, resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

It was also concerned with international trade policy and the restructuring of the world economy.

At its 1979 session, the International Labour Conference reaffirmed that the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action adopted by the 1976 World Employment Conference⁴ provided the basis for research activities and technical assistance under the World Employment Programme.

Field activities

During 1979, ILO spent more than \$78.9 million on technical co-operation activities (an increase of about 26 per cent over expenditure in 1978) to promote employment, development of human resources and social institutions, and improvement in living and working conditions.

Most of this expenditure (\$47.3 million) continued to be financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The ILO regular programme provided some \$6.5 million in 1979 (an increase of nearly 114 per cent over the \$3.03 million spent in 1978). Funds placed at ILO's disposal by multilateral and bilateral aid agencies and other

special programmes rose to \$19.2 million in 1979. Activities financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) increased by 54.2 per cent in 1979 with expenditures of over \$5.9 million as against \$3.8 million in 1978.

A breakdown of expenditures by field of activity showed that training received the largest share of funds (\$36.6 million), followed by employment planning and promotion (\$20.1 million), sectoral activities (\$11.5 million), industrial relations and labour administration (\$5.2 million) and working conditions and environment (\$2.1 million). Of the balance of \$3.5 million, social security received \$1.4 million.

By region, Africa received the largest percentage of the funds (37.0), followed by Asia (28,5), the Americas (15.2), interregional projects (10.6), the Middle East (6.8) and Europe (1.9).

A breakdown of expenditure on technical cooperation by field of activity, source of funds, type of assistance, and country, territory or region is shown in the tables below.

ASSISTANCE IN 1979 BY ACTIVITY AND SOURCE OF FUNDS (in US dollars)

Activity	Regular budget	UNDP	Trust funds (including UNFPA)	Total
Training	2,087,387	27,109,267	7,393,059	36,589,713
Employment and development	1,345,722	8,827,913	9,896,613	20,070,248
Sectoral activities	298,301	7,115,511	4,096,464	11,510,276
Industrial relations and labour administration	1,659,906	1,951,134	1,585,677	5,196,717
Working conditions and environment	616,446	793,323	655,228	2,064,997
Social security	128,731	1,097,469	222,149	1,448,349
Regional services	_		611,000	611,000
Co-ordination of operational activities	54,776	_	214,592	269,368
Statistics and special studies	125,420	98,548	18,521	242,489
Personnel, budget and finance, internal				
administration	_	-	242,426	242,426
Economic change and social policy	_	198,417	_	198,417
International Institute for Labour Studies	74,464		120,352	194,816
International labour standards	86,804	41,093	56,269	184,166
Dynamics and industrial relations systems	_	54,559	56,341	110,900
Employers' relations		_	37,860	37,860
Total	6,477,957	47,287,234	25,206,551	78,971,742

COUNTRIES, TERRITORIES, REGIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS AIDED BY ILO IN 1979

EXPENDITURES ON AID GIVEN BY SOURCE OF FUNDS (in US dollars)

RECIPIENT	No. of experts provided	No. of fellowships awarded	ILO regular programme	UNDP	UNFPA	Trust funds	Total
Abu Dhabi		5		_	_	_	
Afghanistan	5	3	5,736	488,699	-	27,619	522,054
Algeria	7	48	3,300	309,316	-	53,652	366,268
Angola	7	43	154	530,511	-	_	530,665

⁴See footnote 2.

EXPENDITURES ON AID GIVEN BY SOURCE OF FUNDS (in US dollars)

					(III OS dollais)						
RECIPIENT	No. of experts provided	No. of fellowships awarded	ILO regular programme	UNDP	UNFPA	Trust funds	Total				
Antigua	3	1	_	60,576		17,231	77,807				
Antigua Argentina	4	5	4,211	231,872		-	236,083				
Australia	_	1	-,211	231,672	_	_	230,083				
Austria	_	1	_	_	_	_	_				
		1									
Bahamas	1	1	2,300	3,376	_	37,866	43,542				
Bahrain	10	6	_	612,270	_		612,270				
Bangladesh	47	41	44,592	2,448,924	94,179	13,106	2,600,801				
Barbados	1	2	3,000	21,955	_	_	24,955				
Belgium	_	2	_	_	_	-	_				
Belize	3	1	_	84,210	_	_	84,210				
Benin	5	7	11,459	577,072	_	2,373	590,904				
Bermuda	_	1	_	3,219	_	_	3,219				
Bhutan	4	7	1,228	230,823	_	_	232,051				
Bolivia	4	11	6,476	123,103	89,760	144,295	363,634				
Botswana	15	1	14,182	306,823	_	180,198	501,203				
Brazil	14	44	11,828	674,179	52,374	74,482	812,863				
British Virgin Islands	_	1	_	_	_	_	_				
Bulgaria	2	5	_	187,473	_	_	187,473				
Burma	3	7	10,000	178,816	_	16,655	205,471				
Burundi	23	4	66,062	498,123	_	283,076	847,261				
Cape Verde	5	_		9,222	_	129,234	138,456				
Caribbean islands	_	_	71,649	305,699	_	-	377,348				
Cayman Islands	_	_		7,864	_	_	7,864				
Central African Republic	5	2	_	218,798	_	_	218,798				
Chad	3	1	_	147,313	_	_	147,313				
Chile	4	4	14,702	118,788	_	19,010	152,500				
Colombia	6	11	30,205	344,581	89,973						
	11		ŕ		,	15,100	479,859				
Congo		3	- 2 204	594,851	37,679	78,501	711,031				
Cook Islands	1	_	2,284	26,683	_	-	28,967				
Costa Rica	10	23	24,528	406,654	_	164,229	595,411				
Cuba	3	1	7,643	183,644	_	_	191,287				
Cyprus	7	2	28,540	238,072	27,522		294,134				
Democratic Yemen	5	3	_	240,631	32,282	14,848	287,761				
Denmark	_	2	_	_	_	_	_				
Djibouti	2	1	5,024	_	_	_	5,024				
Dominica	2	3	_	16,165	22,353	_	38,518				
Dominican Republic	_	4	_	15,652	_	_	15,652				
Ecuador	5	13	8,614	225,786	_	_	234,400				
Egypt	6	78	179,634	92,694	_	30,410	302,738				
ElSalvador	7	1	33,443	_	_	217,977	251,420				
Ethiopia	18	4	2,740	828,001	_	_	830,741				
Fiji	9	5	70,265	76,593	_	105,499	252,357				
France	_	16	_	_	_	_	_				
Gabon	8	3	_	561,399	17,182	44,494	623,075				
Gambia	5	2	_	342,769	_	62,818	405,587				
German Democratic Republic	_	1	_	_	_	_	_				
Germany, Federal Republic of		12	_	_	_	_	_				
Ghana	4	4	11,750	13,331	_	134,235	159,316				
Greece	2	18	1,509	26,968	_	_	28,477				
Grenada	2	1	-	20,700	_	12,671	12,671				
Guatemala	10	2	12,618	196,698	8,536	110,507	328,359				
Guinea	3	3	12,016	190,763	-	-	190,763				
Guinea-Bissau	3	_	13,702	90,306	_	6,973	110,981				
Guinea-Bissau Guyana	3 1	7			_	6,973	64,489				
•			21,284	43,205	_						
Haiti	20	4	16.810	882,783		37,012	919,795				
Honduras	4	12	16,810	161,456	_	92,626	270,892				
Hong Kong	_	_	315	_	_	_	315				
Hungary	_	1	_	_	-	-	- 4.050.461				
India	36	117	156,064	3,080,794	111,794	1,010,749	4,359,401				

			EXPENDITURES ON AID GIVEN BY SOURCE OF FUNDS (in US dollars)						
RECIPIENT	No. of experts provided	No. of fellowships awarded	ILO regular programme	UNDP	UNFPA	Trust funds	Total		
Indonesia	55	53	63,452	1,014,591	16,490	1,162,058	2,256,591		
Iran	20	5	_	376,597	_	56,602	433,199		
Iraq	22	13	29,189	452,253	23,538	203,073	708,053		
Ireland	_	1	26.260	_	_	_	36,260		
Israel Italy	_	209	36,260	_	_	_	30,200		
Ivory Coast	25	9	6,394	620,733	_	572,839	1,199,966		
Jamaica	1	7	-	020,733	27,432	6,220	33,652		
Japan		2	_	_		-	_		
Jordan	9	27	18,476	569,655	13,650	_	601,781		
Kenya	10	28	23,699	266,844	_	290,053	580,596		
Kiribati	_	_	1,214	_	_		1,214		
Kuwait	6	2	-	_	_	361,069	361,069		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	_	555	137,878	_	_	138,433		
Lebanon	3	7	30,213	23,535	_	_	53,748		
Lesotho	2	4	_	60,879	_	65,890	126,769		
Liberia	5	6	13,295	94,471	_	89,260	197,026		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	21	1	_	268,861	_	1,187,913	1,456,774		
Madagascar	26	23	11,294	1,140,101		105,253	1,256,648		
Malawi	13	7	5,024	612,103	18,521	5,208	640,856		
Malaysia	19	10	14,842	654,653	_	_	669,495		
Maldives	3	-		170,489	-	- 20.540	170,489		
Mali Malta	7 1	14 1	9,281	165,351	62,777	39,540	276,949 19,249		
Mauritania	6	20	19,249 48,054	20,766	_	122,984	19,249		
Mauritius	8	20 7	18,379	143,937	_	122,984	162,316		
Mexico	11	11	49,798	537,216	_	149,486	736,500		
Mongolia	2		4,454	35,063	_	_	39,517		
Morocco	11	5	29,820	212,706	_	_	242,526		
Namibia	6	9	20,305	63,407	_	27,075	110,787		
Nepal	7	12	6,394	269,820	241,292	72,641	590,147		
Netherlands	_	1							
Netherlands Antilles	7		_	353,630	_	_	353,630		
New Hebrides	2	1	27	49,598	_	_	49,625		
NewZealand			259	_	_	_	259		
Nicaragua	1	_	59,455	_	_	7,806	67,261		
Niger	12	19	40,638	510,272	_	512,912	1,063,822		
Nigeria	21	100	34,340	851,999	_	10,747	897,086		
Niue	2	1	259	64,690	106 226	275 506	64,949		
Pakistan	26	10	20,415 20,394	2,124,555	196,226	375,596	2,716,792		
Panama	2 5	1 2	,	141,731 210,114	_	26,845 1,768	188,970 227,639		
Papua New Guinea	5 7	7	15,757	339,765	_	1,708	339,765		
Paraguay Peru	9	10	35,230	124,937	_	- 78,347	238,514		
Philippines	8	33	87,341	680,040	_	24,170	791,551		
Poland	_	1	07,511	000,010		2.,170	,		
Portugal	14	21	12,071	367,802	_	10,188	390,061		
Qatar	1	_	_	· _	_	75,697	75,697		
Republic of Korea	4	10	_	304,843	_	42,653	347,496		
Romania	1	8	60,875	79,790	_	_	140,665		
Rwanda	3	5	111	32,945	_	4,435	37,491		
St. Kitts—Nevis—Anguilla	_	1	_	_	11,745	_	11,745		
Saint Lucia		1		_	17,245	_	17,245		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				_	16,166	20,648	36,814		
Samoa	1	1	9,468	77,904		_	87,372		
Saudi Arabia	_	_	_	_	418,741	_	418,741		
Senegal	15	26	66,537	468,382	_	242,135	777,054		
Seychelles	7	1	6,911	78,593	-	51,007	136,511		
Sierra Leone	2	44	23,961	572,150	69,363	2,709	668,183		

EXPENDITURES ON AID GIVEN BY SOURCE OF FUNDS (in US dollars)

	(in US dollars)						
RECIPIENT	No. of experts provided	No. of fellowships awarded	ILO regular programme	UNDP	UNFPA	Trust funds	Total
Singapore	2	11	1,500	121,513	_	_	123,013
Solomon Islands	4	_	_	209,183	_	_	209,183
Somalia	10	6	35,168	209,283	_	364,864	609,315
Spain	_	1	_	_	_	7,751	7,751
Sri Lanka	22	16	55,653	498,265	193,960	485,102	1,232,980
Sudan	38	19	36,023	2,075,803	6,900	254,965	2,373,691
Suriname	4	3	50,025	253,484	-		253,484
Swaziland	16	2	4,111	114,310	_	684,572	802,993
Sweden	_	3	4,111	114,510	_	-	002,773
Switzerland	_	12	_	_	_	_	_
	23	6	19,598	060 462	70,000	_	1.050.060
Syrian Arab Republic				969,462			1,059,060
Thailand	15	16	48,690	335,138	_	172,969	556,797
Togo	4	3	17,852	33,340	_	_	51,192
Tonga	1	_	9,542	85,857	_	_	95,399
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	_	51,683	_	_	51,683
Trust Territory of the Pacific				2 000			2 000
Islands	_	0	-	3,900	_	-	3,900
Tunisia	8	8	4,400	272,139	_	39,592	316,131
Turkey	8	9	2,837	385,242	_	23,148	411,227
Tuvalu	_	_	3,016	5,087	_	_	8,103
Uganda	6	38	1,654	230,626	_	_	232,280
USSR	_	1	_	_	_	_	_
United Arab Emirates United Kingdom	3	- 7	-	270,317	-	_	270,317
United Ringdom United Republic of Cameroon	12	8	18,450	279,452	98,150	45 420	441 472
United Republic of Tanzania	8			553,394	98,130	45,420	441,472
	8 -	26	18,995	333,394		140,577	712,966
United States		2	- 22.050		_	_	-
Upper Volta	7	3	22,869	92,502	_	385,469	500,840
Uruguay	3	3	_	16,556	_	_	16,556
Venezuela	6	3	43,462	374,411	_	_	417,873
Yemen	4	1	16,279	89,027	_	_	105,306
Yugoslavia			7,173				7,173
Zaire	14	39	7,000	706,040	117,719	36,775	867,534
Zambia	18	21	1,473	348,481	91,438	475,428	916,820
National liberation movements ^a	2	54	12,433	707,516		80,759	800,708
UNRWA ^b		1			_		
Subtotal	1,054	1,736	2,239,719	41,897,163	2,294,987	12,339,664	58,771,533
Subtotal	1,034	1,730	2,237,717	41,077,103	2,2,74,767	12,557,004	36,771,333
INTERCOUNTRY REGIONAL PROJECTS							
Africa	65	_	1,294,709	1,026,236	456,887	1,753,118	4,530,950
Asia	70	_	1,023,321	1,396,173	487,227	2,232,673	5,139,394
Europe/Middle East	8	_	80,208	36,149	237,269		353,626
Latin America and the Caribbean	61	_	1,046,239	1,600,662	188,084	1,164,254	3,999,239
Subtotal	204	_	3,444,477	4,059,220	1,369,467	5,150,045	14,023,209
INTERREGIONAL PROJECTS	41		793,761	1,491,326	2,300,826	4,035,004	8,620,917
Subtotal	41		793,761	1,491,326	2,300,826	4,035,004	8,620,917
Programme support costs ^c	-	_		(160,475)	_	(2,283,442)	(2,443,917)
Total	1,299	1,736	6,477,957	47,287,234	5,965,280	19,241,271	78,971,742

^a Liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania.

 $^{^{\}rm b}$ United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

^c Deducted for trust fund projects and where UNDP served as associated agency.

Educationa l'activitie s

The International Institute for Labour Studies at Geneva, an ILO centre for advanced study in the labour and social fields, included in its 1979 programme seven educational activities for 154 participants, 53 of whom were from Government institutions, 54 from employers' groups, 39 from workers' organizations and eight from universities. One further activity was initiated at the end of the year, primarily for the benefit of professional staff from international organizations.

Four of these activities were industrial relations seminars, financed by the Government of Norway, which were held at Colombo (Sri Lanka), Dacca (Bangladesh), Hyderabad (India) and Karachi (Pakistan). The seminars featured techniques of in-plant industrial relations decision-making developed by the Institute and already in wide use in Africa and Latin America.

A two-month course, which focused on the contribution the social sciences could make to improve the structure and organization of agricultural co-operatives in Africa, was held jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at the Pan-African Centre for Co-operative Training at Cotonou, Benin, from 26 April to 25 June 1979. The course was attended by 16 participants from Angola, Cape Verde, Djibouti, the Niger and Togo.

The Governments of Ireland, the Netherlands and Nigeria supported a three-week African regional workshop on the social implications of industrialization in development which was held at Dublin during September 1979. The course was attended by 20 participants from Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, the Sudan, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and the liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the Organization of African Unity. The course drew on Irish experience with the problems of rapid industrialization, as well as the national experience of the countries from which the participants came. Some of the specific topics studied were apprenticeship programmes, vocational training, the contribution of national youth services to vocational training, the role of State enterprises in development and aspects of Government support of industrialization.

In October, a three-week seminar was held at Geneva on labour/management relations in the petroleum industry. The 24 participants, selected primarily from petroleum-producing countries, came from Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Kuwait, Nigeria, Norway, Qatar, Romania, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. As its primary objective, the seminar discussed the principles of labour/management relations and analysed specific issues within the petroleum industry. A

key feature of the course was the exchange of experience among the participants themselves, all of whom were experienced practitioners of labour relations in the sector.

In November, the Institute initiated a ninemonth course on comparative social policy for some 20 professional participants from governmental and non-governmental international organizations. The course, organized in cooperation with the University of Geneva, involved studies in the theoretical and practical application of social policy in development, with particular reference to its international aspects.

Internationa 1 Centre for Advance d Technica 1 and Vocationa 1 Trainin g

In 1979, the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin, Italy, conducted 50 training courses for 894 vocational trainers, instructors and technicians, managers and trade union officials. Individual placements in institutions and enterprises were organized for 113 of these participants and also for 404 individual fellowship holders.

Thirteen seminars and technical workshops were organized at Turin, and a further five were conducted in Egypt, India, Kenya, Malaysia and Zaire. Over-all, the Centre organized programmes for 1,675 participants.

Courses and seminars were designed, in cooperation with countries, national institutions and international organizations, to provide advanced training in line with the needs of specific groups of participants.

The Centre continued its efforts to assist developing countries in creating and adapting their national training systems and institutions. It also furnished technical support services to other agencies in the preparation, design, implementation and revision of training projects.

Publication s

The Organisation continued to disseminate research on a wide range of topical social and labour questions, expected to be of value to ILO constituents as well as to scholars and practitioners in the field, with the issue of some 40 new publications, in addition to the issue of periodicals such as the bimonthly International Labour Review and Legislative Series, and the quarterly Bulletin of Labour Statistics and Social and Labour Bulletin.

New publications included: a major survey entitled Children at Work; a number of works on employment problems, including International Migration and Development in the Arab Region, a collection of essays on industrial market economies entitled Employment: Outlook and Insights and a study on Employment and Basic Needs in Portugal;

a popularized version of the results of an ILO research project entitled Profiles of Rural Poverty, two works on training, Training Systems in Eastern Europe and Ten Tears of Training: Developments in France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, 1968-1978\ a management development manual on Planning for Improved Enterprise Performance-, and works on social security entitled The Cost of Social Security and Social Security for Teachers.

The 1979 edition of the Yearbook of Labour Statistics was issued at the end of the year.

Secretaria t

As at 31 December 1979, the total number of full-time staff under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments at ILO headquarters and at area, branch and other offices was 2,961.

Of these, 1,568 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 107 nationalities), and 1,393 were in the General Service or Maintenance categories. Of the Professional staff, 824 were assigned to technical co-operation projects.

Budget

In June 1979, the International Labour Conference adopted a budget of expenditure for the 1980-1981 biennium in the amount of \$203,779,154. Of this amount, member States were to be assessed \$101,889,577 for 1980 and an equal amount for 1981. It also included \$11,059,690 for reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund and \$14,943,804 under Undistributed reserve.

Final arrangements for financing in 1981 were left for consideration at the session of the Conference scheduled to be held in June 1980.

Annex I MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS
(Membership as at 31 December 1979; contributions as assessed for 1980)

	CONTRIB	UTION		CONTRIE	BUTION		CONTRIB	UTION
MEMBER ^a	Assessment (in seventy- fifths) ^b	Gross amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER ^a	Assessment (in seventy- fifths) ^b	Gross amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER ^a	Assessment (in seventy- fifths) ^b	Gross amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.01	13,585	Fiji	0.01	13,585	Mali	0.01	13,585
Algeria	0.10	135,853	Finland	0.44	597,752	Malta	0.01	13,585
Angola	0.02	27,171	France	5.78	7,852,290	Mauritania	0.01	13,585
Argentina	0.83	1,127,578	Gabon	0.01	13,585	Mauritius	0.01	13,585
Australia	1.53	2,078,548	German Democratic		- ,	Mexico	0.78	1,059,652
Austria	0.63	855,873	Republic	1.32	1,793,257	Mongolia	0.01	13,585
Bahamas	0.01	13,585	Germany, Federal			Morocco	0.05	67,927
Bahrain	0.01	13,585	Republic of	7.65	10,392,737	Mozambique	0.02	27,171
Bangladesh	0.04	54,341	Ghana	0.02	27,171	Namibia ¹	0.01	13,585
Barbados	0.01	13,585	Greece	0.35	475,485	Nepal	0.01	13,585
Belgium	1.07	1,453,625	Grenada ^c	_	_	Netherlands	1.41	1,915,524
Benin	0.01	13,585	Guatemala	0.02	27,171	New Zealand	0.26	353,217
Bolivia	0.01	13,585	Guinea	0.01	13,585	Nicaragua	0.01	13,585
Botswana	0.01	13,585	Guinea-Bissau	0.01	13,585	Niger	0.01	13,585
Brazil	1.03	1,399,284	Guyana	0.01	13,585	Nigeria	0.13	176,609
Bulgaria	0.14	190,194	Haiti	0.01	13,585	Norway	0.45	611,338
Burma	0.01	13,585	Honduras	0.01	13,585	Pakistan	0.07	95,097
Burundi	0.01	13,585	Hungary	0.33	448,314	Panama	0.02	27,171
Byelorussian SSR	0.41	556,997	Iceland	0.02	27,171	Papua New Guinea	0.01	13,585
Canada	3.02	4,102,754	India	0.67	910,214	Paraguay	0.01	13,585
Cape Verde	0.01	13,585	Indonesia	0.14	190,194	Peru	0.06	81,512
Central African		- ,	Iran	0.40	543,411	Philippines	0.10	135,853
Republic	0.01	13,585	Iraq	0.08	108,682	Poland	1.38	1,874,768
Chad	0.01	13,585	Ireland	0.15	203,779	Portugal	0.19	258,120
Chile	0.09	122,268	Israel	0.23	312,462	Qatar	0.02	27,171
Colombia	0.11	149,438	Italy	3.36	4,564,653	Romania	0.24	326,047
Comoros	0.01	13,585	Ivory Coast	0.02	27,171	Rwanda	0.01	13,585
Congo	0.01	13,585	Jamaica	0.02	27,171	Saudi Arabia	0.23	312,462
Costa Rica	0.02	27,171	Japan	8.58	11,656,168	Senegal	0.01	13,585
Cuba	0.11	149,438	Jordan	0.01	13,585	Seychelles	0.01	13,585
Cyprus	0.01	13,585	Kenya	0.01	13,585	Sierra Leone	0.01	13,585
Czechoslovakia	0.83	1,127,578	Kuwait	0.15	203,779	Singapore	0.08	108,682
Democratic			Lao People's Demo-			Somalia	0.01	13,585
Kampuchea	0.01	13,585	cratic Republic	0.01	13,585	Spain	1.52	2,064,962
Democratic Yemen	0.01	13,585	Lebanon	0.03	40,756	Sri Lanka	0.02	27,171
Denmark	0.63	855,873	Liberia	0.01	13,585	Sudan	0.01	13,585
Djibouti	0.01	13,585	Libyan Arab			Suriname	0.01	13,585
Dominican Republic		27,171	Jámahiriya	0.16	217,365	Swaziland	0.01	13,585
Ecuador	0.02	27,171	Luxembourg	0.04	54,341	Sweden	1.23	1,670,989
Egypt	0.08	108,682	Madagascar	0.01	13,585	Switzerland	0.95	1,290,601
ElŚalvador	0.01	13,585	Malawi	0.01	13,585	Syrian Arab		
Ethiopia	0.01	13,585	Malaysia	0.09	122,268	Republic	0.02	27,171

	CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION	
MEMBER ^a	Assessment (in seventy- fifths) ^b	Gross amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER ^a	Assessment (in seventy- fifths) ^b	Gross amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER ^a	Assessmen (in seventy- fifths) ^b	
Thailand	0.10	135,853	UnitedArab			Venezuela	0.39	529,826
Togo	0.01	13,585	Emirates	0.07	95,097	Viet Nam	0.03	40,756
Trinidad and			United Kingdom	4.49	6,099,789	Yemen	0.01	13,585
Tobago	0.03	40,756	United Republic			Yugoslavia	0.39	529,826
Tunisia	0.02	27,171	of Cameroon	0.01	13,585	Zaire	0.02	27,171
Turkey	0.30	407,558	United Republic		- /	Zambia	0.02	27,171
Uganda	0.01	13,585	of Tanzania	0.01	13,585	Other Asia	5.46	7,417,561
Ukrainian SSR	1.52	2,064,962	UpperVolta	0.01	13,585			
USSR	11.53	15,663,824	Uruguay	0.04	54,341	Total	75.00	101,889,577

Note by United Nations Secretariat: In information supplied by ILO, China, although not represented, is included in the list of members of the Organisation.

Became a member after adoption of the 1980 scale of contributions by the June 1979 session of the International Labour Conference; its assessment was therefore not included in the table.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (As at 31 December 1979)

MEMBERSHIP OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Chairman: Paul Dontsop (United Republic of Cameroon).

Vice-Chairmen: Jean-Jacques Oechslin (France), Employers' Group; Joseph Morris (Canada), Workers' Group.

REGULAR MEMBERS

Governmen t members *

Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, Honduras, India, Iran, Italy, Vory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Niger, Peru, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Zambia.

Employers 'member s

J. A. G. Coates (United Kingdom), D. Gonzales Blanco (Brazil), H. EI-M. Habib (Egypt), W.-D. Lindner (Germany, Federal Republic of), F. Moukoko Kingue (United Republic of Cameroon), M. Nasr (Lebanon), Jean-Jacques Oechslin (France), J. A. Ola (Nigeria), G. Polites (Australia), F. K. Richan (Canada), N. H. Tata (India), A. Verschueren (Belgium), F. Yllanes Ramos (Mexico), K. Yoshino (Japan).

Workers 'member's

J. Gonzalez Navarro (Venezuela), R. J. Hawke (Australia), A. M. Issifu (Ghana), S. Konate (Senegal), G. Lloyd (United Kingdom), P. S. Macha (United Republic of Tanzania), K. Mehta (India), Joseph Morris (Canada), G. Muhr (Germany, Federal Republic of), P. T. Pimenov (USSR), A. Sanchez Madariaga (Mexico), O. Sunde (Norway), Y. Tanaka (Japan), F. Walcott (Barbados).

DEPUTY MEMBERS

Governmen t deput y member s

Angola, Argentina, Australia, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Kenya, Malta, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Employers 'deput y member s

W. Asfour (Jordan), F. Bannerman-Menson (Ghana), V. Castellano Sabater (Spain), S. B. Chambers (Jamaica), M. Eurnekian (Argentina), H. Georget (Niger), I. Hafez (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), J. von Holten (Sweden), G. Y. L. Lee (Malaysia), Munga-wa-Nyasa (Zaire), T. D. Owuor (Kenya), L. Sasso-Mazzufferi (Italy), C. Vegh Garzon (Uruguay), A. Verschueren (Belgium), H. G. Villalobos (Venezuela).

Workers' deput y member s J. A. Aguiriano (Spain), A. Baldassini (Argentina), N. Barnabo (Togo), G. Ben-Israel (Israel), T. E. Cuevas (Colombia), V. David (Malaysia), B. Fassina (Italy), H. Maier (Austria), D. T. Mendoza (Philippines), Siwa di Banza (Zaire), M. D. Sow (Mauritania), A. Sudono (Indonesia), J. Timmer (Hungary), N. Zimba (Zambia).

Note by United Nations Secretariat: In information supplied by ILO, the list of Government members includes China as holding a non-elective seat as a State of chief industrial importance. The representation of China in ILO is described in a note to Annex I above.

Member holding a non-elective seat as a State of chief industrial importance.

SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Director-General: Francis Blanchard. Deputy Directors-General: Bertil Bolin, Surendra Jain, Albert Tevoedjre.³ Assistant Directors-General: Pavel N. Astapenko, Salih Burgan, Patrick M. C. Denby, Julio Galer, Nicolas Valticos, Francis Wolf, Kazuo F. Yoshimura.

As Director of the International Institute for Labour Studies.

HEADQUARTERS, REGIONAL, LIAISON AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Labour Office 4 Route des Morillons CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland Cable address: INTERLAB GENEVA

Following the withdrawal of the United States from ILO, the amount corresponding to its former assessment of 25 per cent was not reallocated in the 1980 scale of contributions. A scale adding up to 75 was adopted instead, with member States being assessed in seventy-fifths of the budget rather than in one-hundredths.

REGIONAL OFFICES

International Labour Organisation Regional Office for Africa Post Office Box 2788 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Cable address: INTERLAB ADDISABABA International Labour Organisation Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific Post Office Box 1 759 Bangkok 2, Thailand Cable address: INTERLAB BANGKOK International Labour Organisation Regional Office for the Americas Apartado Postal 3638 Lima, Peru Cable address: INTERLAB LIMA

International Labour Organisation Regional Office for Europe CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland Cable address: INTERLAB GENEVA

LIAISON OFFICES

International Labour Organisation Liaison Office with the European Communities and the Benelux 40 Rue Aime Smekens B-1040 Brussels, Belgium International Labour Organisation Liaison Office with the United Nations 300 East 44th Street, 18th floor New York, N. Y. 10017, United States International Labour Organisation Liaison Office with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America Casilla de Correo 2353 Santiago, Chile

OTHER OFFICES

International Labour Organisation Office Boite Postale 3960 Abidjan 01, Ivory Coast

International Labour Organisation Office Boite Postale 226 Alger-Gare, Algeria

International Labour Organisation Office P.K.407 Ankara, Turkey

International Labour Organisation Office Boite Postale 683 Antananarivo, Madagascar

International Labour Organisation Office Boite Postale 114-5096 Beirut, Lebanon

International Labour Organisation Office Hohenzollernstrasse 21 D-5300 Bonn 2, Federal Republic of Germany

International Labour Organisation Office Avenida Julio A. Roca 710 (3er piso) Buenos Aires, Argentina

International Labour Organisation Office 9 Dr. Taha Hussein Street Zamalek Cairo, Egypt

International Labour Organisation Office Post Office Box 2061 Dacca, Bangladesh

International Labour Organisation Office Boite Postale 414 Dakar, Senegal

International Labour Organisation Office Post Office Box 9219 Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania International Labour Organisation Office Post Office Box 1047 Islamabad, Pakistan

International Labour Organisation Office Post Office Box 75 Jakarta, Indonesia

International Labour Organisation Office Boite Postale 7248 Kinshasa I, Zaire

International Labour Organisation Office Post Office Box 20275 SAFAT Kuwait, Kuwait

International Labour Organisation Office Post Office Box 2331 Lagos, Nigeria

International Labour Organisation Office 87/91 New Bond Street London W1Y 9LA, United Kingdom

International Labour Organisation Office Post Office Box 2181 Lusaka, Zambia

International Labour Organisation Office Post Office Box 2965 Manila, Philippines

International Labour Organisation Office Apartado Postal 12-992 Mexico 12, D. F., Mexico

International Labour Organisation Office Petrovka 15, Apt.23 Moscow K.9, USSR

International Labour Organisation Office 7 Sardar Patel Marg Chanakyapuri New Delhi, India International Labour Organisation Office Fuller Building, Suite 202 79 Albert Street Ottawa K I P 5E7, Ontario, Canada

International Labour Organisation Office 205 Boulevard Saint-Germain F-75007 Paris, France

International Labour Organisation Office Post Office Box 1201 Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

International Labour Organisation Office Villa Aldobrandini Via Panisperna 28 1-00184 Rome, Italy

International Labour Organisation Office Apartado Postal 10170 San Jose, Costa Rica

International Labour Organisation Office Post Office Box 2415 Government Buildings Suva, Fiji

International Labour Organisation Office Post Office Box 1555 Teheran, Iran

International Labour Organisation Office INAOKA Building, 5th floor, 36 Jimbo-cho 2-Chome Kanda, Chiyoda-Ku Tokyo 101, Japan

International Labour Organisation Office 1 750 New York Avenue, N. W., Suite 330 Washington, D. C. 20006, United States

International Labour Organisation Office Boite Postale 13 Yaounde, United Republic of Cameroon

INSTITUTE AND TRAINING CENTRES

International Institute for Labour Studies 4 Route des Morillons CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland

Asian Regional Project for Strengthening Labour/Manpower Administration (ARPLA) Department of Labour, 5th floor Ministry of Interior Bangkok, Thailand Asian Regional Team for Employment Promotion (ARTEP) Department of Labour, 5th floor Ministry of Interior Bangkok, Thailand Asian Regional Skill Development Programme (ARSDEP) Post Office Box 1 423 Islamabad, Pakistan Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa (JASPA) Post Office Box 2532 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

African Regional Labour Administration Centre (ARLAC) Post Office Box 30218 Nairobi, Kenya African Regional Labour Administration Centre (CRADAT) Boite Postale 1055 Yaounde, United Republic of Cameroon

Inter-American Labour Administration Centre (CIAT) Apartado Postal 3638 Lima, Peru

International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training Via Ventimiglia 201 1-10127 Turin, Italy Inter-American Centre of Research and Documentation on Vocational Training Casilla de Correo 1761 Montevideo, Uruguay

Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC) Casilla de Correo 618 Santiago, Chile

Chapter III

Food and Agricultur e Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

The twentieth biennial session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was held at Rome, Italy, from 10 to 28 November 1979. The Conference expressed concern that long-standing problems continued to characterize the world food and agriculture situation and that food self-sufficiency in the developing countries continued to deteriorate. It urged Governments to take immediate steps to put into operation FAO'S five-point Plan of Action on World Food Security, approved by the FAOCouncilinJune 1979.

In view of the gap in such security left by the suspension of negotiations for a new international grains arrangement, the Plan envisaged: adoption by all countries of national grain reserve policies and targets; establishment by FAO'S Committee on World Food Security of criteria for releasing such reserves; increased food aid and commitments and financial assistance to help low-income food-deficit countries meet food-import requirements and emergency needs; arrangements to increase and co-ordinate aid to developing countries in maintaining food reserves; and measures to promote collective self-reliance through regional and other mutual aid schemes.

The Conference considered its programme of work for the 1980-1981 biennium and approved steps to decentralize FAO'S operations and to develop a Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP). It also confirmed the validity and effectiveness of the so-called FAO special action programmes, including those for food security, prevention of food losses, trypanosomiasis, exclusive economic zones, the control of the desert locust and other pests, and rural development.

The Conference decided that FAO'S study on long-term trends in agriculture, Agriculture: Toward 2000, should be submitted to the United Nations General Assembly and to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy. It also approved proposals to follow up the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, held in July 1979 (see p. 500), and endorsed a programme of assistance for the development and management of fisheries in exclusive economic zones of up to 200 miles. It decided that, beginning in 1981, a World Food Day would be observed on 16 October, the anniversary of the founding of FAO.

On 12 November 1979, the Conference admitted Dominica and Samoa as new members of FAO. Saint Lucia was admitted on 26 November, bringing FAO'S membership to 147.

World food and agricultural situation

Estimates indicated that the increase in world food and agricultural production during 1979 would be the smallest since 1972, rendering the short-term situation more precarious than for some years. In the developed countries, forecasts indicated a decline in production, despite a large rise in the United States, while in the developing countries, production was expected to rise substantially only in China and Latin America. For developing countries as a whole, production in 1979 was expected to be more than offset by population growth.

¹ For further information about the activities of FAO, see the Director-General's biennial reports on the FAO Programme of Work and Budget and the Catalogue of FA Publications.

Over the period of the Second United Nations Development Decade (the 1970s), production in the developing countries increased by about 3 per cent a year, which was below the 4 per cent target set by the International Development Strategy. Food aid and external assistance for agriculture were much less than estimated requirements, and a fully effective system of world food security had not been established.

World cereal production was expected to be about 4 per cent below the 1978 figure, and it was estimated that cereal consumption would exceed production in 1979/1980. World carry-over stocks of cereals were expected to drop by 7 per cent by the close of the current 1979/1980 seasons.

Most of the increase in world agricultural export earnings in 1978 accrued to the developed countries, while the developing countries' share of those earnings continued its long-term decline.

Activities in 1979

Field programmes

The trend towards greater diversification of funding sources for FAO'S field programmes continued during 1979. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) remained the major source of funds, but its share in total FAO funding decreased from 68 per cent in 1974 to 58 per cent in 1979, reflecting the increasing importance of trust fund sources and the establishment of TCP, financed from FAO'S regular budget.

Field programme expenditures rose during the year from \$190 million in 1978 to some \$222 million in 1979, representing a clear increase in real terms. Of this total, UNDP accounted for \$129 million, trust funds for \$77 million and TCP for \$16 million. At the end of the year, 2,817 projects were in operation, of which 1,385 were financed by UNDP, 1,147 by trust funds and 285 by TCP. Experts employed in the field totalled 2,173.

A special account set up to receive voluntary contributions towards FAO'S Action Programme for the Prevention of Food Losses received \$1.2 million during the year, while the FAO International Fertilizer Supply Scheme helped to supply fertilizer valued at \$7 million to developing countries. Under TCP, \$1.4 million was allocated to 16 countries to combat African swine fever.

World Food Programme

The resources committed by the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme (WFP) since its inception in 1963 reached more than \$4.3 billion during 1979. These had been used to finance 977 economic and social development projects

in 109 countries and 428 emergency relief operations in over 90 countries. New projects totalling some \$460 million were approved in 1979.

By the end of 1979, food-aid pledges to WFP for the period 1979-1980 exceeded \$740 million, against a target of \$950 million. A target of \$1 billion was approved for the pledging period 1981-1982.

In 1979, contributions under the International Emergency Food Reserve reached 310,000 metric tons against a target of 500,000 tons. For the third consecutive year, shipments exceeded 1 million metric tons of food commodities.

(See also p. 665.)

World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development

The World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, sponsored by FAO, was held at Rome from 12 to 20 July 1979. The Conference adopted a Declaration of Principles and a Programme of Action by which it called for cooperation to devise more rational uses of land and labour as a prerequisite for the creation of new capital resources and for equitable growth. On their part, Governments undertook to consider the legal, institutional and policy changes necessary to ensure access to land, water and other natural resources by their rural populations. Calling upon the United Nations General Assembly to endorse the Programme of Action, the Conference recognized the special responsibilities of FAO as the lead agency in the field.

In November 1979, the Conference of FAO endorsed the Programme of Action and authorized FAO to take all necessary measures to assist member Governments to implement the Programme. (See also p. 500.)

FAO Investment Centre

The FAO Investment Centre continued to help developing countries to formulate viable investment projects in order to attract funds from multilateral and other financing institutions. By November 1979, the Centre had organized more than 270 missions to help developing countries draw up investment projects.

Projects financed by the institutions cooperating with FAO in 1979 covered rural development, irrigation, farm credit, grain storage, forestry, fisheries, livestock and agricultural research. The International Fund for Agricultural Development approved a loan of \$12.5 million to Sierra Leone for rural development and a loan of \$50 million to India for irrigation. Both projects were formulated with the help of the Centre.

At the end of 1979, membership of the FAO/Bankers' Programme numbered nearly 60 financing institutions, two thirds of them national

banks in developing countries. Member institutions lent \$20.6 million towards oil-palm production and processing projects in India, Peru and Thailand.

Freedom from Hunger Campaign

The Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development programme, set up by FAO, continued to assist rural people's organizations in gaining access to the expertise and resources necessary for the formulation and implementation of development projects on their own terms. As at October 1979, a total of 140 projects were in operation, representing a donor contribution of over \$9 million.

Agricultural services

By the end of 1979, the FAO Farm Management Data Collection and Analysis System had been demonstrated in 28 developing countries. Farm surveys were conducted in various areas of the world to identify the internal and external constraints to small-farm development. Central banks and agricultural credit institutions were assisted in an effort to develop financial institutions appropriate to small farming.

An Advisory Group on Agro-Industries was set up in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, by FAO and the Economic Commission for Africa to promote industrialization in rural areas. In other efforts to promote industrialization, FAO introduced rational methods of storing and processing staple crops, fruit and vegetables in 25 countries of Africa, Asia and the Near East.

The development of products such as hides, skins, rubber and natural fibres with a potential for foreign exchange earnings was assisted by FAO, with projects operational in India, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan, Turkey and Zambia.

By October 1979, more than 80 requests for assistance under FAO'S Action Programme for the Prevention of Food Losses had been received from developing countries, and some 60 projects had been approved for joint financing by FAO and member States. The Programme continued to emphasize improved farm and village storage, loss-assessment surveys, efficient grain drying, pest control and better systems of harvesting, processing and marketing.

Tenders for farm mechanization programmes valued at more than \$20 million were evaluated by FAO on behalf of nine developing countries during the year; FAO also provided professional advice on types of equipment, investment opportunities, training, and the introduction of techniques suitable for small farming.

Land and water management

A primary objective of FAO'S assistance was a more accurate assessment of the extent, distribution and development potential of natural resources. Concurrently, efficient methods of soil and water management were promoted, together with the expanded use of chemical and organic fertilizers.

New techniques for the control of salinity and for drainage and reclamation were carried out in Asia and the Near East. A national training course in salinity prognosis was held at Baghdad, Iraq. New methods were used in evaluating the shared water resources of the Gulf States and the Arabian Peninsula. In the Republic of Korea, improvements in drainage were expected to bring some 100,000 hectares under a second annual crop of barley.

National soil conservation programmes were supported by FAO, which helped to organize training courses in Ghana, Panama, Paraguay, Thailand, Togo and the United Republic of Tanzania. It also supported programmes for the recycling of organic material for use in agriculture by means of biological nitrogen fixation.

The FAO Fertilizer Programme sponsored some 8,000 field trials and demonstrations in 18 countries, involving about 130,000 field personnel and small farmers. Sixty pilot schemes handling fertilizer distribution and credit for about 20,000 farmers were undertaken.

The FAO Remote Sensing Unit provided advice and assistance to member countries on the use of satellites to carry out surveys of land use, soil degradation and migratory pests.

Plant production and protection

During 1979, FAO continued to assist developing countries to establish appropriate cropping patterns and farming systems, collect crop genetic resources as a source of breeding material, increase the production of high-quality seed and strengthen crop-protection measures.

A regional project for the improvement and production of field food crops in more than 20 countries of the Near East and northern Africa pursued its co-operative approach to agronomic research by encouraging technical co-operation among developing and developed countries to produce higher-yielding crop varieties and to solve problems of irrigated and dry-land farming. An accelerated rice improvement programme, designed to increase the production of small farmers in Africa, Asia and Latin America, became operational during the year.

Training courses and seminars dealing with cereal production, horticulture and industrial crops were sponsored by FAO and supported by Belgium, Denmark and Sweden. A research pro gramme on olive pest control, undertaken in Greece with UNDP assistance, led to the development of a more efficient and economical control technique. An FAO mission also advised the Government of China on research and training programmes for the development of olive production. Plans were made for the regular exchange of information between Chinese and European research institutes.

The number of operational projects under FAO'S Seed Improvement and Development Programme increased from 82 in 1978 to 128 in 1979, with 199 experts and consultants in the field. Some 24,000 seed samples were dispatched by FAO to plant-breeding centres for trials under local environmental conditions. In addition, 1,400 tons of seed of improved varieties of wheat, rice, maize, sorghum, beans and vegetables were sent to nine developing countries.

Aerial and ground operations co-ordinated by FAO during the year succeeded in halting an upsurge of desert locusts in countries bordering the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. By the end of 1979, desert locust numbers had declined to their lowest level since 1966.

Fisheries

Under the new regime of the sea, currently under discussion by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, 93 coastal States had established exclusive economic and fishing zones of up to 200 nautical miles from their coasts. In 1979, the FAO Conference approved a programme of assistance designed to help developing countries to manage and develop their fisheries and regulate catches by foreign vessels. Nearly \$13 million for this programme was pledged by UNDP and other donors for the biennium 1980-1981.

During 1979, 149 FAO projects assisted more than 50 Governments to amplify training, feasibility studies, institution building, research and the development of small-scale fisheries. The FAO Indian Ocean Programme undertook fishery surveys in waters ranging from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. The Bay of Bengal project for the development of small-scale fisheries, covering Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Thailand, was established at Madras, India. It was complemented by a similar FAO project, financed by UNDP, in West and South Asia.

In the Atlantic, FAO assisted an interregional project in the east-central Atlantic to promote the fair and rational exploitation of shared stocks. The second phase of an FAO interregional project operating in the west-central Atlantic helped 26 countries to acquire experience in resource management, identification of opportunities, monitoring, and training at all levels.

The first regional fish-market information centre, established in Latin America with FAO assistance, was instrumental in opening up new export markets for an estimated 100,000 tons of fish and fish products valued at \$75 million in 1979. Plans were started for similar projects in Africa and Asia.

Forestry

Counteracting the threat to livelihood and ecological balance posed by shrinking tropical forest cover, FAO helped member States to assess the patterns of destruction, conversion and replacement. A pilot project in Benin, Togo and the United Republic of Cameroon demonstrated that the forest and woodland vegetation cover could be monitored by simple methods, using conventional and new remote-sensing techniques.

In 1979, FAO'S forestry programme comprised 148 projects, some of which helped to counteract forest destruction in the countries of the Sahel, where drought and the impact of oil price rises had resulted in the destruction of remnants of forests, thereby increasing soil erosion. Planting programmes to provide timber for fuel and for land protection were supported by FAO during the year.

In another rehabilitation exercise, FAO assisted the Government of Viet Nam to revive its forest economy by carrying out forestry surveys and research projects and by helping to establish reforestation institutions. In Brazil, FAO provided the technical background to a massive investment programme designed to develop the world's largest tropical forest reserve.

The promotion of small-scale industry using simple techniques continued to receive FAO support. By the end of the year, a portfolio of 11 individual plant designs had been built up, covering the full range of mechanical wood products.

Livestock

The five-year preparatory phase of an African trypanosomiasis control programme, set up by FAO in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Organization of African Unity, was completed in 1979. Training activities during the year included post-graduate courses in Africa and Europe, a training seminar on tsetse fly control and in-service training of junior control personnel. In association with the International Livestock Centre for Africa and the United Nations Environment Programme, FAO undertook a study of trypano-tolerant cattle, sheep and goats in 18 West and Central African countries.

Specialists and equipment were sent by TCP to 16 member countries in an effort to control outbreaks of African swine fever which were disrupting swine production. Training courses to improve diagnosis and control were supported by FAO, UNDP and the Inter-American Development Bank.

The European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and FAO completed a joint vaccination campaign in Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey, using 700,000 doses of vaccine. Technical assistance and vaccine supplies helped Malta to combat local outbreaks of the disease.

Nutrition

The primary role of improved nutrition in bringing about rural development was reflected in FAO'S support for the rural development programmes of national institutes that incorporated this principle, in Kenya, Malaysia (Sarawak), the Philippines, the Sudan, the Upper Volta and Zambia.

A joint project established by FAO with the Swedish International Development Authority developed methods of assessing the nutritional impact of development projects and of monitoring the nutritional status of populations in Kenya, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Zambia.

At the end of 1979, 117 nations were represented on the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, set up to develop international standards of consumer protection against health hazards, fraud and unfair practices in the food trade. The Commission approved a further 20 commodity standards and some 380 maximum limits for pesticide residues in raw food commodities.

Nuclear energy in agriculture

In 1979, FAO and IAEA jointly sponsored more than 250 agricultural research projects undertaken in national institutes of developing countries and technically supported by similar institutions in developed countries. The projects covered agronomy, soil science, irrigation, plant breeding, animal husbandry, protection of the environment, food preservation and chemical residues. In addition, scientists from developing countries were given advanced training on the use of isotope and radiation techniques in agriculture. More than 60 technical assistance projects were operational in some 45 developing countries at the end of 1979.

Research contracts were concluded during the year with 21 institutes in developing countries concerned with plant genetic research. In the field of livestock improvement, a joint project established by IAEA and the Government of Nigeria to control the tsetse fly became operational during the year.

Agricultural statistics

In preparation for the 1980 World Census of Agriculture, FAO set up training courses for statisticians from developing countries, at regional statistical institutes in Iraq, Japan and Uganda and at the International Statistical Programs Centre of the United States Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. By the end of 1979, results from the 1970 Census had been published in 26 issues of FAO'S Census Bulletin. The Interlinked Computerized Storage and Processing System, the world's largest data bank of food and agricultural statistics, and the Fertilizer Data Centre were expanded and improved during 1979.

Publication s

By the end of 1979, 179 titles had appeared in the FAO Technical Papers series, and two new subseries, on environment and fertilizers, were in preparation. A publication entitled The State of Food and Agriculture was issued. The organization issued its annual Commodity Review and Outlook, the Animal Health Yearbook, the Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, the Production Yearbook, the Trade Yearbook, the Yearbook of Forest Products and the Fertilizer Yearbook. Quarterlies included the Plant. Protection Bulletin, the World Animal Review and Unasylva, the forestry magazine. Ceres, a review of agricultural, economic and social aspects of development, appeared on a bimonthly basis, and Food and Nutrition was issued twice during the year. Monthlies included the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

Twenty-two new depositary libraries were designated, all of them in developing countries, bringing the number of such libraries to 240 throughout the world.

Secretaria t

The total number of staff employed by FAO at the end of August 1979 at its headquarters and regional and country offices was 4,487, of whom 1,637 (drawn from 127 countries) were in the Professional and higher categories and 2,850 in the General Service category. In addition, field project personnel, working in 128 countries, comprised 2,016 staff members in the Professional and higher categories and 474 in the General Service category. Of a total of 348 associate experts working for the organization, 310 were in the field and 38 at headquarters and regional offices.

Budget

The twentieth session of the FAO Conference, which met in November 1979, approved a budget of \$278,740,000 to finance the FAO regular programme for the 1980-1981 biennium, representing in real terms an increase of 2.6 per cent over the 1978-1979 biennium.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS
(Membership as at 31 December 1979; contributions as assessed for 1980 and 1981)

	CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTR	IBUTION
MEMBER	Percent-age	Net Amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-	Net Amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-	Net Amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.01	13,557	Ghana	0.04	54.228	Pakistan	0.09	122,013
Albania	0.01	13,557	Greece	0.43	582,951	Panama	0.02	27,114
Algeria	0.15	203,355	Grenada	0.01	13,557	Papua New Guinea	0.01	13,557
Angola	0.01	13,557	Guatemala	0.02	27,114	Paraguay	0.01	13,557
Argentina	0.95	1,287,915	Guinea	0.01	13,557	Peru	0.07	94,899
Australia	2.24	3,036,768	Guinea-Bissau	0.01	13,557	Philippines	0.12	162,684
Austria	0.87	1,179,459	Guyana	0.01	13,557	Poland	1.52	2,060,664
Bahamas	0.01	13,557	Haiti	0.01	13,557	Portugal	0.23	311,811
Bahrain	0.01	13,557	Honduras	0.01	13,557	Oatar	0.04	54,228
Bangladesh	0.05	67,785	Hungary	0.40	542,280	Republic of Korea	0.18	244,026
Barbados	0.01	13,557	Iceland	0.04	54,228	Romania	0.26	352,482
Belgium	1.49	2,019,993	India	0.73	989,661	Rwanda	0.01	13,557
Benin	0.01	13,557	Indonesia	0.20	271,140	Saint Lucia		13,557
Bolivia	0.01	13,557	Iran	0.80	1,084,560	Samoa	0.01	13,557
Botswana	0.01	13,557	Iraq	0.15	203,355	Sao Tome and		
Brazil	1.55	2,101,335	Ireland	0.20	271,140	Principe	0.01	13,557
Bulgaria	0.20	271,140	Israel	0.31	420,267	Saudi Arabia	0.71	962,547
Burma	0.01	13,557	Italy	4.22	5,723,554	Senegal	0.01	13,557
Burundi	0.01	13,557	Ivory Coast	0.04	54,228	Seychelles	0.01	13,557
Canada	4.01	5,436,357	Jamaica	0.02	27,114	Sierra Leone	0.01	13,557
Cape Verde	0.01	13,557	Japan	11.73	15,902,361	Somalia	0.01	13,557
Central African			Jordan	0.01	13,557	Spain	2.08	2,819,856
Republic	0.01	13,557	Kenya	0.01	13,557	Sri Lanka	0.02	27,114
Chad	0.01	13,557	Kuwait	0.25	338,925	Sudan	0.01	13,557
Chile	0.09	122,013	Lao People's Demo-			Suriname	0.01	13,557
China	1.98	2,684,286	cratic Republic	0.01	13,557	Swaziland	0.01	13,557
Colombia	0.13	176,241	Lebanon	0.04	54,228	Sweden	1.60	2,169,120
Comoros	0.01	13,557	Lesotho	0.01	13,557	Switzerland	1.29	1,748,853
Congo	0.01	13,557	Liberia	0.01	13,557	Syrian Arab Republic	0.04	54,228
Costa Rica	0.02	27,114	Libyan Arab			Thailand	0.12	162,684
Cuba	0.13	176,241	Jamahiriya	0.28	379,596	Togo	0.01	13,557
Cyprus	0.01	13,557	Luxembourg	0.06	81,342	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	54,228
Czechoslovakia	1.02	1,382,814	Madagascar	0.01	13,557	Tunisia	0.04	54,228
Democratic			Malawi	0.01	13,557	Turkey	0.37	501,609
Kampuchea	0.01	13,557	Malaysia	0.11	149,127	Uganda	0.01	13,557
Democratic People's			Maldives	0.01	13,557	United Arab		
Republic of Korea	0.06	81,342	Mali	0.01	13,557	Emirates	0.12	162,684
Democratic Yemen	0.01	13,557	Malta	0.01	13,557	United Kingdom	5.46	7,402,122
Denmark	0.91	1,233,687	Mauritania	0.01	13,557	United Republic		
Djibouti	0.01	13,557	Mauritius	0.01	13,557	of Cameroon	0.01	13,557
Dominica	0.01	13,557	Mexico	0.93	1,260,801	United Republic		10.555
Dominican Republic	0.04	54,228	Mongolia	0.01	13,557	of Tanzania	0.01	13,557
Ecuador	0.02	27,114	Morocco	0.06	81,342	United States	25.00	35,587,500
Egypt	0.09	122,013	Mozambique	0.01	13,557	Upper Volta	0.01	13,557
EľŠalvador	0.01	13,557	Namibia	0.01	13,557	Uruguay	0.05	67,785
Ethiopia	0.01	13,557	Nepal	0.01	13,557	Venezuela	0.61	826,977
Fiji	0.01	13,557	Netherlands	2.00	2,711,400	Viet Nam	0.04	54,228
Finland	0.59	799,863	New Zealand	0.33	447,381	Yemen	0.01	13,557
France	7.66	10,384,662	Nicaragua	0.01	13,557	Yugoslavia	0.51	691,407
Gabon	0.02	27,114	Niger	0.01	13,557	Zaire	0.02	27,114
Gambia Commony Fodorol	0.01	13,557	Nigeria	0.20	271,140	Zambia	0.02	27,114
Germany, Federal	10.17	12 797 460	Norway Oman	0.61 0.01	826,977 13,557	Total	100.00	137,267,500°
Republic of	10.17	13,787,469	Oman	0.01	13,337	10141	100.00	137,207,300

*The total for the biennium 1980-1981 was \$274,535,000.

Annex II. MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Holding office until conclusion of twentieth session of the FAO Conference, November 1979: Argentina, Bangladesh, China, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Thailand, Uganda, Venezuela.

Holding office until 31 December 1980: Afghanistan, Algeria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Hungary, Iraq, Jamaica, Liberia, Malta, Mexico, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Zaire. Holding office until conclusion of twenty-first session of the FAO Conference, 1981: Australia, Botswana, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, India, Italy, Kuwait, Madagascar, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Annex III. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

OFFICERS

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL Director-General: Edouard Saouma. Deputy Director-General: Ralph W. Phillips.

Executive Director, World Food Programme: Garson Nathaniel Vogel.

DEPARTMENTS

Assistant Director-General, Office of Programme and Budget: E. M. West.

Assistant Director-General, Administration and Finance Department: P. J.Skoufis.

Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department: DF. R. Bommer. Assistant Director-General, Development Department: J. F. Yriart. Assistant Director-General, Fisheries Department: K. C. Lucas.

Assistant Director-General, Forestry Department: M. A. Flores Rodas.

Assistant Director-General, Department of General Affairs and Information: A.Svlla.

Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Department: N. Islam.

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL Director, Liaison Office for North America: D. C. Kimmel Representative, Liaison Office with the United Nations: T. N. Saraf.

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for the Near East: S. Jum'a.

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Asia and the Far East: Dioscoro L. Umali.

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Latin America: Pedro Moral-López.

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Africa: S. C. Sar.

Regional Representative for Europe: G. E. Bildesheim.

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

Food and Agriculture Organization Via delle Terme di Caracalla Rome 00100, Italy Cable address: FOODAGRI ROME Telephone: 5797 Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

REGIONAL AND OTHER OFFICES

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for Africa United Nations Agency Building North Maxwell Road Post Office Box 1628 Accra. Ghana

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for Asia and the Far East Maliwan Mansion Phra Atit Road Bangkok 2, Thailand

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for the Near East Agrarian Reform Co-operatives Building Post Office Box 2223 Dokki, Cairo, Egypt

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for Europe Via delle Terme di Caracalla Rome 00100, Italy

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for Latin America Avenida Providencia 871 Casilla de Correo 10095 Santiago, Chile

Food and Agriculture Organization Liaison Office with the United Nations United Nations Headquarters, Room 2470 New York, N. Y. 10017, United States

Food and Agriculture Organization Liaison Office for North America 1776 F Street, N. W., Suite 101 Washington, D. C. 20437, United States

Chapter IV

United Nation's Educational, Scientifi c and Cultura l Organizatio n (UNESCO)

During 1979, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)¹ gave priority to encouraging the development of cultural and communications policies in its member States and to scientific and technical education so as to promote education for international understanding, peace and disarmament. Among its wide range of activities in the humani-

ties, the natural and social sciences and communications, UNESCO devoted special attention to activities connected with the International Year of the Child (1979) and to the removal of obstacles to the flow of information.

¹ For further information about the activities of UNESCO prior to 1979 see the annual reports of the Director-General of UNESCO to the General Conference.

During the year, the following States joined UNESCO, bringing the number of member States to 147: Dominica (9 January) and Equatorial Guinea (29 November). The organization also had one associate member, the British Eastern Caribbean Group.

Educatio n

The educational programme of UNESCO for 1979 continued to follow the main lines of policy laid down by the twentieth UNESCO General Conference, held in 1978, stressing long-term educational issues, the concept of lifelong education in and out of school, the link between education and productive work, the promotion of scientific and technical education for peaceful uses, and the struggle against illiteracy by the extension of primary education and the development of adult education.

Participants from 118 member States attended the thirty-seventh International Conference on Education, convened by UNESCO at Geneva. The Conference, which commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the International Bureau of Education, devoted some of its discussions to current trends in child education and welfare.

In collaboration with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, UNESCO continued to plan and provide educational programmes for Palestinian refugees. School programmes for African refugees were drawn up in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity.

In co-operation with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Organization of American States, UNESCO organized at Mexico City a regional conference of ministers of education and of economic planning from member States in Latin America and the Caribbean. The conference discussed the campaign against illiteracy in the region, the extension of primary education and ways of introducing science and technology into the primary curriculum. It adopted the Mexico City Declaration to act as a frame of reference for future action.

As part of the policy of decentralization, UNESCO's regional bureaux for education increased their activities relating to programmes of study and research, consultancy services to member States, educational training, information and documentation, and support for operational projects. In 1979, UNESCO contributed to 384 national, regional and subregional operational projects with financial assistance from sources such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA),

regional development banks and funds-in-trust operations.

In the European region, representatives of 35 countries met in December to adopt the text of a convention on mutual recognition of higher education studies, diplomas and degrees.

The International Institute for Educational Planning and the UNESCO Institute for Education continued to strengthen their international training and research activities at the national and regional levels.

Natura 1 science s

During the year, UNESCO continued its efforts to harness the resources of science and technology for the benefit of developing countries by assisting member States in planning, training and research activities. The encouragement of collaborative projects among the industrialized countries also formed a part of UNESCO'S work.

Throughout the first half of 1979, UNESCO continued to co-operate on preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held at Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979 (see p. 633), by organizing and taking part in regional and national preparatory meetings. At a meeting held in May, a number of leading scientists drew up papers for submission to the Conference on behalf of UNESCO

In April 1979, UNESCO held at Paris an international symposium on earthquake prediction, attended by some 200 scientists from 50 countries. The symposium was the first to adopt a comprehensive approach to the subject, taking into account all the scientific, technical, social, economic, administrative, human and institutional aspects of the problem. A panel of experts, meeting immediately after the symposium, drew up recommendations for UNESCO action in the field.

An international forum was held in Spain in April to discuss world energy problems. In December, a symposium on post-graduate engineering education for developing countries was held at Paris, attended by 145 participants from 50 countries. Other meetings which took place during the year were concerned with the environmental aspects of engineering education, continuing education, technician training, cooperation between educational services and industry, solar energy and housing.

At its third session in November 1979, the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme approved the second phase of the Programme, covering the years 1981-1983, which included four major scientific and two major educational projects. At the end of the year, 96 national committees and focal points for the Programme had been established.

By the end of 1979, the Intergovernmental Programme on Man and the Biosphere had established national committees in 94 States. Some 900 field programmes were in operation in 73 countries, and biosphere reserves had been established on 177 sites in 46 countries.

Social science s

The expansion of UNESCO's social sciences sector had continued since its establishment in 1976, in response to world-wide development of the social sciences. In co-operation with international governmental and non-governmental organizations, UNESCO focused on strengthening national and regional institutions, on providing Governments and other bodies with the basic techniques of planning, and on training and the exchange of information.

Special emphasis was placed on regional organizations. In 1979, UNESCO'S work programme included two meetings on priorities for the social sciences, one for Latin America and the Caribbean as a whole, and one for the English-speaking Caribbean and Suriname.

Work on analytical methods was concerned with strengthening national capacity to prepare and use socio-economic indicators and to develop modelling techniques and methods of evaluation. A training workshop on global model-building was held and instruction was given on the use of the UNESCO Educational Simulation Model.

Research for development included studies on popular participation in rural development and agrarian reform, the transfer of knowledge as an aid to development, and the situation and role of children in different cultures.

Environmental activities concentrated on public participation, for which UNESCO developed mass media information programmes designed to inform the public on environmental issues important to their lives. Other activities were concerned with public participation in the rehabilitation of historic centres and the integrated training of planners and administrators of human settlements.

Projects to improve communication on population issues, including the training of journalists, continued during 1979. Work also continued on UNESCO'S world-wide programme of studies on rural-urban migration trends, on the participation of women in society, on projects in developing countries designed to involve young people in development, and on projects on behalf of the disadvantaged young.

Work continued on an analysis of human rights violations, including apartheid, and the conditions for a constructive peace. Activities focused on the teaching of human rights, the establishment of specialized courses in human rights at universities and other institutions, and the creation of an international network of information and documentation centres on questions of peace.

In fundamental and interdisciplinary research, topics included the evolution of a new philosophy of development, the creation of conditions for the spontaneous development of science and technology, a study on ways of encouraging contact between cultures, and the use of games to reduce inner conflicts in children.

The International Social Science Journal continued to be a major forum for debate and for reporting research findings, as well as providing documentation from the social sciences data bank.

Culture

In 1979, UNESCO'S programme of research and analysis on cultural topics included work on the linguistic and historical aspects of culture and the cultural implications of contemporary lifestyles. Studies also focused on the interaction between neighbouring cultures, cultural adaptation and cultural comparisons.

An increasing number of international campaigns for the protection of the cultural heritage included a special appeal to safeguard the heritage of the Montenegro district of Yugoslavia, where severe earthquake damage had occurred. Efforts were continued during the year to promote public awareness of the objectives of the 1972 International Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and to encourage contributions to the World Heritage Fund.

In the field of the creative arts, work began during the year on a long-term project to write a universal history of music. At the regional level, a biennial festival of the music of Latin America and the Caribbean was inaugurated. In preparation for the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981), UNESCO conducted international surveys to establish the range and extent of artistic activities for disabled persons.

In connexion with the International Year of the Child, an exhibition of children's books from 70 countries was held at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. Seminars and training courses on the publishing of children's books and magazines were held and co-publication programmes for such books were launched in Africa and Latin America, following a pattern successfully established in Asia.

The first in a series of regional seminars on national book development strategies was held in Latin America. The organization also assisted in the translation and publication of some 40 works by African, Asian, European and Latin American authors.

Communication s

The International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems, established by UNESCO in 1977, continued work during the year on the preparation of a report to be submitted to the General Conference of UNESCO in 1980.

The Intergovernmental Conference on Communication Policies in Asia and Oceania, which was held in Malaysia in February 1979, discussed communication policies, needs and facilities in the region, and the problem of professional training. Preparatory meetings were held at Freetown (Sierra Leone), Dakar (Senegal) and Nairobi (Kenya) in preparation for an intergovernmental conference on communication policies in Africa, to be held in 1980.

Other meetings held during the year included one on the right to communicate, held at Manila, Philippines, and expert meetings on the reduction of telecommunication tariffs for news exchanges, on responsible and comprehensive reporting of international news and on the protection of journalists.

Work continued on the establishment of regional news agencies in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. A new project for the exchange of feature material in Latin America was also launched. The number of funds-in-trust agreements enabling UNESCO to initiate communication development projects in developing countries increased during the year.

General Informatio n Programm e

The General Information Programme of UNESCO, concerned with the development of information systems in the fields of scientific and technological information and documentation, provided services to libraries and archives at international, national and regional levels. Some of these activities are carried out under the World Science Information System, an international network of committees or centres established to help developing countries evolve their information systems.

In May/June 1979, the Intergovernmental Conference on Scientific and Technological Information for Development was convened at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to discuss ways of improving the flow of scientific and technological information to developing countries. Among topics discussed were imbalances in the circulation of such information and the impact of new technologies on the development of information systems.

Technica l'assistanc e

Participation Programme

With funding from the UNESCO Participation Programme, member States and intergovernmen-

tal and non-governmental organizations continued to participate in activities for achieving the technical assistance objectives laid down by the General Conference. As at 31 December 1979, obligations totalling \$7,659,834 had been approved from the Programme's budget for 1979-1980. Requests totalling \$38,686,817 were received.

The table below shows the distribution of these obligations by sector.

ASSISTANCE APPROVED IN 1979 UNDER THE UNESCO PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

Sector	Amount (in US dollars)
Culture and communication Development co-operation	3,052,808 542,944
Education Natural sciences	1,411,580 1,018,220
Programme support	76,000 661,732
Programming studies Social sciences	896,550
Total	7.659.834

Projects executed for UNDP and UNFPA

As at 30 September 1979, amounts obligated for projects for which UNESCO served as executing agency for UNDP and UNFPA totalled over \$22 million, as shown in the tables below.

PROJECTS EXECUTED BY UNESCO FOR UNDP IN.1979

	Amount obligated (in thousands of US dollars)
Sector	
Culture and communication	658
Education	12,643
General Information Programme	357
Naturalsciences	4,259
Social sciences	418
Statistics	191
Total	18,526
Region	
Africa	8,276
Arab States	3,402
Asia and Oceania	3,248
Europe and North America	599
Latin America and the Caribbean	3,001
Total	18,526

PROJECTS EXECUTED BY UNESCO FOR UNFPA IN 1979

Sector	Amount obligated (in thousands of US dollars)
Education Natural sciences Social sciences	1,563 125 1,386
Statistics	166
Infrastructure	538
Total	3,778

Region	Amount obligated (in thousands of US dollars)
Africa Arab States Asia and Oceania Latin America and the Caribbean	494 301 826 911
Subtotal	2,532
Global and interregional activities Infrastructure	708 538
Total	3,778

Budget

The 1978 session of the General Conference of UNESCO approved a budget of \$303 million for the two-year period 1979-1980. The Conference fixed the level of the Working Capital Fund at \$16.8 million; amounts to be advanced by member States were to be calculated according to their percentage contribution. Amounts allocated are shown in the table below.

Secretaria t

As at 31 December 1979, the total number of full-time staff employed by UNESCO on permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments was 3,293 drawn from 127 nationalities. Of these, 1,407 were in the Professional or higher categories and 1,886 were in the General Service and Maintenance Worker categories.

Of the Professional staff, 523 were experts serving in the field; 393 of the other categories were also employed in the field.

UNESCO REGULAR BUDGET

	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
General policy and direction	18,275
Programme operations and services	179,094
General administrative services	21,343
Conference, language and document	
services	17,981
Common services	20,958
Appropriationreserve	13,004
Capital expenditure	6,229
Provision for currency fluctuation	26,116
Total	303,000

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS
(Membership as at 31 December 1979; contributions as assessed for 1979 and 1980)

	CONTRIBUTION			CONTRI	BUTION		CONTRI	BUTION
MEMBER	Percent-	Amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.01	14,520	Denmark	0.63	914,760	Jamaica	0.02	29,040
Albania	0.01	14,520	Dominica	0.01	14,520	Japan	8.56	12,429,120
Algeria	0.10	145,200	Dominican	0.01	1.,520	Jordan	0.01	14,520
Angola	0.02	29,040	Republic	0.02	29.040	Kenya	0.01	14,520
Argentina	0.83	1,205,160	Ecuador	0.02	29,040	Kuwait	0.15	217,800
Australia	1.52	2,207,040	Egypt	0.08	116,160	Lao People's		.,
Austria	0.63	914,760	ElSalvador	0.01	14,520	Democratic		
Bahrain	0.01	14,520	Equatorial			Republic	0.01	14.520
Bangladesh	0.04	58,080	Guinea	0.01	5.808	Lebanon	0.03	43,560
Barbados	0.01	14,520	Ethiopia	0.01	14,520	Lesotho	0.01	14,520
Belgium	1.07	1,553,640	Finland	0.43	624,360	Liberia	0.01	14,520
Benin	0.01	14,520	France	5.77	8,378,040	Libyan Arab		,-
Bolivia	0.01	14,520	Gabon	0.01	14,520	Jamahiriya	0.16	232,320
Brazil	1.03	1,495,560	Gambia	0.01	14,520	Luxembourg	0.04	58,080
Bulgaria	0.14	203,280	German Democratic		,	Madagascar	0.01	14,520
Burma	0.01	14,520	Republic	1.32	1,916,640	Malawi	0.01	14,520
Burundi	0.01	14,520	Germany, Federal		-,,,	Malaysia	0.09	130,680
Byelorussian SSR	0.40	580,800	Republic of	7.63	11,078,760	Mali	0.01	14,520
Canada	3.01	4,370,520	Ghana	0.02	29,040	Malta	0.01	14,520
Cape Verde	0.01	14,520	Greece	0.35	508,200	Mauritania	0.01	14,520
Central African			Grenada	0.01	14,520	Mauritius	0.01	14,520
Republic	0.01	14,520	Guatemala	0.02	29,040	Mexico	0.78	1,132,560
Chad	0.01	14,520	Guinea	0.01	14,520	Monaco	0.01	14,520
Chile	0.09	130,680	Guinea-Bissau	0.01	14,520	Mongolia	0.01	14,520
China	5.45	7,913,400	Guyana	0.01	14,520	Morocco	0.05	72,600
Colombia	0.11	159,720	Haiti	0.01	14,520	Mozambique	0.02	29,040
Comoros	0.01	14,520	Honduras	0.01	14,520	Namibia ^a		
Congo	0.01	14,520	Hungary	0.33	479,160	Nepal	0.01	14,520
Costa Rica	0.02	29,040	Iceland	0.02	29,040	Netherlands	1.41	2,047,320
Cuba	0.11	159,720	India	0.67	972,840	New Zealand	0.25	363,000
Cyprus	0.01	14,520	Indonesia	0.14	203,280	Nicaragua	0.01	14,520
Czechoslovakia	0.83	1,205,160	Iran	0.40	580,800	Niger	0.01	14,520
Democratic			Iraq	0.08	116,160	Nigeria	0.13	188,760
Kampuchea	0.01	14,520	Ireland	0.15	217,800	Norway	0.44	638,880
Democratic People's			Israel	0.23	333,960	Oman	0.01	14,520
Republic of Korea	0.05	72,600	Italy	3.35	4,864,200	Pakistan	0.07	101,640
Democratic Yemen	0.01	14,520	Ivory Coast	0.02	29,040	Panama	0.02	29,040

	CONTRI	BUTION	CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Amount (in US dollars)
Papua New Guinea Paraguay Peru	0.01 0.01 0.06	14,520 14,520 87,120	Sudan Suriname Swaziland	0.01 0.01 0.01	14,520 14,520 14,520	United Republic of Cameroon United Republic	0.01	14,520
Philippines	0.10	145,200	Sweden	1.23	1,785,960	of Tanzania	0.01	14,520
Poland	1.38	2,003,760	Switzerland	0.95	1,379,400	United States	25.00	36,300,000
Portugal	0.19	275,880	Syrian Arab			Upper Volta	0.01	14,520
Qatar	0.02	29,040	Republic	0.02	29,040	Uruguay	0.04	58,080
Republic of			Thailand	0.10	145,200	Venezuela	0.39	566,280
Korea	0.13	188,760	Togo	0.01	14,520	Viet Nam	0.03	43,560
Romania	0.24	348,480	Trinidad and			Yemen	0.01	14,520
Rwanda	0.01	14,520	Tobago	0.03	43,560	Yugoslavia	0.39	566,280
San Marino	0.01	14,520	Tunisia	0.02	29,040	Zaire	0.02	29,040
Saudi Arabia	0.23	333,960	Turkey	0.30	435,600	Zambia	0.02	29,040
Senegal	0.01	14,520	Uganda	0.01	14,520			
Seychelles	0.01	14,520	Ukrainian SSR	1.51	2,192,520	Total	100.02 ^b	145,220,328 ^b
Sierra Leone	0.01	14,520	USSR	11.49	16,683,480			
Singapore	0.08	116,160	United Arab			ASSOCIATE MEMBER		
Somalia	0.01	14,520	Emirates		101,640			
Spain	1.51	2,192,520	United			British Eastern		
Sri Lanka	0.02	29,040	Kingdom	4.48	6,504,960	Caribbean Group	0.01	14,520

^aNamibia's assessment remained suspended in 1979.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1979)

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Chams Eldine El-Wakil (Egypt).

Vice-Chairmen: Reginald S. G. Agiobu-Kemmer (Nigeria), Ali Fahmi Khushaim (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Valentin Lipatti (Romania), Vittorio Mathieu (Italy), Kiyoshi Suganuma (Japan), Arturo Uslar-Pietri (Venezuela).

Members: Gonzalo Abad Grijalva (Ecuador), Paul Yao Akoto (Ivory Coast), Walter Arthur Burke (Barbados), Cu-Huy-Can (Viet Nam), Luis Echevarria (Mexico), Mohammed El Fasi (Morocco), Dafalla El Hag Yousif (Sudan), Wilhelm Fabricius (Germany, Federal Republic of), Dismas Gashegu (Rwanda), Sarvepalli Gopal (India), Aziz Al-Hajj

Ali Haidar (Iraq), Musa Hitam (Malaysia), Advertus A. Hoff (Liberia), Charles Hummel (Switzerland), Erdal Inonu (Turkey), Keharsingh Jagatsingh (Mauritius), Daoed Joesoef (Indonesia), Barnabe Karorero (Burundi), Mumtaz Ali Kazi (Pakistan), Donald J. Kirkness (United Kingdom), Eugenia Krassowska (Poland), Victor Massuh (Argentina), Peter Mod (Hungary), Timothee Ngakoutou (Chad), Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo (Portugal), Arthur T. Porter (Sierra Leone), Josefa Maria Prado (Panama), Guillermo Putzeys Alvarez (Guatemala), Khalil Salim (Jordan), Odilon Mofo Seheri (Lesotho), Nikolai I. Smirnov (USSR), Hanne Sondergaard (Denmark), Iba der Thiam (Senegal), Esteban Edward Torres (United States), Fred Turnovsky (New Zealand), Francois Valery (France).

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Amadou Mahtar M'Bow. Deputy Director-General: Frederico Mayor. Assistant Directors-General: Abdul-Řazzak Kaddoura, J. Knapp, Makaminan Makagiansar, Dragoljub Najman, Gollerkery Vishvanath Rao, Rodolfo Stavenhagen, Sioma Tanguiane.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS UNESCO House 7 Place de Fontenoy 75700 Paris, France Cable address: UNESCO PARIS

NEW YORK OFFICE United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization United Nations Headquarters, Room 2401 New York, N. Y. 10017 United States Cable Address: UNESCORG NEWYORK

blincludes contributions assessed for Dominica and Equatorial Guinea, which were admitted as members after the assessments for the biennium 1979-1980 had been set by the 1978 session of the General Conference of UNESCO.

Chapter V

World Health Organization (WHO)

During 1979, the World Health Organization (WHO)¹ announced that smallpox had been eliminated throughout the world, an unprecedented achievement in the field of public health.

Seychelles became a member of WHO on 11 September 1979, bringing the membership to 152, plus two associate members.

The thirty-second World Health Assembly, which met at Geneva from 7 to 25 May 1979, discussed ways of implementing the Declaration adopted by the International Conference on Primary Health Care, held at Alma-Ata, USSR, in September 1978, which emphasized the importance of primary health care as an integral part of development and called for the development of national, regional and global strategies to achieve health for all by the year 2000. The Assembly endorsed the guidelines for formulating such strategies, drawn up by WHO, and set forth in its publication Formulating Strategies for Health for All by the Year 2000, stressing that strategies should be formulated first and foremost by countries themselves.

In November 1979, the United Nations General Assembly endorsed the Declaration of Alma-Ata and appealed to Member States to carry out the actions called for in the Declaration, following the guidelines drawn up by WHO (see p. 479).

During the year, WHO participated in a colloquium to discuss scientific and technological contributions to development problems, which preceded the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held at Vienna in August 1979 (see p. 633). A WHO background paper submitted to the Conference drew attention to the lack of regular health care suffered by people in many parts of the world.

Research promotion and development

As part of its policy of decentralization, WHO established six regional advisory committees on medical research to complement the work of the global Advisory Committee on Medical Research. The committees were to help to implement decentralization by strengthening national research capacity and establishing national and regional research priorities. The World Health Assembly endorsed this policy and urged member States to strengthen co-operation in research.

The Advisory Committee on Medical Research met in November 1979 to consider progress reports from the regional committees concerning the co-ordination of research in biomedical information, diarrhoeal diseases, health services and nutrition. Sub-committees were formed to consider career structures in research, mental health and allied neuropsychiatric problems in developing countries, and research administration. The Advisory Committee also reviewed special programmes of research and training in human reproduction and in tropical diseases.

Special programme of research and training in human reproduction

The special programme of research, development and research training in human reproduction, involving scientists from 70 countries, 46 of them developing countries, continued activities relating to research on: the safety and effectiveness of birth-control methods; the development of new techniques of fertility regulation; health service research on family planning; studies on the diagnosis and treatment of infertility; and research training and the strengthening of collaborating institutions, 27 of which were located in developing countries. Research results were disseminated widely to the clinical and scientific community, and also, in the form of guidelines, to public health authorities.

The scope of health services research was increased with studies conducted in Canada, Colombia, Egypt, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and Venezuela.

Funding for the special programme in 1979, which was provided by voluntary contributions totalling \$16.5 million from Canada, Denmark, Finland, India, Mexico, Norway, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), fell short of requirements by some \$6 million, causing a number of activities to be discontinued or delayed.

¹ For further information on activities of WHO, see the Official Records of the World Health Organization.

Special programme for research and training in tropical diseases

The special programme for research and training in tropical diseases made progress in the development of new and improved methods for the control of the six diseases covered (malaria, schistosomiasis, filariasis, trypanosomiasis, leishmaniasis and leprosy) and steps were taken to strengthen the research capability of the countries affected. As of 31 December 1979, the programme had supported 614 research and training projects.

Obligations for the special programme, which is supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), increased from \$17.3 million in 1978 to \$23.0 million in 1979. Contributions increased to \$21.6 million during the year.

Developmen t of comprehensive health services

Family health

In May 1979, the World Health Assembly approved changes in family health policy away from curative and rehabilitation services with limited coverage and towards a concept of family self-help, supported by both traditional and community workers. The Assembly urged member States to ensure that appropriate national resources were available for maternal and child health care and to promote direct and massive action in line with the concept of primary health care, supported by the community, facilitating intersectoral collaboration and utilizing all community workers, including traditional birth attendants.

The main focus of the family health programme was at the country level, where WHO collaborated with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNFPA to strengthen training and management and to support programmes of maternal and child health and family planning in nearly 80 countries.

At the regional level, the regional committee for Africa held a special exhibition to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child.² In Europe, the regional committee discussed a medium-term programme for maternal and child health, while in the Eastern Mediterranean region, traditional practices affecting the health of women and children were examined.

In October 1979, a joint WHO/UNICEF meeting, attended by representatives of Governments, international and non-governmental organizations, individual scientists and representatives of the infant-food industry, made practical recommendations on the encouragement and support of

breast-feeding, appropriate weaning practices and the marketing of infant formula and weaning foods, the need to strengthen training and information, and the social and health status of women.

Activities in connexion with human nutrition focused on improving knowledge at the local level. A joint WHO/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) consultation held during the year discussed the role of carbohydrates in human nutrition, with special emphasis on the feeding of infants and young children, and reviewed the influence of carbohydrates on the development of caries, diabetes and hypertension.

Traditional medicine

During 1978-1979, traditional medicine assumed an important part in the strategy of attaining health for all by the year 2000. In response to world-wide interest, a global programme on traditional medicine was initiated, capable of being implemented at the regional and country levels. An expert advisory panel was established, bringing together medical practitioners and experts from other fields such as pharmacologists, sociologists, anthropologists, traditional healers, nurses, midwives, traditional birth attendants and acupuncturists.

At its January 1979 session, the WHO Executive Board endorsed the programme and called for its extension.

Mental health

The mental health programme was expanded in 1979 to cover not only prevention and management of psychiatric disorders but also several new areas of work concerned with neurological and psychosomatic disorders, alcohol and drug dependence, the application of mental health knowledge in general health care, and the psychosocial aspects of health. At its May 1979 session, the World Health Assembly decided to establish a special account for the mental health programme within the Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion. The Assembly recognized that alcohol abuse ranked among the world's major public health problems and called for the strengthening of national and international programmes to combat it.

Regional mental health activities increased during the year. In the African region, a mental health action group met in May 1979, and national co-ordinating committees were formed in Botswana, Lesotho, Rwanda, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia. In

² See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 198, resolution 1386(XIV) of 20 November 1959, containing text of Declaration.

the Americas, work began in 1979 on the mental health problems of children, and programmes for the early stimulation of children at risk were jointly promoted with UNICEF in 10 countries.

In the European region, the first regional meeting of national mental health advisers was heldinNovember.InSouthEastAsia,anintercountry workshop on mental retardation was held during the year. In the Eastern Mediterranean region, Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Oman, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic were helped to restructure their psychiatric facilities and develop manpower resources.

Essential drugs

The World Health Assembly, at its 1979 session, decided to establish a special action programme on essential drugs in support of countries' efforts to obtain sufficient supplies to meet the health needs of their populations.

An expert committee on the selection of essential drugs met in July 1979 to review a list of such drugs first drawn up in 1977, and to prepare information sheets on their use. During the year, a number of major drug manufacturers agreed to provide certain essential drugs at low cost to the least developed countries, in order to improve their public health coverage.

Activities at the regional level included a meeting of ministers of health in the South Pacific subregion to consider joint purchasing, storage and distribution of drugs. The Association of South East Asian Nations met in November to discuss technical co-operation on drug legislation, evaluation and quality assurance. In the Caribbean area, a regional drug-testing laboratory was established.

Assistance continued to be provided to health laboratories at the primary health care level, particularly with regard to training and the promotion of inexpensive and reliable equipment.

Workers' health

The 1979 session of the World Health Assembly urged member States to give special attention to occupational health care in work places as a contribution to achieving health for all by the end of the century. During the year, WHO continued to prepare guidelines for the organization of occupational health care services for workers in agriculture and in small industries.

Health of the elderly

An interregional planning and co-ordinating committee met in 1979 to discuss the preparation of a global health care programme for the elderly, with the Regional Office for Europe as its focal point. The World Health Assembly decided to entrust to the European Office preparations for the World Assembly on the Elderly, to be held in 1982 (see p. 987).

Diseas e preventio n and contro l

Diarrhoeal diseases

At a meeting of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy, held in January 1979, UNICEF pledged full support for national diarrhoeal disease control programmes as an integral part of primary health care. As a result, UNICEF provided supplies of oral rehydration salts and also supported local production of them. About 60 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America prepared plans for diarrhoeal disease control during 1978 and 1979.

The World Bank and UNDP continued to support research into diarrhoeal diseases; global scientific working groups were set up to review knowledge and set research priorities in such areas as vaccine development, child care and environmental health.

Leprosy

In 1979, the World Health Assembly called on member States to allocate adequate resources for carrying out effective leprosy control programmes. It also called on WHO to develop further leprosy research as part of the special programme for research and training in tropical diseases.

The campaign to eradicate leprosy, afflicting some 10 million people throughout the world, concentrated on the co-operative development of effective leprosy programmes within national health programmes, the training of multidisciplinary health personnel, and increased research efforts under the special programme. In the African region, participants from nine countries attended a consultation held in November at Monrovia, Liberia, on ways of integrating specialized leprosy and tuberculosis activities into general health services.

Malaria

At the beginning of 1979, a global malaria action programme was established as a cooperative effort between member States affected or threatened by malaria, supported by WHO and by international and bilateral agencies. The programme was designed to promote and support an expanded training programme, enabling member States to undertake the field research necessary to put their malaria control programmes on a sound basis. An advisory committee on malaria was set up to suggest ways of monitoring activities under the global programme.

With assistance from WHO, the antimalaria programmes of Algeria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Haiti, Pakistan, Thailand and Turkey, and a falciparum malaria programme in India were assessed.

In 1979, the World Health Assembly decided that a special task force should be established to help States in the African region to implement the region's antimalaria programme. A seminar was organized by the Government of Mauritius, with the participation of other islands of the Indian Ocean, to consider ways of preventing the return of malaria into their territories.

In the South East Asian region, the number of malaria cases reported declined, but the situation remained critical because of the resistance of Plasmodium falciparum strains to control by drugs. A regional advisory panel was established in the Eastern Mediterranean region, where Cyprus, Israel and Lebanon remained free from malaria, but where a rise in cases was reported in Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Smallpox

In December 1979, the Global Commission for the Certification of Smallpox Eradication, which was established in 1978 to issue certificates of eradication to countries where no cases of smallpox had been reported for at least two years, concluded that smallpox had been eradicated throughout the world and that there was no evidence it would return as an endemic disease. The Commission recommended that smallpox vaccination should be discontinued except for investigators at special risk but that stocks of smallpox vaccine should be maintained in long-term storage.

Tuberculosis and respiratory infections

The World Health Assembly expressed concern at the continuing high mortality from acute respiratory infections, particularly in children. Such infections were estimated to cause over 2 million deaths every year, with a further half million deaths resulting from tuberculosis.

An expert group on acute viral respiratory diseases, which met in 1979, recommended that national influenza centres should extend their scope to include other respiratory diseases. In the Western Pacific region, the control programme for acute respiratory infections focused initially on Fiji, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. A regional advisory panel was set up to review the programme and promote research.

Yellow fever

The World Health Assembly, at its 1979 session, drew attention to the continuing need for surveillance and control of yellow fever and

other communicable diseases of epidemic potential. Outbreaks of yellow fever occurred in Africa and in the Americas, where the risk of urban yellow fever increased.

Environmenta 1health

The World Health Assembly reviewed the WHO medium-term programme for the promotion of environmental health, covering the period from 1978 to 1983, and urged member States to take full advantage of multi-sector participation and the support of multi-disciplinary agencies. The Assembly urged that member States give priority to providing safe water and sanitation in accordance with the targets set for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, 1981-1990.

In 1978, WHO and the World Bank had carried out assessments of countries' ability to formulate national plans for the Decade and to develop their water supply and sanitation systems. As a result of manpower shortages and other restraints revealed by the assessments, WHO and other organizations within the United Nations system, such as UNDP, UNICEF, FAO and the World Bank, established a steering committee, for which WHO provided the secretariat, to create a co-ordinated approach to the management of individual programmes and to bring together representatives of Governments and funding institutions.

An international programme on chemical safety was initiated in 1979, based on a network of national institutions and a WHO central unit, and supported by extrabudgetary contributions. The International Agency for Research on Cancer agreed to act as the lead institution for cancer-causing chemicals, and a number of international organizations agreed to collaborate and, in some cases, to co-sponsor the programme.

In preparation for the revised edition of the WHO publication International Standards for Drinking-water, groups of experts convened by the WHO Regional Office for Europe studied the health significance of chemical and radioactive contaminants of drinking-water and standards of its microbiological quality.

At the end of 1979, WHO had established 170 air-quality monitoring stations in 46 countries. A network of some 330 water-quality monitoring stations had also been established in nearly 70 member States. Under the environmental radiation-monitoring programme, research into methods of monitoring exposure to both ionizing radiation and to chemicals was begun.

Health manpowe r developmen t

The implementation of the WHO medium-term programme for health manpower development, 1978-1983, made progress during the year. A

review of some programme activities was carried out in the light of the principles adopted at the 1978 International Conference on Primary Health Care.

The training of manpower to support primary health care continued to receive emphasis. The UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy, at its January 1979 meeting, reviewed the programme of support to training in maternal and child health care within primary health care. The training strategy involved the use of multipurpose workers, extensive field training, and curricula based on community needs and priorities.

Secretaria t

As at 31 December 1979, the total number of full-time staff employed by WHO stood at 4,378 on permanent and fixed-term contracts. Of these, 1,630 staff members, drawn from 115 nationalities, were in the Professional and higher categories and 2,748 were in the General Service and related categories. Of the total number of staff, 215 were in posts financed by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activi-

ties, and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

Budget

The thirty-second World Health Assembly authorized charges against casual income not exceeding \$15 million to meet additional costs of implementing the 1979 programme budget resulting from currency fluctuations. The total effective working budget for 1979 thus remained at \$182,730,000.

In accordance with its 1977 decision to introduce biennial budgeting, the Assembly approved a budget of \$427,290,000 for the biennium 1980-1981, an increase of nearly \$73 million over the two years 1978 and 1979. The budget was allocated as follows:

Purpose of appropriation	Amount (in US dollars)
Policy organs General management, co-ordination and	10,128,600
development	56,025,900
Development of comprehensive health services Disease prevention and control	77,994,100 76,806,600
Promotion of environmental health Health manpower development	26,157,000 52,362,500
Health information and literature General services and support programmes	42,881,000 84,934,300
Total	427.290.000

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY WHO IN 1979, BY SECTOR AND REGION (in US dollars)

REGION

SECTOR	Head- quarters	Africa	The Americas ^a	South East Asia	Europe	Eastern Mediter- ranean	Western Pacific	Global and inter- regional activities	Total
Comprehensive health services	7,429,368	8,769,692	11,704,320	8,132,660	2,409,644	5,038,871	3,995,226	17,093,373	64,573,154
Health manpower development	1,468,684	10,043,561	2,242,390	2,980,257	1,892,227	6,445,377	3,320,071	1,427,546	29,820,113
Disease prevention and control	11,825,307	19,129,489	6,455,732	11,309,464	2,770,983	9,619,976	6,964,593	41, 035,181 ^b	109,110,725 ^b
Promotion of envi- ronmental health	3,213,787	1,448,668	2,102,937	3,338,971	2,553,527	1,561,203	1,399,629	2,536,777	18,155,499
Health information and literature	16,260,964	1,093,768	1,501,844	424,054	1,494,652	628,324	487,054	627,756	22,518,416
Support to regional programmes	_	7,779,358	2,627,272	2,586,547	4,082,719	2,249,836	2,680,539	-	22,006,271

^aExcluding assistance rendered by the Pan American Health Organization: \$50,068,992.

SERVICES AND CO-OPERATION EXTENDED BY WHO IN THE TWO-YEAR PERIOD 1978-1979 BY REGION AND COUNTRY OR TERRITORY

(Estimated obligations in US dollars)

	Regular budget	Other sources	Total		Regular budget	Other sources	Total
Africa				Africa (cont.)			
Angola	824,300	50,000	874,300	Cape Verde	515,100	800	515,900
Benin	646,100	35,500	681,600	Central African Republic	745,000	286,100	1,031,100
Botswana	187,500	603,600	791,100	Chad	718,900	80,200	799,100
Burundi	795,800	815,600	1,611,400	Comoros	1,022,400	300	1,022,700

 $^{^{\}mathtt{b}}$ Excluding the International Agency for Research on Cancer: \$8,174,701.

	Dooulos	Other			Dl	Odhaa	
	Regular budget	Other sources	Total		Regular budget	Other sources	Total
Africa (cont.)				Eastern Mediterrean	C		
Congo	593,000	676,100	1,269,100	Afghanistan	3,145,900	1,344,600	4,490,500
Equatorial Guinea Ethiopia	112,400 2,163,600	12,000 691,300	124,400 2,854,900	Bahrain Cyprus	94,000 372,000	170,000	264,000 372,000
Gabon	543,400	34,900	578,300	Democratic Yemen	1,976,700	1,223,800	3,200,500
Gambia	415,400	22,000	437,400	Djibouti	80,000	_	80,000
Ghana Guinea	500,600 996,200	711,400 221,600	1,212,000 1,217,800	Egypt Iran	1,223,400 329,500	266,000 479,800	1,489,400 809,300
Guinea-Bissau	498,000	486,300	984,300	Iraq	751,800	275,000	1,026,800
Ivory Coast Kenya	410,400	38,300	448,700	Israel Jordan	311,000	599,500	311,000 1,360,200
Lesotho	701,600 459,000	10,900 371,800	712,500 830,800	Kuwait	760,700 80,000	30,800	110,800
Liberia	861,600	355,600	1,217,200	Lebanon	596,400	2,681,000	3,277,400
Madagascar Malawi	395,200 431,700	874,900	1,270,100	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Oman	228,000 588,600	1,010,300	1,238,300 753,100
Mali	931,600	358,900 447,100	790,600 1,378,700	Pakistan	2,107,300	164,500 1,020,700	3,128,000
Mauritania	764,700	3,600	768,300	Qatar	103,500	64,600	168,100
Mauritius Mozambique	125,200 391,000	328,500 1,111,400	453,700 1,502,400	Saudi Arabia Somalia	131,000 2,353,200	2,163,500 639,700	2,294,500 2,992,900
Namibia	47,800	1,111,400	47,800	Sudan	2,094,600	1,555,400	3,650,000
Niger	797,500	659,700	1,457,200	Syrian Arab Republic	1,132,700	466,800	1,599,500
Nigeria Reunion	2,017,000 18,900	854,000	2,871,000 18,900	Tunisia United Arab Emirates	1,276,500 38,500	1,009,200 100,500	2,285,700 139,000
Rwanda	1,124,300	6,400	1,130,700	Yemen	1,990,500	2,546,800	4,537,300
St. Helena	19,400		19,400	Intercountry programmes	7,349,300	1,199,100	8,548,400
Sao Tome and Principe	361,000	123,800	484,800	Subtotal	29,115,100	19,011,600	48,126,700
Senegal Seychelles	541,000 45,300	412,400 223,400	953,400 268,700		27,115,100	17,011,000	40,120,700
Sierra Leone	483,600	198,100	681,700	Europe			
Swaziland	154,700	104,200	258,900	Albania Algeria	22,000 248,400	91,400 1,391,200	113,400 1,639,600
Togo Uganda	720,900 716,000	59,500 366,900	780,400 1,082,900	Austria	16,000	1,391,200	16,000
United Republic	,10,000	300,200	1,002,700	Belgium	14,000	54,000	68,000
of Cameroon	326,100	167,500	493,600	Bulgaria Czechoslovakia	30,000 16,000	5,400 60,700	35,400 76,700
United Republic of Tanzania Upper Volta	766,300 884,100	416,300 361,800	1,182,600 1,245,900	Denmark	14,000	11,300	25,300
Zaire	1,447,900	852,600	2,300,500	Finland	14,000		14,000
Zambia	589,600	249,400	839,000	France German Democratic Rep.	18,000 20,000	_	18,000 20,000
Inter-country programmes	18,328,800	30,478,100	48,806,900	Germany, Federal Rep. of	18,000		18,000
Subtotal	46,139,900	44,162,800	90,302,700	Greece	20,000	441,500	461,500
				Hungary Iceland	24,000 14,000	_	24,000 14,000
The Americas				Ireland	16,000	_	16,000
Argentina Bahamas	833,500 248,400	641,300 48,700	1,474,800 297,100	Italy	20,000	49,700	69,700
Barbados	236,600	619,700	856,300	Luxembourg Malta	10,000 16,000	104,200	10,000 120,200
Belize	262,500	20,900	283,400	Monaco	2,000	104,200	2,000
Bolivia Brazil	325,800 1,531,400	1,439,900 8,211,200	1,765,700 9,742,600	Morocco	280,600	939,100	1,219,700
Canada	36,200	35,200	71,400	Netherlands Norway	16,000 14,000	_	16,000 14,000
Chile	473,400	1,025,500	1,498,900	Poland	30,000	386,000	416,000
Colombia Costa Rica	488,800 344,000	3,481,000 1,135,000	3,969,800 1,479,000	Portugal	35,000	277,200	312,200
Cuba	282,900	1,623,300	1,906,200	Romania Spain	30,000 20,000	206,300 41,500	236,300 61,500
Dominican Republic	181,700	1,575,900	1,757,600	Sweden	14,000	71,500	14,000
Ecuador ElSalvador	741,700 485,500	1,568,300 427,100	2,310,000 912,600	Switzerland	14,000	1 644 400	14,000
French Antilles	+05,500	727,100	912,000	Turkey USSR	299,600 40,000	1,644,400	1,944,000 40,000
and Guiana	-	45,400	45,400	United Kingdom	18,000		18,000
Grenada Guatemala	522,700	53,600 1,663,200	53,600 2,185,900	Yugoslavia	24,000	393,900	417,900
Guyana	539,000	397,000	936,000	Intercountry programmes	10,362,700	1,846,400	12,209,100
Haiti	314,600	4,106,400	4,421,000	Subtotal	11,750,300	7,944,200	19,694,500
Honduras Jamaica	359,900 447,900	2,359,000 1,061,700	2,718,900 1,509,600	South-East Asia			
Mexico	491,400	5,749,100	6,240,500	Bangladesh	2,741,400	7,322,500	10,063,900
Netherlands Antilles	39,100	13,200	52,300	Bhutan		563,800	563,800
Nicaragua Panama	557,800 473,500	699,100 352,200	1,256,900 825,700	Burma Democratic People's	2,113,600	1,066,900	3,180,500
Paraguay	183,000	981,400	1,164,400	Republic of Korea	770,200	_	770,200
Peru	515,300	3,027,600	3,542,900	India	5,290,500	13,690,900	18,981,400
Suriname Trinidad and Tobago	209,300 459,400	312,300 501,900	521,600 961,300	Indonesia Maldives	4,152,800 491,600	1,864,800 164,900	6,017,600 656,500
United States	260,500	391,300	651,800	Mongolia	1,191,300	947,800	2,139,100
Uruguay	362,500	272,100	634,600	Nepal	2,313,700	566,300	2,880,000
Venezuela West Indies	514,100 482,300	1,872,300 989,800	2,386,400 1,472,100	Sri Lanka Thailand	1,893,600 2,515,100	2,375,000 2,104,800	4,268,600 4,619,900
Inter-country programmes	12,242,300	57,260,700		Intercountry programmes	8,842,600	2,357,500	11,200,100
Subtotal	25,447,000	103,962,300	129,409,300	Subtotal	32,316,400	33,025,200	65,341,600

Western Pacific	Regular budget	Other sources	Total	Western Pacific (cont.)	Regular budget	Other sources	Total
American Samoa	87,300		87,300	Republic of Korea	1,324,100	10,000	1,334,100
Australia	91,600	_	91,600	Samoa	351,700	591,100	942,800
Cook Islands	128,200	49,800	178,000	Singapore	357,600		357,600
Democratic Kampuchea	542,000	_	542,000	Solomon Islands	381,800	203,700	585,500
Fiji	625,600	185,700	811,300	Tonga	323,900	569,300	893,200
French Polynesia	52,300	_	52,300	Trust Territory of the			
Guam	67,100	_	67,100	Pacific Islands	178,100	_	178,100
Hong Kong	99,300	_	99,300	Tuvalu	41,600	45,100	86,700
Japan	61,700	_	61,700	Viet Nam	3,475,500	2,224,300	5,699,800
Kiribati	222,000	54,500	276,500	Intercountry programmes	9,182,500	2,989,900	12,172,400
Lao People's Democratic							
Republic	1,358,500	478,900	1,837,400	Subtotal	23,037,800	9,401,000	32,438,800
Malaysia	926,800	326,300	1,253,100				
New Hebrides	387,500	250,200	637,700				
New Zealand	58,000	_	58,000	Global and interregional			
Niue	43,300		43,300	activities	24,873,000	125,591,000°	150,464,000
Papua New Guinea	1,231,000	662,800	1,893,800				
Philippines	1,438,800	759,400	2,198,200	Total	192,679,500 3	343,098,100	535,777,600

'Including the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIPOFTHE WORLD HEALTHORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS (Membership as at 31 December 1979; contributions as assessed for 1980)

	CONTRI	BUTION		CONTRI	BUTION		CONTRI	BUTION
MEMBER	Per- centage	Amount ^a (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Per- centage	Amount ^a (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Per- centage	Amount ^a (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.01	21,650	Finland	0.43	930,905	Mauritania	0.01	21,650
Albania	0.01	21,650	France	5.73	12,554,830	Mauritius	0.01	21,650
Algeria	0.10	216,490	Gabon	0.01	21,650	Mexico	0.78	1,688,615
Angola	0.02	43,295	Gambia	0.01	21,650	Monaco	0.01	21,650
Argentina	0.83	1,796,860	German Democratic			Mongolia	0.01	21,650
Australia	1.51	3,268,985	Republic	1.31	2,836,010	Morocco	0.05	108,245
Austria	0.63	1,363,880	Germany, Federal			Mozambique	0.02	43,295
Bahamas	0.01	21,650	Republic of	7.58	16,409,880	Nepal	0.01	21,650
Bahrain	0.01	21,650	Ghana	0.02	43,295	Netherlands	1.40	3,030,850
Bangladesh	0.04	86,595	Greece	0.34	736,065	New Zealand	0.25	541,225
Barbados	0.01	21,650	Grenada	0.01	21,650	Nicaragua	0.01	21,650
Belgium	1.06	2,294,785	Guatemala	0.02	43,295	Niger	0.01	21,650
Benin	0.01	21,650	Guinea	0.01	21,650	Nigeria	0.13	281,435
Bolivia	0.01	21,650	Guinea-Bissau	0.01	21,650	Norway	0.44	952,550
Botswana	0.01	21,650	Guyana	0.01	21,650	Oman	0.01	21,650
Brazil	1.02	2,208,190	Haiti	0.01	21,650	Pakistan	0.07	151,540
Bulgaria	0.14	303,085	Honduras	0.01	21,650	Panama	0.02	43,295
Burma	0.01	21,650	Hungary	0.32	692,765	Papua New Guinea	0.01	21,650
Burundi	0.01	21,650	Iceland	0.02	43,295	Paraguay	0.01	21,650
Byelorussian SSR	0.40	865,960	India	0.67	1,450,475	Peru	0.06	129,895
Canada	2.99	6,475,025	Indonesia	0.14	303,085	Philippines	0.10	216,490
Cape Verde	0.01	21,650	Iran	0.39	844,310	Poland	1.37	2,965,900
CentralAfrican		,	Iraq	0.08	173,190	Portugal	0.19	411,330
Republic	0.01	21,650	Ireland	0.15	324,735	Oatar	0.02	43,295
Chad	0.01	21,650	Israel	0.23	497,925	Republic of Korea	0.13	281,435
Chile	0.09	194,840	Italy	3.32	7,187,440	Romania	0.23	497,925
China	5.41	11,712,065	Ivory Coast	0.02	43,295	Rwanda	0.01	21,650
Colombia	0.11	238,140	Jamaica	0.02	43,295	Samoa	0.01	21,650
Comoros	0.01	21,650	Japan	8.50	18,401,580	Sao Tome		
Congo	0.01	51,650	Jordan	0.01	21,650	and Principe	0.01	21,650
Costa Rica	0.02	43,295	Kenya	0.01	21,650	Saudi Arabia	0.23	497,925
Cuba	0.11	238,140	Kuwait	0.15	324,735	Senegal	0.01	21,650
Cyprus	0.01	21,650	Lao People's			Seychelles ^b	_	_
Czechoslovakia	0.83	1,796,860	Democratic			Sierra Leone	0.01	21,650
Democratic			Republic	0.01	21,650	Singapore	0.08	173,190
Kampuchea	0.01	21,650	Lebanon	0.03	64,945	Somalia	0.01	21,650
Democratic People's			Lesotho	0.01	21,650	South Africa	0.41	887,605
Republic of Korea	0.05	108,245	Liberia	0.01	21,650	Spain	1.51	3,268,985
Democratic Yemen	0.01	23,650	Libyan Arab			Sri Lanka	0.02	43,295
Denmark	0.63	1,363,880	Jamahiriya	0.16	346,380	Sudan	0.01	21,650
Djibouti	0.01	21,650	Luxembourg	0.04	86,595	Suriname	0.01	21,650
Dominican Republic	0.02	43,295	Madagascar	0.01	21,650	Swaziland	0.01	21,650
Ecuador	0.02	43,295	Malawi	0.01	21,650	Sweden	1.22	2,641,170
Egypt	0.08	173,190	Malaysia	0.09	194,840	Switzerland	0.94	2,035,000
ElŠalvador	0.01	21,650	Maldives	0.01	21,650	Syrian Arab		
Ethiopia	0.01	21,650	Mali	0.01	21,650	Republic	0.02	43,295
Fiji ¹	0.01	21,650	Malta	0.01	21,650	Thailand	0.10	216,490

	CONTRI	IBUTION	CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Per- centage	Amount ^a (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Per- centage	Amount ^a (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Per- centage	Amount ^a (in US dollars)
Togo	0.01	21,650	United Kingdom	4.45	9,633,770	Yemen	0.01	21,650
Tonga	0.01	21,650	United Republic			Yugoslavia	0.38	822,660
Trinidad and Tobago	0.03	64,945	of Cameroon	0.01	21,650	Zaire	0.02	43,295
Tunisia	0.02	43,295	United Republic			Zambia	0.02	43,295
Turkey	0.29	627,820	of Tanzania	0.01	21,650	ASSOCIATE MEMBER		
Uganda	0.01	21,650	United States	25.00	57,122,300	ASSOCIATE MEMBER		
Ukrainian SSR	1.51	3,268,985	Upper Volta	0.01	21,650	Namibia	0.01	21,650
USSR	11.42	24,723,060	Uruguay	0.04	86,595	Southern Rhodesia ^c	0.01	21,650
United Arab			Venezuela	0.38	822,660			
Emirates	0.07	151,540	Viet Nam	0.03	64,945	Total	100.00	219,673,200

Adjusted to take into account the actual amounts paid to staff as reimbursement for taxes levied by member countries on the WHO emoluments of their nationals.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1979)

OFFICERS OF THE THIRTY-SECOND WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

President: Dr. P. Tuchinda (Thailand).

Vice-Presidents: F. Mebazaa (Tunisia), Dr. I. Musafili (Rwanda), E. Rivasplata Hurtado (Peru), Dr. M. Sliwinski (Poland), Tan Yunhe (China).

Chairman, Committee A: Dr. R. Senault (France). Chairman, Committee B: Dr. H. F. B. Martins (Mozambique).

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Dr. A. M. Abdulhadi

Vice-Chairmen: Dr. I. Dogramaci, Dr. D. Galego Pimentel, Dr. Shwe Tin. Rapporteurs: Dr. D. Barakamfitiye, Dr. A. W. Patterson. Members were designated by: Angola, Bahrain, Bolivia, Botswana,

Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, France, German Democratic Republic, India, Iran, Jamaica, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Portugal, Samoa, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United States.

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Dr. Halfdan Mahler.

Deputy Director-General: Dr. T. Adeoye Lambo. Assistant Directors-General: Dr. Ch'en Wen-chieh, Dr. Stanislas Flache, Warren W. Furth, Dr. I. D. Ladnyi, Dr. David Tejada-de-Rivero. Director, Regional Office for Africa: Dr. Comlan A. A. Quenum.

Director, Regional Office for the Americas (Pan American Sanitary Bureau): Dr. Hector R. Acuna.

Director, Regional Office for South-East Asia: Dr. V. T. Herat Gunaratne. Director, Regional Office for Europe: Dr. Leo A. Kaprio. Director, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. A. H. Taba.

Director, Regional Office for the Western Pacific: Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima.

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

World Health Organization Avenue Appia 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland Cable address: UNISANTE GENEVE Te/ex: 27821

REGIONAL AND OTHER OFFICES

Regional Office for Africa Post Office Box No. Brazzaville, Congo Cable Address: UNISANTE BRAZZAVILLE

World Health Organization

Telex: 521 7, 5278

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Americas/Pan American Sanitary Bureau 525 23rd Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20037, United States

Cable address: OFSANPAN WASHINGTON

Telex: 248338

World Health Organization Regional Office for South-East Asia World Health House Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road New Delhi 110002, India Cable address: WHO NEWDELHI Te/ex: 2241,2195

World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe 8 Šcherfigsvej DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark Cable address: UNISANTE COPENHAGEN Telex: 15348

World Health Organization Liaison Office with the United Nations New York, N. Y. 10017, United States Cable address: UNISANTE NEWYORK Telex: 22492

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean Post Office Box 1517 Alexandria, Egypt Cable address: UNISANTE ALEXANDRIA Telex: 54028

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific Post Office Box 2932 12115 Manila, Philippines Cable address: UNISANTE MANILA

Telex: 27652, 40365

^bNew member whose assessment was to be established by the thirty-third (1980) World Health Assembly.

^{&#}x27;Associate membership regarded as in suspense.

Chapter VI

Internationa 1 Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)¹ and its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), continued during the fiscal year 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979 to assist developing countries in a deteriorating world economic situation.

At the 1979 Board of Governors' meetings at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, the President of the Bank said that the investments the Bank had helped to finance in the rural sector over the past five years were expected to raise the incomes of some 60 million of the world's poorest people. The Bank currently made available over 40 per cent of all official external assistance to the agricultural sector and more than 75 per cent of that investment over the past five years had been directed towards increasing food production. All countries would have to make policy choices in such areas as population growth, food production, employment creation, reducing absolute poverty and expanding international trade and financial flows if fundamental development objectives were to be realized.

Membership in the Bank rose to 134 with the admission of Solomon Islands (22 September 1978) and Cape Verde (20 November 1978).

Lendin g operation s

In the fiscal year ending 30 June 1979, the World Bank made 142 loans amounting to \$6,989 million to 44 countries, an increase of \$891.3 million over fiscal year 1978. This brought the cumulative total of loan commitments by the Bank since its inception in 1946 to \$51,697.2 million.

The following tables summarize World Bank lending in fiscal year 1979 by area and purpose.

BANK LOANS BY AREA

Area	Number	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
East Africa	9	266.0
West Africa	13	317.1
East Asia and the Pacific	32	1,791.6
South Asia	2	300.0
Europe, the Middle East		
and North Africa	39	2,081.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	47	2,232.8
Total	142	6,989.0

BANK LOANS BY PURPOSE

Number	(in millions of US dollars)
41	1,568.1
6	245.5
3	82.4
16	628.6
11	721.0
4	301.5
1	17.0
13	872.5
2	110.0
4	66.7
21	1,430.9
7	297.5
13	647.3
142	6,989.0
	41 6 3 16 11 4 1 13 2 4 21 7

Agriculture and rural development

The Bank continued its commitment to rural development, making 41 loans in fiscal 1979 amounting to \$1,568.1 million in 25 countries, This figure included a \$25 million supplement to a previous loan to Mexico for an irrigation and flood-control project which was not counted as a separate lending operation.

Efforts continued in support of projects directly benefiting the rural poor. Indonesia received \$90 million to help resettle 30,000 of the country's poorest families on newly created farms, and Kenya was granted \$72 million to assist some 10,800 smallholder families growing sugarcane. In Mexico, a loan of \$92 million was for a project to benefit more than 20,000 farm families by irrigating and draining saline lands.

LOANS FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Country	Purpose	(in millions of US dollars)
Algeria	Agriculturalcredit	42.0
Brazil	Irrigation, flood control Area development (two loans)	28.0 66.0
Colombia	Agricultural credit	20.0
Cyprus	Irrigation, flood control	11.0
Dominican Republ	ic Irrigation, flood control	27.0
Ecuador	Area development	18.0
Greece	Forestry	25.0
Guyana	Forestry	10.0

 $^{^{\}mbox{\tiny I}}$ For further information on the World Bank's activities, see the annual reports of the Bank.

Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions o US dollars)
Indonesia	Area development Irrigation, flood control	90.0
	(two loans)	1 27.0
Ivory Coast	Perennial crops Forestry	7.6 18.0
Jamaica	Forestry	12.0
Kenya	Area development	72.0
Malaysia	Area development Irrigation, flood control Perennial crops	26.5 31.0 19.5
Mexico	Area development Irrigation, flood control	60.0 92.0
Morocco	Agricultural credit	70.0
Nigeria	Agriculture sector loan Area development (two loans) Forestry	9.0 50.0 31.0
Panama	Perennial crops	19.0
Paraguay	Livestock	25.0
Philippines	Agricultural credit Irrigation, flood control Research and extension	16.5 21.0 35.0
Romania	Livestock Irrigation, flood control	75.0 70.0
Syrian Arab Republic	Irrigation, flood control Crop processing, storage	30.0 21.0
Thailand	Irrigation, flood control	17.5
Tunisia	Fisheries	28.5
Turkey	Crop processing, storage	85.0
Yugoslavia	Area development Irrigation, flood control	55.0 82.0

Education

During fiscal 1979, the Bank granted six loans totalling \$245.5 million for educational projects. In Malaysia and Trinidad and Tobago, projects were to expand and improve access to primary and secondary education. A \$113 million loan was made to Morocco to help increase the supply of scarce middle- and higher-level technicians and engineers.

LOANS FOR EDUCATION

Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Barbados	Vocational training	9.0
El Salvador	Primary and secondary education	23.5
Indonesia	Vocational training	42.0
Malaysia	Secondary education	38.0
Morocco	Technical education	113.0
Trinidad and Tobago	Primary and secondary education	20.0

Energy

Three projects were assisted in fiscal 1979 at a total cost of \$82.4 million. A \$75 million loan was made to Egypt to finance part of the foreign exchange costs of gathering, processing and transporting gas from oil fields in the Gulf of Suez. A \$4.9 million loan was made to Thailand to develop the country's natural gas resources.

Turkey received \$2.5 million to develop better techniques of oil recovery at the Bati Raman oil field.

Industrial development and finance

The Bank made 16 loans totalling \$628.6 million in fiscal 1979 to assist development finance companies in 15 countries. The largest borrowers were Mexico's Fondo de Equipamiento Industrial (\$175 million), the Korea Development Finance Corporation of the Republic of Korea (\$100 million), and Privredna Banka Sarajevo, Stopanska Banka Skopje and Investiciona Banka Titograd of Yugoslavia (\$60 million).

LOANS FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE

Country	Purpose		Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Cyprus	Financing for manufacturing projects		5.0
Ecuador	Long-term financing for industry		40.0
Honduras	Medium- and long-term loans to industry		15.0
Indonesia	Financing for small- and medium-scale enterprises		50.0
Ivory Coast	Financing for small- and medium-scale enterprises	/	12.6
Jamaica	Financing for small-scale enterprises		7.0
Malawi	Financing for medium- and large-scale enterprises		3.0
Mexico	Financing for industry		175.0
Morocco	Financing for small-scale enterprises		25.0
Panama	Financing for manufacturing projects		15.0
Philippines	Financing for industry		25.0
Portugal	Financing for small- and medium-scale enterprises		45.0
Republic of Korea	Financing for small- and medium-scale enterprises		100.0
United Republic of Tanzania	Financing for medium-scale industries		11.0
Yugoslavia	Financing for medium-scale enterprises		60.0
	Financing of labour-intensive industries		40.0

Industry

The Bank made 11 loans amounting to \$721 million in 10 countries during the fiscal year. India was the largest borrower (\$250 million) for a \$739.3 million project to construct a fertilizer and chemicals plant. Romania was granted a loan to develop chemical products, and Jordan and Morocco received loans for mining. Brazil was assisted with a loan to finance an aluminium smelter plant and the United Republic of Tanzania received \$30 million towards a \$251.7 million project to construct a pulp and paper mill and develop the logging industry.

42.0

70.0

80.0

Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions of US dollars)	Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Brazil	Construction of aluminium smelter plant	98.0	Brazil	Expansion of electricity supply	109.0
Egypt	Phosphate mining	11.0	Colombia	Construction of hydroelectric	
India	Fertilizer and chemicals	250.0		plant and improvements to facilities	84.0
Jordan	Potash mining	35.0		Second phase of hydroelectric	04.0
Mexico	Fertilizer and chemicals	80.0		power project	72.0
Morocco	Phosphate mining	50.0	Costa Rica	Construction of transmission	
Portugal	Fertilizer and chemicals	58.0		facilities	34.0
Republic of Kore	Assistance for electronics		Egypt	Construction of power station	102.0
	technology	29.0	Honduras	Construction of hydroelectric	
Romania	Fertilizer and chemicals	40.0		plant and ancillary facilities	30.5
	Construction of chemicals	40.0	India	Construction of power station	50.0
TT 1: 1 D 11:	plant	40.0	Indonesia	Site preparation for	
United Republic of Tanzania	Pulp and paper	30.0		construction of power station	175.0
Non project le			Jordan	Expansion and improvements in service to three industrial projects	
Non-project lo				and 33 villages	15.0
Four non-	project loans totalling	\$301.5 mil-	Kenya	Geothermal power project	9.0

Four non-project loans totalling \$301.5 mil lion were made in fiscal 1979. Guyana was lent \$5 million to finance imports in support of economic development. Loans of \$31.5 million and \$115 million were granted to Jamaica and Peru, respectively, to finance imports of raw materials, intermediate goods and spare parts. The loan to Peru also went towards agriculture, electricity generation, mining, forestry and preventive health programmes. Turkey was assisted with a \$150 million loan to finance the import of plant protection materials, fertilizer and raw materials,

Population and nutrition

One loan totalling \$17 million was granted for a population project in fiscal 1979. The loan was made to Malaysia for a second population and family health project to help strengthen the national family planning programme, with the goal of reducing the population growth rate to 2 per cent by 1985 in peninsular Malaysia. The loan also went towards the extension of family planning services to Sabah and Sarawak.

Power

Thirteen power development projects in 12 countries were assisted in fiscal 1979, at a total cost of \$872.5 million. Projects in Brazil, Jordan and Morocco were to bring electric power for the first time to more than 760,000 poor people living in low-income urban areas and in rural villages. A number of power projects in Costa Rica, Egypt, Honduras, Jordan and Thailand were co-financed. The largest loan (\$175 million) went to Indonesia for preparatory work on a thermal power station in West Java.

Two loans totalling \$110 million were made by the Bank to improve telecommunications and telephone services during fiscal 1979 Kenya received \$20 million to extend local tele phone services and long-distance facilities and to provide telecommunications facilities to poorly served rural areas. A \$90 million loan was made to Thailand to improve telecommunications services through the expansion of regular lines and long-distance links.

Expansion of power facilities

Construction of power station

Construction of power plant

and transmission facilities

in 17 provinces

LOANS FOR POWER

Tourism

Morocco

Romania

Thailand

The Bank granted \$66.7 million for four tour ism loans in fiscal 1979. An \$8 million loan to Barbados helped to provide tourist accommodation to lease to Barbadian hotel operators, sharing common facilities and services.

The Dominican Republic was assisted by a line of credit of \$25 million, provided for the construction of hotel rooms, restaurants, shops and other facilities.

A \$19.5 million loan was made to Honduras to improve two airports, establish an environ mental control plan for Roatan Island and en hance the Copan archaeological park.

The Ivory Coast received a \$14.2 million loan to create some 3,000 permanent jobs through the provision of tourist accommodations in Abidjan and other parts of the country.

Transportation

Twenty countries received 21 loans amounting to \$1,430.9 million to help develop their transportation systems during fiscal 1979. A \$126 million loan was made to Algeria to help finance the foreign exchange costs of a maintenance programme for 321 kilometres of roads, and to provide technical assistance for road development. The Republic of Korea was granted a loan of \$143 million for a fourth highway project to construct and improve 1,230 kilometres of roads throughout the country.

The United Republic of Cameroon received \$27 million to construct a marshalling yard and other railway facilities and equipment. Turkey was granted \$75 million for improvements to 10 of its main ports. In Senegal, the Bank provided \$7 million to modernize three airports, including the one at Dakar, in support of the tourist industry.

LOANS FOR TRANSPORTATION

Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Algeria	Highway maintenance	126.0
Argentina	Purchase of equipment for railways	96.0
Brazil	Highway construction	110.0
Colombia	Airport improvement	61.0
Indonesia	Highway improvement	130.0
Jamaica	Highway improvement	16.0
Kenya	Highway construction	90.0
Liberia	Highway construction	10.7
Mexico	Highway modernization and expansion	120.0
Paraguay	Highway construction	39.0
Philippines	Highway construction and maintenance facilities	100.0
Portugal	Highway improvement	40.0
Republic of Korea	Highway construction and improvement	143.0
Senegal	Airport modernization	7.0
Swaziland	Highway improvement	11.0
Thailand	Railway-track renewal and purchase of rolling stock	16.7
Turkey	Improvement of port facilities	75.0
United Republic of Cameroon	Highway maintenance Construction of railway	38.0
I I au au av	facilities	27.0 26.5
Uruguay	Highway reconstruction	26.5
Yugoslavia	Highway construction and rehabilitation	148.0

Urban development

Seven loans, totalling \$297.5 million, were made in fiscal 1979 to benefit poor people in urban areas.

Brazil received two loans, of \$93 million and \$70 million, to improve living conditions and facilities in two north-eastern states, in greater São Paulo and in eight medium-sized cities. In Colombia, more than 95,000 people in Carta-

gena were helped by a loan of \$13.5 million for an urban development project.

Indonesia received \$54 million to provide water and sanitation services and to improve educational and health facilities for some 4.5 million low-income people in five urban areas. The Philippines was granted a \$32 million loan for urban development in Manila.

In Thailand, \$16 million was provided to improve urban transport in Bangkok. Tunisia received \$19 million to upgrade settlements and provide education and employment in Sfax and Tunis.

Water supply and sewerage

The Bank made 13 loans totalling \$647.3 million for water supply and sewerage projects in fiscal 1979.

Nigeria was assisted with a \$92 million loan to expand the Kaduna city-water supply system and to provide about 400,000 people in low-income areas with 250 public standpipes.

A \$31 million loan to Colombia was to supply water to some 473,000 people in 19 cities and sewerage facilities to 654,000 people in 14 cities.

A loan of \$88 million was made to the Philippines to provide 4 million people in metropolitan Manila with safe water. A further loan of \$16 million was to provide water to 1,000 rural communities and 50 provincial cities.

LOANS FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Brazil	Water supply and sewerage for three north-eastern states	100.0
Colombia	Water supply and sewerage for cities	31.0
	Water supply and sewerage expansion in Bogota	30.0
Indonesia	Water supply for 850,000 people in seven cities	36.0
Kenya	Water supply for 500,000 people in rural areas	20.0
Morocco	Water supply for mid-Atlantic coast and greater Agadir area	49.0
Nigeria	Expansion of Kaduna city- water supply system	92.0
Peru	Water supply for Lima and studies for major hydropower plant	8.8
Philippines	Water supply for 4 million people in metropolitan Manila Water supply for 50 provincial	88.0
	cities and 1,000 rural communities	16.0
Republic of Korea	Industrial, municipal and irrigation water supply	125.0
Tunisia	Sewerage facilities for greater Tunis	26.5
	Expansion of selected rural-area water supply systems	25.0

Technica l'assistanc e

The consultation process between the Bank and its borrowers continued to be a major vehicle for providing technical assistance to developing member countries on socio-economic development policies, national and regional planning, and project work.

Technical assistance was also provided under the Bank's loans and credits. In fiscal year 1979, 181 lending operations included provision for technical assistance. Five loans totalling \$29.7 million were made exclusively for technical assistance to Bangladesh, Burundi, Indonesia, Togo and Zambia during the year, in comparison with fiscal 1978 when three, loans aggregating \$20.3 million were made.

Technical assistance continued to be provided to countries not requiring financial support. In fiscal 1979, the Bank agreed, on a reimbursable basis, to assist Kuwait to prepare a set of over-all economic and sectoral long-range development strategies. The implementation of similar arrangements agreed to in previous years with oil-exporting countries continued.

The Bank continued to act as executing agency for a growing number of projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). During fiscal 1979, an additional 37 projects were approved, involving commitments of \$42.9 million. These included a global programme to test and demonstrate small-scale, solar-powered pumping stations, a study of low-cost water and sanitation methods, and a study of river-valley development in Benin and Togo.

A number of UNDP-financed projects executed by the Bank became suitable for investment during calendar year 1978, generating Bank lending of \$401.5 million.

The Bank continued work on UNDP-financed economic planning advisory projects in Liberia, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda and Zaire, and also on projects financed by IDA credits in Burundi and Mauritania. During fiscal 1979, two new UNDP-financed projects executed by the Bank became operational in Jamaica and Lesotho.

Economi c Developmen t Institut e

During fiscal year 1979, the Economic Development Institute (EDI) conducted 11 courses and three seminars in Washington, D. C., for 400 participants. It also sponsored or supported 33 courses overseas for 850 officials concerned with economic affairs in developing countries. As part of its policy of transferring teaching capacity to the field, EDI included in its courses held in Washington an increasing number of

participants concerned with in-service training in their own countries.

Co-operative programmes with training institutions continued. Thus, EDI assisted the Nigerian Institute of Economic and Social Research to develop training courses for officials preparing Nigeria's fourth national five-year development plan. The Institute also joined local institutions and Government departments in giving courses on: general projects in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Spain; industrial projects in Bangladesh and Iraq; transportation projects in Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan and Romania; and urban development in India. In India and Pakistan, two courses were held on special topics concerned with development policy analysis, decision-making and implementation. In Egypt, a one-week seminar for senior transportation officials was jointly sponsored by EDI and the Egyptian Ministry of Transport.

Developmen t aid co-ordinatio n

The Bank continued its efforts to organize various aid co-ordination mechanisms for developing countries receiving assistance from bilateral and multilateral sources. In fiscal year 1979, the Bank sponsored meetings of 10 groups co-ordinating aid—the country groups for Bangladesh, Burma, India, Kenya, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand, and the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development.

Financin g activitie s

During fiscal year 1979, the Bank borrowed the equivalent of \$5,085 million, of which the equivalent of \$1,171 million was raised in the Federal Republic of Germany, the equivalent of \$1,702 million in Japan, the equivalent of \$1,546 million in Switzerland and \$666 million in the United States, all but \$16 million of the last sum being raised through two international placements.

Total borrowings during the year included 24 issues publicly offered or privately placed by the Bank throughout the world, totalling the equivalent of \$3,440 million, or 68 per cent of total funds raised. The remainder was raised through 10 issues placed with official sources, such as member Governments of the World Bank, central banks and Government institutions, totalling \$1,629 million, and by the \$16 million raised in the United States market.

The investment market in Japan was the largest supplier of borrowed funds during fiscal 1979. In that market, the largest single public offering of bonds made by the Bank in any market raised the equivalent of about \$366 million. In another transaction, the Bank made the

largest private placement by any issuer in the Japanese syndicated loan market. At the end of fiscal year 1979, the Bank also concluded the largest combined long-term borrowing operation in its history, totalling the equivalent of \$524.2 million.

In the market of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Bank concluded its largest Deutsche mark multi-tranche borrowing operation, raising the equivalent of some \$436 million. In Switzerland, the Bank made its largest public offerings to date, through two issues amounting to the equivalent of about \$295 million.

Outstanding obligations of the Bank increased by \$3,678 million, to \$26,280 million, as at 30 June 1979. On that date, estimates indicated that 25 per cent of the obligations was held by investors in the Federal Republic of Germany, 22 per cent in the United States, 16 per cent in Switzerland, 13 per cent in Japan, and 6 per cent in Saudi Arabia. The remaining 18 per cent was held by investment institutions, including central banks and Government institutions, in more than 80 countries.

Capitalizatio n

In the Bank's Articles of Agreement, the institution's capital stock is expressed in terms of 1944 dollars—the United States dollar of the weight and fineness in effect on 1 July 1944. On 1 April 1978, when the Second Amendment of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) became effective, currencies no longer had par values, and the basis for translating the 1944 dollar into current United States dollars no longer existed.

Thus, for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1979, the Bank expressed the value of its capital stock on the basis of special drawing rights (SDR) (whose value is based on a basket of 16 major currencies) in terms of the United States dollar as computed by IMF on 30 June. On that date, the value of the SDR was set at \$1.29110.

The value of the Bank's subscribed capital was SDR 28,990,200 at the end of fiscal year 1979, an increase of SDR 2,330.5 million over the previous year. Included in the increase were the original subscriptions of Cape Verde and Solomon Islands, which became members during the year, and Portugal, which took up its allotted subscription

increase under a resolution adopted by the Bank's Board of Governors in 1970.

The remaining SDR 2,307.4 million of capital increase represented subscriptions taken up under resolutions adopted by the Board of Governors in 1977.

Income, expenditure s and reserve s

The Bank's gross revenues increased by \$478 million in fiscal year 1979 to a record level of \$2,425 million. Net income was \$407 million, an increase of 71 per cent over fiscal 1978.

Total expenses amounted to \$2,018 million. Continuing inflation and the expansion of some of the Bank's operations raised administrative costs to \$172 million.

The General Reserve of the Bank stood at \$2,206 million as at 30 June 1979, with \$137.5 million derived from net income in 1978.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES (for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1979)

(in thousands of US dollars)
743,940
1,543,471
125,371
11,788
2,424,570
172,027
1,817,395
28,606
2,018,028
406,542

^aIncludes net capital losses of \$73,134,000 resulting from sales of investments.

^bIncludes net capital gains of \$10,025,000 resulting from repurchases of obligations of the Bank pursuant to the terms of the respective borrowing agreements.

'All administrative expenses of the Bank and IDA and a portion of the expenses of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) are paid by the Bank. A management fee is charged to IDA and a service and support fee to IFC, representing their respective share of costs. The administrative expenses shown are net of the management fee of \$121,425,000 charged to IDA and the service and support fee of \$2,197,000 charged to IFC.

Secretaria t

As at 30 June 1979, the staff of the World Bank and IDA numbered 5,240, drawn from 100 nationalities.

Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE WORLD BANK, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND VOTING POWER (As at 30 June 1979)

	SUBSC	CRIPTION	VOTING F	POWER		SUBS	SCRIPTION	VOTING	POWER
MEMBER*	Percent- age of total	Amount (in SDR)	Number of votes	Percent- age of total	MEMBER ^a	Percent- age of total	Amount (in SDR)	Number of votes	Percent- age of total
Afghanistan Algeria Argentina	0.10 0.38 1.62	30,000 110,900 470,100	550 1,359 4,951	0.17 0.42 1.53	Australia Austria Bahamas	2.22 0.93 0.06	645,000 269,600 17,100	6,700 2,946 421	2.07 0.91 0.13

	SUBS	CRIPTION	VOTING	POWER		SUBS	CRIPTION	VOTING	POWER
MEMBER ^a	Percent- age of total	Amount (inSDR)	Number of votes	Percent- age of total	MEMBER*	Percent- age of total	Amount (in SDR)	Number of votes	Percent- age of total
		` ′					` ′		
Bahrain Bangladesh	0.06 0.43	16,300 124,200	413 1.492	0.13 0.46	Malawi ^b Malaysia	0.05 0.55	15,000 158,700	400 1,837	0.12 0.57
Barbados	0.43	11,100	361	0.40	Maldives	0.33 C	600	256	0.08
Belgium	2.51	726,800	7,518	2.32	Mali	0.06	17,300	423	0.13
Benin	0.03	10,000	350	0.11	Mauritania	0.03	10,000	350	0.11
Bolivia	0.07	21,000	460	0.14	Mauritius	0.06	18,800	438	0.14
Botswana	0.01	4,300	293	0.09	Mexico	0.79	228,000	2,530	0.78
Brazil	1.29	373,300	3,983	1.23	Morocco	0.33	96,000	1,210	0.37
Burma Burundi	0.20 0.05	59,100	841	0.26 0.12	Nepal Netherlands	0.05 2.65	14,600 767,900	396 7,929	0.12 2.45
Canada	3.84	15,000 1,112,200	400 11,372	3.52	New Zealand	0.62	180,700	2,057	0.64
Cape Verde	0.01	1,600	266	0.08	Nicaragua	0.03	9,100	341	0.11
Central African		-,			Niger	0.03	10,000	350	0.11
Empire	0.03	10,000	350	0.11	Nigeria	0.40	115,200	1,402	0.43
Chad	0.03	10,000	350	0.11	Norway	0.83	241,000	2,660	0.82
Chile	0.43	124,000	1,490	0.46	Oman	0.02	6,000	310	0.10
Colombia	0.41	117,500	1,425	0.44	Pakistan	0.87	251,900	2,769	0.86 0.14
Comoros	0.01 0.03	1,600 10,000	266 350	0.08 0.11	Panama Papua New Guinea	0.07 0.06	21,600 17,100	466 421	0.14
Congo Costa Rica	0.03	10,700	357	0.11	Paraguay	0.00	6,000	310	0.13
Cyprus	0.10	27,800	528	0.16	Peru	0.25	73,500	985	0.30
Democratic		,			Philippines	0.59	171,500	1,965	0.61
Kampuchea	0.07	21,400	464	0.14	Portugal	0.46	132,400	1,574	0.49
Democratic Yemen	0.09	24,800	498	0.15	Qatar [®]	0.06	17,100	421	0.13
Denmark D. III	0.87	252,400	2,774	0.86	Republic of Korea	0.45	130,600	1,556	0.48 .
Dominican Republic	0.06	17,500	425	0.13	Romania Rwanda	0.56	162,100	1,871	0.58
Ecuador Egypt ^b	0.13 0.49	36,800 142,100	618 1,671	0.19 0.52	Samoa	0.05 0.01	15,000 1,700	400 267	0.12 0.01
El Salvador	0.49	12,000	370	0.32	Sao Tome and	0.01	1,700	207	0.01
Equatorial Guinea	0.02	6,400	314	0.10	Principe	c	1,400	264	0.08
Ethiopia	0.04	11,400	364	0.11	Saudi Arabia	1.69	489,900	5,149	1.59
<u>Fiji</u>	0.04	11,100	361	0.11	Senegal	0.12	36,200	612	0.19
Finland	0.62	179,400	2,044	0.63	Sierra Leone	0.05	15,000	400	0.12
France	4.41	1,279,200	13,042'	4.03	Singapore	0.11	32,000	570	0.18 0.08
Gabon Gambia	0.04 0.02	12,000 5,300	370 303	0.11 0.09	Solomon Islands Somalia	0.01 0.07	1,700 18,900	267 439	0.08
Gambia Germany, Federal	0.02	3,300	303	0.09	South Africa	1.19	346,300	3,713	1.15
Republic of	6.08	1,761,200	17,862	5.52	Spain	1.16	337,100	3,621	1.12
Ghana	0.30	85,600	1,106	0.34	Sri Lanka ^b	0.29	82,700	1,077	0.33
Greece	0.33	94,500	1,195	0.37	Sudan	0.21	60,000	850	0.26
Grenada	0.01	1,700	267	0.08	Suriname	0.06	16,200	412	0.13
Guatemala	0.04	12,300	373	0.12	Swaziland	0.02	6,800	318	0.10
Guinea Guinea-Bissau	0.07	20,000	450 277	0.14 0.09	Sweden	1.27	367,600	3,926	1.21
Guyana	0.01 0.06	2,700 17,100	421	0.09	Syrian Arab Republic ^b	0.15	42,100	671	0.21
Haiti	0.05	15,000	400	0.13	Thailand	0.51	147,800	1,728	0.53
Honduras	0.03	8,400	334	0.10	Togo	0.05	15,000	400	0.12
Iceland	0.08	22,200	472	0.15	Trinidad and Tobago	0.18	53,500	785	0.24
India	3.91	1,133,300	11,583	3.58	Tunisia	0.13	37,300	623	0.19
Indonesia	1.34	388,800	4,138	1.28	Turkey	0.44	128,600	1,536	0.48
Iran Iraa	0.55	158,000	1,830	0.57	Uganda United Arab	0.11	33,300	583	0.18
Iraq Ireland	0.24 0.44	69,800 126,600	948 1,516	0.29 0.47	Emirates ^b	0.04	12,800	378	0.12
Israel	0.44	110,800	1,358	0.47	United Kingdom	8.97	2,600,000	26,250	8.12
Italy	2.94	852,500	8,775	2.71	United Republic		.,,	,	
Ivory Coast	0.13	36,500	615	0.19	of Cameroon	0.07	20,000	450	0.14
Jamaica	0.15	44,600	696	0.22	United Republic				
Japan	4.67	1,353,900	13,789	4.26	of Tanzania	0.12	35,000	600	0.19
Jordan	0.06	18,700	437	0.14	United States	23.88	6,923,100	69,481	21.48
Kenya Kuwait	0.14 0.24	40,000 69,400	650 944	0.20 0.29	Upper Volta Uruguay	0.03 0.14	10,000 41,100	350 661	0.11 0.20
Lao People's Demo-	0.24	09,400	744	0.29	Venezuela	0.14	197,200	2,222	0.20
cratic Republic	0.03	10,000	350	0.11	Viet Nam	0.19	54,300	793	0.25
Lebanon	0.03	9,000	340	0.11	Yemen	0.03	8,500	335	0.10
Lesotho	0.01	4,300	293	0.09	Yugoslaviab	0.41	117,800	1,428	0.44
Liberia	0.07	21,300	463	0.14	Zaire	0.33	96,000	1,210	0.37
Libyan Arab	0.07	20.000	450	0.14	Zambia	0.22	64,800	898	0.28
Jamahiriya Luxembourg	0.07 0.10	20,000 29,700	450 547	0.14 0.17	Other Asia	2.59	750,000	7,750	2.40
Madagascar	0.10	21,900	469	0.17	Total	100.00 ^d	28,990,200	323,402	100.00 ^d
	0.00	21,700	+07	0.15			, 0,200	/	

^aNote by United Nations Secretariat: In information supplied by the World Bank, China is included in the list of the Bank's members. However, with respect to China's representation, the Bank has not implemented General Assembly resolution 2758(XXVI) of 25 October 1971.

^bAmounts aggregating the equivalent of \$18,823,000, in current United States dollars, had been received from members on account of increases in subscriptions, which were in process of completion: Egypt \$2,763,000; Malawi \$307,000; Qatar \$1,943,000; Sri Lanka \$411,000; Syrian Arab Republic \$1,043,000; United Arab Emirates \$10,468,000; Yugoslavia \$1,888,000.

Less than 0.005 per cent.

^dDiffers from the sum of the individual percentages shown because of rounding.

Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE WORLD BANK (As at 30 June 1979)

Appointed Director Appointed Alternate Casting the vote of Edward R. Fried William P. Dixon United States William S. Ryrie Ronald F. R. Deare United Kingdom Eberhard Kurth Hans-Dieter Hanfland Germany, Federal Republic of Susumu Murayama Kimiaki Nakajima Japan Paul Mentre de Loye Pierre-Henri Cassou France Elected Director Elected Alternate Casting the votes of Earl G. Drake (Canada) Edward M. Agostini (Guyana) Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Saleh A. AI-Hegelan (Saudi Arabia) Said E. EI-Naggar (Egypt) Emirates, Yemen Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka M. Narasimham (India) M. Syeduz-Zaman (Bangladesh) Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia Anthony IJ. A. Looijen (Netherlands) Miodrag M. Stojiljkovic (Yugoslavia) Romania. Jacques de Groote (Belgium) Herbert Sutter (Austria) Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey Eduardo Mayobre (Venezuela) Oscar G. Espinosa (Peru) Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Spain, Suriname, Venezuela Hans Lundstrom (Sweden) Valgeir Arsaelsson (Iceland) Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden Giorgio Rota (Italy) Antonio S. Labisa (Portugal) Greece, Italy, Portugal Sang-Chul Suh (Republic of Korea) R. A. Johnston (Australia) Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam Zain Azraai (Malaysia) Aung Pe (Burma) Austin H. Madinga (Malawi) Y. S. M. Abdulai (Nigeria) Botswana, Burundi, Equatorial Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia Benin, Central African Empire, Chad, Armand Razafindrabe (Madagascar) Nicéphore Soglo (Benin) Comoros, Congo, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire Placido L. Mapa, Jr. (Philippines) Guillermo Constain (Colombia) Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Philippines

NOTE: Democratic Kampuchea, Nicaragua and South Africa did not participate in the 1978 regular election of Executive Directors. Cape Verde became a member after that election.

OmarKabbaj (Morocco)

David Blanco (Bolivia)

Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE WORLD BANK (As at 1 July 1979)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS^a

Senior Vice-President: I. P. M. Cargill. Regional Vice-President, Latin America and the Caribbean: Nicolas Ardito Barletta. Vice-President, Projects Staff: Warren C. Baum. Regional Vice-President, Europe, Middle East and North Africa: Munir P. Benjenk.

Vice-President: Bernard Chadenet.
Regional Vice-President, Western Africa: Roger Chaufournier.

Vice-President and Secretary: P. N. Damry.

Moncef Belkhodja (Tunisia)

President: Robert S. McNamara.

Alberto Sola (Argentina)

Vice-President, Development Policy: Hollis B. Chenery. Vice-President, External Relations: William Clark.

Regional Vice-President, East Asia and Pacific: S. Shahid Husain. Vice-President and General Counsel: Lester Nurick. Vice-President, Administration, Organization, Personnel Management: Martijn J. W. M. Paijmans.

Regional Vice-President, South Asia: W. David Hopper.

Afghanistan, Algeria, Democratic Yemen,

Ghana, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay

Vice-President, Finance: Moeen A. Qureshi.

Vice-President and Treasurer: Eugene H. Rotberg.

Vice-President, Operations: Ernest Stern.
Regional Vice-President, Eastern Africa: Willi A. Wapenhans.
Director-General, Operations Evaluation: Mervyn L. Weiner.
Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: K. Georg Gabriel.

Controller: Masaya Hattori.

Officers and staff of the World Bank serve as officers and staff of IDA.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS
The World Bank
1818 H Street N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433, United States
Cableaddress: INTBAFRADWASHINGTONDC
Telephone: (202) 477-1 234

GENEVA OFFICE
The World Bank
c/o WIPO, Post Office Box 18
34 Chemin des Colombettes
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telex: 22376 CH WIPO
Telephone: 99-92-44

REGIONAL MISSION IN EASTERN AFRICA The World Bank Extelcoms House, Haile Selassie Avenue (Post Office Box 30577) Nairobi, Kenya Cable address: INTBAFRAD NAIROBI Telephone: 24391 NEW YORK OFFICE The World Bank 120 Broadway, 15th floor New York, N. Y. 10005, United States Cable address: INTBAFRAD NEWYORK Telephone: (212) 964-6100

LONDON OFFICE
The World Bank
New Zealand House, 15th floor, Haymarket
London SW1 Y4TE, England
Cable address: INTBAFRAD LONDON
Telephone: (01) 930-3886

REGIONAL MISSION IN THAILAND The World Bank Udom Vidhya Building, 956 Rama IV Road Sala Daeng Bangkok 5, Thailand

Cable address: INTBAFRAD BANGKOK Telephone: 235-9115, 9116, 9117, 9118 EUROPEAN OFFICE
The World Bank
66 Avenue d'léna
75116 Paris, France
Cable address: INTBAFRAD PARIS
Telephone: 723-54-21

TOKYO OFFICE

The World Bank Kokusai Building 1-1 Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100, Japan Cable address: INTBAFRAD TOKYO Telephone: (03) 214-5001, (03) 214-5002

REGIONAL MISSION IN WESTERN AFRICA The World Bank Immeuble Shell, 64 Avenue Lamblin (Boite Postale 1850) Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Cable address: INTBAFRAD ABIDJAN Telephone: 32.24.01

Chapter VII

Internationa 1 Financ e Corporatio n (IFC)

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) was established in 1956 as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) to assist developing member countries by helping them to promote the private sector of their economies. The principal objectives of IFC are: to provide risk capital for productive private enterprise, in association with private investors and management; to encourage the development of local capital markets; and to stimulate the international flow of private capital.

The Corporation, which makes investments in the form of share subscriptions and long-term loans, carries out stand-by and underwriting arrangements, and provides financial and technical assistance to privately controlled development finance companies. It neither requires nor accepts guarantees by Governments in its operations. Generally, investments are in the form of a loan, a share subscription or a combination of both—with other investors, local and foreign, providing the bulk of the funds required for any given project.

The Corporation significantly expanded its volume of business during fiscal year 1979 (ending on 30 June). Approved investments in loans and equities increased by 26 percent over the previous year, amounting to \$425.4 million, while the number of projects financed increased by 17 per cent, to 48 projects in 33

developing countries. In keeping with IFC'S programme objectives, the volume of equity investments increased by 52 per cent, reaching \$48 million given to 40 companies.

Of total investments approved, \$161.6 million went to establish new operations, \$251.5 million to expand and modernize existing plants, and \$7.7 million to support financial institutions. The balance of \$4.6 million involved the exercise of stock rights.

The total cost of projects approved was \$1,714 million, as compared with \$1,872 the previous year; IFC thus contributed some 25 per cent of total project costs. Operations during fiscal year 1979 brought the Corporation's cumulative gross total of investments to \$2,528 million in 480 projects.

The Corporation increased its efforts to mobilize project funds from other sources through syndicated loans. During fiscal 1979, \$198.6 million of loans were sold or pending sale to other financial institutions, an increase of \$58 million over the previous year.

The Corporation continued to emphasize investment in the least developed countries. As in the previous year, over 45 per cent of approved projects were in member States where per capita income was less than \$581 a year.

¹ For further information on the activities of IFC, see IFC's annual reports to its Board of Directors and Board of Governors and summary proceedings of annual meetings of the Board of Governors.

Within this group of countries, projects in countries with a per capita income of less than \$296 a year increased from six in 1978 to 12 in 1979.

A decision was taken during fiscal 1979 to devote more effort to helping developing countries expand their production of fuel and nonfuel mineral resources. Despite the length of time needed to bring such projects to fruition, IFC was able to complete four during the year, and a number of others were under active consideration.

With the admission of Botswana in 1979, IFC'S membership increased to 109.

IFC COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF BUSINESS (1 July 1978-30 June 1979)

Sector	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Cement and construction materials	164.2
General manufacturing	79.3
Motor vehicles and accessories	76.5
Food and food processing	37.2
Chemicals and petrochemicals	35.0
Pulp and paper	8.3
Fertilizer	6.7
Money and capital markets	4.6
Textiles and fibres	3.5
Development financing	3.0
Mining	2.5
Iron and steel	2.3
Tourism	2.3

IFC INVESTMENTS (1 July 1978-30 June 1979)

Recipient	Sector	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
Argentina	Fishery	6,000
Bangladesh	Shipbuilding	1,565
Botswana	Developmentfinancing	362
Brazil	Chemicals and petrochemicals Motor vehicles and parts	111 65,000
Costa Rica	Shrimpfarming	2,100
Ecuador	Pulp and paper	4,250
Egypt	Poultry	7,489
Greece	Food and food processing	86
Guyana	Home appliances	2,000
India	Iron and steel	346
Ivory Coast	Fertilizer	6,672
Jordan	Cement and construction materials Capital markets	3,720 662
Kenya	Pulp and paper	4,100
Malawi	Development financing	606
Mexico	Cement and construction materials Electrical wire and cable Cement and construction materials Tourism	5,352 18,000 100,000 2,290
Morocco	Cement and construction materials	15,160
Oman	Development financing	2,027
Pakistan	Milk processing Oilproductionandrefining	2,804 30,614
Panama	Capital markets	3,000
Papua New Gui	nea Fishery	7,600
Peru	Silvermining	2,500
Philippines	Poultry Iron and steel	5,087 204

Recipient	Sector	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
Republic of Korea	Electric products Capital markets	3,212 834
Rwanda	Tea	286
Spain	Fibreboard	1,095
Sri Lanka	Textiles Woven polypropylene bags	3,546 986
Thailand	Glass containers Cement and construction materials Capital markets	5,095 40,000 147
Trinidad and Tobago	Glass containers	1,200
Turkey	Iron and steel Engines for mopeds Motor vehicles and accessories Glass manufacturing	1,800 2,150 9,400 35,143
United Republic of Cameroon	Aluminium smelter Food and food processing	7,881 397
United Republic of Tanzania	Household utensils	1,508
Upper Volta	Plastic packaging materials	535
Uruguay	Bottled gas Fishery	950 5,400
Zaire	Oil production	4,114
Total		425,386

Financial operations

The Corporation's total operating income in fiscal year 1979 was \$78 million. This included \$60.5 million in interest and commitment charges on loans and in other income, and \$13 million in dividends and profit participations. After administrative expenses and financial charges on borrowings (\$54.8 million), income from operations amounted to \$23.2 million. Net income, at \$19.2 million, showed an increase of 54 per cent over fiscal year 1978.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (for fiscal year ending 30 June 1979)

	Amount
	(in US dollars)
Income	
Income from obligations of Governments Income from loan and equity investments and underwriting commitments:	4,455,284
Interest	57,732,733
Dividends and profit participations	13,052,971
Commitment charges	2,167,088
Commissions	494,693
Other income	110,965
Total income	78,013,734
Expenditure	
Charges on borrowings	33,917,056
Administrative expenses ^a	20,870,139
Total expenditure	54,787,195
Income from operations Realized gain on sales of loan	23,226,539
and equity investments	4,582,392
Provisionforlosses	(8,600,942)
Net income—transferred to General Reserve	19,207,989

 $^{\circ} The$ World Bank charges IFC an annual service and support fee which for the year ending 30 June 1979 was fixed at \$2,197,000.

Capita l and reserve s

The capital increase approved by the Board of Governors in November 1977 resulted in additional subscriptions during fiscal year 1979 of \$306 million.

As at 30 June 1979, the total Capital and General Reserve of IFC amounted to \$347.7 mil-

lion and the Reserve against losses totalled \$41.7 million, representing 5.1 per cent of disbursed investments.

Secretaria t

As at 30 June 1979, IFC staff numbered 317, drawn from 59 nationalities.

AnnexI. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND VOTING POWER (As at 30 June 1979)

`	SUBSCR	IPTION	VOTING	POWER		SUBSCR	IPTION	VOTING	POWER
MEMBER ^a	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total	MEMBER ²	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total
	111	0.05	361	0.14	Mauritania	55	0.02	305	0.12
Afghanistan Argentina	3,294	1.44	3,544	1.39	Mauritius	95	0.02	345	0.12
Australia	2,215	0.97	2,465	0.96	Mexico	720	0.32	970	0.38
Austria	1,461	0.64	1,711	0.67	Morocco	776	0.34	1,026	0.40
Bangladesh	1,036	0.45	1,286	0.50	Nepal	106	0.05	356	0.14
Belgium	6,985	3.06	7,235	2.83	Netherlands	3,046	1.33	3,296	1.29
Bolivia	160	0.07	410	0.16	New Zealand	923	0.40	1,173	
Botswana	29	0.01	279	0.11	Nicaragua	44	0.02	294	0.11
Brazil	2,964	1.30	3,214	1.26	Nigeria	369	0.16	619	0.24
Burma	666 10,540	0.29 4.61	916 10,790	0.36 4.22	Norway Oman	2,146 144	0.94 0.06	2,396 394	0.94 0.15
Canada Chile	776	0.34	1,026	0.40	Pakistan	2,428	1.06	2,678	1.05
Colombia	388	0.17	638	0.25	Panama	2,428	1.00 b	252	0.1C
Costa Rica	111	0.05	361	0.14	Papua New Guinea	160	0.07	410	0.10
Cyprus	176	0.08	426	0.17	Paraguay	16	0.01	266	0.1C
Denmark	753	0.33	1,003	0.39	Peru	194	0.08	444	0.17
Dominican Republic	136	0.06	386	0.15	Philippines	1,399	0.61	1,649	0.64
Ecuador	674	0.29	924	0.36	Portugal	1,124	0.49	1,374	0.54
Egypt	1,604	0.70 b	1,854	0.72	Republic of Korea	1,064	0.47	1,314	0.51
ElSalvador	11 33	0.01	261	0.10 0.11	Rwanda Samoa	100 9	0.04 b	350 259	0.14 0.1C
Ethiopia Finland	33 784	0.01	283 1,034	0.11	Saudi Arabia	111	0.05	361	0.10
France	5,815	2.54	6,065	2.37	Senegal	184	0.08	434	0.17
Gabon	55.	0.02	305	0.12	Sierra Leone	83	0.04	333	0.12
Germany, Fed. Rep. of		6.77	15,725	6.15	Singapore	177	0.08	427	0.17
Ghana	736	0.32	986	0.39	Somalia	83	0.04	333	0.13
Greece	877	0.38 b	1,127	0.44	South Africa	1,108	0.48	1,358	0.53
Grenada	11		261	0.10	Spain	1,108	0.48	1,358	0.53
Guatemala	22	0.01	272	0.11	Sri Lanka	835	0.37	1,085	0.42
Guinea-Bissau	18	0.01	268	0.10	Sudan Swaziland	111 184	0.05	361 434	0.14 0.17
Guyana Haiti	89 135	0.04 0.06	339 385	0.13	Sweden	1,108	0.08 0.48	1,358	0.17
Honduras	45	0.06	383 295	0.13	Syrian Arab Rep.	72	0.48	322	0.33
Iceland	11	0.02 b	261	0.10	Thailand	1.210	0.53	1.460	0.57
India	7,503	3.28	7,753	3.03	Togo	83	0.04	333	0.13
Indonesia	2,448	1.07	2,698	1.05	Trinidad and Tobago	376	0.16	626	0.24
Iran	372	0.16	622	0.24	Tunisia	133	0.06	383	0.15
Iraq	67	0.03	317	0.12	Turkey	476	0.21	726	0.28
Ireland	332	0.15	582	0.23	Uganda	184	0.08	434	0.17
Israel	50	0.02	300	0.12	United Arab Emirates United Kingdom	86 37,900	0.04	336	0.13 14.91
Italy Ivory Coast	1,994 111	0.87 0.05	2,244 361	0.88 0.14	United Ringdom United Republic	37,900	16.58	38,150	14.91
Jamaica	339	0.03	589	0.14	of Cameroon	262	0.11	512	0.20
Japan	7,324	3.20	7,574	2.96	United Republic	202	0.11	312	0.20
Jordan	33	0.01	283	0.11	of Tanzania	184	0.08	434	0.17
Kenya	528	0.23	778	0.30	United States	79,767	34.89	80,017	31.27
Kuwait	369	0.16	619	0.24	Upper Volta	55	0.02	305	0.12
Lebanon	50	0.02	300	0.12	Uruguay	155	0.07	405	0.14
Lesotho	18	0.01	268	0.10	Venezuela	116	0.05	366	0.14
Liberia	83	0.04	333	0.13	Viet Nam Yemen	166 101	0.07 0.04	416 351	0.14
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	55	0.02	305	0.12	Yugoslavia	591	0.04	841	0.14
Luxembourg	199	0.02	303 449	0.12	Zaire	332	0.26	582	0.33
Madagascar	111	0.05	361	0.14	Zambia	691	0.30	941	0.23
Malawi	197	0.09	447	0.17	Other Asia	4,154	1.82	4,404	1.72
Malaysia	1,006	0.44	1,256	0.49				•	
Mali	116	0.05	366	0.14	Total	228,607	100.00°	255,857	100.00

^aNote by United Nations Secret ariat: In information supplied by IFC, China is included in the list of the Corporation's members. However, with respect to China's representation, IFC has not implemented General Assembly resolution 2758(XXVI) of 25 October 1971.

 $^{^{\}mbox{\tiny b}}Less$ than 0.005 percent.

^cMay differ from the sum of the individual percentages because of rounding.

Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

(As at 30 June 1979)

Appointed Director Appointed Alternate Edward R. Fried William P. Dixon William S. Ryrie Ronald F. R. Deare Eberhard Kurth Hans-Dieter Hanfland

Susumu Murayama Kimiaki Nakajima Pierre-HenriCassou Paul Mentre de Loye

Elected Director Elected Alternate Casting the votes of

Earl G. Drake (Canada) Edward M. Agostini (Guyana) M. Narasimham (India) M. Syeduz-Zaman (Bangladesh) Jacques de Groote (Belgium) Herbert Sutter (Austria)

Zain Azraai (Malaysia) Aung Pe (Burma)

Said E. EI-Naggar (Egypt) Saleh A. AI-Hegelan (Saudi Arabia)

Placido L. Mapa, Jr. (Philippines) Guillermo Constain (Colombia)

Austin H. Madinga (Malawi) Y. S. M. Abdulai (Nigeria)

Hans Lundstrom (Sweden) Valgeir Arsaelsson (Iceland) Alberto Sola (Argentina) David Blanco (Bolivia)

R. A. Johnston (Australia) Sang-Chuh Sul (Republic of Korea)

Armand Razafindrabe (Madagascar) Nicéphore Soglo (Benin)

Eduardo Mayobre (Venezuela) Oscar G. Espinosa (Peru)

Anthony IJ. A. Looijen (Netherlands) Miodrag M. Stojiljkovic (Yugoslavia) Giorgio Rota (Italy) Antonio S. Labisa (Portugal)

Moncef Belkhodja (Tunisia) Omar Kabbaj (Morocco)

NOTE: Nicaragua and South Africa were not represented by a Director.

Casting the vote of United States United Kingdom

Germany, Federal Republic of

Japan France

Canada, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica

Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka

Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey Burma, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Singa-pore, Thailand, Viet Nam

Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Paki-stan, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Philippines

Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swa-ziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia

Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa

Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire

Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Spain,

Venezuela

Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia

Greece, Italy, Portugal

Afghanistan, Ghana, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia

Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (As at 30 June 1979)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: Robert S. McNamara.

Executive Vice-President: Moeen A. Qureshi. Vice-President: Gordon F. McClure. Vice-President: Judhvir Parmar. General Counsel: Jose E. Camacho.

Director, Finance and Management Department: Marshall Burkes.

Secretary: P. N. Damry.

Special Adviser for African Affairs: Henri Konan Bedie. Chief, Information Office: Carl T. Bell.

Director, Engineering Department: Makarand V. Dehejia.
Director, Department of Investments, Latin America and Caribbean I: Kurt B. Eckrich.

Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: K. Georg Gabriel. Director, Capital Markets Department: David Gill.

Director, Department of Investments, Europe and Middle East: Douglas Gustafson

Senior Adviser, Portfolio: Fawzi Habib.

^aHeld the same position in the World Bank.

Special Representative, Middle East: Cherif Hassan. Senior Adviser, Technical: H.Geoffrey Hilton.

Director, Department of Investments, Africa: Gunter H. Kreuter.

Director, Marketing: Rolf Th. Lundberg.

Special Representative, Far East: Naokado Nishihara. Senior Adviser, Part I Countries and Special Projects: Neil J. Paterson.

Director, Personnel Management Department: Hans Pollan. Director, Internal Auditing Department: Lawrence N. Rapley. Director, Development Department: Richard W. Richardson. Director, Department of Investments, Latin America and Caribbean II:

Jose M. Ruisanchez.

Director, Department of Investments, Asia: Torstein Stephansen. Special Representative, Europe: J. W. Strobl.

Director, Administrative Services Department: James E. Twining.

Director-General, Operations Evaluation: Mervyn L. Weiner.

Regional Mission in Eastern Africa: Michael Jordan. Regional Mission in Western Africa: Pho Ba Quan. Regional Mission in East Air Sakdiyiam Kupasrimonkol.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS
International Finance Corporation
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433, United States
Cable address: CORINTFIN
WASHINGTONDC
Telephone: (202) 477-1234
Telex: ITT 440098, RCA 248423, WU64145

NEW YORK OFFICE International Finance Corporation 120 Broadway, 15th floor New York, N. Y. 10005, United States Cable address: CORINTFIN NEWYORK Telephone: (212) 964-6100

EUROPEAN OFFICE International Finance Corporation 66 Avenue d'léna 75116 Paris, France Cable address: CORINTFIN PARIS Telephone: 723-54-21 Telex: 620628 LONDON OFFICE International-Finance Corporation New Zealand House, Haymarket London SWI Y4TE, England Cable address: CORINTFIN LONDON Telephone: (01) 930-3886 Telex: 919462

TOKYO OFFICE International Finance Corporation 5-1, Nibancho, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 102, Japan Cable address: SPCO'RINTFIN TOKYO Telephone: (03) 261-3626 Telex: J26554

REGIONAL MISSION IN EAST ASIA World Bank Group Central Bank of the Philippines Manila, Philippines Cable address: CORINTFIN MANILA Telephone: 58-93-12 Telex: 7420541 REGIONAL MISSION IN EASTERN AFRICA International Finance Corporation Extelcoms House, Haile Selassie Avenue Nairobi, Kenya Cable address: CORINTFIN NAIROBI Telephone: 24726 Telex: 22022

REGIONAL MISSION IN THE MIDDLE EAST International Finance Corporation 3 Elbergas Street Garden City Cairo, Egypt Cable address: IFCAI CAIRO Telephone: 25045, 27759 Telex: 93110

REGIONAL MISSION IN WESTERN AFRICA International Finance Corporation Immeuble Alpha 2000, Rue Gourgas Abidjan, Ivory Coast Cable address: CORINTFIN ABIDJAN Telephone: 32.65.97 Telex: 3533

Chapter VIII

Internationa l Developmen t Associatio n (IDA)

The International Development Association (IDA)¹ is an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank). Its purpose is to promote economic development by supporting productive, high-priority projects in developing member countries.

The Association lends for the same kinds of projects as the World Bank, using the same appraisal criteria and the same staff, but it obtains its funds from different sources and lends on different terms; its capital and assets are entirely separate from those of the Bank.

The Bank obtains the larger part of its funds in the capital markets and lends on roughly conventional terms. The bulk of the resources of IDA are contributed by member Governments, enabling it to lend to the poorest countries on more flexible terms which weigh less heavily on their balances of payments.

In general, a country eligible to receive IDA credits must have a low per capita income—not more than \$581 per capita per year; emphasis is on assistance to the poorest countries within this category. A further eligibility requirement is a difficult balance-of-payments problem with little prospect of earning sufficient foreign exchange to justify borrowing on conventional terms all the external funds needed for development. The country must also have sufficient economic,

financial and political stability to warrant longterm development lending, and a genuine commitment to development.

The Association's credits are interest-free, with a service charge of 0.75 per cent on disbursed and outstanding credit balances. The credits are repayable over 50 years, with an initial grace period of 10 years before repayment begins.

Unlike the Bank, which may lend to public and private entities with Government guarantees, IDA lends only to Governments. In the case of revenue-producing projects, IDA credits are relent by the Governments on terms reflecting the local cost of capital. Thus, IDA terms help Governments to finance economic development without distorting the local credit structure.

From the start of operations in 1960 to the end of fiscal year 1979 (30 June), IDA'S resources totalled the equivalent of \$19,661 million.

The bulk of IDA'S funds for lending are provided by its Part I (richer) member countries and several Part II (developing) countries under a series of replenishment agreements. In fiscal year 1979, the total resources of IDA increased by \$1,613 million, primarily from subscriptions and

¹ For further information on the activities of IDA, see the annual reports to the Board of Governors of the World Bank and IDA.

Amount

contributions to the fifth replenishment, which aggregated \$7,412 million. The value of resources provided by members in prior fiscal years increased by \$341 million. In addition, a World Bank grant from its 1978 net income made a further \$88.1 million available for lending. Participation by Norway under an aid cooperation agreement with the World Bank and IDA provided a further \$8.3 million.

Membership in IDA rose to 121 during the fiscal year, with the admission of Cape Verde on 20 November 1978.

Lending operations

By 30 June 1979, IDA had made cumulative net commitments totalling \$16,732 million. Commitments in fiscal year 1979 amounted to \$3,021.5 million, of which \$1,777 million went to seven countries in South Asia and \$379.8 million to 12 countries in East Africa. India, with 11 credits amounting to \$1,192 million, was the largest borrower from IDA during the year, followed by Bangladesh with credits of \$271 million.

The tables below summarize IDA lending in fiscal year 1979 by area and by purpose.

IDA CREDITS BY AREA

Area	Number	Amount in millions of US dollars)
East Africa	26	379.8
West Africa	22	239.2
East Asia and the Pacific	8	338.4
South Asia	34	1,777.0
Europe, the Middle East and		
North Africa	12	255.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	32.0
Total	105	3,021.5

IDA CREDITS BY PURPOSE

Purpose	Numbed	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Agriculture and rural development	43	953.7
Education	12	250.5
Energy	1	30.0
Industrial development and finance	4	48.2
Industry	4	121.5
Non-project	3	105.0
Population and nutrition	3	97.0
Power	8 5	482.4
Technical assistance	5	29.7
Tourism	2	46.5
Transportation	20	473.5
Urban development	1	12.0
Water supply and sewerage	10	371.5
Total	116	3,021.5

^aJoint Bank/IDA operations are counted only once, as Bank operations.

Agriculture and rural development

Credits for agriculture and rural development accounted for the largest portion of IDA lending in fiscal 1979, as they did in the previous five years. Forty-three credits totalling the equivalent of \$953.7 million were committed in 29 countries. A \$111 million credit was made to India to modernize Haryana State's irrigation systems and to develop supplemental ground water.

Small farmers and livestock producers in several African countries, including Kenya, Mali, the Niger and Somalia, were assisted with IDA-financed projects to meet key needs and to provide credit and extension services.

CREDITS FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Country	Purpose	(in millions of US dollars)
Afghanistan	Area development	16.5
Bangladesh	Fisheries	6.0
	Irrigation, flood control	19.0
Bolivia	Rural development	3.0
Burma	Land reclamation Perennial crops	34.5 4.5
Burundi	Forestry	4.3
Central African	I in the state of	2.5
Empire Democratic Yemen	Livestock Fisheries	2.5
India		10.0
inura	Grain storage facilities Irrigation, flood control (two projects)	30.0 240.0
	Agricultural research	27.0
	Farm extension services	25.0
	Forestry	23.0
Indonesia	Area development	67.0
Kenya	Agricultural credit and training Crop processing and storage	13.0 27.0
Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic	Area development	10.4
Liberia	Forestry	6.0
Madagascar	Irrigation	12.0
Malawi	Land development and small farming	22.0
Maldives	Fisheries	3.2
Mali	Technical assistance to agriculture and irrigation Forestry	4.5 4.5
Nepal	Farming development Irrigation, flood control	11.0 14.0
Niger	Irrigation, flood control Livestock	15.0 12.0
Pakistan	Irrigation, flood control Research and extension	60.0 9.0
Papua New Guinea	Rural development	20.0
Rwanda	Area development	8.8
Somalia	Livestock Agricultural extension services	8.0 10.5
Sri Lanka	Area development Irrigation and rural development	20.0 15.5
Sudan	Development of veterinary services	15.0
Thailand	Rural development	25.0
Togo	Perennial crops	14.0
Viet Nam	Irrigation, flood control	60.0
Yemen	Irrigation, flood control	15.0
Zambia	Perennial crops	6.0

Education

Credits totalling \$250.5 million were granted during fiscal 1979 for educational projects in 12 countries.

A project in Egypt was financed by a \$40 million credit to improve the relevance of education, increase and upgrade training, and expand education and training opportunities for the urban poor. Indonesia received a \$49 million credit to help develop an effective system for managing and developing technician training, including the provision of six polytechnics that would increase the annual number of engineering graduates by 45 per cent.

CREDITS FOR EDUCATION

Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Afghanistan	Primary education	21.0
Bangladesh	Technical skills training	25.0
Democratic Yemen	Vocational training	4.0
Egypt	Education for urban poor	40.0
Guinea	Vocational training	8.0
Indonesia	Technical skills training	49.0
Malawi	Primary and secondary education	14.5
Pakistan	Primary education	10.0
Senegal	Agricultural and industrial training	22.0
Thailand	Vocational training	35.0
United Republic of Tanzania	Vocational training	12.0
Yemen	Secondary education	10.0

Energy

One credit was approved for energy development during fiscal 1979. The credit, of \$30 million, to Pakistan was for drilling services, equipment and consultant services to the Oil and Gas Development Corporation in an effort to increase the country's domestic oil supply through the expansion of operations in existing fields and the evaluation of recently discovered fields.

Industrial development and finance

Four credits amounting to \$48.2 million were granted in fiscal 1979 for industrial development and finance.

The National Investment Bank of Ghana received a \$19 million credit to expand and rehabilitate the country's manufacturing and agroindustrial capacity. Mauritania was granted \$8 million to provide financial and technical assistance to small and medium-scale industries, artisans and small-scale irrigated agriculture.

In Rwanda, \$5.2 million was granted to provide foreign exchange for economic development. A \$16 million credit was made available to Sri Lanka to help small and medium-sized manufacturing and service industries.

Industry

Four credits totalling \$121.5 million were made to finance industrial development during

fiscal 1979. Bangladesh received \$29 million, to supplement an earlier \$33 million credit, to complete a fertilizer project. Bolivia received \$7.5 million to expand mineral production and exports.

Pakistan was granted a \$55 million credit to construct a urea plant capable of supplying Punjab Province with 1,725 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer a day. In the United Republic of Tanzania, co-financing was provided by IDA (\$30 million), the World Bank and other institutions for the construction of a pulp and paper mill.

Non-project

Of total credits of \$105 million granted during the year, two credits were made to Bangladesh: \$75 million for the purchase of industrial components, chemicals and spare parts needed by selected high-priority industries; and \$25 million to help meet fertilizer import requirements. Guyana received \$5 million to provide foreign exchange for imports of raw materials and intermediate goods.

Population and nutrition

Three credits amounting to \$97 million were granted by IDA during fiscal 1979 to Bangladesh (\$32 million), Egypt (\$25 million) and the Philippines (\$40 million). All three credits went to expand family planning and maternal and child health programmes, to train medical personnel and to construct health service buildings.

Power

Eight credits totalling \$482.4 million were granted for power projects during the year. India was the principal recipient, with a credit of \$200 million to build a power station, together with ancillary equipment, in Andhra Pradesh State, and a further credit of \$175 million to provide electricity to about 2.5 million families in 15,000 villages.

A \$16.5 million credit to Haiti was to finance the expansion of the Varreux power station at Port-au-Prince and seven additional substations.

CREDITS FOR POWER

Country	Purpose	(in millions of US dollars)
Bangladesh	Power for industry, training	28.0
Egypt	Construction of power station	37.0
Guinea	Power rehabilitation programme	1.1
Haiti	Expansion of power stations	16.5
India	Construction of power station Electrification of irrigation pumps	200.0 175.0
Nepal	Hydroelectric power	14.8
Yemen	Equipment for power distribution	10.0

Technical assistance

Five credits amounting to \$29.7 million were granted for technical assistance to three African countries and to Bangladesh and Indonesia during the year.

Bangladesh and Burundi received \$10 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, to help improve their capacity for project planning. Indonesia was granted \$10 million to finance preparatory studies into ways of creating employment opportunities.

A credit of \$2.2 million to Togo was to help promote sound investment and public finance policies. In Zambia, a \$5 million credit went to help provide expert and consultancy services for economic development, to train local staff and to supply project equipment.

Tourism

The two credits for tourism provided by IDA during fiscal 1979 went to Egypt (\$32.5 million) to improve tourist facilities at Luxor and Abu Simbel, and to the United Republic of Tanzania (\$14 million) to promote tourist attractions and to encourage tourism by improving the transportation system.

Transportation

Twenty credits totalling \$473.5 million were approved during fiscal 1979 for transportation projects in 17 countries.

One credit to India (\$190 million) was to improve the efficiency of the railways and support research and development activities related to improvement in motive power.

A \$24 million credit was approved for Madagascar to rehabilitate about 500 kilometres of roads, construct bridges and improve road maintenance, thus providing year-round access to other parts of the country to some 1.2 million people living in isolated areas. Zaire was assisted with a \$26 million credit to rehabilitate about 40,000 kilometres of roads in rural areas.

CREDITS FOR TRANSPORTATION

Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Afghanistan	Highway improvement	17.6
Benin	Port improvement	8.3
Central African Empire	Highway construction	15.5
Chad	Highway rehabilitation	7.6
Comoros	Highway improvement	5.0
Gambia	Highway maintenance	5.0
Guinea-Bissau	Highway rehabilitation and maintenance	9.0
India	Railway modernization	190.0

Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Lesotho	Highway rehabilitation	9.0
Madagascar	Highway rehabilitation and maintenance Railway modernization	24.0 13.0
Niger	Construction of feeder roads	10.0
Somalia	Construction of tanker pier	5.5
Sri Lanka	Highway maintenance	16.5
Sudan	Highway improvement	41.0
United Republic of Cameroon	Highway maintenance Construction of railway maintenance facilities	10.0 20.0
United Republic of Tanzania	Highway rehabilitation and maintenance	20.5
Zaire	Highway maintenance Railway maintenance and	26.0
	provision of rolling stock	20.0

Urban development

During fiscal year 1979, IDA provided one credit of \$12 million to Mali for shelter services, improved health and sanitary conditions and market facilities for some 44,000 low-income residents in Bamako; water supply and sanitation services would also be provided in three secondary cities.

Water supply and sewerage

Ten projects in eight countries received credits amounting to \$371.5 million for water supply and sewerage facilities during fiscal year 1979.

A \$196 million credit was made to India to provide pure water to about 2.5 million people living in Bombay's slum areas. Lesotho received a \$6 million credit to extend and upgrade water-supply systems in seven towns.

CREDITS FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Afghanistan	Water supply in Kabul	16.5
Bangladesh	Water supply in Dacca	22.0
Guinea	Water supply in Conakry	12.5
India	Water supply and sewerage in Bombay Water supply and sewerage in MaharashtraState Water supply and sewerage in Punjab	196.0 48.0 38.0
Lesotho	Urban water supplies	6.0
Liberia	Water supply in Monrovia	8.0
Philippines	Urban and rural water supplies	22.0
Senegal	Rehabilitation of water-supply and sanitation systems	2.5

Secretaria t

The principal officers and staff of IDA are the same as those of the World Bank.

Headquarters and other offices for the two organizations are also the same.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EX (for fiscal year ending 30 June 19		Expenses	Amount (inthousands of US dollars)
Income	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Management fee to World Bank Translation adjustments as a	121,426
From development credits	67.602	result of currency fluctuations	8,025
From investments Exchange adjustments	17,106 (1,152)	Total	129,451
Total	83,556	Net loss	45,895

Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, SUBSCRIPTIONS, VOTING POWER AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES (As at 30 June 1979)

· ·	TOTAL SUB AND SUPPLI RESOU (inthous US do	EMENTARY RCES ands of	VOTING F	POWER	_	TOTAL SUB AND SUPPLI RESOU (in thous US dol	EMENTARY RCES ands of	VOTING I	POWER
MEMBER	Amount (in current US dollars) ^a	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total	MEMBER	Amount (in current US dollars) ^a	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total
Part 1 countries					Part II countries ^d (c	ont.)			
Australia	364,956	1.98	52,652	1.50	Egypt	6,918	0.04	21,403	0.61
Austria	140,568	0.76	21,822	0.62	EĪŠalvador	436	f	6,244	0.18
Belgium	335,286	1.82	42,397	1.21	Equatorial Guinea	426	f	1,967	0.06
Canada	1,020,723	5.54	137,025	3.90	Ethiopia	718	f	8,691	0.25
Denmark Finland	238,198 90,830	1.29 0.49	34,353	0.98 0.52	Fiji Gabon	746 666	f	2,130 2,093	0.06 0.06
France	1,159,075	6.29	18,404 138,669	3.95	Gabon Gambia	365	f	6,182	0.06
Germany, Federal	1,139,073	0.29	136,009	3.93	Ghana	3.182	0.02^{t}	10,711	0.16
Republic of	2,249,470	12.21	236,831	6.75	Greece	3,318	0.02	14,288	0.41
Iceland	2,341	0.01	7,802	0.22	Grenada	124	f	7,537	0.21
Ireland	26,522	0.14	10,393	0.30	Guatemala	554	f	8,417	0.24
Italy	358,441	1.95	69,910	1.99	Guinea	1,383	0.01	7,771	0.22
Japan	1,935,238	10.50	201,476	5.74	Guinea-Bissau	180	f	528	0.02
Kuwait	264,896	1.44	37,613	1.07	Guyana	1,118	0.01	9,553	0.27
Luxembourg	10,153	0.06	8,363	0.24	Haiti	1,053	0.01	9,407	0.27
Netherlands	598,539	3.25	70,182	2.00	Honduras	413	f	6,242	0.18
New Zealand Norway	22,935 200,048	0.12 1.09	10,413 30,464	0.30 0.87	India Indonesia	54,683 15,179	0.30 0.08	119,375 38,128	3.40 1.09
South Africa	41,550	0.23	12,445	0.87	Iran	5,852	0.08	15,455	0.44
Sweden	713,366	3.87	93,315	2.66	Iraq	1.053	0.03	9,407	0.44
United Kingdom	2,284,485	12.40	263,576	7.51	Israel	2,434	0.01	9,386	0.27
United States	5,605,515	30.42	722,211	20.58	Ivory Coast	1,382	0.01	7,771	0.22
					Jordan	388		6,242	0.18
Subtotal	17,663,135	95.86	2,220,316	63.27°	Kenya	2,320	0.01	11,960	0.34
					Lao People's				
Part II countries ^d					Democratic			0.500	0.25
A.C. 1	1 412	0.01	10.004	0.20	Republic	672	f f	8,688	0.25
Afghanistan	1,413	0.01 0.03	10,084	0.29 0.53	Lebanon Lesotho	618 220	f	8,562 7,747	0.24 0.22
Algeria Argentina	5,582 25,699	0.03	18,481 59,655	1.70	Liberia	1,053	0.01	9,407	0.22
Bangladesh	7,357	0.14	22,239	0.63	Libyan Arab	1,033	0.01	9,407	0.27
Benin	641	f	600	0.02	Jamahiriya	1,383	0.01	7,771	0.22
Bolivia	1,468	0.01	10,230	0.29	Madagascar	1,295	0.01	702	0.02
Botswana	218	f	5,950	0.17	Malawi	1,054	0.01	9,407	0.27
Brazil	25,689	0.14	59,655	1.70	Malaysia	3,501	0.02	14,288	0.41
Burma	2,783	0.02	12,922	0.37	Maldives	42	f	7,382	0.21
Burundi	1,049	0.01	9,407	0.27	Mali	1,191	0.01	7,479	0.21
Cape Verde	103	f	516	0.01	Mauritania	683	f	6,685	0.19
Central African Empire	684	f	6,685	0.19	Mauritius Mexico	1,227 11 .098	0.01 0.06	9,702 9,253	0.28 0.26
Chad	666	f	2,093	0.19	Morocco	4,908	0.08	17,113	0.49
Chile	4,734	0.03	17,113	0.49	Nepal	690	f	8,688	0.45
Colombia	4,945	0.03	17,132	0.49	Nicaragua	396	f	6,242	0.18
Comoros	110	f	5,774	0.16	Niger	684	f	6,685	0.19
Congo	684	f	6,685	0.19	Nigeria	4,442	0.02	4,057	0.12
Costa Rica	276	f	7,844	0.22	Oman	434	f	6,244	0.18
Cyprus	1,054	0.01	9,407	0.27	Pakistan	14,105	0.08	35,355	1.01
Democratic					Panama	27	f	5,657	0.16
Kampuchea	1,365	0.01	7,826	0.22	Papua New	4 40-	0.04	0.45-	
Democratic Yemen	1,635	0.01	10,591	0.30	Guinea	1,192	0.01	9,698	0.28
Dominican	622	f	0.407	0.24	Paraguay	410	f	6,242	0.18
Republic Ecuador	623 865	f	8,426 2,200	0.24 0.06	Peru Philippines	2,270 7,067	0.01 0.04	854 16,583	0.02 0.47
Ledadoi	603	1	2,200	0.00	1 muhhmes	7,007	0.04	10,363	0.47

United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia

TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES (inthousandsof

	US dol		VOTING	POWER		US do		VOTING 1	POWER
MEMBER	Amount (in current USdollars) ^a	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total	MEMBER	Amount (in current US dollars) ^a	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total
Part II countries ^d (co	ont.)				Part II countries ^d (c	cont.)			
Republic of Korea Rwanda Samoa	2,718 1,050 123	0.02 0.01 f	10,932 9,407 7,537	0.31 0.27 0.21	Tunisia Turkey Uganda	2,013 7,938 2,325	0.01 0.04 0.01	2,793 23,450 11,960	0.08 0.67 0.34
Sao Tome and Principe Saudi Arabia	90 368,301	f 2.00	514 46,844	0.01 1.33	United Republic of Cameroon United Republic	1,379	0.01	7,771	0.22
Senegal Sierra Leone Somalia	2,330 1,041 1,041	0.01 0.01 0.01	11,960 9,407 7,246	0.34 0.27 0.21	of Tanzania Upper Volta Viet Nam	2,317 684 2,046	0.01 f 0.01	11,960 6,685 8,889	0.34 0.19 0.25
Spain Sri Lanka	25,949 4,106	0.14 0.02	29,746 15,705	0.85 0.45	Yemen Yugoslavia	595 21,572	0.12	8,494 20,711	0.24 0.59
Sudan Swaziland Syrian Arab	1,380 441	0.01 f	10,084 8,193	0.29 0.23	Zaire Zambia Other Asia	4,061 3,450 41,996	0.02 0.02 0.23	12,164 1,038 91,311	0.35 0.03 2.60
Republic Thailand	1,300 4,194	0.01 0.02	7,651 15,705	0.22 0.45	Subtotal	762,409	4.14	1,289,067	36.73°
Togo Trinidad and Tobago	1,041 1,732	0.01 0.01	7,246 770	0.21 0.02	Total	18,425,544	100.00	3,509,383	100.00

^{*}Includes amounts aggregating \$1,965,224,000 equivalent in current United States dollars, payable by the respective members on various dates through fiscal year 1981.

Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (As at 30 June 1979)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the vote of
Edward R. Fried	William P. Dixon	United States
William S. Ryrie	Ronald F. R. Deare	United Kingdom
Eberhard Kurth	Hans-Dieter Hanfland	Germany, Federal Republic of
Susumu Murayama	Kimiaki Nakajima	Japan
Paul Mentre de Loye	Pierre-Henri Cassou	France
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Earl G. Drake (Canada)	Edward M. Agostini (Guyana)	Canada, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland
Said E. EI-Naggar (Egypt)	Saleh A. AI-Hegelan (Saudi Arabia)	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mal- dives, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen
M. Narasimham (India)	M. Syeduz-Zaman (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka
Anthony IJ. A. Looijen (Netherlands)	Miodrag M. Stojiljkovic (Yugoslavia)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia
Jacques de Groote (Belgium)	Herbert Sutter (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey
Eduardo Mayobre (Venezuela)	Oscar G. Espinosa (Peru)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Spain
Hans Lundstrom (Sweden)	Valgeir Arsaelsson (Iceland)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Giorgio Rota (Italy)	Antonio S. Labisa (Portugal)	Greece, Italy
R. A. Johnston (Australia)	Sang-Chul Suh (Republic of Korea)	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa
Zain Azraai (Malaysia)	Aung Pe (Burma)	Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Dem- ocratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Thai- land, Viet Nam
Austin H. Madinga (Malawi)	Y. S. M. Abdulai (Nigeria)	Botswana, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Ethio- pia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Li- beria, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda,

^bVotes are adjusted in respect of the first and second instalments of the fifth replenishment only.

Differs from the sum of the individual percentages because of rounding.

^{&#}x27;Note by United Nations Secretariat: In information supplied by IDA, China is included in the list of the Association's members. However, with respect to China's representation, IDA has not implemented General Assembly resolution 2758(XXVI) of 25 October 1971.

[&]quot;The equivalent of \$16,000 was received from Afghanistan on account of its subscription under the fifth replenishment pending formal approval of notes.

Less than 0.005 per cent.

Elected Director Elected Alternate Casting the votes of

Armand Razafindrabe (Madagascar) NicéphoreSoglo(Benin) Benin, Central African Empire, Chad,

Comoros, Congo, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire

Placido L. Mapa, Jr. (Philippines) GuillermoConstain (Colombia) Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecua-

dor, Philippines

Afghanistan, Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Moncef Belkhodja (Tunisia) Omar Kabbaj (Morocco)

Ghana, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia

Alberto Sola (Argentina) David Blanco (Bolivia) Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay

NOTE: Democratic Kampuchea, Nicaragua and South Africa did not participate in the 1978 regular election of Executive Directors. Cape Verde became a member after that election.

Annex IN. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (As at 1 July 1979)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS^a

President: Robert S. McNamara. Senior Vice-President: I. P. M. Cargill.

Regional Vice-President, Latin America and the Caribbean: Nicolas

ÄrditoBarletta. Vice-President, Projects Staff: Warren C. Baum.

Regional Vice-President, Europe, Middle East and North Africa: Munir P. Benjenk.

Vice-President: Bernard Chadenet.

Regional Vice-President, Western Africa: Roger Chaufournier. Vice-President, Development Policy: Hollis B. Chenery.

Vice-President, External Relations: William Clark.

Vice-President and Secretary: P. N. Damry.

Officers and staff of the World Bank serve as officers and staff of IDA.

Regional Vice-President, South Asia: W. David Hopper. Regional Vice-President, East Asia and Pacific: S. Shahid Husain. Vice-President and General Counsel: Lester Nurick. Vice-President, Administration, Organization, Personnel Management: Martijn J. W. M. Paijmans.

Vice-President, Finance: Moeen A. Qureshi. Vice-President and Treasurer: Eugene H. Rotberg.

Vice-President, Operations: Ernest Stern.

Regional Vice-President, Eastern Africa: Willi A. Wapenhans. Director-General, Operations Evaluation: Mervyn L. Weiner. Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: K. Georg Gabriel.

Controller: Masaya Hattori.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Development Association 1818 H Street, N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20433, United States Cable address: INDEVAS WASHINGTONDC Telephone: (202) 477-1234

GENEVAOFFICE International Development Association c/o WIPO, Post Office Box 18 34 Chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Telex: 22376 CH WIPO Telephone: 99-92-44

REGIONALMISSIONINEASTERNAFRICA International Development Association Extelcoms House, Haile Selassie Avenue (Post Office Box 30577) Nairobi, Kenya

Cable address: INDEVAS NAIROBI

Telephone: 24391

NEW YORK OFFICE International Development Association 120 Broadway, 15th floor New York, N. Y. 10005, United States

Cable address: INDEVAS NEWYORK Telephone: (212) 964-6100

LONDON OFFICE

International Development Association New Zealand House, 15th floor, Haymarket London SW1 Y4TE, England Cable address: INDEVAS LONDON Telephone: (01) 930-3886

REGIONAL MISSION IN THAILAND International Development Association Udom Vidhya Building, 956 Rama IV Road Sala Daeng

Bangkok 5, Thailand Cable address: INDEVAS BANGKOK Telephone: 235-9115, 9116, 9117, 9118 EUROPEAN OFFICE

International Development Association 66 Avenue d'léna

75116 Paris, France Cable address: INDEVAS PARIS Telephone: 723-54-21

TOKYO OFFICE

International Development Association Kokusai Building 1-1 Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku

Tokyo 100, Japan Cable address: INDEVAS TOKYO

Telephone: (03) 214-5001, (03) 214-5002

REGIONALMISSIONINWESTERNAFRICA International Development Association Immeuble Shell, 64 Avenue Lamblin (Boite Postale 1850) Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Cable address: INDEVAS ABIDJAN Telephone: 32.24.01

Chapter IX

Internationa 1 Monetar y Fund (IMF)

Drawings on the resources of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)¹ during 1979 amounted to more than 1.8 billion special drawing rights (SDR), or a little less than half the total drawings in 1978. A near record volume of repurchases during the year resulted in a net reduction in the

1 For further information on the activities of IMF, see the annual report of the Executive Directors, Summary Proceedings of annual meetings of the Board of Governors, annual reports on exchange arrangements and restrictions, and the periodical IMF Survey.

amount of drawings outstanding to the equivalent of SDR 7,975.9 million at the end of 1979.

The year also saw the first of three annual allocations to members of approximately SDR 4 billion, according to their quotas, resulting from a decision of the Board of Governors, meeting on 11 December 1978, by which the Fund would make allocations totalling SDR 12 billion to IMF members participating in the SDR department. The first allocation was made on 1 January 1979; the other two were to be made on the same date in 1980 and 1981.

At the same meeting, the Seventh General Review of Quotas was completed when the Board of Governors proposed an increase of members' quotas by 50 per cent, from SDR 39 billion to SDR 58.6 billion. The proposed increases were to become effective for individual members on the latest of the three following dates: the date of the member's consent to the increase; the date of payment of the increased quota; or the date on which the Fund determined that members having not less than 75 per cent of the total of quotas on 1 November 1978 had consented to an increase in their quotas. Members were given until 1 November 1980 to consent to their quota increases, 25 per cent of which were to be paid in SDRs and the balance in the member's own currency.

In 1978, IMF had taken a number of decisions regarding the SDR and the rate of remuneration, all of which became effective on 1 January 1979: the interest rate on the SDR was increased from 60 per cent to 80 per cent of the combined market rate, which is the weighted average of short-term interest rates in the five countries with the largest Fund quotas—France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States; the rate of remuneration paid by IMF on reserve positions held by its creditor members was changed from 100 to 90 per cent of the SDR interest rate; and the obligation for members to maintain a minimum average balance of SDRs over successive five-year periods was reduced from 30 to 15 per cent of average net cumulative allocations.

In March 1979, IMF adopted a new set of guidelines for the use of Fund resources. Under the new guidelines, it was decided that when IMF helped member countries with balance-of-payments difficulties to take the necessary corrective measures, policies should pay due regard to the effect of those measures on member countries' economic priorities and their social and political objectives. Policies adopted by IMF should take into account the special circumstances of members, including the cause of their balance-of-payments problems. Other important points stressed were the need to ensure adequate

policy co-ordination in order to maintain nondiscriminatory treatment of members, and the recognition that Fund policies in this and other areas should evolve in the light of changing circumstances.

During the year, a review of policies under the compensatory financing facility was carried out in order to provide greater access to that facility by members—particularly the primary exporting countries—with balance-of-payments difficulties arising from temporary export shortfalls. In August 1979, IMF decided to amend arrangements made in 1975 by increasing the limit of authorized drawings from 75 per cent to 100 per cent of a member's quota under the compensatory financing facility, and to eliminate the quota limit on drawings outstanding—50 per cent in any 12-month period—with the proviso that, if requests for drawings increased a member's drawings outstanding beyond 50 per cent of its quota, IMF would have to be satisfied that adequate efforts were being made to solve the balance-of-payments problem.

It was also decided that member countries should have the option of including receipts from travel and workers' remittances, backed by adequate data, when calculating their export shortfall, such an option being irreversible for a period of five years.

By another decision taken to help member countries with balance-of-payments difficulties, IMF decided in December 1979 to increase the maximum period for making repurchases from eight to 10 years.

The Fund continued its gold sales programme during 1979, whereby one sixth (or 25 million fine ounces) of its gold holdings was to be sold at public auctions for the benefit of developing countries, and one sixth was to be sold to members at SDR 35 per ounce. In accordance with the provisions of the Trust Fund established in 1976 to provide additional balance-of-payments assistance on concessionary terms to developing member countries from gold-sales profits, IMF disbursed the equivalent of SDR 841 million to 43 member countries during the Trust Fund's first period, from 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1978. Interim disbursements for the second period up to 30 June 1980 totalled SDR 800 million to 41 members.

During 1979, two new members joined IMF, bringing total membership to 140. The new members were Saint Lucia (15 November) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (28 December).

Fund operation s

The Fund's member countries made credit tranche drawings of SDR 853 million in 1979,

more than double the drawings of SDR 421 million in 1978. Total purchases from IMF during the year, totalling SDR 1,843 million, were less than half the SDR 3,744 million purchased in 1978, which included an SDR 2,280 reserve tranche drawing by the United States.

Purchases during the year raised the cumulative total since 1947 to SDR 50.2 billion, or SDR 43.3 billion net of the oil facility. Repurchases by members totalled SDR 4,215 million in 1979, less than the record level of SDR 4,845 million in 1978. Net drawings outstanding at the end of 1979 were SDR 7,976 million, as compared with SDR 10,277 million the previous year. The decline reflected large repurchases of members' drawings from the 1974-1975 oil facility and credit tranches, particularly by Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom.

The total of credit tranche drawings outstanding at the end of 1979 was SDR 1,364 million, compared with SDR 1,938 million at the end of 1978 and SDR 3,852 million at the end of 1977. This decline largely reflected repurchases of earlier drawings by the United Kingdom. The non-oil developing countries accounted for all the credit tranche drawings outstanding at the end of 1979 and for most of the drawings on the Fund in 1979.

DRAWINGS AND REPAYMENTS BY REPURCHASE IN 1979 (in millions of SDR)

	Drawings	Repurchases
World	1,842.7	4,096.3
Industrial countries Australia Finland Iceland Italy New Zealand Spain United Kingdom	72.8° 23.8 — — 49.1 —	2,483.8° — 85.7 18.2 880.0 118.8 410.0 971.2
Non-oil developing countries	1,769.9°	1,612.5°
Africa Burundi Central African Republic Chad Congo Equatorial Guinea Ethiopia Gabon Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Kenya Liberia Madagascar Malawi	539.7° 9.5	476.7° 2.4 1.3 1.1 0.2 - 3.5 22.9 4.4 - 30.6 3.7 0.8
Malawi Mali Mauritania Mauritius	22.1 — — 28.0	1.7 0.9
Mauritus Morocco Senegal Sierra Leone South Africa	14.8 7.5	23.2 8.7 7.3 240.0
Sudan Uganda	83.2 10.6	33.7 8.0

	Drawings	Repurchases
Africa (cont.)		
United Republic of Cameroon	_	11.4
United Republic of Tanzania	34.0	13.0
Zaire	20.0	31.5
Zambia	100.0	26.3
Asia	355.8	381.5
Bangladesh	57.0	63.0
Burma	15.0	21.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	_	1.6
Nepal	_	1.0
Pakistan	21.2	80.7
Papua New Guinea		7.5
Philippines	135.5	71.1
Republic of Korea	_	106.4
Samoa	0.7	0.1
Solomon Islands	1.1	1.1
Sri Lanka	80.0	27.1
Thailand	45.3	_
Europe	389.4ª	239.0
Cyprus	9.9	4.8
Greece		
Portugal	_	31.9
Romania	41.3	50.0
Turkey	70.0	68.6
Yugoslavia	268.3	45.8
Middle East		144.1
Democratic Yemen	_	144.1
	_	13.3 51.2
Egypt	_	
Israel	_	79.6
Western Hemisphere	485.1°	371.3
Bolivia	8.7	_
Chile		130.5
Costa Rica	20.5	1.0
Dominica	2.3	
Dominican Republic	68.3	10.8
Grenada	0.7	0.9
Guyana	12.9	2.8
Haiti	_	4.2
Jamaica	145.8	18.1
Mexico	_	126.3
Nicaragua	43.1	2.0
Panama	6.0	13.8
Peru	177.0	60.9

^aDiffers from sum of individual figures because of rounding.

CURRENCIES DRAWN AND REPURCHASES BY CURRENCY OF REPURCHASE IN 1979 (in millions of SDR)

	Currencies drawn	Repurchases by currency of repurchase
World	1,842.8	4,215.3
Industrial countries Austrian schillings Belgian francs Canadian dollars Danish kroner Deutsche marks French francs Japanese yen Netherlands guilders Norwegian kroner Swedish kronor United States dollars	177.7° 3.0	3,701.0 10.3 54.6 39.3
Developing countries		
Oil-exporting countries Indonesian rupiahs Iraqi dinars Kuwaiti dinars	283.8 6.5 19.0 22.8	22.3 - - -

² Operations under the Fund's oil facility were concluded in May 1976. See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 998.

	Currencies drawn	Repurchases by currency of repurchase
Oil-exporting countries (cont.)		
Libyan dinars	31.5	_
Nigerian naira	_	1.0
Omani rials	1.5	_
Qatar riyals		1.4
Saudi Arabian riyals	180.5	_
United Arab Emirates dirhams	2.0	_
Venezuelan bolívares	20.0	19.9
Non-oil developing countries	115.3	_
Africa	1.0	_
Botswana pula	1.0	_
•		
Asia	32.2	_
Afghan afghanis	0.7	_
Indian rupees	13.0	_
Malaysian ringgits	12.0	_
Singaporean dollars	6.5	_
F	0.4	
Europe	0.4	_
Maltese pounds	0.4	_
Middle East	5.9	_
Jordanian dinars	4.9	_
Yemeni rials	1.0	_
Western Hemisphere	75.8	_
Argentine pesos	19.2	_
Brazilian cruzeiros	40.5	_
Colombian pesos	4.0	_
Ecuadorian sucres	1.5	_
Guatemalan quetzales	1.5	_
Paraguayan guaranies	2.0	_
Trinidad and Tobago dollars	7.1	_
SDR	1,266.0	492.0

^aDiffers from sum of individual figures because of rounding.

As at the end of 1979, eight extended arrangements with members were in effect, totalling SDR 1,275.4 million, of which SDR 1,035.4 million was available.

FUND EXTENDED ARRANGEMENTS (as at 31 December 1979, in millions of SDR)

Member	Amount agreed	Amount purchased	Undrawn balance
Egypt Guyana	425.0 25.0	75.0 10.0	350.0 15.0
Haiti Honduras Jamaica	21.4 16.0 130.0	- 85.0	21.4 16.0 45.0
Mexico Sri Lanka Sudan	518.0 80.0	100.0 40.0	518.0° 40.0
Total	1,275.4	30.0	$\frac{30.0}{1,035.4}$

^aAugmented by repurchase.

Stand-by arrangements

As at the end of 1979, 22 stand-by arrangements were in effect, under which amounts totalling SDR 1,551.84 million had been committed, of which SDR 820 million was available.

FUND STAND-BY ARRANGEMENTS (as at 31 December 1979, in millions of SDR)

Member	Amount agreed	Amount purchased	Undrawn balance
Bangladesh	85.00	57.00	28.00
Congo	4.00	2.00	2.00
Gambia	1.60	_	1.60
Ghana	53.00	32.00	21.00
Grenada	0.65	0.65	_
Kenya	122.48	_	122.48
Liberia	9.25	9.25	_
Malawi	26.34	5.44	20.90
Mauritius	73.02	20.00	53.02
Panama	30.00	_	30.00
Peru	285.00	137.00	148.00
Philippines	105.00	91.25	13.75
Rwanda	5.00	_	5.00
Samoa	0.75	_	0.75
Senegal	10.50	10.50	_
Sierra Leone	17.00	7.50	9.50
Togo	15.00	_	15.00
Turkey	250.00	70.00	180.00
Uruguay	21.00	_	21.00
Yugoslavia	69.25	69.25	_
Zaire	118.00	20.00	98.00
Zambia	250.00	200.00	50.00
Total	1,551.84	731.84	820.00

Compensatory financing facility

During 1979, IMF agreed to members' purchases totalling SDR 582.45 million under the compensatory financing facility, little changed from purchases agreed totalling SDR 577.7 million in 1978. The countries and the amounts of their purchases under the facility are listed in the following table.

COMPENSATORY FINANCING FACILITY (as at 31 December 1979, in millions of SDR)

Member	Amount
Burundi	9.50
Costa Rica	20.50
Cyprus	9.90
Dominica	0.95
Dominican Republic	33.50
Ethiopia	36.00
Guinea-Bissau	1.10
Jamaica	31.75
Kenya	69.00
Liberia	20.50
Malawi	19.00
Mauritania	10.50
Nicaragua	34.00
Philippines	44.20
Romania	41.25
Solomon Islands	1.05
Sudan	36.00
Uganda	5.00
United Republic of Tanzania	20.25
Yugoslavia	138.50
Total	582.45

Gold sales programme

During 1979, the fourth year of its four-year programme to sell 50 million fine ounces of gold, IMF sold 5,458,950 ounces at public auction, which brought total sales to 22,778,400 ounces.

The proceeds from the auctions held during 1979 amounted to \$1,410 million. The lowest price at which gold was awarded to successful bidders in 1979 was \$219.13 and the highest was \$429.31 per ounce.

The Fund also carried out gold sales to members at SDR 35 per ounce under its restitution programme. Sales of gold in the fourth and final distribution to 126 members amounted to 6,122,663 ounces, yielding approximately SDR 214 million. Total sales to the 126 members over the four-year period, which started in December 1976, amounted to 24,507,063 ounces, yielding approximately SDR 858 million.

Supplementary financing facility

The supplementary financing facility entered into force on 23 February 1979, when 14 members or institutions agreed to make resources available to the facility, which enables IMF, on a temporary basis, to expand its financial assistance to those members facing payments imbalances that were considered large in relation to their economies and their quotas in the Fund.

As at the end of 1979, IMF had made commitments of resources totalling SDR 811.37 million from the facility to seven members: Guyana, Jamaica, Malawi, Mauritius, Peru, the Sudan and Turkey.

The lenders and amounts made available are shown in the following table.

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCING FACILITY (in millions of SDR)

Lender	Amount
Abu Dhabi	150
Austrian National Bank	50
Banque Nationale de Belgique	150
Canada	200
Deutsche Bundesbank	1,050
Central Bank of Guatemala	30
Japan	900
Central Bank of Kuwait	400
De Nederlandsche Bank N.V.	100
Central Bank of Nigeria	220
Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency	1,934
Swiss National Bank	650
United States	1,450
Central Bank of Venezuela	500
Total	7,784

Publication s

Publications issued by IMF in 1979 included: the Annual Report, the Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions, International Financial Statistics, Balance of Payments Yearbook, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, Summary Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, and the periodicals IMF Survey, Staff Papers and Finance and Development, the last of which was published jointly with the World Bank.

Secretaria t

As at 31 December 1979, the total number of full-time staff employed by the Fund under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments was 1,504, drawn from 90 nationalities.

Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, QUOTAS AND VOTING POWER (As at 31 December 1979)

	QUOTA			VOTING POWER			
MEMBER*	Amount (in millions of SDR)	General department percentage of total	SDR department percentage of total	Number of votes ^b	General department percentage of total	SDR department percentage of total	
Afghanistan	45.00	0.12	0.12	700	0.16	0.17	
Algeria	285.00	0.73	0.73	3,100	0.73	0.73	
Argentina	535.00	1.37	1.38	5,600	1.32	1.33	
Australia	790.00	2.02	2.04	8,150	1.92	1.93	
Austria	330.00	0.85	0.85	3,550	0.83	0.83	
Bahamas	33.00	0.08	0.09	580	0.14	0.14	
Bahrain	20.00	0.05	0.05	450	0.11	0.11	
Bangladesh	152.00	0.39	0.39	1,770	0.42	0.42	
Barbados	17.00	0.04	0.04	420	0.10	0.10	
Belgium	890.00	2.28	2.29	9,150	2.15	2.17	
Benin	16.00	0.04	0.04	410	0.10	0.10	
Bolivia	45.00	0.12	0.12	700	0.16	0.17	
Botswana	9.00	0.02	0.02	340	0.08	0.08	
Brazil	665.00	1.70	1.71	6,900	1.62	1.63	
Burma	73.00	0.19	0.19	980	0.23	0.23	
Burundi	23.00	0.06	0.06	480	0.11	0.11	
Canada	1,357.00	3.48	3.50	13,820	3.25	3.27	

		QUOTA	VOTING POWER			
MEMBER*	Amount (in millions of SDR)	General department percentage of total	SDR department percentage of total	Number of votes	General department percentage of total	SDR department percentage of total
Cape Verde	2.00	0.01	0.01	270	0.06	0.06
Central African Republic	16.00	0.04	0.04	410	0.10	0.10
Chad	16.00	0.04	0.04	410	0.10	0.10
Chile	217.00	0.56	0.56	2,420	0.57	0.57
Colombia	193.00	0.49	0.50	2,180	0.51	0.52
Comoros	2.30	0.01	0.01	273	0.06	0.06
Congo	17.00	0.04	0.04	420	0.10	0.10
Costa Rica	41.00	0.11	0.11	660	0.16	0.16
Cyprus	34.00	0.09	0.09	590	0.14	0.14
Democratic Kampuchea	25.00	0.06	0.06	500	0.12	0.12
Democratic Yemen	41.00	0.11	0.11	660	0.16	0.16
Denmark	310.00	0.79	0.80	3,350	0.79	0.79
Djibouti	3.80	0.01	0.01	288	0.07	0.07
Dominica	1.90	0.005	0.005	269	0.06	0.06
Dominican Republic	55.00	0.14	0.14	800 950	0.19 0.22	0.19 0.22
Ecuador	70.00	0.18 0.58	0.18 0.59	2,530	0.22	0.22
Egypt ElSalvador	228.00 43.00	0.38	0.11	680	0.16	0.00
Equatorial Guinea	10.00	0.03	0.03	350	0.16	0.16
Ethiopia	36.00	0.03	0.09	610	0.14	0.10
Fiji	18.00	0.05	0.05	430	0.10	0.14
Finland	262.00	0.67	0.68	2,870	0.68	0.68
France	1,919.00	4.92	4.95	19,440	4.57	4.60
Gabon	30.00	0.08	0.08	550	0.13	0.13
Gambia	9.00	0.02	0.02	340	0.08	0.08
Germany, Federal Republic of	2,156.00	5.53	5.56	21,810	5.13	5.16
Ghana	106.00	0.27	0.27	1,310	0.31	0.31
Greece	185.00	0.47	0.48	2,100	0.49	0.50
Grenada	3.00	0.01	0.01	280	0.07	0.07
Guatemala	51.00	0.13	0.13	760	0.18	0.18
Guinea	30.00	0.08	0.08	550	0.13	0.13
Guinea-Bissau	3.90	0.01	0.01	289	0.07	0.07
Guyana	25.00	0.06	0.06	500	0.12	0.12
Haiti	23.00	0,06	0.06	480	0.11	0.11
Honduras	34.00	0.09	0.09	590	0.14	0.14
Iceland	29.00	0.07	0.07	540	0.13	0.13
India	1,145.00	2.93	2.95	11,700	2.75	2.77
Indonesia	480.00	1.23	1.23	5,050	1.19	1.20
Iran	660.00	1.69	1.70	6,850	1.61	1.62
Iraq	141.00	0.36	0.36	1,660	0.39	0.39
Ireland Israel	155.00	0.40	0.40	1,800	0.42	0.42
Italy	205.00 1,240.00	0.53 3.18	0.53 3.20	2,300	0.54 2.98	0.54 2.99
Ivory Coast	76.00	0.19	0.20	12,650 1,010	0.24	0.24
Jamaica	74.00	0.19	0.19	990	0.23	0.24
Japan	1,659.00	4.25	4.28	16,840	3.96	3.99
Jordan	30.00	0.08	0.08	550	0.13	0.13
Kenya	69.00	0.18	0.18	940	0.22	0.22
Kuwait	235.00	0.06	-	2,600	0.61	_
Lao People's Democratic Republic	16.00	0.04	0.04	410	0.10	0.10
Lebanon	12.00	0.03	0.03	370	0.09	0.09
Lesotho	7.00	0.02	0.02	320	0.08	0.08
Liberia	37.00	0.09	0.10	620	0.15	0.15
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	185.00	0.47	0.48	2,100	0.49	0.50
Luxembourg	31.00	0.08	0.08	560	0.13	0.13
Madagascar	34.00	0.09	0.09	590	0.14	0.14
Malawi	19.00	0.05	0.05	440	0.10	0.10
Malaysia	253.00	0.65	0.65	2,780	0.65	0.65
Maldives	0.90	0.002	0.002	259	0.06	0.06
Mali	27.00	0.07	0.07	520	0.12	0.12

		QUOTA	VOTING POWER			
MEMBER*	Amount (in millions of SDR)	General department percentage of total	SDR department percentage of total	Number of votes ^b	General department percentage of total	SDR department percentage of total
Malta	20.00	0.05	0.05	450	0.11	0.11
Mauritania	17.00	0.04	0.04	420	0.10	0.10
Mauritius	27.00	0.07	0.07	520	0.12	0.12
Mexico	535.00	1.37	1.38	5,600	1.32	1.33
Morocco	150.00	0.38	0.39	1,750	0.41	0.41
Nepal	19.00	0.05	0.05	440	0.10	0.10
Netherlands	948.00	2.43	2.44	9,730	2.29	2.30
New Zealand	232.00	0.59	0.59	2,570	0.60	0.61
Nicaragua	34.00	0.09	0.09	590	0.14	0.14
Niger	16.00	0.04	0.04	410	0.10	0.10
Nigeria	360.00	0.92	0.93	3,850	0.91	0.91
Norway	295.00	0.76	0.76	3,200	0.75	0.76
Oman	20.00	0.05	0.05	450	0.11	0.11
Pakistan	285.00	0.73	0.73	3,100	0.73	0.73
Panama	45.00	0.12	0.12	700	0.16	0.17
Papua New Guinea	30.00	0.08	0.08	550	0.13	0.13
Paraguay	23.00	0.06	0.06	480	0.11	0.11
Peru	164.00	0.42	0.42	1,890	0.44	0.45
Philippines	210.00	0.54	0.54	2,350	0.55	0.56
Portugal	172.00	0.44	0.44	1,970	0.46	0.47
Qatar	40.00	0.10	0.10	650	0.15	0.15
Republic of Korea	160.00	0.41	0.41	1,850	0.44	0.44
Romania	245.00	0.63	0.63	2,700	0.64	0.64
Rwanda	23.00	0.06	0.06	480	0.11	0.11
Saint Lucia	3.60	0.01	0.01	286	0.07	0.07
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.70	0.004	0.004	267	0.06	0.06
Samoa	3.00	0.01	0.01	280	0.07	0.07
Sao Tome and Principe	2.00	0.01	0.01	270	0.06	0.06
Saudi Arabia	600.00	1.54	1.55	6,250	1.48	1.48
Senegal	42.00	0.11	0.11	670	0.16	0.16
Seychelles	1.30	0.003	0.003 0.08	263	0.06 0.13	0.06 0.13
Sierra Leone	31.00 49.00	0.08 0.13	0.08	560 740	0.13	0.13
Singapore Solomon Islands	2.10	0.13	0.13	271	0.06	0.17
Somalia	23.00	0.06	0.06	480	0.11	0.11
South Africa	424.00	1.09	1.09	4,490	1.06	1.06
Spain	557.00	1.43	1.44	5,820	1.37	1.38
Sri Lanka	119.00	0.30	0.31	1,440	0.34	0.34
Sudan	88.00	0.23	0.23	1,130	0.27	0.27
Suriname	25.00	0.06	0.06	500	0.12	0.12
Swaziland	12.00	0.03	0.03	370	0.12	0.12
Sweden	450.00	1.15	1.16	4,750	1.12	1.12
Syrian Arab Republic	63.00	0.16	0.16	880	0.21	0.21
Thailand	181.00	0.46	0.47	2,060	0.48	0.49
Togo	19.00	0.05	0.05	440	0.10	0.10
Trinidad and Tobago	82.00	0.21	0.21	1,070	0.25	0.25
Tunisia	63.00	0.16	0.16	880	0.21	0.21
Turkey	200.00	0.51	0.52	2,250	0.53	0.53
Uganda	50.00	0.13	0.13	750	0.18	0.18
United Arab Emirates	120.00	0.31	0.31	1,450	0.34	0.34
United Kingdom	2,925.00	7.50	7.54	29,500	6.94	6.98
United Republic of Cameroon	45.00	0.12	0.12	700	0.16	0.16
United Republic of Tanzania	55.00	0.14	0.14	800	0.19	0.19
United States	8,405.00	21.54	21.67	84,300	19.83	19.95
Upper Volta	16.00	0.04	0.04	410	0.10	0.10
Uruguay	84.00	0.22	0.22	1,090	0.26	0.26
Venezuela	660.00	1.69	1.70	6,850	1.61	1.62
Viet Nam	90.00	0.23	0.23	1,150	0.27	0.27
Yemen Vygoslavia	13.00	0.03	0.03 0.71	380	0.09 0.71	0.09 0.71
Yugoslavia	277.00	0.71	0.71	3,020	0.71	0.71

		QUOTA		VOTING POWER			
MEMBER*	Amount (in millions of SDR)	General department percentage of total	SDR department percentage of total	Number of votes ^b	General department percentage of total	SDR department percentage of total	
Zaire	152.00	0.39	0.39	1,770	0.42	0.42	
Zambia	141.00	0.36	0.36	1,660	0.39	0.39	
Other Asia	550.00	1.41	1.42	5,750	1.35	1.36	
					-		
Totals							
General department	39,016.50	100.00^{d}	_	425,165	100.00^{d}	_	
SDR department	38,781.50	_	100.00^{d}	422,565	_	100.00^{d}	

^aNote by United Nations Secretariat: In information supplied by IMF, China is included in the list of the Fund's members. However, with respect to China's representation, IMF has not implemented General Assembly resolution 2758(XXVI) of 25 October 1971.

Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (As at 31 December 1979)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the vote of
Sam Y. Cross	Donald E. Syvrud	United States
Williams. Ryrie	Lionel D. D. Price	United Kingdom
Gerhard Laske	GuenterWinkelmann	Germany, Federal Republic of
Paul Mentre de Loye	Thierry Aulagnon	France
Teruo Hirao	Akira Nagashima	Japan
Mahsoun B. Jalal	Yusuf A. Nimatallah	Saudi Arabia
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Joaquin Muns (Spain)	Ariel Buira (Mexico)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Spain, Venezuela
H. O. Ruding (Netherlands)	Tom de Vries (Netherlands)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Romania, Yugoslavia
Bernard J. Drabble (Canada)	Donal Lynch (Ireland)	Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Grenada, Ireland, Jamaica
Lamberto Dini (Italy)	Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal
Robert J. Whitelaw (Australia)	Richard J. Lang (New Zealand)	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Sey- chelles, Solomon Islands
Mohamed Finaish (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Kadhim A. AI-Eyd (Iraq)	Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
Jacques de Groote (Belgium)	Heinrich G. Schneider (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey
Jahangir Amuzegar (Iran)	Mohammed Yeganeh (Iran)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Iran, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia
Alexandre Kafka (Brazil)	T. Ainsworth Harewood (Trinidad and Tobago)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
S. D. Deshmukh (India)	Edmund Eramudugolla (Sri Lanka)	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka
Matti Vanhala (Finland)	Gisli Blondal (Iceland)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Byanti Kharmawan (Indonesia)	Savenaca Siwatibau (Fiji)	Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
Festus G. Mogae (Botswana)	Semyano Kiingi (Uganda)	Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia
Francisco Garces (Chile)	Julio C. Gutiérrez (Paraguay)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay.

^bVoting power varies on certain matters pertaining to the General department with use of the Fund's resources in that department. Only Governors appointed by members that are participants may cast their votes on matters pertaining to the SDR department.

Not a participant in the SDR department.

⁴May differ from the sum of the individual percentages shown because of rounding.

Elected Director

Elected Alternate

Samuel Nana-Sinkam (United Republic of Cameroon)

Abderrahmane Alfidja (Niger)

Casting the votes of

Benin, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Equatorial Guinea Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe Senegal, Togo, United Republic d Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire

"Not a participant in the SDR department.

NOTE: Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt and South Africa did not participate in the 1978 regular election of Executive Directors. Cape Verde, Dji bouti, Dominica, Saint Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines became members after that election.

Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (As at 31 December 1979)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Managing Director: J. de Larosiere. Deputy Managing Director: William B. Dale. Counsellor. Walter O. Habermeier. Economic Counsellor: William C. Hood.

Counsellor: L. A. Whittome.

Director, Adjustment Studies: Charles F. Schwartz. Director, Administration Department: Roland Tenconi.

Director, African Department: J. B. Zulu.

Director, Asian Department: Tun Thin.
Director, Central Banking Department: San Lin (acting).
Director, European Department: L. A. Whittome.

Director, Exchange and Trade Relations Department: Ernest Sturc. Director, Fiscal Affairs Department: Richard Goode.

Director, IMF Institute: Gérard M. Teyssier.

Director, Legal Department: George Nicoletopoulos. Director, Middle Eastern Department: A. Shakour Shaalan. Director, Research Department: William C. Hood. Secretary, Secretary's Department: Leo Van Houtven. Treasurer, Treasurer's Department: Walter O. Habermeier. Director, Western Hemisphere Department: E. Walter Robichek. Director, Bureau of Language Services: Bernardo T. Rutgers. Director, Bureau of Statistics: Werner Dannemann. Director, Office in Europe (Paris): Aldo Guetta. Director, Office in Geneva: Fernando A. Vera.

Director, Information Office: Jay H. Reid.

Internal Auditor: Peter W. Whipple.
Special Representative to the United Nations: Jan-Maarten Zegers.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Monetary Fund 700 19th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20431, United States Cable address: INTERFUND WASHINGTONDC Telephone: (202) 477-7000

OTHER OFFICES

International Monetary Fund European Office 64-66 Avenue d'léna 75116 Paris, France Cable address: INTERFUND PARIS Telephone: 723-57-21

International Monetary Fund Representative 58 Rue de Moillebeau 1209 Geneva, Switzerland Cab/e address: INTERFUND GENEVA Telephone: 34-30-00

International Monetary Fund Office Room 2435 United Nations Headquarters New York, N. Y. 10017, United States Telephone: (212) 754-6008

Chapter X

Internationa 1 Civil Aviatio n Organizatio n (ICAO)

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) reported total traffic of the world's scheduled airlines to be 126 billion tonne-kilometres during 1979, an increase of 11.5 per cent over 1978. The airlines carried some 747 million passengers at a load factor of 66 per cent, the highest figure ever achieved and 2 percentage points above 1978. Air freight increased by 6 per cent to nearly 28 billion tonne-kilometres and

air mail traffic amounted to 3.4 billion tonne kilometres, an increase of 3 per cent over the previous year.

During 1979, membership of ICAO rose to 145 with the admission of Botswana on 27 January and Saint Lucia on 20 December.

1 For further information on the activities of ICAO, see reports of the ICAO Council to the ICAO Assembly.

Activitie s in 1979

Air navigation

During 1979, the main efforts of ICAO in the air navigation field continued to be directed to the updating and implementation of ICAO Specifications and ICAO Regional Plans. The ICAO Specifications consisted of International Standards and Recommended Practices contained in 16 technical Annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, and of Procedures for Air Navigation Services (PANS), contained in three PANS documents. The Regional Plans set forth air navigation facilities and services required for international air navigation in the nine ICAO regions.

The Specifications in four Annexes and three PANS documents were amended during 1979. The Regional Plans were kept current through amendments processed in consultation with States. To promote the uniform application of the Specifications, ICAO made available guidance material in the form of new and revised technical manuals and ICAO circulars.

The ICAO regional offices assisted States in implementing the Regional Plans. Their efforts were supplemented by the work of experts who advised States on the installation of new facilities and services and the operation of existing ones.

Eight air navigation meetings were held in 1979, at which special attention was given to: airworthiness of aircraft; aircraft operations; aircraft accident prevention; aerodrome physical characteristics; visual aids; automated data interchange systems; air traffic control; aeronautical communications; aeronautical meteorology; personnel licensing and training; unification of units of measurement; aircraft/infrastructure compatibility; the impact of civil aviation development on the human environment; aviation security; and carriage of dangerous goods by

Air transport

During 1979, ICAO's activities focused on the improvement of international air transport, on studies of developments in regulating air transport and establishing tariffs, and on the publication of economic studies and air transport statistics. Preparations were made for a second world-wide air transport conference, to be held in February 1980.

A panel of experts on regulation of air transport services, appointed in 1978, held its second and third meetings in April and October 1979. Subjects considered included the classification of non-scheduled and scheduled opera-

tions, the establishment of criteria, methods and model clauses for regulating capacity on both types of operations and the regulation of non-scheduled air transport. Another panel of experts, appointed in 1977 to examine machinery for the establishment of international fares and rates, held its fourth meeting in September/ October, at which it examined the results of a survey of policies and practices in the establishment of scheduled and non-scheduled freight tariffs. The panel made a number of recommendations for improving the machinery of freight rates and reviewed earlier conclusions and recommendations on the establishment of scheduled passenger fares.

The enforcement of international air carrier tariffs continued to be monitored. Information on tariff violations and subsequent action by States, together with updated information on national practices regarding tariff enforcement, was collected and issued as part of the documentation for the 1980 Air Transport Conference.

During the year, ICAO published a major regional air transport study, on the development of air passenger and freight traffic in Africa.

Publications in 1979 included the regular series of digests of civil aviation statistics, the yearbook on world civil aviation statistics, a new publication containing financial data and summary traffic data for airports and route facilities, the airport and air navigation facility tariffs manual, and a study of regional differences in fares, rates and costs for international air transport in 1977. A number of reports were prepared and circulated to member States covering such subjects as the development of airport revenues from non-aeronautical sources and the future availability of aviation fuel.

The ninth session of ICAO'S facilitation division was held at Montreal, Canada, in April/May as part of the organization's continuing efforts to ease customs, immigration, public health and other formalities for air passengers and cargo across national boundaries.

Informal regional meetings were held during 1979 on the economics of airports and route facilities (Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, in August; Dakar, Senegal, in October) and on statistics (Mexico City, Mexico, in August).

The organization continued to provide secretariat services to three independent regional civil aviation bodies: the African Civil Aviation Commission, the European Civil Aviation Conference and the Latin American Civil Aviation Commission. It also continued to administer the joint financing agreement on air navigation services in Greenland and the Faeroe Islands and the agreement for services in Iceland.

Legal matter s

The work programme of the Legal Committee, as approved by the ICAO Council in June 1979, included the study of the following subjects: the legal status of the aircraft commander; the liability of air traffic control agencies; aerial collisions; the report of its sub-committee on the problem of liability for damage caused by noise and sonic boom; the status of the instruments of the Warsaw Convention of 1929, as amended by the Hague Protocol of 1955 (relating to liability of air carriers); the consolidation of international rules contained in the 1952 Rome Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface and in the draft convention on aerial collisions and the liability of air traffic control agencies; the proposed simplification of convention-making procedures; and the lease, charter and interchange of aircraft in international operations, regarding certain problems with respect to the 1963 Tokyo Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft.

The Council requested the secretariat to prepare an historical study on the legal status of aircraft commanders, together with proposals to be sent to States for comments. It also decided to establish in 1980 a panel of experts on the operational and legal aspects of the topic.

The Legal Committee met at Montreal in May 1979 to consider the legal implications for international air-law conventions of a draft convention on international multimodal transport—prepared within the framework of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Committee's report, containing suggested solutions to a number of possible conflicts between existing air-law conventions and the new draft convention, was presented to the United Nations Conference on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport, held at Geneva in November 1979 (see p. 989).

The Committee on Unlawful Interference with International Civil Aviation and its Facilities examined proposals from States arid international organizations for amendments to Annex 17 (security and safeguarding international aviation against acts of unlawful interference) of the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation, 1944. The ICAO Council requested the Secretary-General of ICAO to obtain the views and comments of contracting States and interested international organizations on the Committee's recommendations regarding the amendments to Annex 17.

During 1979, the following conventions and protocols on international air law concluded under ICAO auspices were ratified or acceded to by the countries indicated:

Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, 1944)

Botswana

Convention on International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft (Geneva, 1948)

Ethiopia, Kuwait, Madagascar, Seychelles

Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface (Rome, 1952) Kuwait

Protocol to Amend the Warsaw Convention of 1929 for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air (The Hague, 1955) Bangladesh, Chile, Monaco

Convention, Supplementary to the Warsaw Convention, for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air Performed by a Person Other than the Contracting Carrier (Guadalajara, 1961)

Mauritania

Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 1963)

Bolivia, Botswana, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kuwait, Nepal, Seychelles, Suriname, Viet Nam

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (The Hague, 1970)

Bolivia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kuwait, Nepal, Sudan, Togo

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 1971)

El Salvador, Ethiopia, Nepal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo

Technica l'assistanc e

During 1979, ICAO provided technical assistance to 118 States, 84 of which had resident missions of one or more experts. Assistance was also provided in the form of equipment, fellowships, scholarships and short missions by experts.

Twenty new large-scale projects, each costing more than \$500,000, for which ICAO was to be the executing agency, were approved by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Five large-scale projects were financed under trust funds.

The organization employed 549 experts from 47 countries during 1979, 380 on assignments under UNDP, 166 on trust fund projects and three under the associate experts programme. There were also 10 United Nations Volunteers. The number in the field at the end of 1979 was 347 as compared with 305 at the end of 1978. A total of 1,055 fellowships were awarded in 1979, as compared with 688 for 1978.

Equipment purchases and subcontracts amounted to some \$11 million, representing a substantial proportion of the technical assistance

programme in 1979. Twenty-one Governments or organizations formally registered with ICAO under the Civil Aviation Purchasing Service.

Countries and territories aided were the following:

Africa: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire.

Americas: Antigua, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts–Nevis–Anguilla, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Asia/Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kiribati, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Viet Nam.

Europe, Mediterranean and Middle East: Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Qatar, Oman, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Secretaria t

As at 31 December 1979, the total number of staff members employed in the ICAO secretariat was 825. Of these, 287 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 63 nationalities) and 538 were in the General Service and related categories, including 183 persons employed at the regional offices. In addition, there were 305 in the Professional category serving as technical experts on UNDP projects in the field.

Budget

The appropriations for the 1979 financial year totalled \$24,375,000. Modifications were approved by the ICAO Council, as reflected below:

	Appropriations	Revised appropriations (in US dollars)	Actual obligations
Meetings	449,000	479,000	478,849
Secretariat	17,800,000	19,587,400	19,587,274
General service	3,394,000	3,614,500	3,614,358
Equipment	176,000	177,100	177,080
Other budgetary			
provisions	67,000	108,113	108,064
Contingencies	2,489,000		
Total	24.375.000	23.966.113	23,965,625

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL
CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS
(Membership as at 31 December 1979; contributions as assessed for 1979)

	CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRI	BUTION
MEMBER	Percent-	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Netamount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.06	10,626	China	4.31	763,301	Gambia	0.06	10,626
Algeria	0.15	26,565	Colombia	0.21	37,191	Germany, Federal		
Angola	0.06	10,626	Congo	0.06	10,626	Republic of	6.58	1,165,318
Argentina	0.84	148,764	Costa Rica	0.06	10,626	Ghana	0.06	10,626
Australia	1.78	315,238	Cuba	0.13	23,023	Greece	0.48	85,008
Austria	0.51	90,321	Cyprus	0.06	10,626	Guatemala	0.06	10,626
Bahamas	0.06	10,626	Czechoslovakia	0.68	120,428	Guinea	0.06	10,626
Bahrain	0.06	10,626	Democratic			Guinea-Bissau	0.06	10,626
Bangladesh	0.07	12,397	Kampuchea	0.06	10,626	Guyana	0.06	10,626
Barbados	0.06	10,626	Democratic People's			Haiti	0.06	10,626
Belgium	1.06	187,726	Republic of Korea	0.06	10,626	Honduras	0.06	10,626
Benin	0.06	10,626	Democratic Yemen	0.06	10,626	Hungary	0.31	54,901
Bolivia	0.06	10,626	Denmark	0.59	104,489	Iceland	0.08	14,168
Botswana	0.06	9,740	Djibouti	0.06	10,626	India	0.87	154,077
Brazil	1.17	207,207	Dominican Republic	0.06	10,626	Indonesia	0.22	38,962
Bulgaria	0.12	21,252	Ecuador	0.06	10,626	Iran	0.35	61,985
Burma	0.06	10,626	Egypt	0.15	26,565	Iraq	0.11	19,481
Burundi	0.06	10,626	ElSalvador	0.06	10,626	Ireland	0.20	35,420
Canada	3.12	552,552	Equatorial Guinea	0.06	10,626	Israel	0.36	63,756
Cape Verde	0.06	10,626	Ethiopia	0.06	10,626	Italy	2.95	522,445
Central African			Fiji	0.06	10,626	Ivory Coast	0.06	10,626
Republic	0.06	10,626	Finland	0.38	67,298	Jamaica	0.09	15,939
Chad	0.06	10,626	France	5.31	940,401	Japan	7.52	1,331,792
Chile	0.14	24,794	Gabon	0.06	10,626	Jordan	0.06	10,626

	CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTI I	RIBUTION
MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)
Kenya	0.06	10,626	Norway	0.46	81,466	Sweden	1.06	187,726
Kuwait	0.17	30,107	Oman	0.06	10,626	Switzerland	1.18	208,978
Lao People's			Pakistan	0.23	40,733	Syrian Arab		
Democratic			Panama	0.06	10,626	Republic	0.06	10,626
Republic	0.06	10,626	Papua New Guinea	0.06	10,626	Thailand	0.30	53,130
Lebanon	0.35	61,985	Paraguay	0.06	10,626	Togo	0.06	10,626
Lesotho	0.06	10,626	Peru	0.11	19,481	Trinidad and Tobago	0.07	12,397
Liberia	0.06	10,626	Philippines	0.24	42,504	Tunisia	0.07	12,397
Libyan Arab			Poland	1.16	205,436	Turkey	0.31	54,901
Jamahiriya	0.15	26,565	Portugal	0.32	56,672	Uganda	0.06	10,626
Luxembourg	0.06	10,626	Qatar	0.06	10,626	UŠSR	10.99	1,946,329
Madagascar	0.06	10,626	Republic of Korea	0.38	67,208	United Arab		
Malawi	0.06	10,626	Romania	0.26	46,046	Emirates	0.07	12,397
Malaysia	0.14	24,794	Rwanda	0.06	10,626	United Kingdom	4.66	825,286
Maldives	0.06	10,626	Saint Lucia ^a		_	United Republic		
Mali	0.06	10,626	Sao Tome			of Cameroon	0.06	10,626
Malta	0.06	10,626	and Principe	0.06	10,626	United Republic		
Mauritania	0.06	10,626	Saudi Arabia	0.24	42,504	of Tanzania	0.06	10,626
Mauritius	0.06	10,626	Senegal	0.06	10,626	United States	25.00	4,427,500
Mexico	0.91	161,161	Seychelles	0.06	10,626	Upper Volta	0.06	10,626
Morocco	0.10	17,710	Sierra Leone	0.06	10,626	Uruguay	0.06	10,626
Mozambique	0.06	10,626	Singapore	0.28	49,588	Venezuela	0.46	81,466
Nauru	0.06	10,626	Somalia	0.06	10,626	Viet Nam ^b	0.06	10,626
Nepal	0.06	10,626	South Africa	0.61	108.031	Yemen	0.06	10,626
Netherlands	1.77	313,467	Spain	1.52	269,192	Yugoslavia	0.41	72,611
New Zealand	0.39	69,069	Sri Lanka	0.06	10,626	Zaire	0.08	14,168
Nicaragua	0.06	10,626	Sudan	0.06	10,626	Zambia	0.06	10,626
Niger	0.06	10,626	Suriname	0.06	10,626			-,
Nigeria	0.15	26,565	Swaziland	0.06	10,626	Total	100.18	17,740,992

^a New member whose assessment had not been included in the 1979 scale of contributions by the end of 1979.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1979)

ICAO COUNCIL

OFFICERS President: Assad Kotaite (Lebanon).
First Vice-President: T. A. Hane (Senegal).
Second Vice-President: F. Mahmud (Indonesia). Third Vice-President: F. Grznar (Czechoslovakia). Secretary: Yves Lambert (France).

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia,

rgentina, Australia, Brazii, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechosłovakia, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Yves Lambert. Director, Air Navigation Bureau: D. W. Freer. Director, Air Transport Bureau: R. A. Bickley. Director, Legal Bureau: M. Milde (acting). Director, Technical Assistance Bureau: Jack Vivian. Chief, Public Information Office: Eugene Sochor.

OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Civil Aviation Organization Post Office Box 400, Succursale: Place L'Aviation Internationale 1000 Sherbrooke Street West Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2R2 Cable address: ICAO MONTREAL Telephone: (514) 285-8219 Telex: 05-24513

REGIONAL OFFICES

International Civil Aviation Organization African Office Post Office Box 2356 Dakar, Senegal Cable address: ICAOREP DAKAR

Telephone: 21 54 52

International Civil Aviation Organization Far East and Pacific Office Post Office Box 614 Bangkok, Thailand Cable address: ICAOREP BANGKOK Telephone: 281 -5366, 281 -5571 Telex: 7969

International Civil Aviation Organization North American and Caribbean Office Apartado Postal 5-377 Mexico 5, D. F., Mexico Cable address: ICAOREP MEXICO Telephone: 250-32-11 Telex: 1777598

^b The status of Viet Nam remained in the process of clarification during 1979.

International Civil Aviation Organization European Office 3 bis, Villa Emile-Bergerat 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine (Hauts-de-Seine) France

Cable address: ICAOREP PARIS Telephone: 747-95-73 Telex: 610075 International Civil Aviation Organization Middle East and Eastern African Office 16 Hassan Sabri, Zamalek Cairo, Egypt

Cable address: ICAOREP CAIRO Telephone: 801806, 801807, 705163 Telex: 92459 International Civil Aviation Organization South American Office Apartado Postal 4127 Lima 100, Peru Cable address: ICAOREP LIMA Telephone: 51-5414, 51-5325, 51-5497 Telex: 25689PE

Chapter XI

Universa l Posta l Unio n (UPU)

The Universal Postal Union (UPU), established at Berne, Switzerland, in 1874 for the reciprocal exchange of postal services between nations, is one of the oldest international intergovernmental organizations. Its aim is to promote the organization and improvement of postal services and to further the development of international collaboration in this sphere. It also participates in various forms of postal technical assistance requested by its member States.

In 1979, the number of member States of UPU was reduced from 159 to 158, following the expulsion of South Africa by the Universal Postal Congress.

Activitie s of UPU organ s in 1979

Universal Postal Congress

The Universal Postal Congress, composed of all UPU member States, is the supreme legislative authority of UPU. It normally meets every five years. The eighteenth session of the Congress was held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 12 September to 25 October 1979.

The Congress examined, among other things, the Acts of the Union on the basis of proposals submitted by member States, by the Executive Council and by the Consultative Council for Postal Studies. The Acts in force since 1 January 1976 were those of the 1974 Lausanne Congress; the Acts of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress were to enter into force on 1 July 1981.

Among decisions taken on the postal service, the Congress decided to increase the basic letter rate and also the rate paid to Postal Administrations of destination.

The Congress discussed the question of technical co-operation and decided that priority should be given to the needs of Postal Administrations in the least developed and newly independent countries. It decided that particular emphasis should be placed on vocational training, improving the administration of postal

services, routing and delivery, particularly with regard to rural areas and international mail, and on increasing the number of post offices.

Having considered a study prepared by the Executive Council, the Congress decided that from 1980 onwards member countries should pay the funds necessary for the operation of UPU in advance, replacing current arrangements whereby countries paid expenses when due, with the Government of the Swiss Confederation, which supervises the International Bureau, advancing the necessary funds.

The Congress considered the future of postal services in the light of developments in telecommunications. It was decided that, although the volume of conventional mail continued to increase, postal services should seek to develop their telecommunications systems. For that purpose, UPU consulted with the International Telecommunication Union.

A proposal that the special drawing right should replace the gold franc of UPU as the reference currency for international payments was defeated.

The Congress re-elected Mohamed I. Sobhi and Thomas Scott as, respectively, Director-General and Deputy Director-General of the International Bureau. Elections to the UPU Executive Council and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies were also held. The Congress decided that UPU documents should in future be issued in Chinese, German, Portuguese and Russian, as well as Arabic, English, French and Spanish, with French remaining the official language of UPU and the working language of the International Bureau.

In other actions, the Congress declared that postage stamps issued by the "Turkish Cypriot Postal Administration" were illegal and without

¹ For further information about the activities of UPU, see L'Union postale universelle: sa fondation et son développement, 1874-1949— mémoire (Berne, Bureau international de l'Union, 1949) and annual reports of IIPII

validity. It also, by a decision of 18 September, expelled South Africa from UPU.

The Congress decided that its next session, in 1984, would be held in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Executive Council

The 40-member Executive Council of UPU is responsible for carrying out the work of UPU during the five-year intervals between meetings of the Congress. During its annual session, held in 1979 at Berne from 25 April to 11 May, the Council considered administrative matters and several studies concerning international mail which had been referred to it by the 1974 Lausanne Congress.

Among other matters reviewed by the Executive Council were technical assistance for developing countries, professional training, international postal co-operation, relations with the United Nations and other international organizations, and the improvement and simplification of international postal services.

The new Executive Council elected by the 1979 Congress held its initial session during the Congress.

Consultative Council for Postal Studies

The 35-member Consultative Council for Postal Studies is responsible for organizing the study of technical, operational, economic and technical co-operation problems concerning the Postal Administrations of UPU member States, including matters of particular interest to new and developing countries.

The regular annual session of the Council was not held; however, an organizational meeting was held during the 1979 Congress.

International Bureau

The International Bureau of UPU, which is under the general supervision of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, constitutes the secretariat of UPU and serves the Postal Administrations of UPU member States as an organ for liaison, information and consultation.

The International Bureau is responsible for collecting, co-ordinating, publishing and distributing information relating to the international postal service. It also conducts inquiries requested by Postal Administrations and acts as a clearing-house for settling certain accounts between them.

As at 31 December 1979, the total number of permanent and temporary staff members employed at the International Bureau was 125, of whom 51 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 38 countries) and 74 were in the General Service category. Also, 12

officials were employed in the Arabic, English, Spanish and Russian translation services.

Technica l co-operatio n

Technical co-operation was provided by UPU in 1979 under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), by the UPU Special Fund, and through bilateral assistance programmes, The multilateral aid provided under UNDP amounted to some \$2.2 million.

Expert assistance to developing countries continued, financed partly from the regular budget but for the most part by the Postal Administrations of contributing member States. Missions were carried out by consultants during the year in various regions of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East to assist Postal Administrations in improving their organization, services and training and to make forecast studies. The consultants were also associated with the formulation of UNDP projects and the organization of seminars, study courses and vocational training courses. Operational teams for different sectors were formed during the year, composed of specialists chosen by recipient States from their national services, directed by a UPU expert.

The Union continued to hold training courses for postal instructors from developing countries, in London and Paris and at regional training centres. Two high-level courses held in London and Paris during the year were attended by 20 students.

In 1979, 35 national and regional projects relating to postal services were carried out under UNDP. Forty-nine expert missions were undertaken, and 154 scholarships awarded, of which 114 were for study courses. Several projects received assistance in the form of equipment. The projects covered all the principal branches of the postal service including national and regional vocational training centres.

The UPU Special Fund, maintained by voluntary contributions in cash and kind from member States, continued to focus its assistance on training and the provision of teaching materials. Contributions in kind consisted mainly of the award of scholarships and the organization of training courses. The Fund also assisted a project for the drought-stricken Sahelian region of Africa. The budget for the 1979 programme was \$594,437.

In addition to supporting the Special Fund, member States continued to provide direct bilateral assistance during the year.

The Union continued to support mutual assistance programmes between developing countries, particular emphasis being placed on the formation of operational teams and regional training. It also maintained its programme of

Intergovernmental organizations

technical assistance subject to payment, under which member States could finance assistance themselves by funds on deposit.

Budget

The expenditures of UPU are borne in common by all member countries, which, for the purpose of assessment, are divided into classes. The following table shows how the assessments for 1979 were divided among the various classes:

	ASSESSMENTS				
CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION	Swiss francs	US dollar equivalents			
50 units	744,000	465,000			
25 units	372,000	232,500			
20 units	297,600	186,000			
15 units	223,200	139,500			
10 units	148,800	93,000			
5 units	74,400	46,500			
3 units	44,640	27,900			
1 unit	14,880	9,300			

^aCalculated on the basis of Swiss franc 1.60 = US\$1.00.

and supervise the keeping of financial accounts.

The Executive Council of UPU approved budget estimates for 1979 in a gross amount of 18,661,800 Swiss francs, or approximately \$11,660,000, and for 1980 in a gross amount of 17,403,500 Swiss francs, or approximately \$10,877,000.

Income and expenditures for 1979 are given below:

Income	Swiss francs
Contributions from member States Sale of publications Other receipts	15,862,080.00 221,996.79 1,540,558.24
Total	17,624,635.03ª
Expenditures	
Staff General expenses Congress	12,536,288.84 3,049,524.26 2,038,821.93
Total	17,624,635.03ª

 $^{^{}a}$ Equal to \$11,015,396.89 on the basis of Swiss franc 1.60 = US\$1.00.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION AND CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION (As at 31 December 1979)

Member	Class of contri- bution; ^a no. of units		Class of contri- oution; ^a no. of units		Class of contri- oution; ^a no. of units		Class of contri- bution; ^a no. of units		Class of contri- bution; ^a no. of units		Class of contri- oution; ^a no. of units
Wichibei	units	Wichioci		Wichibei	umo					m	1
Afghanistan	1	Congo	1	Germany,		Lesotho	1	Papua New		Tonga	1
Albania	1	Costa Rica	1	Federal		Liberia	I	Guinea	1	Trinidad and	
Algeria	5	Cuba	3	Republic of		Libyan Arab		Paraguay	1	Tobago	Ī
Angola	1	Cyprus	1	Ghana	3	Jamahiriya		Peru	3	Tunisia	5
Argentina	20	Czecho-		Greece	3	Liechtensteir		Philippines	1	Turkey	10
Australia	25	slovakia	10	Grenada	1	Luxembourg	3	Poland	10	Uganda	1
Austria	5	Democratic		Guatemala	3	Madagascar	3	Portugal	10	Ukrainian SS	
Bahamas	1	Kampuchea	ı 1	Guinea	1	Malawi	1	Qatar	3	USSR	25
Bahrain	1	Democratic		Guinea-		Malaysia	3	Republic		United Arab	
Bangladesh	15	People's		Bissau	1	Maldives	1	of Korea	10	Emirates	1
Barbados	1	Republic		Guyana	1	Mali	1	Romania	10	United	
Belgium	15	of Korea	10	Haiti	3	Malta	1	Rwanda	1	Kingdom	50
Benin	1	Democratic		Honduras	1	Mauritania	1	San Marino	1	United	
Bhutan	i	Yemen	1	Hungary	10	Mauritius	1	Sao Tome		Kingdom	
Bolivia	ĺ	Denmark	10	Iceland	1	Mexico	15	and Princip		Overseas	
Botswana	1	Diibouti	1	India	25	Monaco	1	Saudi Arabia	5	Territories	5
Brazil	25	Dominican		Indonesia	10	Mongolia	1	Senegal	1	United	
Bulgaria	3	Republic	3	Iran	5	Morocco	5	Seychelles	1	Republico	
Burma	3	Ecuador	3	Iraq	3	Mozambique	1	Sierra Leone	1	Cameroon	1
Burundi	Ĩ	Egypt	15	Ireland	10	Nauru	1	Singapore	1	United	
Byelorussia	n	El Salvador	1	Israel	3	Nepal	3	Somalia	1	Republico	•
SSR	. 3	Equatorial		Italy	25	Netherlands	15	Spain	25	Tanzania	1
Canada	50	Guinea	3	Ivory Coast	1	Netherlands		Sri Lanka	5	United State	s 50
Cape Verde		Ethiopia	1	Jamaica	1	Antilles	1	Sudan	1	Upper Volta	1
Central	•	Fiii	i	Japan	50	New Zealand	25	Suriname	1	Uruguay	3
African		Finland	10	Jordan	1	Nicaragua	1	Swaziland	1	Vatican	1
Republic	1	France	50	Kenya	3	Niger	1	Sweden	15	Venezuela	3
Chad	1	Gabon	1	Kuwait	5	Nigeria	5	Switzerland	15	Viet Nam	3
Chile	5	Gambia	i	Lao People's		Norway	10	Syrian Arab		Yemen	1
China	50	German		Democratic		Oman	ĺ	Republic	1	Yugoslavia	5
Colombia	3	Democratic		Republic	1	Pakistan	15	Thailand	3	Zaire	3
Comoros	1	Republic	15	Lebanon	1	Panama	1	Togo	1	Zambia	3

^aFor amount of contributions from members, see table under BUDGET above. NOTE: The UPU official nomenclature differs from that of the United Nations.

ANNEX II. ORGANS, OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Held office until the eighteenth (1979) Universal Postal Congress)

Chairman: Switzerland.

Vice-Chairmen: Canada, Czechoslovakia, Kenya, Lebanon.

Secretary-General: Mohamed I. Sobhi, Director-General of the International Bureau.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Federal Republic

of, Guinea, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Romania, Spain, SriLanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

(Elected to hold office until the nineteenth (1984) Universal Postal Congress)

Chairman: Brazil.

Vice-Chairmen: China, Liberia, Spain, USSR.

Secretary-General: Mohamed I. Sobhi, Director-General of the International Bureau.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Gabon,

Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Honduras, India, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom United States, Yugoslavia.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES

(Held office until the eighteenth (1979) Universal Postal Congress)

Chairman: Belgium.

Vice-Chairmen: Argentina, France, India, Nigeria, Tunisia, USSR, United States.

Secretary-General: Mohamed I. Sobhi, Director-General of the International Bureau.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil,

Bulgaria, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela.

(Elected to hold office until the nineteenth (1984) Universal Postal Congress)

Chairman: United Kingdom.

Vice-Chairman: Tunisia.

Secretary-General: Mohamed I. Sobhi, Director-General of the International Bureau.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium,

Brazil, China, Colombia, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan. Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan-Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia. USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

OFFICERS

Director-General: Mohamed I. Sobhi. Deputy Director-General: Thomas Scott. Assistant Directors-General: Mohamed Akbar, Félix Cicerón, Abdel Kader Baghdadi. HEADQUARTERS

Bureau international de l'Union postale universelle Weltpoststrasse 4 Berne, Switzerland

Postal address: Union postale universelle

Case postale 3000 Berne 15 (Suisse)

Cable address: UPU BERNE Telephone: (031) 43 22 11 Telex: 32 842 UPU CH

ChapterXII

Internationa 1 Telecommunicatio n Union (ITU)

As at 31 December 1979, 154 countries were members of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Membership had remained unchanged since 1977.

World Administrativ e Radio Conferenc e

The World Administrative Radio Conference, which met at Geneva from 24 September to 6

December 1979, carried out a complete revision of the international Radio Regulations, which are applicable to all radio services and are binding on member States of ITU. The new Regulations were to enter into force on 1 January 1982. As one of its principal tasks, the Conference

 $^{\rm I}{\rm For}$ further information on the activities of ITU, see annual reports of ITU.

revised the Table of Frequency Allocation, involving the reallocation of frequency bands among the different services.

The Conference also revised the statutory procedures for the co-ordination, notification and entry of frequencies assigned to radio stations in the Master International Frequency Register. In particular, the Conference took account of the fact that many developing countries, which had become members of ITU since the last World Administrative Radio Conference in 1959, required special help in obtaining appropriate frequencies in the high-frequency (HF) bands. It revised the terms of the Regulations in order to guarantee that developing countries would be able to obtain frequencies in the HF bands, and that such frequencies would be capable of providing good service.

The Conference proposed that a number of radio conferences be held at global and regional levels to deal with specific services.

At the global level, it proposed that conferences be held for the mobile services, for planning the HF bands allocated to broadcasting services, for deciding on the use of the geostationary satellite orbit and planning space services, and for revising the frequency allotment plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (OR) Service, applicable to non-scheduled airlines. The Conference recommended that after 1990 ITU should consider the possibility of holding another world radio conference for the general or partial revision of the Radio Regulations.

At the regional level, the Conference proposed that conferences be held for the following purposes:

Region 1 (Africa, Europe, Mongolia and the USSR)—to revise the 1948 Copenhagen Plan and Convention for the European maritime area, and to revise the provisions of the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, held at Genevain 1963;

Region 2 (the Americas and Greenland) — to consider medium-frequency (MF) broadcasting, to plan the broadcasting satellite service, and to prepare a broadcasting plan for the 1605-1705 kHz band; and

Region 3 (Asia and Australasia)—to lay down rules for sharing the use of the VHF and UHF bands allocated to the fixed, broadcasting and mobile services.

In addition, a conference was proposed on the planning of sound broadcasting in the 87.5-108 MHz band for countries in region 1 and certain countries in region 3. It was also proposed that a conference for regions 1 and 3 be held to conclude agreements and draw up plans for feeder links to broadcasting satellites in the 12 GHz band.

The Conference approved a number of measures to further technical co-operation with developing countries, including the organization of symposia on staff training, the introduction of data-processing techniques and the choice of suitable frequencies. The Conference also decided that assistance should be provided to developing countries in the fields of network operation, the development of rural and maritime telecommunications, the preparation of specifications for low-cost television receivers and the transfer of telecommunication technology.

Administrativ e Counci l

The thirty-fourth session of the Administrative Council of ITU was held from 4 May to 21 June 1979 at ITU headquarters at Geneva. The Council reviewed administrative matters and approved a schedule of conferences. It also established a working group to plan ITU's technical cooperation activities.

Study groups of the two ITU international consultative committees—the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee—held numerous meetings during the year. A report was prepared by CCIR on ground- and sky-wave radio propagation and the technology and planning of broadcasting services, in preparation for the first session of a regional conference on MF broadcasting, to be held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1980.

Plan committee s

Four regional plan committees of ITU were responsible for preparing plans for circuit and routing requirements for international telecommunications and for estimating the growth of international traffic. They also continued to play an active part in the work of the World Plan Committee, which was concerned with interregional relations.

The Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin met at Santiago de Compostela, Spain, from 6 to 10 February, and the Plan Committee for Africa met at Abidjan, Ivory Coast, from 27 to 30 March 1979.

Internationa l Frequenc y Registratio n Board

The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) continued to register the frequencies that countries assigned to their radio stations in the Master International Frequency Register. During 1979, IFRB carried out a technical examination of 52,304 frequency assignments.

The Board continued its preparations for and played an active part in the World Administrative Radio Conference, held at the end of the year.

Technica l co-operatio n

In 1979, under various ITU programmes of technical co-operation for developing countries, 584 expert missions were carried out, 618 fellows were trained abroad and equipment valued at \$6,609,758 was delivered, mainly to telecommunication training centres. The total cost of this assistance amounted to \$26,064,268, an increase of 21 per cent over 1978. Countries and territories aided were the following:

Africa: Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire.

The Americas: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay.

Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Thailand, Tonga.

Europe and the Middle East: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Greece, Hungary, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malta, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

The three main objectives of ITU's technical co-operation activities continued to be: promoting the development of regional telecommunication networks in Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, and the Middle East; strengthening the telecommunication technical and administrative services in developing countries; and vocational training.

The Union continued its efforts to promote the development of telecommunication networks and their integration into the world-wide system, in accordance with objectives established by the World Plan Committee and the regional plan committees.

Work on establishing radio-relay systems, submarine cables, satellite earth stations and international telephone exchanges for the Pan-African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL) made some progress during the year. A team of experts from ITU and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) advised on demarcation problems, and assistance was provided in areas of tariffs, subregional numbering, frequency planning, switching and signalling.

As a result of delays in implementing certain key links in a number of countries, the PANAFTEL Coordinating Committee—comprising the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the African

Development Bank and ITU—convened a series of bilateral meetings during the year to recommend solutions. At the end of the year, an ITU project team reviewed problems of maintenance and operation encountered by countries that were part of the PANAFTEL network, and UNDP agreed to allocate funds for a complementary project, starting in 1980, to assist the African countries to develop appropriate structures and methods of operation and maintenance.

The Union continued to channel assistance to the Americas, primarily through its co-operative programme with the Inter-American Telecommunication Conference. During the year, ITU initiated a regional study on the development of public data communication networks. As a result of financial assistance from UNDP, work on establishing the networks was planned for 1980.

Progress in Asia was satisfactory, despite delays in the implementation of terrestrial links in the western part of the region. The Union supported network development with advice on planning, field surveys, assistance in the preparation of technical specifications and co-ordination of bilateral and multinational activities.

In the Pacific region, ITU advised on tendering and on contract negotiations for four major contracts financed by the European Economic Community in Fiji, Samoa and Tonga. A plan for the development of telecommunications in Tuvalu was prepared. A project team continued to prepare studies on matters relating to telecommunications development, on such topics as distance-teaching by satellite for the University of the South Pacific, the establishment of a simple and cost-effective demand assignment system and the use of a transportable satellite earth station for disaster relief. Advice and assistance continued in the tariff and accounting fields.

Following the adoption of a master plan for the Middle East and Mediterranean telecommunication network in 1978, work began with ITU assistance on the development of the regional network. During the year, microwave links became operational between Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, and between Saudi Arabia and the Sudan. A submarine cable link between France and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was put into service, while links between a number of other countries in the region were in the course of preparation. Work was also carried out on satellite earth stations in Democratic Yemen and Djibouti, and on international transit switching centres in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, At a conference held in May 1979, plans were prepared to standardize the international signalling system among the countries of the region.

In 1979, 71 expert missions were carried out to help develop regional telecommunication net-

works and integrate them into the world system, and 198 expert missions, covering most branches of telecommunications, provided assistance to developing countries on the administrative and technical measures necessary to enable them to take advantage of modern telecommunication facilities.

As in previous years, nearly two thirds of total ITU field expenditure was for training telecommunications personnel in developing countries.

Publication s

In 1979 the general secretariat of ITU issued a number of publications, some of them trilingual, others in separate English, French and Spanish editions. Among them were the following:

Document of the XIVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR, Kyoto, 1978, Vols. I to XIII Financial Operating Report, 1978 General Plan for the Development of the Regional Asian and Oceanian Network, Bangkok, 1978 Report on the Activities of the Union, 1978 Terms and Definitions, 1978 (Orange Book) Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations Used by the Maritime Mobile Service, 9th ed., 1979 Eighteenth Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, 1979, Information Booklet No. 25 General Plan for the Development of the Regional Network in Africa, Abidjan, 1979 General Plan for the Development of the Regional Network in the Region, Europe and Mediterranean Basin, Parts 1

and 2, Santiago de Compostela, Spain, 1979 International Frequency List, 10th ed., 1979 List of Broadcasting Stations Operating in Bands Below 5950 kHz, 10th ed., 1979

List of Coast Stations, 7th ed., 1979, Vol. II

List of Fixed Stations Operating International Circuits, 10th ed., 1979

List of Indicators for the Telegram Retransmission System and Telex Network Identification Codes, 4th ed., 1979

List of International Telephone Routes, 19th ed., 1979 List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations, 7th ed., 1979, Vol. I

List of Ship Stations, 19th ed., 1979

Local Network Planning (GAS 2), 1979

Provisional Glossary of Telecommunications Terms—An Aid to Linguists, 1979 ed.

Rural Telecommunications, 1979

The ITU and Vocational Training, 1978, Information Booklet No. 24

Yearbook of Common Carrier Telecommunication Statistics and Radiocommunication Statistics, 7th ed., 1979

Secretaria t

As at 31 December 1979, the total staff of ITU numbered 631 (excluding staff on short-term contracts). Of these, nine were elected officials, 508 had permanent contracts and 114 had fixed-term contracts; 45 nationalities were represented in posts subject to geographical distribution.

Budget

The following budget for 1979 was adopted by the Administrative Council in 1978.

Income	Amount (in Swiss francs)
Contribution by members and private operating agencies Contribution by UNDP for technical co-operation administrative expenses	61,403,000 7,434,000
Sales of publications Miscellaneous	8,390,000 154,000
Total	77,381,000
Expenditures	
Administrative Council General secretariat Mission expenses Miscellaneous Conferences and meetings Transferfor ITU Reserve Account Other expenses	729,000 49,459,000 155,000 115,000 10,899,000 200,000
Total general expenses	61,557,000
Technical co-operation Publications	7,434,000 8,390,000
Grand total	77,381,000

Each member of ITU chooses the class of contribution in which it wishes to be included and pays in advance its annual contributory share to the budget calculated on the basis of the budgetary provision. The classes of contribution for 1980 for members are listed in ANNEX I below.

At the end of 1979, the total of units for members was 426 1/2. The amount of the contributory unit for 1979 was 126,400 Swiss francs, which was to remain unchanged in 1980.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF ITU AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1979; contributions as assessed for 1980)

	CONTRIBU	JTION		CONTRIBU	UTION		CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs ^a			In Swiss francs ^a	MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs ^a	
Afghanistan	1/2	63,200	Australia	18	2,275,200	Barbados	1/2	63,200	
Albania	1/2	63,200	Austria	1	126,400	Belgium	5	632,000	
Algeria	1	126,400	Bahamas	1/2	63,200	Benin	1/2	63,200	
Algeria Angola	1/2	63,200	Bahrain	1/2	63,200	Bolivia	1/2	63,200	
Argentina	3	379,200	Bangladesh	1	126,400	Botswana	1/2	63,200	

	CONTRI	BUTION		CONTRIB	UTION		CONTRIE	UTION
MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs a	MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs ^a	MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs a
Brazil	5	632,000	India	13	1.643,200	Poland	3	379,200
Bulgaria	1	126,400	Indonesia	13	126,400	Portugal	1/2	63,200
Burma	1/2	63,200	Iran	1	126,400	Oatar	1/2	63,200
Burundi	1/2	63,200	Iraq	1/2	63,200	Republic of Korea	1/2	126,400
Byelorussian SSR	1/2	126,400	Ireland	2	252,800	Romania	i	126,400
Canada	18	2,275,200	Israel	1	126,400	Rwanda	1/2	63,200
Cape Verde	1/2	63,200	Italy	10	1,264,000	San Marino	1/2	63,200
Central African Rep		63,200	Ivory Coast	1	126,400	Sao Tome and Princi		63,200
Chad	1/2	63,200	Jamaica	1/2	63,200	Saudi Arabia	1	126,400
Chile	1/2	126,400	Japan	20	2,528,000	Senegal	1	126,400
China	20	2,528,000	Jordan	1/2	63,200	Sierra Leone	1/2	63,200
Colombia	3	379,200	Kenya	1/2	63,200	Singapore	1	126,400
Comoros	1/2	63,200	Kuwait	1/2	126,400	Somalia	1/2	63,200
Congo	1/2	63,200	Lao People's	-	120,400	South Africa	8	1,011,200
Costa Rica	1/2	63,200	Democratic Republ	lic 1/2	63,200	Spain	3	379,200
Cuba	1/2	1 26,400	Lebanon	1	126,400	Sri Lanka	1/2	63,200
Cyprus	1/2	63,200	Lesotho	1/2	63,200	Sudan	1, 2	126,400
Czechoslovakia	3	379,200	Liberia	1/2	126,400	Suriname	1/2	63,200
Democratic Kampu		63,200	Libyan Arab Jamahiri		63,200	Swaziland	1/2	63,200
Democratic People		03,200	Liechtenstein	1/2	63,200	Sweden	10	1.264,000
Republic of Kore		63,200	Luxembourg	1/2	63,200	Switzerland	10	1,264,000
Democratic Yemer		63,200	Madagascar	1/2	126,400	Syrian Arab Republi		63,200
Denmark	5	632,000	Malawi	1/2	63,200	Thailand	1 1/2	189,600
Diibouti	1/2	63,200	Malaysia	3	379,200	Togo	1/2	63,200
Dominican Republ		63,200	Maldives	1/2	63,200	Tonga	1/2	63,200
Ecuador Ecuador	1/2	126,400	Mali	1/2	63,200	TrinidadandTobas		126,400
Egypt	2	252,800	Malta	1/2	63,200	Tunisia	2	252,800
El Salvador	1/2	63,200	Mauritania	1/2	63,200	Turkey	2	252,800
Equatorial Guinea	1/2	63,200	Mauritius	1/2	63,200	Uganda	1/2	63,200
Ethiopia Ethiopia	1/2	126,400	Mexico	3	379,200	Ukrainian SSR	3	379,200
Fiji	1/2	63,200	Monaco	1/2	63,200	USSR	30	3,792,000
Finland	3	379,200	Mongolia	1/2	63,200	United Arab Emirate		126,400
France	30	3,792,000	Morocco	1	126,400	United Kingdom	30	3,792,000
Gabon	1/2	63,200	Mozambique	1/2	63,200	United Republic		-,,
Gambia	1/2	63,200	Nauru	1/2	63,200	of Cameroon	1/2	63,200
German Democrat		05,200	Nepal	1/2	63,200	United Republic		,
Republic	3	379,200	Netherlands	10	1.264,000	of Tanzania	1/2	63,200
Germany, Federal	5	377,200	NewZealand	3	379,200	United States	30	3,792,000
Republic of	25	3,160,000	Nicaragua	1	126,400	Upper Volta	1/2	63,200
Ghana	1	126,400	Niger	1/2	63,200	Uruguay	1/2	63,200
Greece	i	126,400	Nigeria	2	252,800	Vatican City State	1/2	63,200
Guatemala	1	126,400	Norway	5	632,000	Venezuela	3	379,200
Guinea	1/2	63,200	Oman	1/2	63,200	Viet Nam	1/2	63,200
Guinea-Bissau	1/2	63,200	Pakistan	2	252,800	Yemen	1/2	63,200
Guvana	1/2	63,200	Panama	1/2	63,200	Yugoslavia	1	126,400
Haiti	1/2	63,200	Papua New Guinea	1/2	63,200	Zaire	1	126,400
Honduras	1/2	63,200	Paraguay	1/2	63,200	Zambia	1/2	63,200
Hungary	1/2	126,400	Peru	1/2	63,200			
Iceland	1/2	63,200	Philippines	1	126,400	Total	426 1/2	53,909,600

^a For the equivalent amounts in US dollars, the rate of exchange that was to be applicable on 1 January 1980 was Swiss francs 1.60 = US \$1.00. NOTE: The nomenclature of ITU differs from that of the United Nations.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL, IFRB AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

ITU ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan (Vice-Chairman), Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Kingdom, Listed Branchild, Cheirosci, Cheirosci, Listed Branchild, Cheirosci, Cheirosci, Listed Branchild, Cheirosci, Chei United Republic of Cameroon (Chairman), United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Zaire.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE UNION Secretary-General: Mohamed Mili. Deputy Secretary-General: Richard E. Butler. INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD

Chairman: Sakae Fujiki (Japan).

Vice-Chairmen: Abderrazak Berrada (Morocco), P. S. Kurakov (USSR), Francis G. Perrin (Canada), William Sowton (United Kingdom).

OFFICERS OF INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES Director, International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR): Richard C. Kirby (United States).

Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Commit-

tee (CCITT)-.Léon Burtz (France).

HEADQUARTERS

General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union Place des Nations 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Cable address: BURINTERNA GENEVA Telephone: 41 22 99 51 11 Telex:421000UITCH

Chapter XIII

World Meteorologica 1 Organizatio n (WMO)

The total membership of the World Meteorologial Organization (WMO) rose to 150—144 States and six territories—during 1979 with the admission of Lesotho on 2 September.

The World Meteorological Congress, which is the highest body of WMO, held its eighth session in April/May 1979. The Congress approved a programme and budget for the period 1980-1983 and adopted a new World Climate Programme. It elected Aksel C. Winn-Nielsen (Denmark) as Secretary-General of WMO for a four-year period beginning on 1 January 1980.

The Congress decided that for the period 1980-1983 the WMO regional offices for Africa and Latin America should be located within the respective region, and the regional office for Asia should be at WMO headquarters in Geneva.

The Executive Committee of WMO held its thirty-first session at Geneva in May/June 1979.

A major event of 1979 was the completion of the first phase of the global weather experiment in November. Other activities of WMO during the year focused on the effect of meteorological conditions on water resources and food production, natural disasters, environmental problems caused by weather modification, ozone depletion, atmospheric and marine pollution, and wind and solar energy.

The twenty-fourth International Meteorological Organization Prize was awarded to H. E. Landsberg (United States) for outstanding scientific work and for his services to the cause of international collaboration in meteorology.

Activitie s in 1979

World Weather Watch

The World Weather Watch is the basic operational programme of WMO. Its primary aim is to make available to member States the basic meteorological information they require both for research and for operating their meteorological and related environmental services. Its essential components are the Global Observing System, the Global Data-processing System and the Global Telecommunication System, the last providing facilities for the collection, exchange and distribution of observational data and processed information.

During 1979, the World Weather Watch played a major role in observing, processing and transmitting data for the first phase of the global weather experiment, undertaken under the Global Atmospheric Research Programme (GARP), a joint project of WMO and the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU).

The observing capability of the Global Observing System was improved during the year when five geostationary meteorological satellites, equally spaced around the Equator, became operational and when the observing capability of certain polar-orbiting satellites was increased. Improved data-processing was achieved by the installation of modern electronic computers in a number of centres, and progress was made in data transmission at the global, regional and national levels by the introduction of high-speed data transmission on one segment of the main trunk circuit and by the replacement of highfrequency point-to-point circuits by satellite circuits. Remedial action was taken during the year to correct a number of weaknesses revealed during monitoring of the World Weather Watch system.

Research and development

In 1979, the WMO Congress confirmed a continued programme of research on weather prediction, extended range forecasting, weather modification, tropical meteorology and climatic change.

As a major event of the year, a World Climate Conference was convened in February to formalize the new World Climate Programme, which was subsequently adopted by the WMO Congress. An agreement reached between WMO and ICSU on joint research for the World Climate Programme was endorsed by the Congress.

The first operational year of the global weather experiment was successfully completed on 30 November, based on data provided by the Global Observing System, supplemented by data resulting from special observing periods—between 5 January and 5 March and between 1 May and 30 June 1979—and by data from ships, buoys, aircraft and balloons. In addition, the winter and summer phases of the experiment concerning monsoons and the operational phase of a regional experiment on western African monsoons were completed.

Within the weather modification programme, a site in Spain was selected for the precipitation

enhancement project. Progress was also made on research into tropical meteorology.

A meeting of experts held during the year to consider the effect of atmospheric carbon dioxide on the ozone layer agreed on a world plan of action to reduce atmospheric pollution. Information on the possible climatic effect of the gas was prepared by WMO and distributed to member States.

The Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation continued work on a revised guide to meteorological instrument and observing practices.

Meteorological applications and environment programme

The WMO programme on meteorological applications and environment covers activities aimed at applying meteorology to further economic and social development and to protect the environment.

Under the programme, WMO assisted developing countries to apply meteorology to agriculture by sending expert missions to those countries, and by organizing training seminars and courses in agrometeorology. The Commission for Agricultural Meteorology held its seventh session at Sofia, Bulgaria, during the year.

In view of an increasing demand for information, WMO increased its activities in the field of marine meteorology. Topics on which WMO focused during 1979 included marine climatology, marine environmental data management—with particular reference to the World Climate Programme—sea-ice services and studies related to marine meteorological observations.

Work on a manual on marine meteorological services reached its final stage and a questionnaire on the subject was circulated to shipmasters. Continued efforts were made by WMO to encourage increased participation by member States in the full implementation of the Integrated Global Ocean Station System.

A technical conference held during the year discussed the application of aeronautical meteorology to the operating efficiency of airlines and the safety of aircraft.

In the field of energy, a joint meeting of meteorologists and experts on wind energy was held during the year. Publications in the course of preparation included two studies on the utilization of solar and wind energy and a study dealing with the meteorological and hydrological aspects of nuclear power-plant siting and operation. The first volume of a Climatic Atlas for North and Central America was published, and work on other volumes continued. The Executive Committee's panel of experts on environmental pollution continued to act as the focal

point for WMO activities concerning pollution of the air, precipitation, inland waters and oceans, and to monitor the activities of other organizations in the field.

The global network to measure background air pollution continued to expand in the face of new challenges, including the long-range transmission of air pollutants. Studies were carried out by WMO during the year on marine pollution and the interchange of pollutants between the atmosphere and the oceans.

The 1979 WMO Congress decided to strengthen and intensify the tropical cyclone programme, following a number of severe tropical cyclones during the year. Planning began for a typhoon operational experiment to improve forecasting and warning systems, organized jointly by WMO and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

Hydrology and water resources development

The WMO Commission for Hydrology continued to implement the hydrology and water resources programme by initiating technical projects within the operational hydrology programme, by encouraging co-operation between hydrological services at the global and regional levels, and by participating in water resources development programmes carried out by other organizations.

Under the hydrological operational multipurpose subprogramme, WMO continued to act as a channel for the transfer of technology to improve the quantity and quality of hydrological data, and to develop techniques and procedures for collecting and processing such data.

Education and training

The WMO education and training programme continued to make progress during the year. Activities under the programme included the award of fellowships, the establishment or strengthening of meteorological training centres, the organization of training seminars and symposia, the preparation of training publications, and studies and surveys of training needs. Advice and information on educational and training matters were also provided.

A world-wide symposium on education and training in meteorology and on meteorological aspects of energy problems was held duringthe year at Madrid, Spain. A training course on the use of satellite data for operational purposes was also held, in the United States.

Technical co-operation

In 1979, WMO continued to help developing countries to establish and improve their meteorological and hydrological services, to apply

meteorological data to development projects, and to train personnel. Such technical assistance was provided under the WMO regular budget in the form of fellowships, through the WMO Voluntary Co-operation Programme (formerly the Voluntary Assistance Programme) and through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Seventy-nine countries received technical assistance under the UNDP programme, at a total cost of about \$8.2 million, as compared with some \$7.4 million in 1978. Of the total number of projects, 21 were large-scale, of which 16 were successfully completed during the year. A number of these projects were directly related to the expansion and strengthening of national meteorological services, reflecting the increasing realization by the developing countries of the importance of meteorology and hydrology in economic development.

Another UNDP project was to benefit the drought-stricken Sahelian countries of Africa (Cape Verde, Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and the Upper Volta) by strengthening their agrometeorological and hydrological services and by establishing a regional training and operations centre. Other large-scale projects were related to evaluating water resources, meteorological services to agriculture, and meteorological training and research, and to improving methods of detecting tropical cyclones and establishing warning systems.

The scope of the Voluntary Co-operation Programme, maintained by contributions in cash and kind from member States, was expanded by the 1979 WMO Congress to cover assistance in support of agrometeorological and World Climate Programme activities. The value of assistance provided under the Voluntary Co-operation Programme amounted to \$4.3 million in 1979, much of which was in the form of equipment and services for developing observational and telecommunication facilities. By the end of the year, 488 projects had been completed since the start of the Programme in 1968, and a further 250 projects were being implemented, with full or partial support from the Programme.

By the end of the year, a total of 500 students had completed their studies or were still studying under WMO long-term fellowship programmes.

Fellowships awarded in 1979 numbered 230, as compared with 147 in 1978.

Secretaria t

As at 31 December 1979, the total number of full-time staff employed by WMO (excluding 77 Professionals on technical assistance projects) on permanent and fixed-term contracts stood at 288. Of these, 121 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 41 nationalities) and 167 in the General Service and related categories.

Budge t

The year 1979 was the fourth and last year of WMO's seventh financial period (1976-1979), for which the seventh World Meteorological Congress (1975) established a maximum expenditure of \$40,542,000, while also authorizing additional expenditures, not to exceed \$1 million, to provide for particular circumstances such as losses resulting from changes in currency exchange rates.

The regular budget for 1979 amounted to \$16,318,950. The 1979 budget for technical cooperation activities, financed from extrabudgetary resources, was \$2,180,300.

At its May/June 1979 session, the Executive Committee approved a regular budget of \$17.495,000 for 1980:

_	Amount (in US dollars)
Income	
Contributions	17,495,000
Total	17,495,000
Expenditures	
Policy-making organs	485,000
Executive management	874,000
Scientific and technical programmes	
World Weather Watch	2,519,100
Meteorological applications and	
environment	1,316,300
Research and development	1,744,300
World Climate Programme	728,200
Hydrology and water resources	821,000
Supporting programmes	
Technical co-operation	194,400
Regional programmes	900,700
Education and training	1,092,000
Programme-supporting activities	3,562,600
Administration and common services	2,797,400
Other	460,000
Total	17,495,000

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF WMO AND CONTRIBUTIONS (Membership as at 31 December 1979; contributions as assessed for 1980)

	CONTRIBUTION			CONT	RIBUTION		CONT	TRIBUTION	
STATE	Net amount (in US Unit ^a dollars)		STATE	Unit ^a	Net amount (in US dollars)	STATE	Unit ^a	Net amount (in US dollars)	
Afghanistan	1	7,849	Angola	2	15,698	Austria	13	102,034	
Albania	1	7,849	Argentina	30	235,464	Bahamas	1	7,849	
Algeria	2	15,698	Australia	40	313.952	Bangladesh	1	7.849	

	CONTI	RIBUTION		CONTR	RIBUTION		CONT	RIBUTION
	TT:48	Net amount (in US		TT:48	Net amount (in US		TT:48	Net amount (in US
STATE	Unit a	dollars)	STATE	Unit a	dollars)	STATE	Unit a	dollars)
Barbados	1	7,849	Iceland	2	15,698	Romania	9	70,635
Belgium	28	219,766	India	41	321,801	Rwanda	1	7,849
Benin	1	7,849	Indonesia	14	109,883	Sao Tome and		
Bolivia	5	39,244	Iran	9	70,639	Principe	1	7,849
Botswana	1	7,849	Iraq	2	15,698	Saudi Arabia	4	31,395
Brazil	30	235,464	Ireland	6	47,092	Senegal	1	7,849
Bulgaria	8	62,790	Israel	6	47,092	Seychelles	1	
Burma	4	31,395	Italy	50	392,440	Sierra Leone	1	
Burundi	1	7,849	Ivory Coast	2	15,698	Singapore	2	15,698
Byelorussian SSR	11	86,337	Jamaica	2	15,698	Somalia	1	
Canada	59	463,080	Japan	57	447,382	South Africac	18	141,278
Cape Verde	1	7,849	Jordan	1	7,849	Spain	28	219,766
Central African			Kenya	1	7,849	Sri Lanka	5	39,244
Republic	1	7,849	Kuwait	3	23,546	Sudan	3	23,546
Chad	1	7,849	Lao People's			Suriname	1	
Chile	8	62,790	Democratic			Sweden	31	243,313
China	86	674,998	Republic	1	7,849	Switzerland	26	204,06\$
Colombia	7	54,941	Lebanon	2	15,698	Syrian Arab		
Comoros	1	7,849	Lesothob	1	7,849	Republic	4	31,395
Congo	1	7,849	Liberia	1	7,849	Thailand	7	54,941
Costa Rica	2	15,698	Libyan Arab			Togo	1	
Cuba	6	47,092	Jamahiriya	2	15,698	Trinidad and Tobago	2	15,698
Cyprus	1	7,849	Luxembourg	2	15,698	Tunisia	2	15,698
Czechoslovakia	21	164,825	Madagascar	1	7,849	Turkey	12	94,186
Democratic			Malawi	1	7,849	Uganda	1	
Kampuchea	1	7,849	Malaysia	8	62,790	Ukrainian SSR	36	282,557
Democratic People's			Maldives	1	7,849	USSR	231	1,813,075
Republic of Korea	2	15,698	Mali	1	7,849	United Kingdom	128	1,004,646
Democratic Yemen	1	7,849	Malta	1	7,849	United Republic		
Denmark	16	125,581	Mauritania	1	7,849	of Cameroon	1	
Djibouti	1	7,849	Mauritius	1	7,849	United Republic		
Dominican Republic	2	15,698	Mexico	19	149,127	of Tanzania	1	
Ecuador	2	15,698	Mongolia	1	7,849	United States	548	4,301,146
Egypt	10	78,488	Morocco	4	31,395	Upper Volta	1	
ElSalvador	1	7,849	Mozambique	2	15,698	Uruguay	7	54,941
Ethiopia	1	7,849	Nepal	1	7,849	Venezuela	12	94,186
Finland	12	94,186	Netherlands	25	196,220	Viet Nam	2	15,698
France	104	816,276	New Zealand	12	94,186	Yemen	1	
Gabon	1	7,849	Nicaragua	1	7,849	Yugoslavia	12	94,186
Gambia	1	7,849	Niger	1	7,849	Zaire	4	31,395
German Democratic			Nigeria	6	47,092	Zambia	2	15,698
Republic	31	243,313	Norway	14	109,883			
Germany, Federal			Oman	1	7,849	TERRITORY		
Republic of	110	863,369	Pakistan	5	39,244			
Ghana	3	23,546	Panama	2	15,698	British Caribbean		
Greece	6	47,092	Papua New Guinea	1	7,849	Territories	1	
Guatemala	2	15,698	Paraguay	1	7,849	French Polynesia	1	
Guinea	1	7,849	Peru	7	54,941	Hong Kong	1	
Guinea-Bissau	1	7,849	Philippines	9	70,639	Netherlands Antilles	1	
Guyana	1	7,849	Poland	29	227,615	New Caledonia	1	a. a
Haiti	1	7,849	Portugal	6	47,092	Southern Rhodesia	4	31,395
Honduras	1	7,849	Qatar	2	15,698	m . 1	2 220	15.500.010
Hungary	12	94,186	Republic of Korea	4	31,395	Total	2,230	17,502,84\$

^a Exact unit value is \$7,848.81.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF WMO

MEMBERS OF THE WMO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE^a

President: R. L. Kintanar (Philippines).
First Vice-President: C. A. Abayomi (Nigeria).
Second Vice-President: J. A. Izrael (USSR).
Third Vice-President: J. E. Echeveste (Argentina).
Members: S. Aguilar Anguiano (Mexico) (acting),* A. G. J. Al-Sultan (Iraq) (acting),* A. de Sousa E. Andrade (Angola), C. H. Arias (Colombia), G. S. Benton (United States), A. E. Collin (Canada), R. Czelnai (Hungary),* P. K. Das (India), N. A. Gbeckor-Kove (Ghana), V. L.

Gómez (Ecuador) (acting),* Ho Tong Yuen (Malaysia),* A. W. Kabakibo (Syrian Arab Republic), S. Kubota (Japan), K. Langlo (Norway), E. Lingelbach (Germany, Federal Republic of), Sir John Mason (United Kingdom), S. Mbele-Mbong (United Republic of Cameroon) (acting),* R. Mittner (France), J. K. Murithi (Kenya), C. Padilha (Brazil), M. Rahmatullah (Pakistan), M. Seck (Senegal), M. F. Tana (Egypt), Wu Xueyi (China), J. W. Zillman (Australia).

^b Became a member on 2 September 1979.

^c Suspended by the seventh (1975) WMO Congress from exercising the rights and privileges of a member.

Includes the assessment of Lesotho, which became a member after the 1980 budget had been approved by the Executive Committee.

^a The Executive Committee is composed of four elected officers, the six Presidents of the regional associations (indicated by *), who are ex-officio members, and 19 elected members. Members of the Executive Committee serve in their personal capacities, not as representatives of Governments.

SENIOR MEMBERS OF THE WMO SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: D. A. Davies.
Deputy Secretary-General: R. Schneider.
Director for Programme Planning and United Nations Affairs: J. L. Rasmussen.

Director, World Weather Watch Department: G. K. Weiss. Director, Research and Development Department: A. Zaitsev. Director, Meteorological Applications and Environment Department: N.

Director, Hydrology and Water Resources Department: J. Nemec.

Director, Technical Co-operation Department: H. Tabatabay. Director, Education and Training Department: G.O.P. Obasi. Director, Administration, Conference and Publications Department: H.

Director, GARP Activities Office: B. R. Doos. Regional Director for Africa: A. K. Elamly. Regional Director for Latin America: O. Canziani. Regional Director for Asia: M. Samiullah.

PRESIDENTS OF REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

I. Africa: S. Mbele-Mbong (United Republic of Cameroon) (acting).

Asia: A. G. J. Al-Sultan (Iraq) (acting)

III. South America: V. L. Gómez (Ecuador) (acting).

- IV. North and Central America: S. Aguilar Anguiano (Mexico) (acting).
- South-West Pacific: Ho Tong Yuen (Malaysia).
- VI. Europe: R. Czelnai (Hungary).

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Aeronautical Meteorology: R. R. Dodds (Canada). Instruments and Methods of Observation: H. Treussart (France). Agricultural Meteorology: N. Gerbier (France). Atmospheric Sciences: A. Villevieille (France). Marine Meteorology: K. P. Vasiliev (USSR). Special Application of Meteorology and Climatology: M. K. Thomas Basic Systems: J. R. Neilon (United States). Hydrology: R. H. Clark (Canada).

HEADQUARTERS

World Meteorological Organization 41 Avenue Giuseppe-Motta Case Postale No. 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Cable address: METEOMOND GENEVA Telephone: 34.64.00 Telex: 23260

ChapterXIV

Inter-Governmenta 1 Maritim e Consultativ e Organizatio n (IMCO)

During 1979, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) continued its work, which is directed mainly at the improvement of safety at sea and the prevention of pollution from ships.

New members of IMCO during 1979 were the Gambia (11 January), Mozambique (17 January), Nepal (31 January), Djibouti (20 February), Yemen (14 March) and Dominica (18 December). Membership totalled 114 by the end of the year, including one associate member.

The eleventh regular Assembly of IMCO, meeting from 5 to 16 November 1979, adopted an amendment to the IMCO Convention which would, upon entry into force, increase the membership of the IMCO Council from 24 to 32 members.

Internationa 1 convention s

The organization was the depositary authority for the following international conventions, most of which resulted from conferences convened by IMCO in fulfilment of its statutory functions:

International Conventions for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948, 1960 and 1974, and 1978 Protocol relating to the 1974 Convention

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended in 1962 Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965

International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969

International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969

International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casual-

International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971

Special Trade Passenger Ships Agreement, 1971

Convention on International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, and 1978 Protocol

Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974

Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976

Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization, 1976

Torremolinos Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels, 1977

International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978

International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979.

Activities in 1979

Maritime satellites

On 16 July 1979, the Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) entered into force. The main purpose of the Convention was to establish INMARSAT, formed to improve maritime communications by the use of space satellites.

Search and rescue

The International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue was adopted at a conference held at Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, from 9 to 27 April. The purpose of the Convention was to facilitate international co-operation in search and rescue operations at sea.

Safetyof life at sea

On 25 May 1979, the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, received the number of acceptances required for its entry into force, which was to occur on 25 May 1980.

Ship design and equipment

At its 1979 session, the IMCO Assembly adopted a code for constructing and equipping mobile off-shore drilling units, and a revised code of safe practice for solid bulk cargoes. The Assembly also adopted guidelines on surveys and inspections and improved steering-gear standards for passenger and cargo ships.

Unlawful seizure of ships

The 1979 IMCO Assembly adopted a resolution recommending that Governments take action against barratry and unlawful seizure of ships and their cargoes.

Secretaria t

As at 31 December 1979, IMCO employed 226 full-time staff members (excluding those on technical assistance projects). Of these, 79 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 35 nationalities) and 147 were in the General Service and related categories. There were 32 Professional staff employed on technical assistance projects in the field.

Budget

In November 1979, the eleventh IMCO Assembly voted a budget of \$22,464,600 for the two-year period 1980-1981.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1979; contributions as assessed for 1979)

	Net contribution		Net contribution		Net contribution
Member	(in US dollars)	Member	(in US dollars)	Member	(in US dollars)
Algeria	20,082	Denmark	88,802	Indonesia	21,966
Angola	2,345	Djibouti	1,667	Iran	20,757
Argentina	33,409	Dominica		Iraq	22,500
Australia	26,047	Dominican Republic	2,283	Ireland	5,328
Austria	2,722	Ecuador	5,155	Israel	8,608
Bahamas	3,319	Egypt	9,158	Italy	184,386
Bahrain	2,110	Equatorial Guinea	2,047	Ivory Coast	4,464
Bangladesh	6,458	Ethiopia	2,361	Jamaica	2,157
Barbados	2,063	Finland	39,028	Japan	619,025
Belgium	28,449	France	195,452	Jordan	2,031
Brazil	60,109	Gabon	3,224	Kenya	2,235
Bulgaria	18,984	Gambia	1,891	Kuwait	37,160
Burma	3,114	German Democratic Republic	26,173	Lebanon	6,364
Canada	50,368	Germany, Federal Republic of	156,838	Liberia	1,260,728
Cape Verde	2,094	Ghana	4,920	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	15,892
Chile	9,315	Greece	534,994	Madagascar	2,628
China	85,136	Guinea	2,235	Malaysia	10,665
Colombia	6,269	Guinea-Bissau	2,000	Maldives	3,507
Congo	2,110	Haiti	2,000	Malta	3,601
Cuba	14,228	Honduras	4,056	Mauritania	2,000
Cyprus	42,811	Hungary	3,224	Mauritius	2,644
Czechoslovakia	4,370	Iceland	4,747	Mexico	13,411
Democratic Kampuchea	2,063	India	92,397	Morocco	7,353

Member	Net contribution (in US dollars)	Member	Net contribution (in US dollars)	Member	Net contribution (in US dollars)
Mozambique	2,351	Saudi Arabia	21,558	USSR	359,438
Nepal '	1,833	Senegal	2,455	United Kingdom	488,978
Netherlands	83,308	Sevchelles	2,848	United Republic of Cameroon	3,319
New Zealand	5,312	Sierra Leone	2,078	United Republic of Tanzania	2,581
Nigeria	7,086	Singapore	119,552	United States	264,097
Norway	412,121	Somalia	3,146	Uruguay	4,731
Oman	2,094	Spain	128,452	Venezuela	14,934
Pakistan	8,938	Sri Lanka	3,460	Yemen	1,512
Panama	327,689	Sudan	2,675	Yugoslavia	39,138
Papua New Guinea	2,267	Suriname	2,141	Zaire	3,727
Peru	11.026	Sweden	104,154		*
Philippines	21,856	Switzerland	5,626		
Poland	56,797	Syrian Arab Republic	2,424	Associate member	
Portugal	21,464	Thailand	7,258	Associate member	
Oatar	3,381	Trinidad and Tobago	2,251	Hong Kong	7,859
Republic of Korea	48,697	Tunisia	3,758		
Romania	24,415	Turkey	23,332	Total	6,540,154

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1979)

IMCO COUNCIL AND MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

IMCO COUNCIL

McCounternam: W. A. O'Neill (Canada).

Members: Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Germany,
Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Liberia,
Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE Chairman: Per Eriksson (Sweden)

Membership in the Maritime Safety Committee is open to all member

OFFICERS AND OFFICES

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF IMCO SECRETARIAT Secretary-General: Chandrika Prasad Srivastava. Deputy Secretary-General: (vacant). Secretary, Maritime Safety Committee: G. P. Kostylev. HEADOUARTERS Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization 101-104 Piccadilly London, W1V OAE, England Cable address: INMARCOR LONDON Telephone: 01-499-9040

ChapterXV

World Intellectua 1 Propert y Organizatio n (WIPO)

During 1979, the membership of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) increased by four, bringing the total to 88. The States depositing instruments of ratification of or accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization were: El Salvador (18 September), Barbados (5 October), Indonesia (18 December) and Uruguay (21 December). Membership of the Paris Union, established by the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, remained unchanged at 88, and membership of the Berne Union, established by the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, remained unchanged at 71. At the end of the year the total membership of WIPO and its various Unions, taken together, was 113.

The tenth series of meetings of the governing bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by it was held at Geneva in September/October 1979. Twenty governing bodies, including the WIPO General Assembly and Conference and the Assemblies of the Unions, held sessions.

The governing bodies decided to change from a system of triennial and annual programmes and budgets to a biennial system. The activities and the accounts of the WIPO International Bureau, its secretariat, for the period September 1976 to September 1979 were approved, as were the programmes and budgets for 1980 and 1981 and a medium-term plan to run until 1985.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 1036, text of Convention.

Arpad Bogsch was unanimously elected to serve as Director General of WIPO for a further six-year term. A proposal before the WIPO Conference to exclude South Africa from WIPO, which required a two-thirds majority to be effective, was defeated. However, a decision taken by the WIPO Co-ordination Committee in 1977² not to invite South Africa to meetings of WIPO or its bodies or Unions remained effective.

Activitie s in 1979

Development co-operation activities

During 1979, WIPO continued to co-operate with developing countries through its two permanent programmes, the first relating to industrial property and the second to copyright and neighbouring rights. The permanent committees of both programmes met at Dakar in March 1979, at the invitation of the Government of Senegal.

In the field of industrial property, a working group on technological innovation examined ways of stimulating invention and innovation, particularly in developing countries. The working group made recommendations concerning the patent system, training and institutional arrangements and, in particular, called for in-depth studies of typical institutional arrangements and for the development of guidelines to help developing countries overcome their problems in this field. The organization offered prizes for inventors at an exhibition of inventions and new technology, held at Geneva in December 1979.

Over 200 search reports on the state-of-the-art in technological patents and related literature were provided free of charge to developing countries, under agreements between WIPO and the Governments of Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany. Additional agreements for the provision of search reports were made with the Government of Sweden and the European Patent Office during the year.

The organization continued to help developing countries to obtain collections of patent documents and related material. It also cooperated with the European Patent Office to prepare users' guides to the International Patent Classification (IPC) relating to agro-industry and to agricultural machinery and implements.

A survey of the industrial property situation in 21 Arab States was published during the year, and work began on a similar survey in the Latin American region. Part I of a new model law for developing countries on inventions and knowhow, concerning patents, was published in August 1979. The working group responsible for preparing the model law continued its work on the remaining parts of the text.

In connexion with the elaboration of a mode law for developing countries on marks and trade names, consultants from Bangladesh, Ghana, Singapore and Tunisia advised WIPO during 1979 on the preparation of a report on trade marks for development.

The WIPO Licensing Guide for Developing Countries, originally published in 1977, was used as a basic working document at training workshops held in China and India during the year. An industrial property glossary was completed during 1979, published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

In the field of copyright and neighbouring rights, agreement was reached with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in November on the establishment of a joint service to help developing countries gain access to works protected under copyright conventions. A number of working groups on the support of national authors and performers were convened.

A multilingual glossary of terms of the law of copyright and neighbouring rights, and draft model provisions for the protection of folklore by copyright and copyright-type provisions were prepared. The WIPO Guide to the Berne Convention was published in Spanish.

The WIPO training programmes in industrial property and in copyright granted 120 fellowships to nationals of 61 developing countries. Fourteen countries (including three developing countries) provided individual training, and courses for groups were organized at Budapest (Hungary), The Hague (Netherlands), Stockholm (Sweden), Strasbourg (France) and Vienna (Austria).

Regional and national meetings and seminars on various subjects of industrial property and copyright were organized by WIPO at Bangalore (India), Bangkok (Thailand), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Lima (Peru), Nairobi (Kenya), Pattaya (Thailand) and Seoul (Republic of Korea).

During 1979, WIPO collaborated with the Governments of 26 developing countries, and with three intergovernmental organizations, on development projects in the fields of industrial property and copyright. Assistance focused on the preparation of legislation and on the establishment or modernization of national or regional institutions.

Industrial property

Preparations continued in 1979 for the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, with the primary aim of introducing special provisions for the benefit of developing countries.

² See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 1154.

A round table of university teachers of industrial property law, held in October 1979, recommended, among other things, that the teaching of industrial property law should be systematized and that developing countries should be helped to plan curricula, to compile lists of reference works and to prepare teaching materials.

An expert group, meeting in November, recommended that comments be sought from Governments and interested organizations on the desirability of a treaty to protect computer software.

The Permanent Committee on Patent Information, at its third session in October, approved priorities and guiding principles for revising IPC. Working groups continued to maintain up-to-date international classifications of patents, goods and services for the purpose of registration of marks and industrial designs.

Assistance to the International Patent Documentation Centre in its work of standardizing patent documentation continued. During 1979, additional agreements of co-operation were concluded with Belgium and the United Kingdom concerning the provision of bibliographical data on patents.

As at the end of 1979, 27 States were party to the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) and record copies of 2,625 international applications had been transmitted to WIPO by 16 receiving offices. Information on 1,168 published international applications was provided in twenty-seven issues of the PCT Gazette published during the year. A number of seminars, conferences or workshops on PCT were organized in member countries, and a PCT users' meeting was held at Geneva in October.

Copyright and neighbouring rights

The Assembly of the Berne Union, at its meeting in 1979, decided to establish a committee of experts in 1980 to resolve the question of the compatibility of States' laws with the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. In 1978, a group of consultants had made recommendations concerning the compatibility of United States law with the Berne Convention.

Copyright problems arising from the use of audio-visual cassettes and discs, and from the use of computers for access to protected works or the creation of works, were examined by the Berne Union Executive Committee. The Committee noted that an expert meeting was to be held in 1980 to discuss the impact of cable television in the sphere of copyright, and suggested that the experts should also take into account problems raised by the utilization of audio-visual cassettes and discs. The Executive Committee also began investigation of copyright questions relating to material intended specially for the blind.

The Brussels Convention Relating to the

Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite entered into force on 25 August 1979. A committee of governmental experts was convened by WIPO and UNESCO to formulate model provisions for national legislation to implement the Convention.

A conference jointly convened by WIPO and UNESCO, held at Madrid, Spain, adopted a Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties. The Convention was to remain open for signature until 31 October 1980.

Publication s

Publications issued by WIPO during 1979 included: the monthly review Industrial Property; the fortnightly PCT Gazette; nine volumes of the International Patent Classification, third edition; Model Provisions on the Protection of Computer Software, published in Russian; and Industrial Property Laws and Treaties.

Budge t

The principal financial resources of WIPO are ordinary and special contributions from member States and income derived from international registration services.

Ordinary contributions are paid on the basis of a class-and-unit system by members of the Paris, Berne, Nice and Locarno Unions and by member States of WIPO that are not members of any of the Unions.3 States members of the four Unions are placed in seven classes (I to VII) for the purpose of determining the amounts of their ordinary contributions. States members of WIPO that are not members of any of the Unions are placed in three classes (A, B or C) for the same purpose. States in Class I or A pay the highest contributions of their group and those in Class VII or C the lowest. The class in which any given State is placed is solely a matter for the State itself to decide. The rights of each State are the same, irrespective of the class chosen.

The contribution class for each member State of WIPO and of the Paris or Berne Unions, together with the amount of the ordinary contribution of each State, is given in ANNEX I to this chapter. (The class indicated for the Paris Union also applies to the Nice, Locarno and IPC Unions.) Members of one or more Unions do not pay separate contributions to WIPO since the Unions themselves contribute towards the costs of WIPO's International Bureau.

The amounts of ordinary contributions for 1980 are given in the table below.

³ The World Intellectual Property Organization centralized the administration of 14 intergovernmental Unions in 1979, each founded on a multilateral treaty; of these, nine Unions had independent administrative budgets.

CONTRIBUTIO	N SCALES FOR 1980	Equivalent in	PCTUNION(cont.)	In Swiss francs	Equivalent in US dollars ^b
VIDO ^a	In Swiss francs	US dollars ^b	Countries (cont.)		
WIPO ^a			Iran Ireland	7,242 8,650	4,526 5,406
Class A	c	c	Israel	7,845	4,903
В	15,750	9,844	Japan	336,170 e	210,106 e
С	5,250	3,281	Liechtenstein Luxembourg	6,840	4,275
PARIS UNION			Madagascar ^d Malawi ^d		
Class			Monaco	220	138
I II	352,600 c	220,375 c	Netherlands	60,957 14,887	38,098
ii III	211,500	132,187	Norway Philippines	3,822	9,304 2,389
IV V	141,000	88,125	România	7,242	4,526
V VI	70,500 42,300	44,062 26,438	Senegal ^a Spain	26,154	16,346
VII	14,100	8,813	Sweden	55,325	34,578
ICE UNION			Switzerland Togo ^d	66,792	41,745
Class			USSR	203,191	126,994
I	32,700	20,437	United Kingdom	174,825	109,266
II	C 10.600	C 1.2.250	United Republic of Cameroon ^d	_	_
III IV	19,600 13,100	1 2,250 8,187	United States	365,341	228,338
V	6,550	4,094	·	2,002,706	1,251,716
VI VII	3,900 1,300	2,438 813	Supplementary contribution	150,000 ^f	93,750 ^f
OCARNO UNION	-,		Total	2,152,706	1,345,466
Class	1.7.500	10,937	^a The amounts indicated are p	avable by those St	ates members o
II	1 7,500 c	10,937 C	WIPO which are not members of an	y of the Unions. See	ANNEX I.
III IV	10,500	6,563	b At the United Nations rate of francs 1.60 = US \$1.00.	exchange for Decei	nber 1979, Swi
IV	7,000	4,375	° No State currently belonged to	this class.	
V	3,500				
VI	3,500 c	2,188 c	d Union members which do not m	nake financial contri	
			d Union members which do not m e Contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office.	nake financial contri calculated; relevan	patent activi
VI VII	c	c	 d Union members which do not members w	nake financial contri calculated; relevant onber States at the en	t patent activited of 1980 on the
VI VII	c	c	d Union members which do not m e Contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office.	nake financial contrical calculated; relevant the States at the en pplications in 1975,	d of 1980 on the i.e., application
VI VII RNE UNION Class I	216,100	c c	d Union members which do not m e Contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. f To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a	nake financial contrical calculated; relevant the States at the en pplications in 1975,	d of 1980 on the i.e., application
VI VII RNE UNION Class	c	c	d Union members which do not m e Contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. f To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a	nake financial contrical calculated; relevant the States at the en pplications in 1975,	t patent activi d of 1980 on th i.e., applicatio
VI VII ERNE UNION Class I II III III	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000	 Union members which do not not contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned 	nake financial contrical calculated; relevant the States at the en pplications in 1975,	d of 1980 on th i.e., application
VI VII EERNE UNION Class I II III IV V	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000	d Union members which do not me Contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned. Income and expenditure	nake financial contri calculated; relevan nber States at the en pplications in 1975, and filed in other Sta	patent activi d of 1980 on th i.e., application ates.
VI VII VII Class I II III III	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000	d Union members which do not me Contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for	nake financial contri calculated; relevan other States at the en pplications in 1975, and filed in other States income and e	patent activi d of 1980 on th i.e., application ates.
VI VII VII Class I II III IV V V VI	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188	d Union members which do not me Contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned. Income and expenditure	nake financial contri calculated; relevan other States at the en pplications in 1975, and filed in other States income and e	patent activi d of 1980 on th i.e., application ates.
VI VII VII CRNE UNION Class I II III IV V V VI VII VII C UNION Class	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900 8,600	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188 5,375	d Union members which do not me Contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for	nake financial contri calculated; relevan other States at the en pplications in 1975, and filed in other States income and e	patent activi d of 1980 on th i.e., application ates.
VI VII VII CRNE UNION Class I II III IV V V VI VII C UNION	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188	d Union members which do not me Contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for	nake financial contricalculated; relevanted the end of	t patent activi d of 1980 on th i.e., application ates. xpenditure Equivalent in thousands of
VI VII RNE UNION Class I II III V V VI VI VI VI VI VI VI VI VI	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900 8,600	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188 5,375 110,000 C	d Union members which do not not contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. f To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for for 1979 are shown in the	nake financial contri- calculated; relevan- nber States at the en- pplications in 1975, and filed in other Sta- income and en- et table below.	t patent activi d of 1980 on th i.e., application ates. xpenditure Equivalent in
VI VII VII CLASS I II III IV VV VI VII CLUNION Class I II II	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900 8,600	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188 5,375	d Union members which do not not contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. f To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for for 1979 are shown in the	nake financial contri calculated; relevan ober States at the en pplications in 1975, and filed in other States income and e e table below.	t patent activi d of 1980 on th i.e., application ates. xpenditure Equivalent in thousands of US dollars ^a
VI VII RNE UNION Class I II III V V VI VI VI UNION Class I II III IV V	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900 8,600 176,000 c 105,000 70,400 c 21,100	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188 5,375 110,000 C 66,000 44,000 c 13,187	d Union members which do not not contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. f To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for for 1979 are shown in the	nake financial contricalculated; relevanted the end of	t patent activi d of 1980 on th i.e., application ates. xpenditure Equivalent in thousands of
VI VII VII Class I II III IV V VI VII C UNION Class I II III	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900 8,600 176,000 c	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188 5,375 110,000 C 66,000 44,000 c	d Union members which do not not contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. f To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for for 1979 are shown in the	nake financial contricalculated; relevaniber States at the enpplications in 1975, and filed in other States are the entry of the state	t patent activi d of 1980 on th i.e., application ates. Xpenditure Equivalent in thousands of US dollars* 6,796
VI VII VII C UNION Class I III IV V V VII C UNION Class I II III IV V V VI	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900 8,600 176,000 c 105,000 70,400 c 21,100	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188 5,375 110,000 C 66,000 44,000 c 13,187	d Union members which do not not not contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. f To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for for 1979 are shown in the lincome Ordinary contributions Mixed contributions Income from registration services	income and e table below. Inthousands of Swiss francs 10,873 3,775	t patent activi d of 1980 on th i.e., application ates. xpenditure Equivalent in thousands of US dollars* 6,796 2,539
VI VII VII VII VII CLASS I II III IV V VI VII CLASS I II III IV V VI VII CLASS I II III IV V V VI VII VII CT UNION COuntries	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900 8,600 176,000 c 105,000 70,400 c 21,100 7,050	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188 5,375 110,000 C 66,000 44,000 c 13,187 4,406	d Union members which do not not contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. f To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for for 1979 are shown in the lincome Ordinary contributions Mixed contributions Special contributions Income from registration	income and e table below. In thousands of Swiss francs 10,873 3,775 1,074	t patent activi d of 1980 on th i.e., application ates. Xpenditure Equivalent in thousands of US dollars 6,796 2,539 671
VI VII VII Class I II III IV V VI VII C UNION Class I II III IV V V V I II II II II II II I	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900 8,600 176,000 c 105,000 70,400 c 21,100	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188 5,375 110,000 C 66,000 44,000 c 13,187	d Union members which do not not contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. f To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for for 1979 are shown in the state concerned of the state concern	income and e table below. In thousands of Swiss francs 10,873 3,775 1,074 9,774 2,174	e patent activi d of 1980 on th i.e., application ates. xpenditure Equivalent in thousands of US dollars ^a 6,796 2,539 671 6,109 1,359
VI VII VII VII VII VII C UNION Class I II III IV V VI VII C UNION Class I II III IV V VI VII CT UNION Countries Australia Austria Belgium	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900 8,600 176,000 70,400 c 21,100 7,050 41,241 32,590 35,609	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188 5,375 110,000 C 66,000 44,000 C 13,187 4,406	d Union members which do not not contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. f To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for for 1979 are shown in the linear contributions Mixed contributions Mixed contributions Income from registration services Publications and	income and e e table below. In thousands of Swiss francs 10,873 3,775 1,074 9,774	t patent activi d of 1980 on th i.e., application ates. xpenditure Equivalent in thousands of US dollars 6,796 2,539 671 6,109
VI VII VII VII CLass I II III IV V VI VII CCUNION Class I II III IV V V VI VII CTUNION Countries Australia Austria	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900 8,600 176,000 70,400 c 21,100 7,050 41,241 32,590 35,609 29,573	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188 5,375 110,000 C 66,000 44,000 C 13,187 4,406	d Union members which do not not contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. f To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for for 1979 are shown in the state concerned of the state concern	income and e table below. In thousands of Swiss francs 10,873 3,775 1,074 9,774 2,174	e patent activi d of 1980 on th i.e., application ates. xpenditure Equivalent in thousands of US dollars ^a 6,796 2,539 671 6,109 1,359
VI VII VII VII VII VII CLASS I II III IV V VI VII CLASS I II III IV V VI VII CLASS I II III IV V VI VII VII CT UNION Countries Australia Austral Belgium Brazil Canada Central Afriçan	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900 8,600 176,000 70,400 c 21,100 7,050 41,241 32,590 35,609	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188 5,375 110,000 C 66,000 44,000 C 13,187 4,406	d Union members which do not not contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. f To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for for 1979 are shown in the state contributions Mixed contributions Special contributions Income from registration services Publications and miscellaneous Total	income and e table below. In thousands of Swiss francs 10,873 3,775 1,074 9,774 2,174	e patent activi d of 1980 on th i.e., application ates. xpenditure Equivalent in thousands of US dollars ^a 6,796 2,539 671 6,109 1,359
VI VII VII VII VII VII CLASS I II III IV V VI VII CLASS I II III IV V VI VII CLASS I II III IV V VI VII CLASS I II III IV V VI VII CLASS I II III IV V VI VII CLASS I II III IV V VI VII CLASS I II III IV V VI VII CLASS I II III IV V VI VII CLASS I II II IV V VI VII CLASS I II II IV V V VI VII CLASS I II II IV V V VI VII CLASS I II II IV V V VI VII CLASS I II II IV V V VI VII CLASS I II II II IV V V VI VII CLASS I II II II IV V V VI VII CLASS I II II II IV V V VI VII CLASS I II II II IV V V VI VII CLASS II II II II IV V V VI VII CLASS I II II II II IV V V VI VII CLASS I II	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900 8,600 176,000 70,400 c 21,100 7,050 41,241 32,590 35,609 29,573	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188 5,375 110,000 c 66,000 44,000 c 13,187 4,406 25,776 20,369 22,256 18,483 53,941	d Union members which do not not contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. f To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for for 1979 are shown in the state contributions Mixed contributions Special contributions Income from registration services Publications and miscellaneous Total Expenditure Staff Travel	income and e table below. In thousands of Swiss francs 10,873 3,775 1,074 9,774 27,670 16,511 1,017	e patent activi d of 1980 on th i.e., application ates. xpenditure Equivalent in thousands of US dollars ^a 6,796 2,539 671 6,109 1,359 17,474 10,319 636
VI VII VII VII C UNION Class	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900 8,600 176,000 70,400 c 21,100 7,050 41,241 32,590 35,609 29,573 86,306	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188 5,375 110,000 C 66,000 44,000 C 13,187 4,406	d Union members which do not not contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. f To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for for 1979 are shown in the linear contributions Mixed contributions Special contributions Special contributions Special contributions services Publications and miscellaneous Total Expenditure Staff	income and e e table below. In thousands of Swiss francs 10,873 3,775 1,074 27,670 16,511 1,017 992	t patent activi d of 1980 on th i.e., application i.e., application ates. xpenditure Equivalent in thousands of US dollars 6,796 2,539 671 6,109 1,359 17,474 10,319 636 620
VI VII VII VII ERNE UNION Class I II III IV V VI VII C UNION Class I II III IV V VI VII CT UNION Countries Australia Austria Belgium Brazil Canada Central African Republic d' Chad Congo d' Counda Congo d' Counda Counda Congo d' Counda	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900 8,600 176,000 70,400 c 21,100 7,050 41,241 32,590 35,609 29,573 86,306	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188 5,375 110,000 c 66,000 44,000 c 13,187 4,406 25,776 20,369 22,256 18,483 53,941	d Union members which do not not contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. f To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for for 1979 are shown in the state contributions Mixed contributions Special contributions Income from registration services Publications and miscellaneous Total Expenditure Staff Travel Meetings Publications Buildings*	income and e table below. In thousands of Swiss francs 10,873 3,775 1,074 9,774 2,174 27,670 16,511 1,017 992 1,794 4,045	Equivalent in thousands of US dollars a 6,796 2,539 671 6,109 1,359 17,474 10,319 636 620 1,121 2,528
VI VII VII VII CLASS I II III IV V VI VII CLASS I II III IV V VI VII CLASS I II III IV V V VI VII CLASS I II III IV V V V V V V V V V V V V V	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900 8,600 176,000 70,400 c 21,100 7,050 41,241 32,590 35,609 29,573 86,306	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188 5,375 110,000 C 66,000 44,000 C 13,187 4,406 25,776 20,369 22,256 18,483 53,941	d Union members which do not not contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. f To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for for 1979 are shown in the state contributions of the summary figures for for 1979 are shown in the summary contributions Special contributions Income from registration services Publications and miscellaneous Total Expenditure Staff Travel Meetings Publications Publications	income and e table below. Inthousands of Swiss francs 10,873 3,775 1,074 9,774 2,174 27,670 16,511 1,017 992 1,794	e patent activi d of 1980 on th i.e., application i.e., application ates. xpenditure Equivalent in thousands of US dollars 6,796 2,539 671 6,109 1,359 17,474 10,319 636 620 1,121
VI VII VII VII VII VII CLASS I II III IV V VI VII CLUNION CLASS I II III IV V VI VII VII TUNION Countries Australia Australia Australia Australia Canada Central African Republic Chad ^a Chad ^a Congo ^a Cuba Denmark Egypt Finland	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900 8,600 176,000 70,400 c 21,100 7,050 41,241 32,590 35,609 29,573 86,306	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188 5,375 110,000 c 66,000 44,000 c 13,187 4,406 25,776 20,369 22,256 18,483 53,941	d Union members which do not not contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. f To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for for 1979 are shown in the state contributions Mixed contributions Special contributions Income from registration services Publications and miscellaneous Total Expenditure Staff Travel Meetings Publications Buildings*	income and e table below. In thousands of Swiss francs 10,873 3,775 1,074 9,774 2,174 27,670 16,511 1,017 992 1,794 4,045	Equivalent in thousands of US dollars a 6,796 2,539 671 6,109 1,359 17,474 10,319 636 620 1,121 2,528
VI VII VII VII CLASS I II III IV V VI VII CLASS I II III IV V VI VII CLASS I II III IV V V VI VII CLASS I II II II IV V V V V V V V V V V V V	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900 8,600 176,000 70,400 c 21,100 7,050 41,241 32,590 35,609 29,573 86,306	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188 5,375 110,000 C 66,000 44,000 C 13,187 4,406 25,776 20,369 22,256 18,483 53,941	d Union members which do not not contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. f To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for for 1979 are shown in the state contributions of the services of the	income and e table below. Inthousands of Swiss francs 10,873 3,775 1,074 9,774 2,174 27,670 16,511 1,017 992 1,794 4,045 3,735	Equivalent in thousands of US dollars 6,796 2,539 671 6,109 1,359 17,474 10,319 636 620 1,121 2,528 2,334
VI VII ERNE UNION Class I II III IV V VI VII CC UNION Class I III IIV V VI VII CT UNION Countries Australia Austria Belgium Brazil Canada Central African Republic d' Chad Congo d' Couda Denmark Egypt Finland	216,100 172,900 129,600 86,400 43,200 25,900 8,600 176,000 70,400 c 21,100 7,050 41,241 32,590 35,609 29,573 86,306	135,062 108,063 81,000 54,000 27,000 16,188 5,375 110,000 c 66,000 44,000 c 13,187 4,406 25,776 20,369 22,256 18,483 53,941	d Union members which do not not contribution for 1980 not handled by Swiss Patent Office. f To be distributed among men basis of the number of outgoing a originating in the State concerned Income and expenditure Summary figures for for 1979 are shown in the state contributions of the services of the	income and e table below. In thousands of Swiss francs 10,873 3,775 1,074 9,774 2,174 27,670 16,511 1,017 992 1,794 4,045 3,735 28,094	Equivalent in thousands of US dollars a 6,796 2,539 671 6,109 1,359 17,474 10,319 636 620 1,121 2,528 2,334 17,558

^{4,526} 5,406 7,242 8,650 7,845 4,903 336,170 e 210,106 e 4,275 6,840 220 138 60,957 38,098 9,304 2,389 14,887 3,822 7,242 4,526 16,346 26,154 55,325 66,792 34,578 41,745 203,191 126,994 109,266 174,825 365,341 228,338 2,002,706 1,251,716 93,750^f ution 150,000 2,152,706 1,345,466

Income	In thousands of Swiss francs	Equivalent in thousands of US dollars ^a
Ordinary contributions	10,873	6,796
Mixed contributions	3,775	2,539
Special contributions	1,074	671
Income from registration services Publications and	9,774	6,109
miscellaneous	2,174	1,359
Total	27,670	17,474
Expenditure		
Staff	16,511	10,319
Travel	1,017	636
Meetings	992	620
Publications	1,794	1,121
Buildings ^b	4,045	2,528
Other	3,735	2,334
Total	28,094	17,558

rate of exchange for December 1979, Swiss

ed are payable by those States members of hers of any of the Unions. See ANNEX I. Is rate of exchange for December 1979, Swiss

do not make financial contributions. 80 not calculated; relevant patent activity

ong member States at the end of 1980 on the going applications in 1975, i.e., applications accerned and filed in other States.

Secretaria t

As at 31 December 1979, WIPO employed 202 full-time staff members. Of these, 69 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from

32 member States); 133 were in the General Service category. In addition, seven experts were employed by the organization on technical assistance projects.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION, THE UNIONS ADMINISTERED BY WIPO, AND CONTRIBUTIONS (Membership as at 31 December 1979; ordinary contributions payable in 1980)

							CLASS	sb.	CONTRIBUTION ^c			
				мемв	ER				JLASS		In Swiss	Equivalent in
STATE ^a								W	P	B	francs	US dollars ^d
Algeria	W	P		N	-				VI	-	48,037	30,023
Argentina	 .	Ρ	В		_	_		-	111	IV	315,337	197,085
Australia	W	P	В	N	_	IPC	PCT	_	Ш	111	533,685	333,553
Austria	W	P	В	N	_	IPC	PCT	_	IV	VI	293,699	183,561
Bahamas	W	Ρ.	В.	_	_	_	_	_	VII	VII	24,280	15,175
Barbados	W	_	_	_	~			С	-		5,250	3,281
Belgium	W	Р	В	N	-	IPC	_	_	111	111	528,053	330,033
Benin	W	Ρ	В	N.		-	_	_	VII	VI	36,326	22,703
Brazil	W	Ρ	В	-	_	IPC	PCT.	_	III	111	499,507	312,191
Bulgaria	W	Р	В	_		-	-	_	VI	VI	72,845	45,528
Burundi	W	Р	_	_			_	_	VII		14,102	8,813
Byelorussian SSR	W	_	_	_		_	_	С	_		5,250	3,281
Canada	W	Р	В	_	_	_		_	111	111	513,929	321,205
Central African Republic	W	P	В	_	_	_	PCT	_	VII	VII	23,147	14,466
Chad	W	Р	В		_	_	PCT	_	VII	VII	24,280	15,175
Chile	W		В		_	_	_	_	_	VI	29,330	18,331
Congo	W	Ρ	В	_	_	_	PCT	_	VII	VII	24,280	15,175
Costa Rica	_	_	В	_	_	_	_	_	_	VII	8,643	5,401
Cuba	W	Р	_	_	_	_	_	_	VI	_	44,515	27,821
Cyprus	_	Р	В	_			_	_	VI	VI	72,845	45,528
Czechoslovakia	W	P.	В	N	LO	IPC	_	_	IV	IV	335,295	209,559
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	W	_	_	_				С	_	_	5,250	3,281
Denmark	W	Ρ	В	N	LO	IPC	PCT	_	٦V	IV	357,683	223,551
Dominican Republic		P		_	-	_	_	_	VI	_	43,515	27,196
Egypt	W	Ρ	В		_	IPC	_		VÍ	VII	75,091	46,931
ElSalvador	w.	_		-		_	_	С	_		5,250	3,281
Fiji	W	_	В	_				_	_	VII	9,776	6,110
Finland	W	Р	В	N	LO	IPC		_	IV	IV	347,567	217,229
France	w	Ρ	В	N	LO	IPC	PCT	_	1	1	997,187	623,241
Gabon	W	Ρ	В	_	_	_	PCT	_	VII	VII	24,280	15,175
German Democratic Republic	W	Р	В	- N	LO	IPC	. —	_	111	IV	454,063	283,789
Germany, Federal Republic of	W	Ρ	В	N		IPC	PCT		- 1	1	1,093,209	683,255
Ghana	W	Ρ	_	_	_	_	_	_	VII	_	14,504	9,065
Greece	W	Ρ	В	_					٧	VI	101,853	63,658
Haiti	_	Ρ	_	_	_	_	_	_	VI	_	43,515	27,196
Holy See	w	Р	В	_				_	VII	VII	49,643	31,026
Hungary	w	P	В	N	LO		_	_	٧	VI	123,553	77,220
Iceland	_	P	В	_	-	_	_	_	Vi	VI	72,845	45,528
India	W	_	В	_	_	_	_	_	_	IV	97,766	61,103
Indonesia	W	₽	_	_	-	_	_	_	VII		94,700	59,187
Iran	_	P	_		_	_	_	_	IV	_	152,238	95,179
Iraq	W	P			_	_	_	_	VI	- '	43,515	27,196
Ireland	w ·	P	В	N	LO	IPC	_	_	IV	IV	343,945	214,965
Israel	W	Р	В	N	_	IPC	_	_	VI	VI	106,335	66,459
Italy	W	Ρ	В	N	LO	IPC			Ш	111	397,334	248,333
Ivory Coast	W	Р	В	_	_	_		_	VII	VI	43,834	27,396
Jamaica	W	_	_				_	С			5,250	3,281
Japan	W	Р	В	_		IPC	PCT		- 1	H	1,085,565	678,478
Jordan	W	Р	_		_	_	_	_	1IV	_	14,504	9,065
Kenya	W	Ρ			_			_	. VI	_	43,515	27,196
Lebanon	_	Р	В	N		_	_	_	VI	VI	77,367	48,354
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	W	Р	В			_	_	-	VI	VI	72,845	45,528
Liechtenstein	W	Р	В	N	_		PCT		VII	VII	25,789	16,118

									CLAS	ob	CONTR	LIBUTIONC
				МЕМЕ	3ER						In Swiss	Equivalent in
STATE ^a								W	P	В	francs	US dollars ^a
Luxembourg	w	P	В	, N	_	IPC	PCT	-	VII	VII	40,081	25,000
Madagascar		P	В	-		-	PCT		VII	VI	43,834	27,396
Malawi	w	Р	-	-	_	_	PCT	_	VII		14,504	9,065
Mali		_	В	_	-	_	_			VII	9,776	6,110
Malta	w	P	8	_	-	-	_	_	VII	VII	24,280	15,175
Mauritania	w	P	В		_	-		-	VII	VII	24,280	15,175
Mauritius	w	Р	-	~	-	-	-		VII		14,504	9,065
Mexico	w	Р	В		-	_		_	١٧	IV	242,812	151,757
Monaco	W	P	В	N	-	IPC	PCT	_	VII	VII	33,074	20,671
Mongolia	w	-	 .	-		_	_	С		-	5,250	3,281
Morocco	w	Р	В	N		-	_		VI	Vi	77,367	48,354
Netherlands	w	Р	В	N	ro	IPC	PCT		Ш	111	566,515	354,071
NewZealand		Р	В		_	_	_		٧	٧	121,406	75,878
Niger	w	Р	В			_	_		VII	VII	24,280	15,175
Nigeria		. Р		_		_		_	VI	_	43,515	27,196
Norway	W	Р	В	N	LO	IPC	PCT	_	١٧	IV	350,182	218,863
Pakistan	w	_	В	-	-	_		_	_	VI	29,330	18,331
Philippines		P	В		_	-	_		VI	VI	76,667	47,916
Poland	W	P	В	N	-		-		111	v	289,070	180,668
Portugal	·W	P	В	N	_	IPC		_	IV	٧	279,412	174,632
Qatar	W	_		_	-	_		В	-	_	15,750	9,843
Republic of Korea	W	— Р	_			_	_	С			5,250	3,281
Romania	W		В	-	_	_	PCT	_	١٧	٧	201,207	125,754
San Marino	w	P	- В	_	_	_	PCT	_	VI	– Vi	43,515	27,196
Senegal	W	P	В	_		-	PCI	-	IV	IV	43,834	27,398
South Africa Southern Rhodesia	- vv	P		_	_	_	_	_	VI		242,812	151,757
Spain Knodesia	w	P	В.	N	LO	IPC	_	_	IV	11	43,515	27,196
Sri Lanka	W	P	В		-	IFC	_	_	VII	VII	459,216 24,280	287,009
Sudan	w	_	_	_	_	_	=	c	V11	VII	5,250	15,175
Suriname	w	. P	В	_	_	IPC		_	VII	VII		3,281
Sweden	w	P	В	N	LÖ	IPC	PCT	_	111	111	30,189 563,403	18,868 352,126
Switzerland	w	P	В	N	LO	IPC	PCT.	_	111	111	580,594	362,871
Syrian Arab Republic	-	P		_		-		_	VI		43,515	27,196
Thailand		_	В		_	_	_	_	-	VI	29,330	16,331
Togo	w	P	В	_	_		PCT	_	VII	VII	24,280	15,175
Trinidad and Tobago		Р	_		_	_		_	VI	-	43,515	27,196
Tunisia	w	P	В	N	_		_		Vi	VI	77,367	48,354
Turkey	w	P	В		_	_	_	_	VI	vi	72,845	45,528
Uganda	w	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	Vii		14,504	9,065
Ukrainian SSR	w	_	_	_	_	_		С	_	_	5,250	3,281
USSR	w	Р	_	N	LO	IPC	PCT		1		799,198	499,498
United Arab Emirates	w		-				_	В		_	15,750	9,843
United Kingdom	w	P	В	N	_	IPC	PCT		1	ı	1,008,997	630,623
United Republic of Cameroon	W	P	В	_	_		PCT	_	VII	vi	43,834	27,396
United Republic of Tanzania	_	Р	_	_		_	_	_	VI	_	43,515	27,196
United States	w	P	_	N	LO	IPC	PCT		- 1		1,010,367	631,479
Upper Volta	w	Р	8	-			_		VII	VII	24,280	15,175
Uruguay	w	Р	В		_	_	-		VII	VII	49,643	31,026
Viet Nam	w	P	_	_	_			-	VI	_	43,515	27,196
Yemen	w	_	_		_			c		_	5,250	3,281
Yugoslavia	w	Р	В	N	LO			_	١٧	IV	200,052	125,032
Zaire	w	Р	В	_	_	_	_		VI	VI	72,845	45,528
Zambia	w	Р	_	_	_	_	· <u> </u>	-	VII	_	14,501	9,065
			_				-					
Total	88	88	71	32	16	27	27				18,087,201	11,304,499

^{&#}x27;In addition to the States listed in this table, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay were members of one or more Unions which did not require payment of contributions.

^{&#}x27;Membership in WIPO is indicated by "W"; in the Paris Union by "P"; in the Berne Union by "B"; in the Nice Union by "N"; in the Locarno Union by "LO"; in the Strasbourg (IPC) Union by "IPC"; in the Patent Co-operation Treaty Union by "PCT." The class indicated for the Paris Union applies equally to the Nice, Locarno and IPC Unions.

^{&#}x27;The amount of ordinary contribution of each member State includes — where applicable — 66 per cent of the contributions for 1979 and 51 per cent of the contributions for 1980 to the Paris, Berne and Nice Unions. In addition, it includes ordinary contributions payable in 1980 to the other Unions, the supplementary contribution to the PCT Union for 1979 but not the 1980 supplementary contribution, which is payable only in 1981.

^d Calculated on the basis of the United Nations rate of exchange for December 1979, Swiss francs 1.60 = US \$1.00.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1979)

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

Chairman: Gyula Pusztai (Hungary) First Vice-Chairman: Arthur Carlos Bandeira (Brazil) Second Vice-Chairman: Francis Smith (Australia)

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria,

Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Canada, Cuoa, Czechosłovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Finiand, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Hungary, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

Director General: Arpad Bogsch. Deputy Directors General: Ketty Liguer-Laubhouet, Klaus Pfanner, Felix Sviridov.

Director, Copyright and Public Information Department: Claude Masouvé.

Director, Copyright Division: Shahid Alikhan.

Director, Public Information Division: Roger Harben.

Director, External Relations and Development Co-operation Policy Division: Ibrahima Thiam.

Director, Industrial Property Division: Ludwig Baeumer.
Director, Patent Information Division: Paul Claus.

Director, Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) Division: Murray Haddrick.

Director, Administrative Division: Manuel Pereyra.

Legal Counsel: Gust Ledakis.

Director, Office of the Director General: Marino Porzio.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS World Intellectual Property Organization 34 Chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Cable address: WIPO GENEVA or OMPI GENÈVE Telephone: 99.91.11 Telex: 22376

LIAISON OFFICE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS IN NEW YORK World Intellectual Property Organization 821 United Nations Plaza, 6th floor New York, N. Y. 10017, United States Telephone: (212) 867-0029, (212) 754-6813 Telex: 420544

ChapterXVI

Internationa 1 Fund for Agricultura 1 Developmen t (IFAD)

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)1 was created in 1977 to mobilize additional resources for the benefit of its developing member States in order to promote food production and reduce rural poverty. The Fund seeks to strengthen the productive activities of small farmers and the landless and to improve their opportunities for employment and higher earnings.

As at 31 December 1979, 125 countries had been admitted to membership of IFAD but one (Oman) had not completed the necessary formalities. Of the 125 members, 20 were in Category I (developed countries), 12 were in Category II (oil-exporting developing countries) and 93 were in Category III (other developing countries).

Under the lending policies and criteria adopted by IFAD's Governing Council in 1977, the largest portion of the Fund's resources are made available to the poorest countries, on highly concessional terms, involving a 1 per cent service charge, a maturity of 50 years and a grace period of 10 years. Intermediate loans at 4 per cent, 20 years' maturity and a grace period of five years, and ordinary loans at 8 per cent, with 15 to 18 years' maturity and a grace period of three years may also be made. At the end of 1979, about 82 per cent of loans had been granted on highly concessional terms and the remainder on intermedi-

On the basis of the loans approved during 1978 and 1979 and of projects planned for 1980, most of IFAD's least developed member States were to receive at least one loan by the end of the Fund's initial three-year operational period.

During 1978 and 1979, the Fund loaned some \$509 million for 33 projects in developing countries, of which 12 were in Africa, 13 in Asia and

1 For further information on the activities of the Fund, see the annual reports of IFAD.

8 in Latin America. Total outlay for the two years was estimated to be about \$2.4 billion as a result of co-financing by other agencies and contributions from recipient Governments.

With the addition of \$400 million in loans projected for 1980, the Fund would have committed 85 per cent of its initial convertible currency resources of over \$1 billion by the end of the initial three-year period.

Resource s

The total resources initially pledged by members and valued at exchange rates prevailing on 31 December 1979 were \$1,061 million. Of this, \$871 million had been paid. Contributions from Category I and Category II members were payable in convertible currencies and comprised 98 per cent of the Fund's total resources. Of the Category III contributions, which totalled \$19 million, about \$10 million was in convertible currency. Thus, convertible currency contributions comprised 99 per cent of the total resources.

Investment s

In 1978, the Executive Board had approved guidelines governing the investment of the Fund's liquid assets. The guidelines had, as their major criterion, the aspect of safety or security, and investments were restricted to obligations issued or fully guaranteed by Governments or by major banks of high financial standing.

At the end of 1979, IFAD's liquid assets totalled \$470 million. To provide protection for the Fund's resources against exchange rate fluctuations, the Fund was gradually diversifying the currency structure of its liquid assets along the lines of special drawing rights (SDR). The Fund's loans were also denominated and repayable in SDR.

The average rate of return earned on liquid assets during 1979 was just over 9.7 per cent and investment income for the year was just under \$40 million.

Activitie s in 1979

During 1979, the Executive Board approved 23 loans totalling the equivalent of \$384.6 million for projects in 20 developing countries, representing more than a threefold increase over the total of \$117.6 million in 1978.

While co-financing projects identified by other institutions continued to form an important part of the Fund's operations, IFAD was able during 1979 to accelerate considerably the tempo of its own direct project identification and preparation activities. A total of 60 project identification and project preparation missions were carried out during the year, and of the 23 projects approved in 1979, seven were directly

initiated by the Fund in Bangladesh, Burundi, Honduras, India (two), Senegal and Sierra Leone.

In addition, the Fund undertook a number of special programming missions to identify the constraints affecting efforts to increase food production by small farmers and to help the countries concerned to design strategies and programmes in order to remove such constraints. A total of seven missions were carried out during the year in Bolivia, Botswana, Honduras, Mali, Nepal, Somalia and Sri Lanka.

Project assistance

Nine loans were approved during 1979 for integrated rural development projects in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burundi, Honduras, Kenya, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia and the Sudan. Projects focused on the needs of small farmers and aimed to increase agricultural production, particularly by organizing farmers and ensuring the availability of adequate credit and technical support services.

The Fund loaned the equivalent of \$12.9 million to one such project in Afghanistan. The project, which was co-financed by the International Development Association (IDA) and the United Nations Development Programme, aimed to increase the income of 62,000 farm families and 3,000 or 4,000 nomads by providing agricultural credit, irrigation, rural roads and safe drinking water.

The Fund initiated a project to improve agricultural productivity and resettle farm families in Burundi, for which a \$14.9 million loan was provided. The project was to benefit 500 farm families by creating 15 new villages, and by the development of irrigation, drainage, water supplies, roads, schools and dispensaries.

In Kenya, the Fund loaned some \$17 million towards a \$91 million agricultural development project. The project, which was part of a country-wide programme, was to benefit 30,000 small-holders by developing livestock production, creating storage, transportation and marketing facilities and providing access roads and water supplies. Co-financing of \$46 million was provided by IDA.

The Fund provided \$15.4 million towards a project co-financed by IDA and the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom in southern Sudan. The project aimed to increase food and cash crops and livestock production by the distribution of improved seed varieties, by developing beef and dairy ranching and by establishing veterinary services.

Projects having irrigation and water control as their main components were financed by the Fund during the year in India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Pakistan and Yemen. Irrigation was also a component in projects for which loans were granted in Afghanistan, Burundi and Sierra Leone. In financing the projects, the Fund also sought to increase food production by small farmers by encouraging better water management and the creation of credit facilities and farm extension services.

The Fund initiated two irrigation projects in India. In Maharashtra State, IFAD loaned \$50.7 million for a project designed to benefit over 25,000 farm families and provide some 42,000 farm jobs by developing irrigation, drainage and road building and by providing equipment and vehicles for agricultural extension workers. A further loan of \$56.3 million was to provide year-round irrigation to a desert region in Rajasthan State. Work to be carried out included the lining of 8,000 kilometres of irrigation canals, construction of village roads, afforestation, pasture development and dune control.

In Madagascar, the Fund provided \$6.6 million for an irrigation and land settlement project, which included drainage work, road building and applied agricultural research. About 3,200 landless families were to be settled and some 8,500 jobs created.

A loan of over \$16 million was provided to Pakistan for a soil improvement and irrigation project in the province of Sind, to benefit 60,000 farm families. The scheme, which was cofinanced by the Asian Development Bank, was also to provide farmers with heavy equipment for land levelling and with credit facilities enabling them to hire other agricultural equipment.

In Yemen, the Fund helped to finance a project to develop surface and ground-water irrigation for the benefit of 54,000 people living in 103 villages in the Wadi Mawr area. A loan of \$12 million was provided by the Fund towards the total project cost of \$88 million.

In Nicaragua, the Fund loaned \$12.3 million to help provide credit to small and medium farmers affected by civil war. The project, which was co-financed by the Inter-American Development Bank and the Venezuelan Trust Fund, was expected to cost some \$84 million.

A loan of \$25.8 million was granted to Morocco to provide agricultural credit to small farmers, enabling them to purchase livestock, draught animals, water pumps and other equipment. About 50,000 farm families were to benefit from the scheme.

In the Central African Republic, the Fund loaned \$2.6 million to benefit herdsmen by improving grazing land and by developing veterinary services. In Somalia, \$9.2 million was provided to develop semi-arid rangeland and increase livestock production by establishing com-

munal grazing reserves and new watering points, and by tree planting. The project also provided for research and technical training.

A loan of \$12.3 million for establishing rural settlements and for consolidating existing ones was granted to the Dominican Republic during 1979. Some 6,500 low-income families were to be helped by the introduction of better cultivation methods, improved seed varieties and farmers' training services. In Bangladesh, the Fund loaned \$25.7 million towards a project designed to bring about a rapid increase in food production by providing small farmers with fertilizers at low cost.

Technical assistance

During 1979, the Fund provided technical assistance amounting to \$6.3 million to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity essential for agricultural development in its member States. Assistance amounting to \$1.4 million was provided to 11 member States for project preparation, while a further \$2 million was provided for institutional development and training, as components of five projects financed by the Fund in Afghanistan, Honduras, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua and Sierra Leone. A further \$2.9 million was provided for research purposes not directly linked to projects.

STATEMENT OF LOANS AND GRANTS APPROVED DURING 1979

		Amount (in millions	Amount (in millions of
Country	Purpose	of SDR)	US dollars) ^a
Afghanistan	Rural development	9.80	12.90
Bangladesh	Fertilizers	19.45	25.70
Bolivia	Rural development	3.15	4.10
Burundi	Rural development	11.30	14.90
Central African			
Republic	Livestock development	1.95	2.60
Dominican	•		
Republic	Rural settlement	9.30	12.30
Honduras	Rural development	7.70	10.20
India ^b	Irrigation and rural		
	development	81.20	107.00
Kenya	Small farm development	13.00	17.10
Lao People's			
Democratic	Irrigation and rural		
Republic	development	4.70	6.20
Madagascar	Irrigation and area		
	development	5.00	6.60
Morocco	Agriculturalcredit	19.60	25.80
Nicaragua	Agricultural credit	9.30	12.30
Pakistan	Credit for small farmers	23.75	31.30
	Irrigation	12.40	16.30
Paraguay	Agricultural credit	5.90	7.80
Senegal	Rural development	10.40	13.70
Sierra Leone	Rural development	9.60	12.70
Somalia	Rangeland development	7.00	9.20
	Cereals and livestock	6.25	8.20
Sudan	Rural development	11.70	15.40
Yemen	Irrigation and area		
	development	9.30	12.30
Total		291.75	384.60

^a Dollar equivalent on the basis of rate effective on 31 December 1979.

b Two projects.

Income and expenditure s

The Governing Council in December 1978 approved an administrative budget for 1979 of \$10,450,000, including a general contingency amount of \$950,000. Total expenses for the year amounted to \$10.2 million.

Secretaria t

As at December 1979, the secretariat of IFAD totalled 122, of whom 54 were executive or technical staff (Professional category and above)—drawn from 39 countries—and 68 were support staff (General Service category).

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED

(As at 31 December 1979)

	CONTRIBUTION ^a (in US dollar		CONTRIBUTION ^a (in US dollar		CONTRIBUTION ^a (in US dollar
MEMBER	equivalents)	MEMBER	equivalents)	MEMBER	equivalents)
Category I		Category III (cont.)		Category III (cont.)	
Australia	8,888,889	Benin	_	Mauritius	_
Austria	4,800,000	Bhutan	_	Mexico	5,000,000
Belgium	1 7,857,143	Bolivia	_	Morocco	561,578
Deigiuiii	1,000,000	Botswana		Mozambique	36,753
Canada	28,205,128	Brazil		Nepal	5,000
Denmark	7,500,000	Burundi	. <u>-</u>	Nicaragua	20,000
Finland	3,200,000	Cape Verde	1,000	Niger	74,257
France	31,481,481	Central African Republic	4,950	Oman ^b	- ·
Germany, Federal		Chad	_	Pakistan	∫ 505,050
Republic of	55,000,000	Chile	50,000		1 500,000
Ireland	1,269,488	Colombia	-	Panama	-
Italy	25,000,000	Comoros	49,505	Papua New Guinea	20,000
Japan	55,000,000	Congo		Paraguay	_
Luxembourg	421,856	Costa Rica	_	Peru	_
Netherlands	5 2,631,579	Cuba	_	Philippines	250,000
	3,000,000	Cyprus	25,000	Portugal	, i
NewZealand	1,960,784	Democratic Yemen	_	Republic of Korea	{ 100,000
Norway	26,156,942	Djibouti	_	*	100,000
Spain	2,000,000	Dominican Republic		Romania	414,167
Sweden	27,380,952	Ecuador	25,047	Rwanda	· -
Switzerland	13,750,000	Egypt	171,429	Samoa	10,000
United Kingdom	40,089,087	ElSalvador	40,000	Sao Tome and Principe	
United States	200,000,000	Ethiopia	23,623	Senegal	10,000
		Fiji	10,000	Seychelles	5,000
Subtotal	606,593,329	Gambia		Sierra Leone	19,048
		Ghana	100,000	Somalia	10,000
Category II		Greece	150,000	Sri Lanka	{ 498,077
		Guatemala	-		[500,000
Algeria	10,000,000	Guinea	1,315,789	Sudan	10,000
Gabon	500,000	Guinea-Bissau	_	Swaziland	
Indonesia	1,250,000	Guyana		Syrian Arab Republic	128,205
Iran	124,750,000	Haiti		Thailand	100,000
Iraq	20,000,000	Honduras	25,000	Togo	14,852
Kuwait	36,000,000	India	{ 2,500,000	Tunisia	125,000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	20,000,000		2,500,000	Turkey	53,079
Nigeria	26,000,000	Israel _.	150,000	Uganda	27,027
Qatar	9,000,000	Jamaica	2,809	United Republic of Cameroo	
Saudi Arabia	105,500,000	Jordan	30,000	United Republic of Tanzania	36,145
United Arab Emirates	16,500,000	Kenya	1,067,568	Upper Volta	10,000
Venezuela	66,000,000	Lao People's	10.000	Uruguay	151.075
0.11	425 500 000	Democratic Republic	10,000	Viet Nam	151,976
Subtotal	435,500,000	Lebanon	15.000	Yemen	50,000°
		Lesotho	15,000	Yugoslavia	284,210
Category HI		Liberia	10,000	Zaire	30,000
	40 = 4	Madagascar		Zambia	65,445
Afghanistan	10,732	Malawi	5,000	C 1 1	10.714.663
Argentina	146,341	Mali	_	Subtotal	18,714,662
Bangladesh	500,000	Malta	-	W . 1	1 050 007 005
Barbados	1,000	Mauritania	_	Total	1,060,807,991

^aAccording to article 4, section 2 (c), of the Agreement establishing IFAD, members' initial contributions are payable in cash or promissory notes, either in a single sum or in three equal annual instalments. Contributions have been translated at the United Nations rates of exchange in effect on 31 December 1979. The amounts listed in this table are pledges of initial contributions. Where two figures are given, the first indicates a contribution made in a currency other than United States dollars, the second a United States dollar contribution.

^b Oman had not completed the required membership formalities as at 31 December 1979.

^c Of this amount, \$10,000 was to be freely convertible currency.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Abdelmuhsin M. Al-Sudeary.

MEMBERS

Category I. Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States. Alternates: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Sweden.

Category II: Iran, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela. Alternates: Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iraq, Qatar, United Arab Emirates.

Category III: Cuba, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan. Alternates: Ethiopia, Honduras, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka.

SENIOR SECRETARIAT OFFICERS

President Abdelmuhsin M. Al-Sudeary.

Vice-President: Philip Birnbaum.

Assistant President, Head of Economic and Planning Department: Sartaj Aziz.

Assistant President, Head of Project Management Department: Moise Mensah.

Assistant President, Head of General Affairs Department: Abbas Ordoobadi.

Treasurer, Financial Services Division: William Robinson. Director, Personnel Services Division: John Sykes. Director, Legal Services Division: Mohammed Nawaz (acting).

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS
International Fund for Agricultural Development
Via del Serafico 107
00142 Rome, Italy
Cable address: IFAD ROME
Telephone: 54591
Telex: 614160/2

ACTING LIAISON OFFICE WITH UNITED NATIONS IN NEW YORK International Fund for Agricultural Development Room 2455 United Nations Headquarters New York, N. Y. 10017, United States Telephone: (21 2) 754-601 5

Chapter XVII

Interi m Commissio n for the Internationa 1 Trade Organizatio n (ICITO) and General Agreemen t on Tariff's and Trade (GATT)

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, held at Havana, Cuba, between November 1947 and March 1948, drew up a charter for an International Trade Organization (ITO) and established an Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO). Since the charter was never accepted, ITO was not established. However, while drawing up the charter, the members of the Preparatory Committee negotiated on tariffs and drew up the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). This Agreement—the only multilateral instrument to set out reciprocal rights, obligations and rules for international trade-became effective among 23 Contracting Parties on 1 January 1948. Since that date, ICITO has provided the GATT secretariat.

In 1979, the membership of GATT, which conducted about 85 per cent of all international trade that year, remained at 84. Colombia,

which had previously acceded provisionally, and Mexico successfully negotiated the terms of their possible future accession to GATT. Tunisia retained provisional membership and 30 other countries applied GATT's rules to their trade.

Multilatera ltrade negotiation s

In December 1979, the latest round in a series of multilateral trade negotiations held within the framework of GATT for the purpose of reducing tariffs and other barriers to trade was concluded at Tokyo, Japan. The negotiations had been launched in September 1973 by the Tokyo Declaration, which specified the aims of the negotiations and laid particular stress on the need to find solutions to the trade problems of developing countries.¹

Ninety-nine countries, both highly industrial-

¹See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 967, for text of Declaration.

ized and developing, took part. The developing countries were given special terms and their problems accorded a prominent place. The participating countries were both GATT and non-GATT members and together they accounted for 90 per cent of all world trade in 1979.

At the annual session of Contracting Parties, in November 1979, GATT took the necessary decisions to bring all the Tokyo-round results into the framework of GATT, both as a treaty and as an institution.

Tariffs

During 1979, almost 50 States accepted two Protocols which embodied the results of the Tokyo tariff-reduction negotiations. The reductions, which were to become effective between 1 January 1980 and 1 January 1987, would cause the weighted average tariff on manufactured products in the world's nine major industrial markets to decline from 7.0 to 4.7 per cent, a 34 per cent reduction in customs collection. The largest reductions were generally made on the highest duties and brought the customs duties of different countries into uniformity.

Non-tariff measures

The general level of tariff protection declined in the post—Second World War period and the distorting effects of non-tariff measures on world trade became more pervasive. The Tokyo round resulted in agreements aimed at reducing non-tariff barriers and bringing them under more effective international control. The agreements clarified and developed existing GATT provisions on subsidies and countervailing duties, so as to ensure that the use of subsidies by any signatory would not harm the trading interests of another and that countervailing measures would not unjustifiably impede international trade.

The agreements included provisions aimed at ensuring that technical regulations adopted by Governments or other bodies would not create unnecessary barriers to trade. They committed signatory Governments to simplify their importlicensing procedures and to administer them fairly; revised the GATT Anti-Dumping Code to bring it into line with the current code on subsidies, and introduced special provisions for needs of developing countries; and introduced provisions on Government procurement designed to make laws, regulations, procedures and practices regarding purchases by Governments and their agencies more transparent, and to ensure that they did not protect domestic products or suppliers, or discriminate against foreign products or suppliers.

The agreements also included a code on customs valuation intended to provide a fair, uniform and neutral system for the valuation of goods for customs purposes.

The agreements on subsidies and countervailing duties, technical barriers to trade, importlicensing procedures and revision of the GATT Anti-Dumping Code were to take effect on 1 January 1980; those on Government procurement and customs valuation, on 1 January 1981. All six codes provided for standing committees to supervise their implementation, for consultation and dispute settlement, and for special and more favourable treatment for developing countries.

Agriculture

The agreements for tariff and non-tariff measures and for a framework for the conduct of world trade, reached in the Tokyo round, applied to trade in farm products as well as in industrial products. Multilateral agreement was reached on an Arrangement regarding Bovine Meat intended to improve international trade in beef, veal and livestock, and on an International Dairy Arrangement aimed at expanding trade in dairy products. Annexed to this Arrangement were three Protocols which set specific provisions, including minimum prices, for international trade in certain milk powder, cheeses and milk fats, including butter. Both these arrangements were to enter into force 1 January 1980.

In April 1979, the Trade Negotiations Committee recommended that GATT's Contracting Parties further develop active co-operation in the agricultural sector and, in November, the GATT Council of Representatives requested the Director-General to consult with interested Governments and report to the next annual session of GATT's Contracting Parties in November 1980.

Tropical products

Because many developing countries depend to a large extent on tropical products for export earnings, the Tokyo Declaration stipulated that this sector should be treated on a priority basis. As a result, during the later, stages of the negotiations, the industrialized countries offered further concessions on imports of tropical products from developing countries. These were to take effect from 1980 onwards.

Trade in civil aircraft

Several major industrialized countries participating in the Tokyo round reached an Agree-

ment on Trade in Civil Aircraft which committed signatory Governments to eliminate by 1 January 1980 all customs duties or similar charges on civil aircraft, aircraft parts and repairs on civil aircraft. These zero duties were to be legally binding under GATT and, in accordance with the most-favoured-nation rule, would apply to all GATT Contracting Parties.

Framework for conduct of world trade

The Tokyo Declaration had called for consideration to be given to improvements in the international framework for the conduct of world trade

In November 1979, GATT's Contracting Parties agreed that the forum and modalities for future work on export restrictions and charges should be examined. They also adopted four agreements, which took effect immediately, to improve the international framework for the conduct of world trade. The agreements ensured preferential tariff and non-tariff treatment in favour of and between developing countries as a permanent legal feature of the world trading system; stated principles and procedures regarding the use of trade measures to maintain or restore balance-of-payments equilibrium; set new provisions making it easier for developing countries to adapt their import policies to the changing needs of their economic development; and provided for improvements in GATT arrangements concerning notification of trade measures, consultations, resolution of disputes and surveillance of developments in the international trade system.

Safeguards

During 1979, the negotiating group on safeguards examined the possibility of revising the multilateral safeguard system and in particular the application of article XIX of the General Agreement, which specified the circumstances in which Contracting Parties might take emergency action of a non-discriminatory character to restrict imports of particular products when those products caused or threatened serious injury to domestic producers. No agreement was reached on this issue by the conclusion of the Tokyo round.

At their 1979 annual session, GATT's Contracting Parties established a new committee within GATT to carry forward negotiations on safeguards and, in pursuance of a resolution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (see p. 561), set up a sub-committee of GATT's Committee on Trade and Development

to examine protective measures against imports from developing countries.

Other GATT activities

GATT Council

In 1979, the GATT Council of Representatives examined and acted on some 50 international trade policy issues. It made use of panels of independent experts to examine and make recommendations on trade disputes between member Governments.

Balance-of-payments restrictions

During 1979, consultations were held with countries whose balance-of-payments difficulties had led them to restrict imports. These countries included Bangladesh, Ghana, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Preferential agreement

In 1979, a number of developing countries, including signatories of the Protocol relating to Trade Negotiations among Developing Countries which provides for mutually advantageous trade and tariff concessions, examined the possibility of further negotiations among themselves to increase their mutual trade. Nineteen countries had signed the Protocol by the end of 1979.

Commercial policy courses

The GATT secretariat organized two commercial policy courses, one in English and the other in French, at Geneva. They were attended by 40 officials from developing countries. Since the programme's establishment in 1955, 688 officials from 103 countries and two regional organizations had attended courses by the end of the year.

Consultative Group of Eighteen

In November 1979, GATT's Contracting Parties established the Consultative Group of Eighteen as a permanent body. The Group, providing balanced representation of GATT's membership, had been established in 1975 to help the Parties to follow more effectively international trade developments, to forestall or deal with sudden disturbances in world trade and to fulfil GATT's role in the international adjustment process.

The Group's main concern in 1979 was the formulation of GATT's future work programme following conclusion of the Tokyo round.

GATT's future work programme

At their annual 1979 session, GATT's Contracting Parties adopted a proposal submitted by the Director-General for GATT's future work programme. The programme gave immediate priority to: implementation of the Tokyo round results; continuation of the process of trade liberalization; examination of the relationship between trade policy and structural adjustment; and strengthening the role of GATT's Committee on Trade and Development in promoting the trading interests of developing countries.

Internationa 1 Trade Centre

In 1964, GATT established the International Trade Centre to provide trade information and trade promotion advisory services for developing countries. Since January 1968, the Centre has been jointly operated by GATT and UNCTAD.

The Centre's work is directed to helping developing countries formulate and implement trade promotion programmes and activities and become progressively self-reliant in doing so. In 1979, special attention continued to be directed to providing aid through integrated national programmes.

(For further information regarding the Centre, see p. 601.)

Publication s

Publications in 1979 included the annual volumes of GATT Activities and International Trade, and a two-volume report by the Director-General on the Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Secretaria t

As at 31 December 1979, the GATT secretariat employed 231 staff members; of these, 95 were in the Professional and higher categories and 136 were in the General Service category. They were drawn from 31 nationalities.

Financia l arrangement s

Governments party to GATT participate financially in accordance with a scale of contributions assessed on the basis of their share in the total trade of the Contracting Parties and associated Governments. The GATT budget for 1979 was 38,747,000 Swiss francs. The scale of contributions for 1980 is given below.

Annex I. CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE AND SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1980

(As at 31 December 1979)

	Net contribution		Net contribution		Net contribution
Contracting Party	(in Swiss francs)	Contracting Party	(in Swiss francs)	Contracting Party	(in Swiss francs)
Argentina	156,000	Iceland	46,800	Senegal	46,800
Australia	546,000	India	249,600	Sierra Leone	46,800
Austria	479,700	Indonesia	327,600	Singapore	265,200
Bangladesh	46,800	Ireland	198,900	South Africa	241,800
Barbados	46,800	Israel	175,500	Southern Rhodesia	46,800
Belgium	1,454,700	Italy	1,891,500	Spain	569,400
Benin	46,800	Ivory Coast	58,500	Sri Lanka	46,800
Brazil	507,000	Jamaica	46,800	Suriname	46,800
Burma	46,800	Japan	3,053,700	Sweden	787,800
Burundi	46,800	Kenya	46,800	Switzerland	741,000
Canada	1,716,000	Kuwait	284,700	Togo	46,800
Central African Republic	46,800	Luxembourg	124,800	Trinidad and Tobago	78,000
Chad	46,800	Madagascar	46,800	Turkey	140,400
Chile	93,600	Malawi	46,800	Uganda	46,800
Congo	46,800	Malaysia	218,400	United Kingdom	2,936,700
Cuba	152,100	Malta	46,800	United Republic of Cameroon	
Cyprus	46,800	Mauritania	46,800	United Republic of Tanzania	46,800
Czechoslovakia	452,400	Mauritius	46,800	United States	5,674,500
Denmark	475,800	Netherlands	1,926,600	Upper Volta	46,800
Dominican Republic	46,800	New Zealand	132,600	Uruguay	46,800
Egypt	132,600	Nicaragua	46,800	Yugoslavia	280,800
Finland	300,300	Niger	46,800	Zaire	46,800
France	2,811,900	Nigeria	417,300		
Gabon	46,800	Norway	409,500	Associated Government	
Gambia	46,800	Pakistan	78,000	Associated Government	
Germany, Federal Republic o	f 4,449,900	Peru	70,200	Colombia	89,700
Ghana	46,800	Poland	553,800	Democratic Kampuchea	46,800
Greece	195,000	Portugal	144,300	Philippines	148,200
Guyana	46,800	Republic of Korea	429,000	Tunisia	54,600
Haiti	46,800	Romania	253,500		
Hungary	245,700	Rwanda	46,800	Total	39,000,000

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

(As at 31 December 1979)

OFFICERS

OFFICERS OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES^a
Chairman of the Contracting Parties: Erik Nettel (Austria).
Vice-Chairmen of the Contracting Parties: James Victor Gbeho (Ghana), Robert Martin (Canada), Janos Nyerges (Hungary).
Chairman of the Council of Representatives: Gabriel Martínez (Argentina).

Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Development: Atmono Suryo (Indonesia).

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Olivier Long.

Deputy Director-General, Department of Trade and Development: Madan G. Mathur.

Deputy Director-General, Department of Trade Policy: Gardner Patterson.

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE UNCTAD/GATT

Director: P. C. Alexander.

Deputy Director: Alexander H. Rotival.

^a Elected at the end of the November 1979 session, to hold office until the end of the next session.

HEADQUARTERS

GATT Secretariat Centre William Rappard 154 Rue de Lausanne 1211 Geneva 21, Switzerland Cable address: GATT GENEVA



Appendix I

Roster of the United Nation s (As at 31 December 1979)

MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION	MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION	MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION
Afghanistan	19 Nov. 1946	Ghana	8 Mar. 1957	Philippines	24 Oct. 1945
Albania	14 Dec. 1955	Greece	25 Oct. 1945	Poland	24 Oct. 1945
Algeria	8 Oct. 1962	Grenada	17 Sep. 1974	Portugal	14 Dec. 1955
Angola _.	1 Dec. 1976		21 Nov. 1945	Qatar	21 Sep. 1971
Argentina	24 Oct. 1945	Guinea Guinea-Bissau	12 Dec. 1958 17 Sep. 1974	Romania Rwanda	14 Dec. 1955 18 Sep. 1962
Australia Austria	1 Nov. 1945 14 Dec. 1955	Gunca-bissau Guyana	20 Sep. 1966	Saint Lucia	18 Sep. 1902
Bahamas	18 Sep. 1973	Haiti	24 Oct. 1945	Samoa	15 Dec. 1976
Bahrain	21 Sep. 1971	Honduras	17 Dec. 1945	Sao Tome and	10 200. 1770
Bangladesh	17 Sep. 1974	Hungary	14 Dec. 1955	Principe	16 Sep. 1975
Barbados	9 Dec. 1966	Iceland	19 Dec. 1946	Saudi Arabia	24 Oct. 1945
Belgium	27 Dec. 1945	India	30 Oct. 1945	Senegal	28 Sep. 1960
Benin	20 Sep. 1960	Indonesia ³	28 Sep. 1950	Seychelles	21 Sep. 1976
Bhutan	21 Sep. 1971	Iran	24 Oct. 1945 21 Dec. 1945	Sierra Leone	27 Sep. 1961 21 Sep. 1965
Bolivia	14 Nov. 1945 17 Oct. 1966	Iraq Ireland	14 Dec. 1945	Singapore ⁴ Solomon Islands	19 Sep. 1903
Botswana Brazil	24 Oct. 1945	Israel	11 May 1949	Somalia	20 Sep. 1960
Bulgaria	14 Dec. 1955	Italy	14 Dec. 1955	South Africa	7 Nov. 1945
Burma	19 Apr. 1948	Ivory Coast	20 Sep. 1960	Spain	14 Dec. 1955
Burundi	18 Sep. 1962	Jamaica	18 Sep. 1962	Sri Lanka	14 Dec. 1955
Byelorussian Soviet	•	Japan	18 Dec. 1956	Sudan	12 Nov. 1956
Socialist Republic	24 Oct. 1945	Jordan	14 Dec. 1955	Suriname	4 Dec, 1975
Canada	9 Nov. 1945	Kenya	16 Dec. 1963	Swaziland	24 Sep. 1968
Cape Verde	16 Sep. 1975	Kuwait Lao Baopla's	14 May 1963	Sweden Syrian Arab	19 Nov. 1946
Central African Republic ¹	20 Sep. 1960	Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 Dec. 1955	Republic ²	24 Oct. 1945
Chad	20 Sep. 1960 20 Sep. 1960	Lebanon	24 Oct. 1945	Thailand	16 Dec. 1946
Chile	24 Oct. 1945	Lesotho	17 Oct. 1966	Togo	20 Sep. 1960
China	24 Oct. 1945	Liberia	2 Nov. 1945	Trinidad and	1
Colombia	5 Nov. 1945	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 Dec. 1955	Tobago	18 Sep. 1962
Comoros	12 Nov. 1975	Luxembourg	24 Oct. 1945	Tunisia	12 Nov. 1956
Congo	20 Sep. 1960	Madagascar	20 Sep. 1960	Turkey	24 Oct. 1945
Costa Rica	2 Nov. 1945	Malawi Malawaia ⁴	1 Dec. 1964 17 Sep. 1957	Uganda	25 Oct. 1962
Cuba	24 Oct. 1945 20 Sep. 1960	Malaysia⁴ Maldives	17 Sep. 1957 21 Sep. 1965	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	24 Oct. 1945
Cyprus Czechoslovakia	24 Oct. 1945	Mali	28 Sep. 1960	Union of Soviet	24 Oct. 1943
Democratic Kampuchea	14 Dec. 1955	Malta	1 Dec. 1964	Socialist Republics	24 Oct. 1 945
Democratic Yemen	14 Dec. 1967	Mauritania	27 Oct. 1961	United Arab Emirates	9 Dec. 1971
Denmark	24 Oct. 1945	Mauritius	24 Apr. 1968	United Kingdom of	
Djibouti	20 Sep. 1977	Mexico	7 Nov. 1945	Great Britain and	
Dominica	18 Dec. 1978	Mongolia	27 Oct. 1961	Northern Ireland	24 Oct. 1945
Dominican Republic	24 Oct. 1945	Morocco	12 Nov. 1956	United Republic	20 0 1000
Ecuador Egypt ²	21 Dec. 1945 24 Oct. 1945	Mozambique Nepal	16 Sep. 1975 14 Dec. 1955	of Cameroon United Republic	20 Sep. 1960
Egypt² ElSalvador	24 Oct. 1945 24 Oct. 1945	Netherlands	10 Dec. 1935	of Tanzania ⁵	14 Dec. 1961
Equatorial Guinea	12 Nov. 1968	New Zealand	24 Oct. 1945	United States	11 Dec. 1701
Ethiopia	13 Nov. 1945	Nicaragua	24 Oct. 1945	of America	24 Oct. 1945
Fiji	13 Oct. 1970	Niger	20 Sep. 1960	Upper Volta	20 Sep. 1960
Finland	14 Dec. 1955	Nigeria	7 Oct. 1960	Uruguay	18 Dec. 1945
France	24 Oct. 1945	Norway	27 Nov. 1945	Venezuela	15 Nov. 1945
Gabon	20 Sep. 1960	Oman	7 Oct. 1971	Viet Nam	20 Sep. 1977
Gambia Garman Damocratic	21 Sep. 1965	Pakistan Panama	30 Sep. 1947 13 Nov. 1945	Yemen Yugoslavia	30 Sep. 1947 24 Oct. 1945
German Democratic Republic	18 Sep. 1973	Papua New Guinea	10 Oct. 1975	Zaire	20 Sep. 1960
Germany, Federal	10 вер. 1773	Paraguay	24 Oct. 1945	Zambia	1 Dec. 1964
Republic of	18 Sep. 1973	Peru	31 Oct. 1945		

¹ The Central African Empire reverted to the name of the Central African Republic on 20 September 1979.

² Egypt and Syria, both of which became Members of the United Nations on 24 October 1945, joined together—following a plebiscite held in those countries on 21 February 1958 — to form the United Arab Republic. On 13 October 1961, the

1336 Appendix I

(Footnotes — continued from preceding page)

Syrian Arab Republic, having resumed its status an an independent State, also resumed its separate membership in the United Nations. The United Arab Republic continued as a Member of the United Nations and reverted to the name of Egypt on 2 September 1971.

- ³ By a letter of 20 January 1965, Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw from the United Nations. By a telegram of 19 September 1966, it notified the Secretary-General of its decision to resume participation in the activities of the United Nations. On 28 September 1966, the General Assembly took note of that decision and the President invited the representatives of Indonesia to take their seats in the Assembly.
- ⁴ On 16 September 1963, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaya (which became a United Nations Member on 17 September 1957) to form Malaysia. On 9 August 1965, Singapore became an independent State and on 21 September 1965 it became a Member of the United Nations.
- ⁵ Tanganyika was a Member of the United Nations from 14 December 1961, and Zanzibar, from 16 December 1963. Following the ratification, on 26 April 1964, of Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single Member of the United Nations; on 1 November 1964, it changed its name to the United Republic of Tanzania.

Appendix II

Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice

Charter of the United Nations

NOTE: The Charter of the United Nations was signed on 26 June 1945, in San Francisco, at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and came into force on 24 October 1945. The Statute of the International Court of Justice is an integral part of the Charter.

Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter were adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1963 and came into force on 31 August 1965. A further amendment to Article 61 was adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1971, and came into force on 24 September 1973. An amendment to Article 109, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1965, came into force on 12 June 1968.

The amendment to Article 23 enlarges the membership of the Security Council from 11 to 15. The amended Article 27 provides that decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven) and on all other matters by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven), including the concurring

votes of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The amendment to Article 61, which entered into force on 31 August 1965, enlarged the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27. The subsequent amendment to that Article, which entered into force on 24 September 1973, further increased the membership of the Council from 27 to 54.

The amendment to Article 109, which relates to the first paragraph of that Article, provides that a General Conference of Member States for the purpose of reviewing the Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members (formerly seven) of the Security Council. Paragraph 3 of Article 109, which deals with the consideration of a possible review conference during the tenth regular session of the General Assembly, has been retained in its original form in its reference to a "vote of any seven members of the Security Council", the paragraph having been acted upon in 1955 by the General Assembly, at its tenth regular session, and by the Security Council.

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our life-time has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

Chapter I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

lowing Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sover-

eign equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of

international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

ChapterII MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Chapter III ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

Chapter IV THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Compositio n

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

Function s and power s

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

 a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1(b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one

- Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1 (c)of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.
- 3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

Procedure

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

ChapterV THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23¹

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate

re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Functions and powers

Article 24

- 1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.
- 2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.
- 3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

(The text of Article 23 before it was amended read as follows:

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.)

¹ Amended text of Article 23 which came into force on 31 August

The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical

^{2.} The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

Article 25
The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Votin g

Article 27²

- 1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one
- Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.
- Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedur e

Article 28

- 1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at ail times at the seat of the Organization.
- The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.
- 3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

PAĈIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be sub-

ject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have

already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the par-ties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Arti-

cle, they shall refer it to the Security Council.
2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

- ²Amended text of Article 27 which came into force on 31 August 1965. (The text of Article 27 before it was amended read as follows:
- 1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote. 2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.
- Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.)

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstra-tions, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to

be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs

of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the

participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

- Article 48

 1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.
- 2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies

before referring them to the Security Council.

- 3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.
- 4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

 The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Chapter IX INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

 solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and

 universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

 Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

ChapterX

THÉ ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Compositio n

Article 613

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of fiftyfour Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from twenty-seven to fifty-four members, in addition to the members elected in place of the nine members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, twenty-seven additional members shall be elected. Of these twenty-seven additional members, the term of office of nine members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of nine other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Function s and power s

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

- 1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defin-
- ³ Amended text of Article 61, which came into force on 24 September 1973.

(The text of Article 61 as previously amended on 31 August 1965 read as follows:

- The Economic and Social Council shall consist of twentyseven Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.
- 2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, nine members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.
- 3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven members, in addition to the members elected in place of the six members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, nine additional members shall be elected. Of these nine additional members, the term of office of three members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of three other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

cordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.)

ing the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connexion with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations

and at the request of specialized agencies.

It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Votin g

Article 67

- Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.
- 2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedur e

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

ChapterXI DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories. and, to this end:

a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and

their protection against abuses;

b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

to further international peace and security;

d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and

to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

INTERNATIONALTRUSTEESHIPSYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

a. to further international peace and security;

b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

- 1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:
 - territories now held under mandate;
 - territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
 - territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.
- It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79
The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendments, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be ap-

plicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly

in carrying out these functions.

Chapter XIII THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Compositio n

Article 86

- 1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:
- a. those Members administering trust territories;
- such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
- as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.
- Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

Function s and power s

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may

- a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
- provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering au-
- take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the admin-

istering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Votin g

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedur e

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

Chapter XIV THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice

in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory

opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

ChapterXV THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

Chapter XVI MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or

agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agree-ment, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary

for the fulfilment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Organization.

The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

Chapter XVII

TRÂNSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, 30 October 1943, and France shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

Chapter XVIII AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109 4

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

ChapterXIX RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

⁴Amended text of Article 109 which came into force on 12 June 1968

(The text of Article 109 before it was amended read as follows:

A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Securi-ty Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a twothirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.)

Statute of the International Court of Justice

Article 1

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

Chapter I ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

Article 2

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among

persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

2. A person who for the purposes of membership in the Court could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

Article 4

1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following

2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of the Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

3. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

- 1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.
- 2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

Article 6

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

Article 7

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.
2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the

General Assembly and to the Security Council.

Article 8

The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

Article 9

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

Article 10

1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.

2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

Article 11 If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

Article 12

If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.

2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of

nominations referred to in Article 7.

- 3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.
- 4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

Article 13

1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected; provided, however, that of the judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General im-

mediately after the first election has been completed.

3. The members of the Court shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court,

the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This last notification makes the place vacant.

Article 14

Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council.

Article 15

A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

Article 16

1. No member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature

2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision

of the Court.

Article 17

1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocateinanycase.

2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.

3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision

of the Court.

Article 18

1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.

2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the

Secretary-General by the Registrar.

This notification makes the place vacant.

Article 19

The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 20

Every member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously.

Article 21

1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President

for three years; they may be re-elected.

2. The Court shall appoint its Registrar and may provide for the appointment of such other officers as may be necessary.

Article 22

- 1. The seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague. This, however, shall not prevent the Court from sitting and exercising its functions elsewhere whenever the Court considers it desirable.
- The President and the Registrar shall reside at the seat of the Court.

Article 23

 The Court shall remain permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.

2. Members of the Court are entitled to periodic leave, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court, having in mind the distance between The Hague and the

home of each judge.

3. Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court.

Article 24

1. If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.

2. If the President considers that for some special reason one of the members of the Court should not sit in a particular

case, he shall give him notice accordingly.

3. If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 25

1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly

provided otherwise in the present Statute.

2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of the Court may provide for allowing one or more judges, according to circumstances and in rotation, to be dispensed from sitting.

3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the

Article 26

1. The Court may from time to time form one or more chambers, composed of three or more judges as the Court may determine, for dealing with particular categories of cases; for example, labour cases and cases relating to transit and communications.

2. The Court may at any time form a chamber for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court with the ap-

proval of the parties.

3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this Article if the parties so request.

Article 27

A judgment given by any of the chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 shall be considered as rendered by the Court.

Article 28

The chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 may, with the consent of the parties, sit and exercise their functions elsewhere than at The Hague.

Article 29

With a view to the speedy dispatch of business, the Court shall form annually a chamber composed of five judges which, at the request of the parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing judges who find it impossible to sit.

Article 30

1. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.

The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to

Article 31

1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties shall

retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.

If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.

3. If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.

- 4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen
- by the parties.
 5. Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.
- 6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2,

17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They shall take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

Article 32

- 1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual
- salary.

 2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance. 2. The President shall receive a special annual anomale.

 3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.
- 4. The judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.
- 5. These salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be fixed by the General Assembly. They may not be decreased during the term of office.

 6. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the General

Assembly on the proposal of the Court.

7. Regulations made by the General Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retirement pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their travelling expenses refunded.

8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be free of all taxation.

Article 33

The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the United Nations in such a manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly.

ChapterII

COMPETENCE OF THE COURT

Article 34

- 1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.
- The Court, subject to and in conformity with its Rules, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it, and shall receive such information presented by such organizations on their own initiative.
- 3. Whenever the construction of the constituent instrument of a public international organization or of an international convention adopted thereunder is in question in a case before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization concerned and shall communicate to it copies of all the written proceedings.

Article 35

- 1. The Court shall be open to the states parties to the present Statute.
- 2. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.
- 3. When a state which is not a Member of the United Nations is a party to a case, the Court shall fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such state is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

Article 38

- 1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.
- 2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:
 - a. the interpretation of a treaty;
 - b. any question of international law;
 - c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would

- the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.
- The declarations referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain states, or for a certain time.
- 4. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar
- 5. Declarations made under Article 38 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their
- 6. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the

Article37

Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Article 38

- 1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:
 - a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
 - international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
 - the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
 - subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.
- This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case ex aequo et bono, if the parties agree thereto.

Chapter III PRÓCEDURE

Article 39

- 1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment shall be delivered in English.
- In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the pleadings, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court shall be given in French and English. In this case the Court shall at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.
- 3. The Court shall, at the request of any party, authorize a language other than French or English to be used by that party.

Article 40

- 1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.
- 2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.
- 3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states en-

Article 41

1. The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party

Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the

Security Council.

Article 42

The parties shall be represented by agents.

 The parties shall be represented by agence.
 They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.

The agents, counsel, and advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties.

Article 43

1. The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral.

2. The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, countermemorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.

3. These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.

4. A certified copy of every document produced by one

party shall be communicated to the other party

The oral proceedings shall consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel, and advocates.

Article 44

1. For the service of all notices upon persons other than the agents, counsel, and advocates, the Court shall apply direct to the government of the state upon whose territory the notice has to be served.

2. The same provision shall apply whenever steps are to

be taken to procure evidence on the spot.

Article 45

The hearing shall be under the control of the President or, if he is unable to preside, of the Vice-President; if neither is able to preside, the senior judge present shall preside.

Article 46

The hearing in Court shall be public, unless the Court shall decide otherwise, or unless the parties demand that the public be not admitted.

Article 47

Minutes shall be made at each hearing and signed by the Registrar and the President.

2. These minutes alone shall be authentic.

Article 48

The Court shall make orders for the conduct of the case, shall decide the form and time in which each party must conclude its arguments, and make all arrangements connected with the taking of evidence.

Article 49

The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the agents to produce any document or to supply any explanations. Formal note shall be taken of any refusal.

Article 50

The Court may, at any time, entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission, or other organization that it may select, with the task of carrying out an enquiry or giving an expert opinion.

Article 51

During the hearing any relevant questions are to be put to the witnesses and experts under the conditions laid down by the Court in the rules of procedure referred to in Article 30.

Article 52

After the Court has received the proofs and evidence within the time specified for the purpose, it may refuse to accept any further oral or written evidence that one party may desire to present unless the other side consents.

Article 53

1. Whenever one of the parties does not appear before the Court, or fails to defend its case, the other party may call upon the Court to decide in favour of its claim.

2. The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 36 and 37, but also that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

Article 54

1. When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, counsel, and advocates have completed their presentation of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.

The Court shall withdraw to consider the judgment. 3. The deliberations of the Court shall take place in

private and remain secret.

Article 55

1. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the judges present.

2. In the event of an equality of votes, the President or the judge who acts in his place shall have a casting vote.

Article 56

1. The judgment shall state the reasons on which it is

2. It shall contain the names of the judges who have taken part in the decision.

Article 57

If the judgment does not represent in whole or in part the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to deliver a separate opinion.

Article'58

The judgment shall be signed by the President and by the Registrar. It shall be read in open court, due notice having been given to the agents.

Article 59

The decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case.

Article 60

The judgment is final and without appeal. In the event of dispute as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the Court shall construe it upon the request of any party.

Article 61

1. An application for revision of a judgment may be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the Court and also to the party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence.

2. The proceedings for revision shall be opened by a judg-

ment of the Court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing that it has such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application admissi-

ble on this ground.

3. The Court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.

The application for revision must be made at latest within six months of the discovery of the new fact.

5. No application for revision may be made after the lapse of ten years from the date of the judgment.

Article 62

- 1. Should a state consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the Court to be permitted to intervene.
 - 2. It shall be for the Court to decide upon this request.

Article 63

- 1. Whenever the construction of a convention to which states other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such states forthwith.
- 2. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

Article 64

Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs.

ChapterIV ADVISORY OPINIONS

Article 65

- 1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request,
- 2. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

Article 66

- 1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to all states entitled to appear before the Court.
- 2. The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international organization considered by the Court, or, should it not be sitting, by the President, as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.

- 3. Should any such state entitled to appear before the Court have failed to receive the special communication referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, such state may express a desire to submit a written statement or to be heard; and the Court will decide.
- 4. States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to states and organizations having submitted similar statements.

Article 67

The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open court, notice having been given to the Secretary-General and to the representatives of Members of the United Nations, of other states and of international organizations immediately concerned.

Article 68

In the exercise of its advisory functions the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the present Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognizes them to be applicable.

Chapter V AMENDMENT

Article 69

Amendments to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that Charter, subject however to any provisions which the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council may adopt concerning the participation of states which are parties to the present Statute but are not Members of the United Nations.

Article 70

The Court shall have power to propose such amendments to the present Statute as it may deem necessary, through written communications to the Secretary-General, for consideration in conformity with the provisions of Article 69.

Appendix III

Structur e of the Unite d Nation s

General Assembly

The General Assembly is composed of all the Members of the United Nations.

SESSION S

Resumed thirty-third session: 15-29 January and 23-31 May 1979.

Thirty-fourth session: 18 September 1979-7 January 1980.

Resumed thirty-third session

President: Indalecio Lievano (Colombia).

Vice-Presidents: Bhutan, Burundi, Canada, China, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Poland, Qatar, Senegal, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Thirty-fourth session

President: Salim Ahmed Salim (United Republic of Tanzania). Vice-Presidents: Byelorussian SSR, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, Guyana, Iceland, Lesotho, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Somalia, Togo, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Yemen.

^a The number of Vice-Presidents rose from 17 to 21 as from the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, pursuant to the provisions of rule 31 of its rules of procedure as amended in 1978.1

The Assembly has four types of committees: (1) Main Committees; (2) procedural committees; (3) standing committees; (4) subsidiary and ad hoc bodies. In addition, it convenes conferences to deal with specific subjects.

Main Committee s

Seven Main Committees have been established as follows:

Political and Security Committee (disarmament and related international security questions) (First Committee) Special Political Committee

Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee)

Trusteeship Committee (including non-self-governing territories) (Fourth Committee)

Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee) Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)

The General Assembly may constitute other committees, on which all Members have the right to be represented.

OFFICERS OF THE MAIN COMMITTEES

Resumed thirty-third session

Second Committee a Chairman: Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda). Vice-Chairmen: Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada), Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic). Rapporteur: Euripides L. Evriviades (Cyprus).

Fifth Committee a Chairman: Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana).

Vice-Chairmen: Orlando Marville (Barbados), Doris Muck (Austria).

Rapporteur: Hamzah Mohammed Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic).

^a The only Main Committees which met at the resumed thirty-thirdsession.

^bElected on 15 January 1979 to replace Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus), who was unable to attend the resumed session.

Thirty-fourth session

First Committe e

Chairman: Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas). Vice-Chairmen: Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya),

Y. N. Kochubey (Ukrainian SSR). Rapporteur. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria).

Special Political Committe e Chairman: Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic). Vice-Chairmen: Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina), Winston A. Tubman (Liberia).

Rapporteur: Paul Cotton (New Zealand).

Second Committe e

Chairman: Costin Murgescu (Romania).

Vice-Chairmen: Abdul Ahsan (Bangladesh), Jose Luis Xifra

Rapporteur: Paulina Garcia-Donoso (Ecuador).

Third Committe e

Chairman: Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt). Vice-Chairmen: Jainendra Kumar Jain (India), Claudia Margarita Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia).

Rapporteur: N. N. Komissarov (Byelorussian SSR).

Fourth Committe e

Chairman: Thomas S. Boya (Benin).

Vice-Chairmen: Wisber Loeis (Indonesia), Luis Alberto Varela Quiros (Costa Rica).

Rapporteur: Ron S. Morris (Australia).

Fifth Committe e

Chairman: Andre Xavier Pirson (Belgium).

Vice-Chairmen: Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland), Enrique Buj-Flores (Mexico).

Rapporteur. AM Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria).

Sixth Committe e

Chairman: Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand).

Vice-Chairmen: Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic), Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Germany, Federal

Rapporteur: Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia).

¹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 400, General Assembly resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978.

Procedura 1 committee s

General Committe e

The General Committee consists of the President of the General Assembly, as Chairman, the 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

^a With the increase in the number of Vice-Presidents from 17 to 21 as from the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, a corresponding increase in the membership of the General Committee took place as from the same session, pursuant to the provisions of rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly as amended in 1978.2

Credential s Committe e

The Credentials Committee consists of nine members appointed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the President.

Resumed thirty-third session

China, Denmark, India, Sierra Leone, Suriname (Chairman), Thailand, USSR, United States, Zaire.

Thirty-fourth session

Belgium (Chairman), China, Congo, Ecuador, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, USSR, United States.

Standin g committee s

The two standing committees consist of experts appointed in their individual capacities for three-year terms.

> Advisor y Committe e on Administrativ e and Budgetar v Question s

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland); Anwar Kemal (Pakistan); C. S. M. Mselle, Chairman (United Republic of Tanzania); Tieba Ouattara (Ivory Coast); Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago).

To serve until 31 December 1980: Michel Brochard (France); Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan); Michael F. H. Stuart (United Kingdom); Morteza Talieh (Iran); Tang Jianwen (China); Norman Williams (Panama).

To serve until 31 December 1981: Hamed Arabi EI-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); Lucio Garcia del Solar (Argentina); V. K. Palamarchuk (USSR); George F. Saddler (United States); Rudolf Schmidt (Germany, Federal Repub-

^aAppointed by the General Assembly on 3 October 1979 to fill the vacancies resulting from the resignations, respectively, of Guy Scalabre (France) on 18 June and of Yasushi Akashi (Japan) on 14 May 1979.

Appointed by the General Assembly on 29 January 1979 to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation, effective 1 February 1979, of Hou Tung (China).

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly appointed the following five members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 180 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland), Anwar Kemal (Pakistan), Mohamed Maaloum Fall (Mauritania), C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania), Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago).

Committe e on Contribution s

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Talib El-Shibib (Iraq); Gbadebo Oladeinde George (Nigeria); Richard V. Hennes (United States); Dragos Serbanescu (Romania); Katsumi Sezaki (Japan); Euthimios Stoforopoulos (Greece).

To serve until 31 December 1980: Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani (Egypt); Leoncio Fernandez Maroto (Spain); Carlos Moreira

Garcia (Brazil); ^a Japhet Gideon Kiti, Vice-Chairman (Kenya); Angus J. Matheson (Canada); Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina).

To serve until 31 December 1981: Syed Amjad Ali, Chairman (Pakistan); Denis Bauchard (France); A. S. Chistyakov (USSR); Marco Antonio Cubillas Estrada (Mexico); Wilfried Koschorreck (Germany, Federal Republic of); Sung Hsin-chung (China).

Resigned with effect from 13 December and by letter of 7 a August 1979, respectively. Helio de Burgos Cabal (Brazil) and Miguel Angel Davila Mendoza (Mexico) were appointed by the General Assembly on 17 December 1979 to fill the resultant vacancies.

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly appointed the following six members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Mohammed Sadiq Al-Mahdi (Iraq), Fathih Khaouane Bouayad-Agha (Algeria), Richard V. Hennes (United States), Katsumi Sezaki (Japan), Ladislav Smid (Czechoslovakia), Jozsef Tardos (Hungary).

Subsidiary, ad hoc and relate d bodie s

The following subsidiary, ad hoc and related bodies were in existence or functioning in 1979, or were established during the General Assembly's resumed thirty-third or thirtyfourth sessions, held from 15 to 29 January 1979 and from 18 September 1979 to 7 January 1980, respectively.

Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly The Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly, under the chairmanship of the President of the session, meets as soon as practicable after the opening of each regular session of the General Assembly to enable Governments to announce pledges of voluntary contributions to the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the following year. States which are members of specialized agencies but which are not also Members of the United Nations are invited to attend to announce their pledges.

In 1979, the Ad Hoc Committee met to announce pledges to the two programmes on 16 November and 4 December, respectively.

Ad Hoc Committe e on Internationa 1 Terroris m

During 1979, the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism held its final series of meetings, between 19 March and 6 April, at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members: Algeria, Austria, Barbados, Canada, Congo, a Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, France, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

^a Not represented at the 1979 meetings.

Chairman: Rikhi Jaipal (India).

Vice-Chairmen: Imre Hollai (Hungary), Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados), Folke Persson (Sweden).

Rapporteur: Katherine K. Oriyo (United Republic of Tanzania).

Ad Hoc Committe e on Subsidiar y Organs

On 12 December 1979, the General Assembly constituted the Ad Hoc Committee on Subsidiary Organs, under the chair-

2 Ibid.

manship of the President of the thirty-fourth session of the Assembly, to review the question of the continuation of subsidiary organs and to make recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth (1980) session.

The Ad Hoc Committee did not meet in 1979.

(a) Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Byelorussian SSR, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Guyana, Ice-land, Lesotho, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Yemen;

(b) India (as Chairman of the "Group of 77");(c) Cuba (as Chairman of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries);

(d) States holding the chairmanship of the regional groups.

Chairman: Salim Ahmed Salim (President of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly).

> Ad Hoc Committe e on the Draftin g of an Internationa 1 Conventio n agains t Apartheid in Sport s

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports held three meetings in 1979: on 9 March, 6 August and 31 October, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members: Algeria, Barbados, Canada, Congo, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

^a One seat remained unfilled in 1979.

Chairman: Sebastian J. Chaie (United Republic of Tanzania). Vice-Chairmen: Laszlo Hadas (Hungary), Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal), Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados). Rapporteur: Stafford O. Neil (Jamaica).

> Ad Hoc Committe e on the Draftin g of an Internationa 1 Conventio n agains t the Takin g of Hostage s

The 35-member Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages held its final series of meetings between 29 January and 16 February 1979, at Geneva.

Members: Algeria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Iran, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Somalia, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Not represented at the 1979 meetings.

^a Appointed by the President of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, as stated in his communication of 26 January 1979 to the Secretary-General.

Chairman: Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria). Vice-Chairmen: Davoud Hermidas Bavand (Iran), Gaston Cajina Mejicano (Nicaragua), Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Germany, Federal Republic of). Rapporteur: V. I. Lukyanovich (Byelorussian SSR).

Ad Hoc Committe e on the India n Ocea n

During 1979, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, acting as a preparatory committee for the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, held three series of meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York: between 12 and 16 February, between 12 and 16 March and between 14 and 23 May. It further held its regular series of meetings, also at Headquarters, between. 3 and 19 October.

Members: Australia, Bangladesh, China, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia.

Chairman: Biyagamage Jayasena Fernando (Sri Lanka). Vice-Chairmen: Wisber Loeis (Indonesia), Hipolito Zozimo

Patricio (Mozambique).

Rapporteur: Jacques Solo Rason (Madagascar) (until 12 March 1979), Henri Rasolondraibe (Madagascar) (from 12 March 1979).

Elected on 3 October 1979 pursuant to an Ad Hoc Committee decision of 10 April 1978 to enlarge its bureau by an additional Vice-Chairman.

On 11 December 1979, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the Ad Hoc Committee by the addition of new members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee. By the end of 1979, the additional members had not been appointed.

In addition, the Assembly, on the same date, invited the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean that had not done so to serve on the expanded Ad Hoc Committee.

Ad Hoc Committe e on the World Disarmamen t Conferenc e During 1979, the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference held meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 10 and 11 April and between 10 and 14 September.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

France, the USSR and the United Kingdom participated in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, while China and the United States maintained contact with it through its Chairman, pursuant to a 1973 General Assembly resolution.

Chairman: Biyagamage Jayasena Fernando (Sri Lanka). Vice-Chairmen: Carlos Alzamora Traverse (Peru), Henryk Jaroszek (Poland), Artemon Simbananiye (Burundi). Rapporteur: Fermin Zelada (Spain).

WORKING GROUP

Members: Burundi, Egypt, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Spain (Chairman).

> Advisor y Committe e for the Internationa 1 Year of Disable d Person s

The 23-member Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons held its first session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 19 to 23 March 1979.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, German Democratic

³ For further information on the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland

States of the Indian Ocean, see p. 49. See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 18, resolution 3183(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973.

Republic, India, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Chairman: Mansur Rashid Kikhia (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya). Vice-Chairmen: Alicia Amate de Esquivel (Argentina), Dragan Mateljak (Yugoslavia), Nina Sibal (India). Rapporteur: Bjorn Martin Oldaeus (Sweden).

Advisory Committee for the Internationa I Youth Year On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly decided to establish an Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, to be composed of 23 Member States appointed by the Chairman of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

The Advisory Committee was to formulate, for consideration by the Assembly, a specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace (1985) on the basis of a draft programme prepared by the Secretary-General.

By the end of 1979, the members had not been appointed.

Advisor y Committe e on the Unite d Nation s Educationa l and Trainin g Programm e for Souther n Afric a Members: Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

Appointed by the Secretary-General on 19 October 1979, in pursuance of a 1978 General Assembly decision⁵ to enlarge the Advisory Committee.

Chairman: William H. Barton (Canada).

Advisor y Committe e on the Unite d Nation s Programm e of Assistanc e in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciatio n of Internationa 1 Law

The Advisory Committee held two sessions in 1979, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its thirteenth on 19 January; and its fourteenth on 8 November.

Members (until 31 December 1979): Barbados, Cyprus, ab El Salvador, ** France, * Ghana, Hungary, * Italy, * Mali, * Syrian Arab Republic, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

^a Not represented at the thirteenth session.

^b Not represented at the fourteenth session.

Chairman: K. O. Kumi (Ghana).

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly appointed the following 13 members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Barbados, Cyprus, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Hungary, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom.

Board of Auditor s

The Board of Auditors consists of three members appointed by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

Members:

To serve until 30 June 1980: Auditor-General of Canada. To serve until 30 June 1981: Auditor-General of Bangladesh. To serve until 30 June 1982: Auditor-General of Ghana.

On 25 October 1979, the General Assembly appointed the Senior President of the Audit Office of Belgium for a threeyear term beginning on 1 July 1980.

Collectiv e Measure s Committe e The Collective Measures Committee did not meet in 1979.

Members: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Commissio n on Human Settlement s

The Commission on Human Settlements reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. For details of the Commission's membership and session in 1979, see below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

Commissio n on the Universit y for Peace

On 14 December 1979, the General Assembly established an international commission to prepare, in collaboration with the Government of Costa Rica, the organization, structure and setting in motion of a University for Peace. It was to submit its report to the Secretary-General for transmission, together with his comments, to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth (1980) session.

The Commission, to be constituted by the Secretary-General, was to be composed of 11 members, as follows:

Four representatives, one for each of the following, to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: the Secretary-General; the Director-General of UNESCO; the Rector of the United Nations University; and the international academic community;

Five experts, to be appointed by the Secretary-General from candidates recommended by Governments of Member States, taking into account geographical distribution; Two representatives of the Government of Costa Rica.

By the end of 1979, the Commission had not been constituted.

Committe e for Programm e and Co-ordinatio n

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination is the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination; it reports to both.

For details of the Committee's membership and session in 1979, see below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

Committee of the Whole Establishe d under General Assembly Resolution 32/174

The Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 is charged with, inter alia, overseeing and monitoring the implementation of the decisions and agreements reached in the negotiations on the establishment of a new international economic order in the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system. On 14 December 1979, the General Assembly decided that the Committee should, in addition, act as the preparatory committee for a proposed round of global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development.

The Committee held three sessions in 1979, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its resumed first from 18 to 31 January; its second from 19 to 29 March; and its third

from 10 to 15 September.

Resumed first session

Chairman: Idriss Jazairy (Algeria).^a
Vice-Chairmen: Idpal A. Adhund (Pakistan), Miguel A. Albornoz (Ecuador), L. A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian SSR).
Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur: Wilhelm Ulrichsen (Denmark).

^a Did not attend the resumed first session.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 280, resolution 33/42 of 13 December 1978.

Second and third sessions

Chairman: Thorvald Stoltenberg (Norway).

Vice-Chairmen: Miguel A. Albornoz (Ecuador), L. A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian SSR), Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand). Vice-chairman/Rapporteur: Amoakon-Edjampan Thiemele (Ivory Coast).

Committe e of Trustee s of the Unite d Nation s Trust Fund for South Afric a Members: Chile, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden.

Chairman: Anders I. Thunborg (Sweden). Vice-Chairman: B. Akporode Clark (Nigeria).

Committe e on Application s for Revie w of Administrativ e Tribuna l Judgement s

The Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements held two sessions in 1979, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its eighteenth on 10 and 17 July; and its nineteenth on 28 November and 12 December.

Members (from 20 September 1978) (based on the composition of the General Committee at the General Assembly's thirty-third session): Bhutan, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Italy, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Senegal, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Eighteenth session

Chairman: Ferdinando Nelli Feroci (Italy).

Vice-Chairman: Lenore Sylvia Dorset (Trinidad and Tobago). Rapporteur: David H. Anderson (United Kingdom).

Members (from 18 September 1979) (based on the composition of the General Committee at the General Assembly's thirty-fourth session): Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Byelorussian SSR, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Guyana, Iceland, Lesotho, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, USSR, United King-dom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yemen.

Nineteenth session

Chairman: Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand) (until 12 December 1979), Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand) (from 12 December 1979).

Vice-Chairman: Fisseha Yimer (Ethiopia).

Rapporteur: David H. Anderson (United Kingdom).

Committe e on Arrangement s for a Conferenc e for the Purpos e of Reviewin g the Charter

All Members of the United Nations are members of the Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter.

The Committee did not meet in 1979.

Committe e on Conference s

The Committee on Conferences consists of 22 Member States designated by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical balance, to serve for a three-year term.

Members (until 31 December 1980): Algeria, Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Honduras, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya). Vice-Chairmen: John H. N. Gooneratne (Sri Lanka), Miloslav

Jezil (Czechoslovakia), Javier Suazo Tome (Honduras). Rapporteur: Timothy J. Hannah (New Zealand) (until 9 April 1979), Richard J. Martin (New Zealand) (from 9 April 1979).

Committe e on Relation s with the Host Country Members: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United States (host country).

Chairman: Zenon Rossides (Cyprus) (until 5 July 1979), Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus) (from 5 July 1979). Rapporteur: Emilia Castro de Barish (Costa Rica).

WORKING GROUP

Members: Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Mali, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Committe e on the Eliminatio n of Racial Discriminatio n

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was established under the terms of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.6 It consists of 18 experts elected for four-year terms by the States parties to the Convention to serve in their personal capacities, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and for representation of the different forms of civilization and principal legal systems.

The Committee held two sessions in 1979: its nineteenth from 26 March to 13 April at Paris; and its twentieth from 30 July to 17 August at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

To serve until 19 January 1980: Yuli Bahnev, Vice-Chairman (Bulgaria); Pedro Brin Martfnez, Vice-Chairman (Panama); Rajeshwar Dayal (India); Andre Dechezelles (France); Silvo Devetak (Yugoslavia); Mohied-Din Nabavi, Vice-Chairman (Iran); Erik Nettel (Austria); E. P. Sviridov (USSR); Federico Videla Escalada (Argentina).

To serve until 19 January 1982: Abdel Moneim M. Ghoneim (Egypt); Ousmane Goundiam (Senegal); George O. Lamptey, Chairman (Ghana); Karl Josef Partsch, Rapporteur (Germany, Federal Republic of); Fayez A. Sayegh (Kuwait); Agha Shahi (Pakistan); Georges Tenekides (Greece); Luis Valencia Rodriguez (Ecuador); Shuaib Uthman Yolah (Nigeria).**

Appointed to replace, respectively: E. N. Nasinovsky (USSR), who resigned by a letter of 26 July 1979; and Christopher O. Hollist (Nigeria), of whose death the Committee was informed on 27 March 1979. The appointments were approved by the Committee on 30 July 1979.

- ^b Did not attend the nineteenth session.
- ^c Did not attend the twentieth session.

Committe e on the Exercis e of the Inalienabl e

Rights of the Palestinia n People

Members: Afghanistan, Cuba, Cyprus, German Democratic
Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lao
People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia,
Mali, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sierra
Leone, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Medoune Fall (Senegal).

Vice-Chairmen: Raul Roa Kouri (Cuba); Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan) (until 30 June 1979), Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan) (from 19 September 1979). Rapporteur: Victor J. Gauci (Malta).

Committe e on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held two sessions in 1979, both at United Nations Headquarters,

6 See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 440, resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, containing text of International Convention, esp. article 8.

New York: its resumed twenty-first on 5 February; and its twenty-second from 18 June to 3 July.

Members: Albania, ^{ab} Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, ^{ab} Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, ^{ab} Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, ^{ab} Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, ^{ab} Netherlands, Niger, ^{ab} Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, ^a Sudan, ^{ab} Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, ^a United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Not represented at the resumed twenty-first session. "Not represented at the twenty-second session.

Chairman: Peter Jankowitsch (Austria). Vice-Chairman: Teodor Marinescu (Romania). Rapporteur: Carlos Moreira Garcia (Brazil).

LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE

The Legal Sub-Committee, a committee of the whole, held its eighteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 12 March to 6 April 1979.

Chairman: Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland).

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, a committee of the whole, held its sixteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 5 to 22 February 1979.

Chairman: J. H. Carver (Australia).

WORKING GROUP ON A

NAVIGATION SERVICES SATELLITE SYSTEM

The Working Group adjourned sine die in July 1967.

WORKING GROUP ON DIRECT BROADCAST SATELLITES The Working Group did not meet in 1979.

Committe e to Revie w Unite d Nation s Publi c Informatio n Policie s and Activitie s

In 1979, the 41-member Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities held its organizational session on 19 April, its first session from 29 May to 1 June and on 6 July, and its second session on 17 and 20 September, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members: Argentina, Benin, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Appointed by the President of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, as stated in his communication of 4 April 1979 to the Secretary-General.

Replaced by Yemen from 29 June 1979, as stated by the President of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in his communication of the same date to the Secretary-General, following Indonesia's withdrawal from the Committee.

Chairman: Mahmoud Mestiri (Tunisia).

Vice-Chairmen: Sergio Diez (Chile), Sigrid Schade (German Democratic Republic), Nicasio G. Valderrama (Philippines). Rapporteur: Giancarlo Danovi (Italy).

On 18 December 1979, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and renamed it the United Nations Committee on Information, whose membership was to be increased from 41 to 66.

The additional 25 members, to be appointed on the basis of equitable geographical distribution by the President of the Assembly after consultation with the regional groups, had not been appointed by the end of 1979.

Consultative Panel on Public Information n
The Consultative Panel on Public Information did not meet in 1979.

Members: Experts from the following United Nations Member States: Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, France, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Chairman: The Secretary-General.

Disarmamen t Commissio n

The Disarmament Commission, composed of all the Members of the United Nations, held one series of meetings between 14 May and 8 June and organizational meetings on 13 and 14 December 1979, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Chairman: M. A. Vellodi (India).

Vice-Chairmen: Austria, Bulgária, Cyprus, Denmark, Ghana, Madagascar, Mexico, Yugoslavia.

Rapporteur: Jose Maria Otegui (Argentina).

Human Right s Committe e

The Human Rights Committee was established under the terms of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It consists of 18 experts elected by the States parties to the Covenant to serve in their personal capacities for four-year terms.

The Committee, which reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, held three sessions in 1979: its sixth, at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 9 to 27 April; its seventh, at Geneva, from 30 July to 17 August; and its eighth, at Geneva, from 15 to 26 October.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Sir Vincent Evans, Vice-Chairman (United Kingdom); Manouchehr Ganji (Iran); Vladimir Hanga (Romania); Haissam Kelani (Syrian Arab Republic); Luben G. Koulishev, Vice-Chairman (Bulgaria); Andreas V. Mavrommatis, Chairman (Cyprus); A. P. Mochan (USSR); Walter Surma Tarnopolsky (Canada); Diego Uribe Vargas (Colombia).

To serve until 31 December 1982: Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia); Abdoulaye Dieye (Senegal); Bernhard Graefrath (German Democratic Republic); Dejan Janca (Yugoslavia); Rajsoomer Lallah, Rapporteur (Mauritius); Torkel Opsahl (Norway); Julio Prado Vallejo, Vice-Chairman (Ecuador); Waleed M. Sadi (Jordan); Christian Tomuschat (Germany, Federal Republic of).

^a Did not attend the sessions in 1979.

Intergovernmenta 1 Committee on Science and Technolog y for Developmen t

On 19 December 1979, the General Assembly established an Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 418, resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, containing text of International Covenant, esp. part IV. for Development, open to the participation of all States as full members. It was to meet once a year and report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

The Committee was to assist the Assembly, inter alia, in for-

mulating policy guidelines for the harmonization of policies of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in regard to scientific and technological activities, on the basis of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development⁸ and with a view to contributing to the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Committee did not meet in 1979.

Interi m Committe e of the General Assembly

The Interim Committee of the General Assembly, on which each Member of the United Nations has the right to be represented, did not meet in 1979.

Internationa 1 Civi 1 Servic e Commissio n

The International Civil Service Commission consists of 15 members who serve in their personal capacities as individuals of recognized competence in public administration or related fields, particularly in personnel management. They are appointed by the General Assembly, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution, for four-year terms

The Commission held two sessions in 1979, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its ninth from 26 February to 16 March; and its tenth from 13 to 31 August.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Syed Amjad Ali (Pakistan); Michael O. Ani (Nigeria); A. S. Chistyakov (USSR); Parmeshwar N. Haksar (India); Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco).

To serve until 31 December 1981: Jean de la Grandville (France); Arthur H. M. Hillis (United Kingdom); Akira Matsui (Japan); Antonio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil); Ersa H. Poston (United States).

To serve until 31 December 1982: Richard M. Akwei, Wce-Chairman (Ghana); Moulaye El Hassen (Mauritania); Pascal Frochaux (Switzerland); Jiri Nosek (Czechoslovakia); Raul A. Quijano, Chairman (Argentina).

Resigned on 31 August 1979. On 20 December 1979, the General Assembly deferred to its thirty-fifth (1980) session the designation of the Chairman, pending which it appointed Gaston de Prat Gay (Argentina) as a member to serve, on an exceptional basis, full time as Acting Vice-Chairman; the current Vice-Chairman was to serve as Acting Chairman.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON

POSTADJUSTMENTQUESTIONS

The Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions consists of six members, of whom five are chosen from the geographical regions of Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Western Europe and other States; and one, from the International Civil Service Commission, who serves ex officio as Chairman. Members are appointed by the Chairman of the Commission to serve for four-year terms.

The Advisory Committee held its fourth session at Geneva from 24 to 31 October 1979.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: A. F. Revenko (USSR).

To serve until 31 December 1980: Yuki Miura (Japan).

To serve until 31 December 1981: Nana Wereko Ampern II (also known as Emmanuel Noi Omaboe) (Ghana); Janes A. de Souza (Brazil).

To serve until 31 December 1982: Stephen Van Dyke Baer (United States).

Ex-officio member: Pascal Frochaux, Chairman (Switzerland).

Appointed in 1979 to succeed Geoffrey H. Moore (United States), whose term expired on 31 December 1978.

Internationa 1 Law Commissio n

The International Law Commission consists of 25 persons of recognized competence in international law, elected by the General Assembly to serve in their individual capacities for a five-year term. Vacancies occurring within the five-year period are filled by the Commission.

The Commission held its thirty-first session at Geneva,

from 14 May to 3 August 1979.

Members (until 31 December 1981): Julio Barboza (Argentina); Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria); Juan Jose Calle y Calle (Peru); Jorge Castaneda (Mexico); Emmanuel Kodjoe Dadzie, Rapporteur (Ghana); Leonardo Diaz-Gonzalez, Second Vice-Chairman (Venezuela); Jens Evensen (Norway); Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica); Boutros Boutros Ghali (Egypt); S. P. Jagota (India); Frank X. J. C. Njenga (Kenya); Christopher Walter Pinto, First Vice-Chairman (Sri Lanka); Robert Q. Quentin-Baxter (New Zealand); Paul Reuter (France); Willem Riphagen (Netherlands); Milan Sahovic, Chairman (Yugoslavia); Stephen M. Schwebel (United States); Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand); Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan); Doudou Thiam (Senegal); Senjin Tsuruoka (Japan); N. A. Ushakov (USSR); Sir Francis Vallat (United Kingdom); Stephan Verosta (Austria); Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

^a Elected by the Commission on 29 May 1979 to fill the vacancies created by the resignations of Roberto Ago (Italy), Abdullah Ali EI-Erian (Egypt) and Jose Sette Camara (Brazil).

Investment s Committe e

The Investments Committee consists of nine members appointed by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. Members serve for three-year terms.

To serve until 31 December 1979: Aloysio de Andrade Faria; Braj Kumar Nehru, Chairman; Stanislaw Raczkowski.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Hamzah Merghani; David Montagu; Yves Oltramare.

To serve until 31 December 1981: R. Manning Brown, Jr.; Jean Guyot; Toshio Shishido.

^a Died on 30 July 1979; the resultant vacancy was not filled in 1979.

In addition, during 1979, George A. Murphy and Juergen Reimnitz served in an ad hoc consultative capacity.

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Aloysio de Andrade Faria, Braj Kumar Nehru and Stanislaw Raczkowski as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980.

Joint Advisor y Group on the Internationa 1 Trade Centr e ÛNCTAD/GAT T

The Joint Advisory Group was established in accordance with an agreement between the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with effect from 1 January 1968, the date

⁸ For further information on the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, see p. 636.

9 For further information on GATT, see PART TWO, CHAPTER XVII, of this volume.

on which the International Trade Centre commenced operations under the joint sponsorship of UNCTAD and GATT.

Participation in the Joint Advisory Group is open to all States members of UNCTAD and to all Contracting Parties to GATT. The Group meets annually and relies on a Technical Committee, an open-ended intergovernmental group of trade promotion experts (which until 1978 consisted of 18 members), for the review of the Centre's work programme and organizational structure.

The Joint Advisory Group held its twelfth session at Geneva from 12 to 16 March 1979.

Chairman: A. S. Frazao (Brazil). Vice-Chairman: S. R. Karim (Bangladesh).

Joint Inspectio n Unit

The Joint Inspection Unit consists of not more than 11 Inspectors appointed by the General Assembly from candidates nominated by Member States following prescribed consultations. The Inspectors, chosen for their special experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and reasonable rotation, serve in their personal capacities for five-year terms.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Isaac Newton Kofi Atiase (Ghana); Maurice Bertrand (France); Alfred Nathaniel Forde, Chairman (Barbados); Sreten Ilic (Yugoslavia); Earl

D. Sohm (United States).

To serve until 31 December 1982: Mark E. Alien, Vice-Chairman (United Kingdom); A. S. Bryntsev (USSR); Sharif Padmadisastra (Indonesia); Julio C. Rodriguez Arias (Argentina); Joseph A. Sawe (United Republic of Tanzania); Zalozii Schebi (Spring Arab Parablic) Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic).

Resigned on 28 October 1979. Toman Hutagalung (Indonesia) was appointed by the General Assembly on 20 December 1979 to fill the resultant vacancy.

On 20 December 1979, the Assembly appointed the following for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill four of five vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Maurice Bertrand (France), Alfred Nathaniel Forde (Barbados), Alfred Nathaniel Forde (Barbados), Park Cally (Carlos), Early Schw. (Livid States) Moustapha Salek (Mauritania), Earl D. Sohm (United States). The fifth vacancy was to be nominated by Yugoslavia and appointed by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth (1980) session.

> Negotiatin g Committe e on the Financia l Emergenc y of the United Nations

The Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations, to consist of 54 Member States designated by the General Assembly President, did not meet in 1979.

(embers: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela. Ghana, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy,

^a Six seats remained unfilled in 1979.

Office of the United Nation's High Commissione r for Refugee s (UNHCR)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

The Executive Committee held its thirtieth session at Geneva from 8 to 16 October 1979.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

^a Elected on 1 August 1979 by the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with a 1978 General Assembly decision to increase the membership of the Executive Committee.10

Chairman: S. Hessel (France). Vice-Chairman: Omer Yousif Birido (Sudan). Rapporteur: V. Jayanama (Thailand).

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Poul Hartling.

SUB-COMMITTE E OF THE WHOLE ON INTERNATIONA L PROTECTIO N

During 1979, the Sub-Committee of the Whole on International Protection held its fourth meeting at Geneva on 4 and 5

Chairman: Richard McKinnon (Canada). Rapporteur: H. Griffin (Venezuela).

Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation
The Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation was established by the General Assembly in 1949." It was to consist of qualified persons, designated by United Nations Member States, each to serve for a term of five years.

The Panel was not called upon in 1979.

Panel of External Auditor s

The Panel of External Auditors consists of the members of the United Nations Board of Auditors and the appointed external auditors of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Panel of Military Experts

The General Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution¹² called for the appointment of military experts to be available, on request, to United Nations Member States wishing to obtain technical advice on the organization, training and equipment of elements within their national armed forces which could be made available, in accordance with national constitutional processes, for service as a unit or units of the United Nations upon the recommendation of the Security Council or the General Assembly.

Peace Observatio n Commissio n The Peace Observation Commission did not meet in 1979.

Members (until 31 December 1979): Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, India, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

^aReappointed by the General Assembly oh 20 December 1979 for a two-year period with effect from 1 January 1980.

> Preparator y Committe e for the New Internationa 1 Developmen t Strateg y

On 29 January 1979, the General Assembly established a Preparatory Committee for the New International Develop-

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 637, resolution 33/25 of 29 November 1978.

^п See Y.U.N., 1948-49, р. 416, resolution 268 D (III) of 28 April

¹² See Y.U.N., 1950, p. 193, resolution 377(V) of 3 November 1950.

ment Strategy, open to the participation of all States as full members, to be responsible to the Assembly and to report to it through the Economic and Social Council. The Preparatory Committee was to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth (1979) session a preliminary draft of a new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade, with a view to finalizing it for adoption in 1980.

The Preparatory Committee held four sessions in 1979, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its organizational session from 1 to 5 February; its first from 2 to 13 April; its second from 11 to 22 June; and its third from 17 to 21 September.

Chairman: Muchkund Dubey (India).

Vice-Chairmen: Jorge Hugo Herrera Vegas (Argentina), Saliah Ben Kouyate (Guinea), A. A. Mardovich (Byelorussian SSR).

Rapporteur: Per Ole Jodahl (Sweden).

Preparator y Committe e for the Second Unite d Nation s Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The 47-member Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (see above) was designated by the General Assembly in 1978 13 as the Preparatory Committee for the Second (1982) United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

The Preparatory Committee held its first session during the twenty-second session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 18 June to 3 July 1979.

Chairman: Peter Jankowitsch (Austria). Vice-Chairman: Teodor Marinescu (Romania). Rapporteur: Carlos Moreira Garcia (Brazil).

Preparator y Committe e for the Unite d Nation s Conferenc e

on New and Renewabl e Sources of Energ y On 18 December 1979, the General Assembly designated the Committee on Natural Resources (see below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL) as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy to be held in 1981.

The Preparatory Committee, which was to meet in 1980, was to be open to the participation of all States as full members within the framework of a 1978 Assembly resolution.¹⁴

It was to report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

Preparator y Committe e for the Unite d Nation s Conferenc e on Scienc e and Technolog y for Developmen t

The Committee on Science and Technology for Development (see below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL) was designated by the General Assembly to act as the Pre-paratory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held at Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979.

The Preparatory Committee, open to the participation of all States as full members, reported to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. It held three sessions in 1979, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its third from 22 January to 5 February; its fourth from 23 April to 4 May; and its fifth, and final session, from 25 June to 7 July (the third, fourth and fifth special sessions of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development acting as the Preparatory Committee).

Chairman: M. G. K. Menon (India).

Vice-Chairmen: Mohamed Baha El-Din Fayez (Egypt), Peter Jankowitsch (Austria), Mircea Malitza (Romania). Rapporteur: Anne-Marie de Grant (Venezuela) (third and

fourth sessions), Miguel Rodriguez Mendozá (Venezuela) (fifth session).

Preparator y Committe e for the Unite d Nation s Conferenc e on the Least Develope d Countrie s

On 19 December 1979, the General Assembly designated the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (see below) to act as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries to be held in 1981.

The Preparatory Committee was to be open to the full participation of all States members of UNCTAD and was to report to the Assembly. It did not meet in 1979.

Special Committe e agains t Apartheid

Members: Algeria, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian SSR.

Chairman: Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria) (until 26 June 1979),

B. Akporode Clark (Nigeria) (from 29 June 1979). Vice-Chairmen: Serge Elie Charles (Haiti); V. N. Martynenko (Ukrainian SSR) (until 4 June 1979), V. A. Kravets (Ukrainian SSR) (from 30 July 1979). Rapporteur: Anthony K. S. Yeo (Malaysia) (until 25 October

1979), Wisber Loeis (Indonesia) (from 25 October 1 979).

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly requested its President, in consultation with the regional groups, to $expand the \, member ship \, of the \, Special \, Committee, bearing \, in \,$ mind the principle of equitable geographical distribution. By the end of 1979, no additional members had been appointed.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS AND INFORMATION Members: Algeria (Chairman), German Democratic Republic, Nepal, Somalia, Trinidad and Tobago.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS AND COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA Members: Ghana (Chairman), Hungary, India, Peru, Sudan.

> Special Committe e on Enhancin g the Effectivenes s of the Principle of Non-Use of Forcein Internationa l Relation s

The 35-member Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations held one series of meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 1 7 April to 11 May 1979.

Members: Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, "Panama," Peru, "Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, "Spain, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Replaced Argentina, Brazil and Chile in accordance with a system of rotation agreed upon by the Latin American States when the Special Committee was constituted. b Not represented at the 1979 meetings.

Chairman: Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico). Vice-Chairmen: Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt), Andreas J. Jacqvides (Cyprus), Dimiter Kostov (Bulgaria). Rapporteur: Eric Duchene (Belgium).

Special Committe e on Peace-keepin g Operation s During 1979, the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations held meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 2 and 1 7 April and 1 7 September.

See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 141, resolution 33/16 of 10 November 1978. ¹⁴ Ibid., p. 572, resolution 33/148 of 20 December 1978.

Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina (Vice-Chairman), Australia, Austria, Canada (Vice-Chairman), Denmark, Egypt (Rapporteur), El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Hungary (Vice-Chairman), India, Iraq, Italy, Japan (Vice-Chairman), Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria (Chairman), Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

WORKIN G GROUP

Members: France, India, Mexico, Pakistan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, and the officers of the Special Committee.

> Special Committe e on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organizatio n

The 47-member Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization held a series of meetings at Geneva between 19 February and 16 March 1979.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

^a Not represented at the 1979 meetings.

Chairman: Bengt H. G. A. Broms (Finland).

Vice-Chairmen: Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone), Jose Luis Lovo-Castelar (El Salvador), Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur: Sumaryo Suryokusumo (Indonesia).

Special Committe e on the Situation with regard to the Implementatio n of the Declaratio n on the Grantin g of Independenc e to Colonia l Countrie s and People s

Members: Afghanistan, Australia, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

^a Withdrew from membership with effect from 31 December 1979. On 13 December 1979, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by its President of Denmark as a member of the Special Committee, effective 1 January 1980, to fill the resultant vacancy.

Chairman: Salim Ahmed Salim (United Republic of Tanzania). Vice-Chairmen: Frank Owen Abdulah (Trinidad and Tobago), Neytcho Neytchev (Bulgaria), Anders I. Thunborg (Sweden).

Rapporteur: Loutf A. Haydar (Syrian Arab Republic).

On 13 December 1979, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25. On the same date, it confirmed the appointment by its President of Venezuela as a member of the Special Committee effective 1 January 1980.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS,

INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

Members: Bulgaria (Chairman), Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mali, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON SMALL TERRITORIES

Members: Afghanistan, Australia (Rapporteur), Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast (Chairman), Mali, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia.

WORKING GROUP

In 1979, the Working Group of the Special Committee, which functions as a steering committee, consisted of: Congo, Cuba, Iran, Tunisia; the five officers of the Special Committee; and the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

> Specia l Committe e to Investigat e Israel i Practice s Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupie d Territorie s

Members: Senegal, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia (Chairman).

Special Committe e to Select the Winners of

the United Nation's Human Right's Prize
The Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize was established pursuant to a 1966 resolution of the General Assembly¹⁵ recommending that a prize or prizes in the field of human rights be awarded not more often than at five-year intervals. Prizes were awarded for the third time on 11 December 1978

The Special Committee did not meet in 1979.

Members: The President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

Unite d Nation s Administrativ e Tribuna l

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Mrs. Paul Bastid, First Vice-President (France); Mutuale Tshikankie (Zaire); R. Venkataraman, President (India).

To serve until 31 December 1980: Francis T. P. Plimpton, Second Vice-President (United States); Sir Roger Bentham Stevens (United Kingdom).

To serve until 31 December 1981: Francisco A. Forteza (Uruguay); Endre Ustor (Hungary).

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly appointed Mrs. Paul Bastid (France), Mutuale Tshikankie (Zaire) and Samarendranath Sen (India) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979.

United Nations Capital Development Fund

The United Nations Capital Development Fund was set up as an organ of the General Assembly to function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations framework, with the control of its policies and operations to be exercised by a 24-member Executive Board elected by the General Assembly from Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The chief executive officer of the Fund, the Managing Director, exercises his functions under the general direction of the Executive Board. The Executive Board reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

On 14 December 1979, the General Assembly reconfirmed its 1967 decision16 that, on a provisional basis, the Govern-

15 See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 457, resolution 2217 A (XXI) of 19 December 1966. esp. Recommendation C of Annex.

See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 372, resolution 2321 (XXII) of 15 December

1967.

ing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (see below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL) would act as the Executive Board of the United Nations Capital Development Fund.

Managing Director (provisional): F. Bradford Morse.

On 14 December 1979, the General Assembly reconfirmed its 1967 decision¹⁷ that, on a provisional basis, the Administrator of UNDP would be asked to act as the Managing Director of the Capital Development Fund.

United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund reports to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to the General Assembly. (See below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.)

Unite d Nation s Commissio n on Internationa 1 TradeLaw (UNCITRAL)

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law consists of 36 members elected by the General Assembly, in accordance with a formula providing equitable geographical representation and adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world. Members serve for six-year terms.

The Commission held its twelfth session at Vienna from 18 to 29 June 1979.

To serve until the day preceding the Commission's regular annual session in 1980 (13 July): Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, India, Kenya, Mexico, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, United States, Zaire.

To serve until the day preceding the Commission's regular annual session in 1983: Australia, Austria, Burundi, a Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Nigeria, Singapore, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania.

^a Not represented at the twelfth session.

Chairman: Ludvik Kopac (Czechoslovakia). Vice-Chairmen: Jorge Barrera-Graf (Mexico), R. Herber (Germany, Federal Republic of), H. Nimpuno (Indonesia). Rapporteur: P. K. Mathanjuki (Kenya).

On 9 November 1979, the General Assembly elected the following for a six-year term beginning on the first day of the regular annual session in 1980 (14 July) to fill the vacancies occurring the day before: Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United States, Yugoslavia.

WORKING GROUP ON

INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT PRACTICES 18

The Working Group on International Contract Practices held its first session at Vienna from 24 to 28 September 1 979.

Members: Austria, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Ghana, Hungary, India, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Philippines, Sierra Leone, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

^a Not represented at the first session.

Chairman: Jorge Barrera-Graf (Mexico). Rapporteur: M. Cuker (Czechoslovakia). WORKING GROUP ON

INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

The Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments held two sessions in 1979: its seventh at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 3 to 1 2 January; and its eighth at Geneva from 3 to 14 September.

Members: Egypt, France, India, Mexico, Nigeria, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

- ^a Not represented at the seventh session.
- ^b Not represented at the eighth session.

Chairman: Rene Roblot (France).

Rapporteur: Roberto Luis Mantilla-Molina (Mexico).

WORKING GROUP ON THE

NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

The Working Group on the New International Economic Order, which the Commission decided to establish on 14 June 1978, was constituted on 29 June 1979.

The Working Group did not meet in 1979.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Unite d Nation s Conciliatio n Commissio n for Palestin e Members: France, Turkey, United States.

Unite d Nation s Conferenc e on Trade and Developmen t (UNCTAD)

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development consists of the States which are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Conference held its fifth session at Manila, Philippines, from 7 May to 3 June 1979.

Following are the States members of UNCTAD:

List A. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, ^a Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

List B. Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, "Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino," Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

List C. Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guate-

¹⁸ Formerly known as the Working Group on the International Sale of Goods; it was renamed by UNCITRAL on 27 June 1979.

mala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

List D. Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

^aNot represented at the fifth session.

Djibouti and Seychelles became members of UNCTAD after the fourth (1976) session of the Conference. By decision of the Board, they were subsequently included in List A for the purpose of elections, pending approval by the Conference at its fifth session. The Conference granted its approval on 7 May 1979.

Dominica and Solomon Islands became members of UNCTAD after the fourth (1976) session of the Conference. By decision of the Board on 19 March 1979, they were to be treated as if they were among the countries in Lists C and A, respectively, for the purpose of elections, pending approval by the Conference at its fifth session. The Conference granted its approval on 7 May 1979.

Tonga qualified for membership in UNCTAD when it became a member of specialized agencies (International Telecommunication Union, Universal Postal Union, World Health Organization). The Conference approved its inclusion in List A for the purpose of elections on 7 May 1979.

Saint Lucia became a Member of the United Nations and, ipso facto, of UNCTAD on 18 September 1979, after the fifth session of the Conference. On 8 October 1979, the Board decided that it should be treated as if it were among the countries in List C for the purpose of elections, pending approval by the Conference at its sixth session.

On 12 December 1979, the General Assembly decided to

On 12 December 1979, the General Assembly decided to grant full membership in UNCTAD to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia.

The following organizations were represented at the fifth

Specialized agencies and related organizations: ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank, IMF, IMCO, WIPO, IFAD, GATT

Intergovernmental organizations: African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, African Development Bank, African Groundnut Council, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Central African Customs and Economic Union, Commonwealth Secretariat, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Council of Arab Economic Unity, Customs Cooperation Council, European Economic Community, Inter-American Development Bank, Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries, International Bank for Economic Co-operation, International Cocoa Organization, International Tin Council, International Wheat Council, Islamic Conference, Islamic Development Bank, Latin American Economic System, Mano River Union, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Organization of African Unity, Organization of American States, Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and its Special Fund, Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, Regional Co-operation for Development, World Tourism Organization.

The officers of the fifth session were:

President: Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines).

Vice-Presidents: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cuba, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia,

Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, USSR, United States, Zaire, Zambia. Rapporteur: Dominique Laloux (Belgium).

Credentials Committee Chairman: K. Nandoe (Suriname).

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Trade and Development Board is a permanent organ of UNCTAD. On 4 October 1979, the General Assembly amended the terms of reference of UNCTAD to provide that the Board should normally meet twice, instead of once, each year.

BOARD MEMBERS

The membership of the Board is open to all States members of UNCTAD. Those wishing to become members of the Board communicate their intention to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, for transmittal to the President of the Board. On the basis of such notifications, the President announces the membership of the Board at its following regular, special or resumed session.

Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinibal and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

- ^a Became a member on 20 March 1979.
- ^b Became a member on 8 October 1979.
- ^c Became a member on 19 March 1979.

SESSIONS

During 1979, the Trade and Development Board held the following sessions, all at Geneva: its tenth special session from 19 to 27 March; the first part of its nineteenth session from 8 to 20 October; and the second part of its nineteenth session on 23 November.

OFFICERS (BUREAU) OF THE BOARD

Tenth special session

President: Diego Luis Castellanos (Venezuela).

Vice-Presidents: Oluyemi Adeniji (Nigeria), R. Harry Jay (Canada), Helmut Matthias (Germany, Federal Republic of), Charles F. Meissner (United States), M. S. Pankine (USSR), Miloslav Ruzek (Czechoslovakia), Tadesse Terrefe (Ethiopia), Manuel Trucco (Chile), Manaspas Xuto (Thailand), Klaus R. Ziegler (Austria).

Rapporteur: Kamran Kowsar (Iran).

^a Elected by the Board on 19 March 1979 to replace Rudolf Torovsky (Austria), who could not complete his term of office at the tenth special session.

Nineteenth session

President: Edward Farnon (New Zealand).

Vice-Presidents: Abdulrahman AI-Attiyah (Qatar), Annette Auguste (Trinidad and Tobago), Sean Gaynor (Ireland), Martin Huslid (Norway), Paolo Janni (Italy), Gabriel Martinez (Argentina), Janos Nyerges (Hungary), M. S. Pankine (USSR), Raymond Raoelina (Madagascar), George Seow (Singapore).

Rapporteur. Youssef Mokaddem (Tunisia).

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The main committees of the Board are open to the participation of all interested States members of UNCTAD, on the understanding that those wishing to attend a particular session of one or more of the main committees communicate their intention to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD during the preceding regular session of the Board. On the basis of such notifications, the Board determines the membership of the main committees.

COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES The Committee on Commodities did not meet in 1979.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

The Committee on Commodities has a Permanent Sub-Committee on Commodities.

COMMITTEE ON TUNGSTEN

The Committee on Tungsten did not meet in 1979.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cyprus, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

PERMANENT GROUP ON SYNTHETICS AND SUBSTITUTES

The Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes did not meet in 1979.

Members: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries did not meet in 1979.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 15 October 1979, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 96.

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{COMMITTEE ON INVISIBLES AND FINANCING} \\ \text{RELATED TO TRADE} \end{array}$

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade did not meet in 1979.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire

^aDeclared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 15 October 1979, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 95.

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

The Committee on Manufactures did not meet in 1979.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of

Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 15 October 1979, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 90.

COMMITTEE ON SHIPPING The Committee on Shipping did not meet in 1979.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

^a Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 15 October 1979, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 91.

WORKING GROUP ON

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING LEGISLATION

The Working Group on International Shipping Legislation held its sixth session at Geneva from 1 8 to 26 June 1979.

Members (until 25 April 1981): Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mozambique, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

^a Not represented at the sixth session.

Chairman: Alvaro Zuniga (Chile).

Vice-Chairmen: Claude Douay (France), S. A. Komolafe (Nigeria), Gunter Simon (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur: Hrvoje Kacic (Yugoslavia).

COMMITTEE ON TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY
The Committee on Transfer of Technology did not meet in

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka,

Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 15 October 1979, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 87.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PREFERENCES

The Special Committee on Preferences is open to the participation of all States members of UNCTAD. It did not meet in 1979

Unite d Nation s Counci l for Namibi a

Members: Algeria, Angola, "Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium," Botswana, Bulgaria, "Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus," Egypt, Finland, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, "Yugoslavia, Zambia.

^a Became members on 5 and (with respect to Belgium) on 26 February 1979 pursuant to a 1978 General Assembly decision ^b to expand the Council by up to six members on the basis of consultations by the Assembly President with the regional groups.

President: Paul John Firmino Lusaka (Zambia). Vice-Presidents: Fathih Khaouane Bouayad-Agha (Algeria), Rikhi Jaipal (India), Miljan Komatina (Yugoslavia).

United Nations Commissioner for Namibia: Martti Ahtisaari.^a

^aReappointed by the General Assembly on 20 December 1979 for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1980.

COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED

NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

Members: Finland, India, Nigeria, Romania (Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur), Senegal, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia; the President of the Council (ex-officio Chairman).

STANDING COMMITTEE I

Members: Algeria, Belgium, China, Colombia, Finland, Haiti, Indonesia, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal (Chairman), Turkey (Vice-Chairman), USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Zambia.

STANDING COMMITTEE II

Members: Angola, Australia (Vice-Chairman), Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Cyprus, Finland, Guyana (Chairman), Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Zambia.

STANDINGCOMMITTEEIII

Members: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt (Vice-Chairman), India, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan (Chairman), Romania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

STEERING COMMITTEE

In 1979, the Steering Committee consisted of the Council's President and three Vice-Presidents, the Chairmen of its three Standing Committees and the Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

 $^{19}\, {\rm See}\,$ Y.U.N., 1978, p. 917, resolution 33/182 A of 21 December 1978 .

Unite d Nation s Developmen t Programm e (UNDP) GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme reports to the Economic and Social Council and through it to the General Assembly. (See below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.)

United Nation's Environmen t Programm e (UNEP) GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme consists of 58 members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

Seats on the Governing Council are allocated as follows: 16 to African States, 13 to Asian States, 10 to Latin American States, 13 to Western European and other States and 6 to Eastern European States.

The Governing Council, which reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, held its seventh session at Nairobi, Kenya, from 18 April to 4 May 1979.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, "China, France, Ghana, Guatemala," Indonesia, Ivory Coast," Jamaica, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic," United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Romania, Tunisia, USSR, United States, Venezuela, Zaire.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Australia, Botswana, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Iraq, Italy, Kuwait, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, Panama, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

^a Not represented at the seventh session.

President: Ernest A. Boateng (Ghana).

Vice-Presidents: Joaquin Fonseca (Colombia), W. Alston Hayne (United States), S. H. K. Ysufzai (Bangladesh). Rapporteur: Lothar Hertel (German Democratic Republic).

Executive Director of UNEP: Mostafa Kamal Tolba.

On 18 December 1979, the General Assembly elected the following 19 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Indonesia, Mauritania, New Zealand, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, Yugoslavia.

United Nation's Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities, a subsidiary of the General Assembly, promotes population programmes within the United Nations system and provides aid to developing countries at their request to deal with population problems. It operates under the over-all policy guidance of the Economic and Social Council and under the financial and administrative policy guidance of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

Executive Director: Rafael M. Salas. Deputy Executive Director: Halvor Gille.

Unite d Nation s Industria l Developmen t Organizatio n (UNIDO)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Industrial Development Board, the principal organ of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, consists of 45 States elected by the General Assembly, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to serve for three-year terms. States eligible for election to the Board are those which are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Board reports annually to the Assembly through the

Economic and Social Council.

The Board's membership is drawn from the following four groups of States:

List A. 18 of the following States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

List B. 15 of the following States: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

List C. 7 of the following States: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

List D, 5 of the following States: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelo-

russian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

^a Included in list C by a resolution of 13 December 1979 of the General Assembly.

During 1979, the Industrial Development Board held its thirteenth session from 24 April to 4 May and its first special session (acting as the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Third (1980) General Conference of UNIDO) from 1 2 to 16 November, both at Vienna.

BOARD MEMBERS

To serve until 31 December 1979: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Chad, b Finland, Hungary, Italy, Kenya, Swaziland, b Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Brazil, Bulgaria, Democratic Yemen, France, German Democratic Republic, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leona Tunicia, United States

To serve until 31 December 1981: Australia, Burundi, ab China, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iraq, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom.

- ^a Not represented at the thirteenth session.
- ^b Not represented at the first special session.

President: Francisco Jose Pulit (Argentina).

Vice-Presidents: Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia); Altaf Ahmed

Shaikh (Pakistan) (thirteenth session), Eng Hee Khor (Malaysia) (first special session); Gerhard Thomas (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur Johannes J. Manz (Switzerland).

Executive Director of UNIDO: Abd-EI Rahman Khane.

On 14 December 1979, the General Assembly elected the following 15 members of the Industrial Development Board for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Central African Republic, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar, Morocco, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR.

Earlier, on 13 December, the Assembly, in providing for transitional arrangements relating to the establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency, decided, inter alia, that the Industrial Development Board was to cease to exist upon election of a new Board for the new specialized agency and that the term of office of the Executive Director of UNIDO was to be terminated on the date on which the Director-General of the new agency assumed office. The Assembly further decided that the existing UNIDO was to be terminated at the end of the last day of the calendar year in which the General Conference of the new agency was first convened.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE

The Permanent Committee has the same membership as the Industrial Development Board and normally meets twice a year. In 1979, however, the Committee held only one session, its twelfth, at Vienna from 17 to 24 April. Its officers were the same as those of the thirteenth session of the Industrial Development Board.

Unite d Nation s Institut e for Trainin g and Research (UNITAR)

The Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in consultation with the Board of Trustees of the Institute, reports, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The membership of the Board of Trustees of UNITAR consists of: (a) up to 24 members appointed in their personal capacities by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council; and (b) four ex-officio members.

Members (until 30 June 1979): Ole Algard (Norway), Lord Eric Ashby (United Kingdom), Jean M. L. Baillou (France), Abdalla Yaccoub Bishara (Kuwait), Felipe Herrera (Chile), Josphat Njuguna Karanja (Kenya), Johan Kaufmann (Netherlands), T. T. B. Koh (Singapore), Manfred Lachs (Poland), Gopalaswami Parthasarathi (India), Manuel Perez Guerrero (Venezuela), Harvey Picker (United States), Walter F. Rau (Germany, Federal Republic of), Missoum Sbih (Algeria), Raymond Scheyven (Belgium), Toshio Shishido (Japan), Inga Thorsson (Sweden), Brian E. Urquhart (United Kingdom), Arsene Assouan Usher (Ivory Coast), B. S. Vaganov (USSR), Piero Vinci (Italy).

With effect from 1 July 1979, the UNITAR statute was amended by the Secretary-General, providing that a third of the total membership of the Board was to be appointed each year instead of the total membership every three years; no appointed member was, after 1982, to serve continuously for more than two terms. For the transition period, however, the terms of one third of the members appointed with effect from 1 July 1979 were to expire at the end of one year and those of another one third at the end of two years.

The Board held its eighteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 11 to 14 September 1979.

Members (from 1 July 1979):

To serve until 30 June 1980: Felipe Herrera, Chairman (Chile); Josphat Njuguna Karanja (Kenya); Manfred Lachs, Vice-Chairman (Poland); Gopalaswami Parthasarathi (India); Manuel Perez Guerrero (Venezuela); Raymond Scheyven (Belgium); Agha Shahi (Pakistan); Brian E. Urquhart (United Kingdom).

To serve until 30 June 1981: William H. Barton (Canada); Roberto E. Guyer (Argentina); T. T. B. Koh (Singapore); Harvey Picker (United States); Walter F. Rau (Germany, Federal Republic of); Shizuo Saito (Japan); Arsene As-

souan Usher (Ivory Coast); Piero Vinci (Italy).

To serve until 30 June 1982: Ole Algard (Norway); Abdalla Yaccoub Bishara (Kuwait); Louis de Guiringaud (France) Johan Kaufmann (Netherlands); Gwendoline Chomba Konie (Zambia); Missoum Sbih (Algeria); Inga Thorsson (Sweden); B. S. Vaganov (USSR).

Ex-officio members: The Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Director of UNITAR.

Executive Director of UNITAR: Davidson S. H. W. Nicol.

Unite d Nation s Interi m Fund for Scienc e and Technolog y for Developmen t

On 19 December 1979, the General Assembly created the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development to operate as an organ of the Assembly pending the coming into operation of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development. Sustained by voluntary contributions, the Interim Fund was to be administered by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, who was to report annually to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and to the UNDP Governing Council. The Committee in turn was to report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

The Interim Fund was to provide technical and capital assistance to Governments, organizations and institutions for activities intended to implement the measures recommended in the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development.²¹ in particular to strengthen the national scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries, to promote international co-operation in science and technology, and to support, promote and if appropriate initiate activities for future efforts to strengthen national capacities.

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board is composed
of 21 members, as follows:

Six appointed by the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (two from members elected by the General Assembly, two from those appointed by the Secretary-General, two from those elected by participants).

those elected by participants).

Fifteen appointed by Staff Pension Committees of the other member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (two each by the following: World Health Organization; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; and one each by the following: International Labour Organization; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Atomic Energy Agency; Work Meteorological Organization; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; International Telecommunica-

21 See footnote 8.

²⁰ For further information on the Financing System, see p. 642.

tion Union; Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; World Intellectual Property Organization; International Fund for Agricultural Development).

^aAs of 1 January 1979, the number of members appointed by each Staff Pension Committee was amended to allow for representation on the Board of IFAD.

During 1979, the Board held its twenty-fifth session at Manila, Philippines, from 9 to 20 July, and a special session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 3 to 5 October.

Members:

United Nations

Representing the General Assembly: Representatives: E. C. Garrido, Chairman (Philippines); M. Majoli (Italy). Alternates: M. G. Okeyo (Kenya); S. Kuttner (United States); R. Schmidt (Germany, Federal Republic of).

Representing the Secretary-General: Representatives: H. F. Debatin (Germany, Federal Republic of); J. O. C. Jonah (Sierra Leone). Alternates: C. C. Timbrell (United States); S. Ivanko (USSR); R. Gieri (United States).

Representing the Participants: Representatives: A. A. Garcia (United States); P. K. Tsien (China). Alternates: E. Albertal (Argentina); D. F. Mant (United Kingdom); A. Tholle (Denmark).

International Labour Organisation

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: M. V. Sohonie (India). Alternates: S. H. Sirag (Sudan); W. M. Yoffee (United States).

World Health Organization

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: A. J. S. Taylor, Second Vice-Chairman (United Kingdom). Alternate: J. Morgan (Australia).

Representing the Participants: Representative: Dr. A. Vessereau (France). Alternates: L. Roy (France); C. Lhoest (France); G. Dazin (France); C. Garcia (Spain); J. C. Abcede (Philippines).

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Representing the Governing Body: Representatives: S. A. A. Khalil (Sudan); G. Lieber (Germany, Federal Republic Alternates: M. Ivankovich de Arosemena (Panama); R. W. Harrold (Canada).

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: K. A. P. Stevenson (India). Alternates: J. A. C. Davies (Sierra Leone); U. Skullerud (Norway).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Representing the Executive Head: Representatives: A. Chakour (Lebanon); D. Diene (Senegal). Alternate: S. Vieux

Representing the Participants: Representative: P. Coeytaux, Rapporteur (Switzerland). Alternate: W. Zyss

International Civil Aviation Organization

Representing the Participants: Representative: F. X. Byrne (Ireland). Alternates: J. Marrett (Jamaica); S. P. Sundaram (India).

International Atomic Energy Agency

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: L. Alonso de Huarte (Spain).

World Meteorological Organization

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: H. Voss (Germany, Federal Republic of).

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
Representing the Participants: Representative: L. Goll,
First Vice-Chairman (Norway).

International Telecommunication Union

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: J. A. Msambichaka (United Republic of Tanzania). Alternate: F. Molina Negro (Spain).

Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: E. Michaud (France)

World Intellectual Property Organization

Representing the Participants: Representative: R. Wipf

International Fund for Agricultural Development

Representing the Governing Body: Representatives: S. Aidara (Senegal); A. Peckham (United Kingdom).

^a Representative at the special session only.

STANDIN G COMMITTE E OF THE PENSION BOAR D Members (elected at the Board's twenty-fifth session):

United Nations (Group I)

Representing the General Assembly: Representative: M. Majoli. Alternates: M. G. Okeyo, E. C. Garrido, S. Kuttner, R. Šchmidt.

Representing the Secretary-General: Representative: H. F. Debatin. Alternates: J. O. C. Jonah, C. C. Timbrell, S. Ivanko, R. Gieri.

Representing the Participants: Representative: A. A. Garcia. Alternates: P. K. Tsien, E. Albertal, A. Tholle, D. F.

Specialized agencies (Group II)

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: J. A. Msambichaka (ITU). Alternate: H. Panzram (WMO).

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: A. Ali

(ILO). Alternate: N. MacCabe (ILO).
Representing the Participants: Representative: Dr. A. Vessereau (WHO). Alternate: L. Roy (WHO).

Specialized agencies (Group III)

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: E. Michaud (ICĬTO/GATT). Alternate: G. Wirth (WIPO)

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: K. A. P. Stevenson (FAO). Alternate: J. A. C. Davies (FAO).

Representing the Participants: Representative: W. Zyss (UNESCO). Alternate: P. Coeytaux (UNESCO).

COMMITTE E OF ACTUARIE S

The Committee of Actuaries consists of five members, each representing one of the five geographical regions of the United Nations.

Members: A. O. Ogunshola, Region I (African States); K. Takeuchi, Region II (Asian States); E. M. Chetyrkin, Region III (Eastern European States); G. Arroba, Region IV (Latin American States); R. J. Myers, Region V(Western European and other States).

> Unite d Nation s Relie f and Work s Agenc y for Palestin e Refugee s in the Near East (UNRWA)

ADVISOR Y COMMISSIO N OF UNRW A

The Advisory Commission of UNRWA met at Vienna on 29 August 1979.

Members: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States (Chairman).

WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCING OF UNRWA

Members: France, Ghana (Vice-Chairman), Japan, Lebanon, Norway (Rapporteur), Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey (Chairman), United Kingdom, United States.

Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Thomas W. McElhinev (until 15 April 1979), Olof Rydbeck (from 1 July 1979). Deputy Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Alan J. Brown.

Unite d Nation s Scientifi c Advisor y Committe e The United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee did not meet in 1979.

Members: Brazil, Canada, France, India, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

> Unite d Nation s Scientifi c Committe e on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation held its twenty-eighth session at Vienna from 11 to 15 June 1979.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: F. E. Stieve (Germany, Federal Republic of). Vice-Chairman: Z. Jaworowski (Poland). Rapporteur: D. Beninson (Argentina).

> Unite d Nation s Special Fund (to provide emergency relief and development assistance)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The activities of the United Nations Special Fund were suspended, ad interim, in 1978 by the General Assembly, which assumed the functions of the Board of Governors of the Fund. On 14 December 1979, the Assembly decided to continue performing those functions pending consideration of the question at its thirty-sixth (1981) session. As a result, in 1979 as in 1978, the Assembly further decided that there was no need to hold elections for the Board.

Unite d Nation s Specia l Fund for Land-locke d Developin g Countrie s

The General Assembly established the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries on 15 December 1975²² and approved its statute on 21 December 1976.23 The Special Fund was to operate as an organ of the Assembly, with its policies and procedures to be formulated by a Board of Governors.

The chief executive officer of the Special Fund, the Executive Director, to be appointed by the Secretary-General subject to the confirmation of the Assembly, was to discharge his functions under the guidance and supervision of the Board of Governors and an Executive Committee, if established.

Pending appointment of the Executive Director, the Special Fund is being managed by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

BOARD OF GOVERNOR S

A 36-member Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries was to be elected by the General Assembly from among Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, keeping in view the need for a balanced representation of the beneficiary land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours, on the one hand, and potential donor countries on the

Members were to serve three-year terms, except that at the first election the terms of one third of the members were to expire at the end of one year and those of a further third at the end of two years.

The Board was to report annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

On 14 December 1979, the Assembly deferred election of the Board to its thirty-fifth (1980) session.

Unite d Nation s Staff Pension Committe e

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee consists of three members elected by the General Assembly, three appointed by the Secretary-General and three elected by the participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund The term of office of the elected members is three years.

Members:

Elected by Assembly (to serve until 31 December 1979) Members: E. C. Garrido; M. Majoli; M. G. Okeyo. Alternates: S. Kuttner; A. Marpaung; R. Schmidt, Chairman.

Appointed by Secretary-General (to serve until further notice): Members: H. F. Debatin; S. Ivanko (until 4 May 1979), J. O. C. Jonah (from 4 May 1979); C. C. Timbrell. Alternates: N. G. Rathore (until 4 May 1979), S. Ivanko (from 4 May 1979); R. Gieri.

Elected by Participants (to serve until 31 December 1979) Members: A. A. Garcia; P. K. Tsien. Alternates: E. Albertal; A. Tholle; D. F. Mant.

On 23 November 1979, the General Assembly elected the following for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Members: E. C. Garrido, S. Kuttner, M. Majoli; Alternates: E. Buj-Flores, M. G. Okeyo, R. Schmidt.

By the end of 1979, the participants in the Fund had not

elected the members and alternates to fill the vacancies occurringon 31 December 1979.

Unite d Nation s Universit y

COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

The Council of the United Nations University, the governing board of the University, consists of: (a) 24 members appointed jointly by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with the agencies and programmes concerned, including the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, who serve in their personal capacities for sixyear terms; (6) the Secretary-General, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR, who are ex-officio members; and (c) the Rector of the University, who is normally appointed for a five-year term.

The Council held three sessions in 1979: its twelfth at Tokyo from 25 to 29 June; its thirteenth at Geneva from 8 to 10 October; and its fourteenth at Tokyo from 3 to 7 December

Members:

To serve until 2 May 1980: Jacob Festus Ade-Ajayi (Nigeria) Lord Asa Briggs (United Kingdom); Boger Gaudry (Canada); Hans Lowbeer (Sweden); Yoshinori Maeda (Japan); Antonio E. Marussi (Italy); Majid Rahnema (Iran); Marcel Roche (Venezuela); Seydou Madani Sy, Vice-Chairman (Senegal); Edward W. Weidner (United States); Keniz Fatima Yusuf (Pakistan). bc

To serve until 2 May 1983: Estefania Aldaba-Lim, Vice Chairman (Philippines); Pawel Bozyk (Poland); Carlos Chagas, Vice-Chairman (Brazil); Wilbert K. Chagula (United Republic of Tanzania); Jean Coulomb (France); Shams E. El-Wakil (Egypt); Rev. Felipe E. MacGregor (Peru); Abdelsalam Majali, Vice-Chairman (Jordan); Malu wa Kalenga (Zaire); Stephan Verosta, Vice-Chairman (Austria); Ines Wesley Tanaskovic, Chairman (Yugoslavia). Ex-officio members: The Secretary-General, the Director-

General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR. Rector of the United Nations University: James M. Hester.

Two vacancies, created by the resignations in October 1978 of Eric Eustace Williams (Trinidad and Tobago) from among members holding office until 2 May 1980 and of P. N. Dhar (India) from among those holding office until 2 May 1983, remained unfilled in 1979.

- ^b Did not attend the fourteenth session.
- ^c Did not attend the thirteenth session.

 22 See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 387, resolution 3504(XXX). 23 See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 355, resolution 31/177, annexing text of statute.

1370 Appendix III

The Council maintained two standing committees during 1979: the Committee on Finance and Budget; and the Committee on Programme and Institutional Relations.

World Food Council

The World Food Council, at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level, functions as an organ of the United Nations and reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. It consists of 36 members, nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the Assembly as follows: nine members from African States, eight from Asian States, seven from Latin American States, four from socialist States of Eastern Europe and eight from Western European and other States. Members serve for three-year terms.

During 1979, the World Food Council held its fifth session at Ottawa, Canada, from 3 to 7 September. It was preceded by preparatory meetings held at Rome from 4 to 6 July.

To serve until 31 December 1979: Australia, Cuba, France, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, USSR.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Denmark, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Iran, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Morocco, Netherlands, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

President: Arturo R. Tanco, Jr. (Philippines).

Vice-Presidents: Abdellatif Ghissassi (Morocco), Luis Fernando Londono (Colombia), Erwin Neu (German Democrat-

Rapporteur: Hans Linnemann (Netherlands).

Executive Director. Maurice J. Williams. Deputy Executive Director: Salahuddin Ahmed.

On 25 October 1979, the Economic and Social Council nominated the following 13 States, 12 of which were to be elected by the General Assembly to membership in the World Food Council, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, USSR. Allbut France were elected by the Assembly on 14 December 1979.

Conference s

Third United Nation's Conference on the Law of the Sea Participation in the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was open to all Member States of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

During 1979, the Conference held its eighth session, in two parts: from 19 March to 27 April at Geneva, and from 19 July to 24 August at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Participating States: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangla-desh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswa-na, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Içeland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan,

Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtennon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swazipore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Territories sending observers: Netherlands Antilles, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Specialized agencies and related organizations sending observers: ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank, ICAO, WMO, IMCO, IAEA.

Intergovernmental organizations sending observers: Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, * Commonwealth Secretariat, * Council of Arab Economic Unity, * Council of Europe, European Communities, Inter-American Development Bank, International Hydrographic Bureau, League of Arab States, Organization of African Unity, Organization of American States, Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Permanent Commission for the South Pacific, Saudi-Sudanese Red Sea Joint Commission.

Not represented at the first part of the eighth session. ^bNot represented at the second part of the eighth session.

President: H. Shirley Amerasinghe (Sri Lanka).
Vice-Presidents: Algeria, Belgium, Bolivia, Chile, China,
Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Iceland, Indonesia,
Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Nepal, Nigeria,
Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Singapore, Trinidad and
Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United
States, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.
Rapporteur-General: Kenneth O. Rattray (Jamaica)

Rapporteur-General: Kenneth O. Rattray (Jamaica).

Chairmen of committees:

First Committee-Paul Bamela Engo (United Republic of Cameroon).

Second Committee—Andres Aguilar (Venezuela). Third Committee—Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria). General Committee—President of the Conference. Drafting Committee—J. Alan Beesley (Canada). Credentials Committee—Karl Wolf (Austria).

Unite d Nation s Conferenc e on Prohibition s or Restriction s of Use of Certai n Conventiona 1 Weapon s Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessivel y Injuriou s or to Have Indiscriminat e Effects

The United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects held its first session at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1 979.

Participating States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Specialized agency sending observer. UNESCO. Intergovernmental organizations sending observers: League of Arab States, Organization of American States.

President: Oluyemi Adeniji (Nigeria).

Vice-Presidents: Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mexico, Sweden, USSR, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire. Rapporteur: Robert J. Akkerman (Netherlands).

Chairmen of committees:

Committee of the Whole—Petar Voutov (Bulgaria).
Drafting Committee—Jamsheed K. A. Marker (Pakistan).
Credentials Committee—Mohamed Arrassen (Morocco).

Unite d Nation's Conference on Science and Technology for Development

The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development was held at Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979

Participating States: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslova-kia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Quinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Specialized agencies and related organizations represented: ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank, ICAO, UPU, ITU,

WMO, IMCO, WIPO, IAEA, GATT.

Intergovernmental organizations sending observers: African Development Bank, Agency for Cultural and Technical Coperation, Asian Development Bank, Asian Productivity Organization, Association of South-East Asian Nations, Central American Research Institute for Industry, Commonwealth Secretariat, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Council of Europe, European Economic Community, European Patent Office, European Space Agency, Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils, Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting, Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agricolas, Inter-American Development Bank, In-

tergovernmental Bureau for Informatics, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, International Institute of Refrigeration, Islamic Conference, Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena, League of Arab States, Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development, Organization African Unity, Organization of American States, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Secretaria Ejecutiva Convenio Andres Bello, Secretan'a Permanente del Tratado General de Integracion Economica Centroamericana, Sistema Economico Latino Americano.

President: Hertha Firnberg (Austria).

Vice-Presidents: Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta.

Rapporteur-General: Miguel Rodriguez Mendoza (Venezuela).

Chairmen of committees:

First Committee—Jacques Diouf (Senegal). Second Committee—M. G. K. Menon (India). Credentials Committee—H. S. Admin (Suriname).

Unite d Nation s Conferenc e on the Establishmen t of the Unite d Nation s Industria l Developmen t Organizatio n as a Specialize d Agenc y

The United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency held its second session at Vienna from 19 March to 8 April 1979.

Participating States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Holy See, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

United Nations-related organization sending observer: IAEA. Intergovernmental organizations sending observers: European Economic Community, Organization of African Unity.

President: K. R. P. Singh (India).

Vice-Presidents: Australia, Benin, China, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jamaica, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, Zaire.

Rapporteur-General: Mauro Sergio Couto (Brazil).

Chairmen of committees:

General Committee—President of the Conference.
Negotiating Committee—Wolfgang Wolte (Austria).
Drafting Committee—Gerhard Thomas (German Democratic Republic).
Credentials Committee—Ibrahim Sulaiman Jimeta

(Nigeria).

1372 Appendix III

Security Council

The Security Council consists of 15 Member States of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of the United Nations Charter as amended in 1965.

MEMBERS

Permanent members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-permanent members: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Zambia

On 26 October 1979 and 7 January 1980 (with respect to Mexico), the General Assembly elected the German Democratic Republic, Mexico, the Niger, the Philippines and Tunisia for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1980, to replace Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Kuwait and Nigeria, whose terms of office were to expire on 31 December 1979.

PRESIDENTS

The Presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical listing of its member States. The following served as Presidents during 1979:

Month	Member	Representative
January	Jamaica	Donald O. Mills
February	Kuwait	Abdalla Yaccoub Bishara
March	Nigeria	Leslie O. Harriman
April	Norway	OleAlgard
May	Portugal	Vasco Futscher Pereira
June	USSR	O. A. Troyanovsky
July	United Kingdom	IvorS. Richard
August	United States	Andrew Young
September	Zambia	Paul John Firmino Lusaka
October	Bangladesh	Khwaja Mohammed Kaiser
November	Bolivia	Sergio Palacios de Vizzio
December	China	ChenChu

Collectiv e Measure s Committe e

The Collective Measures Committee reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

Militar y Staff Committe e

The Military Staff Committee consists of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. It met fortnightly throughout 1979; the first meeting was held on 4 January and the last on 20 December.

Standin g committee s

There are three standing committees of the Security Council, each composed of representatives of all Council members:

Committee of Experts (to examine the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and any other matters entrusted to it by the Council)

Committee on Council Meetings Away from Headquarters Committee on the Admission of New Members

Ad hoc bodie s

Ad Hoc Committe e Establishe d under Resolutio n 455(1979), concernin g the Complain t by Zambia, to Assist the Securit y Counci l in the Implementatio n of the Resolutio n

On 23 November 1979, the Security Council established an ad hoc committee of four Council members, to be appointed by the President after consultation with members, in order to assist the Council in the implementation of resolution 455(1979), which, inter alia, called for the payment of full and adequate compensation to Zambia by the responsible authorities for the damage to life and property resulting from the acts of aggression by Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

Members: Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria, Norway (Chairman).

^a Appointed on 30 November 1979.

Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia The Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia consists of all the members of the Security Council. It did not meet in 1979.

Committe e of Expert s Establishe d by the Securit y Counci l at its 1506th Meetin g (on the question of micro-States)

The Committee of Experts consists of all the members of the Security Council. The chairmanship is rotated monthly in the English alphabetical order of the member States.

The Committee did not meet in 1979.

Committe e on the Exercis e of the Inalienabl e Right s of the Palestinia n Peopl e

The Committee reports to the General Assembly, which also requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights recognized by the Assembly. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

Securit y Counci l Commissio n Establishe d unde r Resolutio n 446(1979)

(to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem) Members: Bolivia, Portugal (Chairman), Zambia.

^a Three Council members appointed, on 3 April 1979, by the President of the Security Council after consultation with members, as specified by the Council when it established the Commission on 22 March 1979.

> Security Council Committe e Establishe d by Resolutio n 421 (1977) concerning the Questio n of South Afric a

The Committee consists of all the members of the Security Council.

Chairman: Abdalla Yaccoub Bishara (Kuwait). Vice-Chairmen: Bolivia, Gabon.

Securit y Counci l Committe e Establishe d in pursuanc e of Resolutio n 253(1968) concernin g the Ouestion of Souther n Rhodesi a

The Committee, which consisted of all the members of the Security Council, on 8 March 1979 elected Ampim Darku Jim Blankson (Nigeria) Chairman, and the delegations of Jamaica and Bangladesh to provide the First and Second Vice-Chairmen, respectively.

The Committee was dissolved by the Security Council on 21 December 1979.

Special Committee against Apartheid The Special Committee against Apartheid reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS AND SPECIAL MISSIONS

Chief Co-ordinato r of United Nations Peace-keepin g Missions in the Middle East Chief Co-ordinator: Lieutenant-General Ensio P. H. Siilasvuo.

With the expiration of the appointment of its incumbent on 31 December 1979, the office of Chief Co-ordinator ceased to exist.

Unite d Nation s Truc e Supervisio n Organizatio n in Palestin e (UNTSO)

Chief of Staff: Colonel William Callaghan (Acting Chief of Staff, until 5 June 1979), Colonel Olof Forsgren (Officer-in-Charge, from 6 June 1979).

Unite d Nation's Emergency Force (UNEF) Force Commander: Major-General Rais Abin.

The mandate of UNEF expired on 24 July 1979; it was not extended by the Security Council.

United Nation's Disengagemen t Observer Force (UNDOF)
Force Commander: Major-General Hannes Philipp (until 21
April 1979); Colonel Guenther G. Greindl (Officerin-Charge, from 21 April to 30 November 1979), MajorGeneral Guenther G. Greindl (from 1 December 1979).

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)
Force Commander: Major-General Emmanuel Alexander
Erskine.

United Nation's Peace-keepin g Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus
Reynaldo Galindo-Pohl.
Force Commander: Major-General James Joseph Quinn.

Unite d Nation s Militar y Observe r Group in Indi a and Pakista n (UNMOGIP)

Chief Military Observer: Brigadier-General Stig Waldenstrom (Acting Chief Military Observer, until 31 May 1979; Chief Military Observer, from 1 June 1 979).

United Nation's Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Martti
Ahtisaari.

Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council consists of 54 Member States of the United Nations, elected by the General Assembly, each for a three-year term, in accordance with the provisions of Article 61 of the United Nations Charter as amended in 1965 and 1973.

MEMBERS

To serve until 31 December 1979: Colombia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, United States, Upper Volta.

Republic, Ukrainian SSR, United States, Upper Volta.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Argentina, Central African Republic, China, Dominican Republic, Finland, Hungary, India, Japan, Lesotho, Malta, Romania, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Algeria, Barbados, Brazil, Cyprus, Ecuador, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Indonesia, Ireland, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Spain, Turkey, Venezuela, Zambia.

On 26 October 1979, the General Assembly elected the following 18 States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Ethiopia, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Thailand, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

SESSIONS

Organizational session for 1979: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 6 and 9 February 1979.
First regular session of 1979: United Nations Headquarters,

First regular session of 1979: United Nations Headquarters New York, 10 April-11 May 1979.

Second regular session of 1979: Geneva, 4 July-3 August

Resumed second regular session of 1979: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 25 October and 8 November 1979.

OFFICERS

President: HugoScheltema (Netherlands).

Vice-Presidents: Imre Hollai (Hungary); Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus); Jorge Eduardo Navarrete (Mexico) (until 4 July 1979), Manuel Armendariz (Mexico) (from 4 July 1979); Henry Van Hien Sekyi (Ghana).

Subsidiar y and other relate d organ s

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

In addition to three regular sessional committees, the Economic and Social Council may, at each session, set up

other committees and refer to them any question on the agenda for study and report. Such committees may be committees of the whole or of limited membership

mittees of the whole or of limited membership.

Other subsidiary organs reporting to the Council consist of functional commissions, regional commissions, standing committees, expert bodies and ad hoc bodies.

The interagency Administrative Committee on Coordination also reports to the Council.

Sessiona l committee s

Each of the sessional committees of the Economic and Social Council consists of the 54 members of the Council.

SESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND OFFICERS

First (Economic) Committee. Chairman: Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus). Vice-Chairmen: Albrecht Horn (German Democratic Republic); Douglas A. C. Saunders (Jamaica) (until 10 July 1979), Roy E. Mattar (Jamaica) (from 10 July 1979).

Second (Social) Committee. Chairman: Henry Van Hien Sekyi (Ghana). Vice-Chairmen: Syed Azmat Hassan (Pakistan), Declan P. O'Donovan (Ireland).

Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee. Chairman: Imre Hollai (Hungary). Vice-Chairman: Shinsuke Horiuchi (Japan).

Ad Hoc Sessional Committee on the Medium-Term Plan for 1980-1983. Chairman: Imre Hollai (Hungary).

Also to meet annually during the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council, as from 1979, is the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, established by the Council on 3 May 1978. It consists of 15 Council members which are also States parties to the Covenant, three from each of the five regional groups at the United Nations.

Chairman: KlausTornudd (Finland).

Vice-Chairmen: Lajos Nagy (Hungary), Joseph J. Stephanides (Cyprus).

Functiona I commission s and subsidiarie s

Commissio n for Social Developmen t

The Commission for Social Development consists of 32 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Dominican Republic, France, Grenada, Hungary, Indonesia, Lesotho, Mongolia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, USSR, United States. To serve until 31 December 1980: Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Guinea, Iraq, Italy, Madagascar, Philippines, Poland, Turkey.

To serve until 31 December 1982: Bolivia, Chad, Cyprus, India, Lesotho, Nicaragua, Norway, Romania, Senegal, Togo, United Kingdom.

^a Elected on 10 May 1979.

The Commission held its twenty-sixth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 20 February to 9 March 1979, with the following members and their chief representatives:

Bolivia: Moises F. Fuentes Ibanez. Chad: Ngare Kessely. Chile: Hugo Galvez Gajardo; Octavio Errazuriz, Cecilia Gallardo (alternates). Cyprus: Mikis Sparsis. Denmark: Finn Nielsen. Dominican Republic: Ana Esther de la Maza Vasquez; Maria P. Castillo, Juan R. Jorge Garcia (alternates). Ecuador: Gladys Pozo de Ruiz. France: Jacqueline Bardeau; Robert Fauris, Salome Zourabichvili (alternates). Grenada: (not represented). Guinea: Sekou Mouke Yansane; Abraham Doukoure, Pepe Jean Dramou, Saliah Ben Kouyate (alternates). Hungary: Vera Nyitrai; Lajos Nagy (alternate). India: Amlan Datta. Indonesia: Ali Bustam; Hidayat Mukmin, Nursin Rigin (alternates). Iraq: Issam R. Mohammed; Sami A. Hassoun (alternate). Italy: Giancarlo Danovi; Luca Fornari, Ferdinando Nelli Feroci, Alessandro Serafini (alternates). Lesotho: Mamello Morrison. Madagascar: Paulin Rakotoarivony, Vice-Chairman', Celine H. Rabevazaha-Rabekoriana (alternate). Mongolia: Luvsandanzangyn Ider, Vice-Chairman; Boldyn Navcha (alternate). Netherlands: G. Hendriks; E. J. N. Brouwers, A. Haldar (alternates). Nicaragua: Alejandro Montiel Arguello, Vice-Chairman; Jose Antonio Alvarado Correa (alternate). Norway: Kaare Salvesen. Philippines: Amelia Felismena. Poland: Michael Dobroczynski; Tadeusz Wasilewski, Rapporteur (alternate). Romania: loan Voicu; Gheorghe Cartas (alternate). Senegal: Henri Antoine Turpin. Sierra Leone: Rosalind Omolaja Forde; Patrick K. Willie-Bonglo (alternate). Togo: Takoudo Bouili; Kossivi Kwadjosse (alternate). Turkey: Timur Erkman; Gunduz Aktan, Unal Marasli, Sefik Onat (alternates). USSR: A. P. Birukova. United Kingdom: Peter H. R. Marshall, Chairman; P. J. Burton, Richard J. S. Edis, Albert Russell Garness Prosser (alternates). United States: Ruth Schachter Morgenthau; Robert I. Randolph (alternate).

^aDid not attend the twenty-sixth session.

On 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 11 members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Costa Rica, El Salvador, France, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States.

Commissio n on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights consists of 32 members, elected for three-year terms by the Economic and Social Council.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Austria, Cyprus, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, USSR.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Australia, Brazil, Colombia, EQYPt, France, Iran, Ivory Coast, Poland, Senegal, United States, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Cuba, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iraq, Morocco, Portugal, Uruguay.

The Commission held its thirty-fifth session at Geneva from 12 February to 16 March 1979, with the following members and their chief representatives:

Australia: Owen Lennox Davis; Christopher Leslie Lamb,

M. A. S. Landale (alternates). Austria: Felix Ermacora; Leonore Abele-Emich, Erik Nettel, Martin Sajdik, Christian Strohal (alternates). Benin: Joseph Gnonlonfoun. Brazil: Carlos Calero Rodrigues; Guilherme Raymundo Barbedo Arroio, Alfonso Celso de Ouro-Preto, Luiz Antonio Jardim Gagliardi, Antonio Jose Valim Guerreiro (alternates). Bulgaria: Ivan Garvalov, Vice-Chairman; Petko Stefanov (alternate). Burundi: Terence Nsanze; Emmanuel Rwamibango (alternate). Canada: Yvon Beaulne, Chairman; Richard McKinnon (alternate). Colombia: Hector Gharry Samper; Angela Herran (alternate). Cuba: Carlos Lechuga Hevia; Maria de los Angeles Florez Prida, Julio Heredia Perez, Frank Ortiz Rodrfguez (alternates). Cyprus: Andreas C. Pouyouros; Michael Sherifis (alternate). Egypt: Omran El-Shafei; Leila Emara, Nour-Eddine Ibrahim, Moustafa Omar (alternates). France: Jean-Claude Soyer; Louis Giustetti (alternate). Germany, Federal Republic of: Gerhard Jahn; Per Fischer (alternate). India: Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit; R. K. Dixit, C. R. Ghazekhan (alternates). Iran: Reza Esfandiari; Djahangir Ameri, Iraj Said-Vaziri (alternates). Iraq: Mohamed Redha Al-Jabiri, Rapporteur, Habib Abdul Jalil Al-Kaisi, Basil Youssef (alternates). Ivory Coast: Amara Essy, Vice-Chairman; Amadou Traore (alternate). Morocco: Ali Skalli; M'Hamed El Kohen (alternate). Nigéria: Oluyemi Adeniji; M. A. Abdul-Malik, Kabiru Ahmed, Anthony Eugne Bayode Ayeni, B. C. M. Ihekuna, A. A. Mohammed, E. O. Sanyaolu (alternates). Pakistan: Ghulam Ali Allana; Munir Akram, A. A. Hashmi (alternates). Panama: Dfdimo Rios, Vice-Chairman; Octavio A. Ferrer Anguizola, Aquilino P. Villamonte Ramos (alternates). Peru: Luis Chavez-Godoy; Juan Aurich Montero, Rosa Esther Silva y Silva (alternates). Poland: Adam Lopatka; Andrzej Olszowka, Mieczyslaw Paszkowski, Valdemar Rokoszewski (alternates). Portugal: Angelo Vidal d'Almeida Ribeiro; Jose Maria Aleixo, Isabel Padua (alternates). Senegal: Keba M'Baye; Mohamed El Moustapha Diagna, Ousmane Tanor Dieng, Abdoulaye Dieye, Samba Mbodj, Alioune Sene (alternates). Sweden: Hans Danelius; Hans Magnusson, Johan Molander, Johan Nordenfelt (alternates). Syrian Arab Republic: Dia Allah EI-Fattal; Jallal AI-Baroudi, Antanios Hanna, Clovis Khoury (alternates). Uganda: Mohamed Saied; Francis Joas Ayume, Khalid Younis Kinene, Idi Osman, Emmanuel Lujumwa Ssendaula (alternates). USSR: V. A. Zorin; D. V. Bykov, S. V. Chernichenko, K. F. Gutsenko, V. V. Lochtchinin (alternates). United States: Edward M. Mezvinsky; Warren E. Hewitt, William J. vanden Heuvel (alternates). Uruguay: Carlos Giambruno; Jorge Sanchez Marquez (alternate). Yugoslavia: Ivan Tosevski; Zagorka Hie (alternate).

On 10 May 1 979, the Economic and Social Council authorized an increase in the membership of the Commission to 43 members, equitable geographical distribution being maintained. Of the 11 additional seats on the Commission, three were to be allocated to African States, three to Asian States, two to Latin American States, two to Western European and other States, and one to Eastern European States.

To fill the additional seats and those falling vacant on 31 December 1979, the Council, also on 10 May, and (with respect to the Philippines) on 25 October 1979, elected 22 members for terms all beginning on 1 January 1980:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Ghana, Jordan, Philippines.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Argentina, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1982: Algeria, Byelorussian SSR, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR, Zambia.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON

PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights held its 1979 meetings at Geneva between 29 January and 2 February.

Members: Canada, France, India, Peru, Senegal, USSR, United States (Chairman/Rapporteur), Yugoslavia.

AD HOC WORKING GROUP

(to Inquire into the situation of human rights in Chile, established by Commission on Human Rights in 1975: its mandate was extended to end of Commission's thirty-fifth session by resolution 12(XXXIV) of 6 March 1978)

Members: Ghulam Ali Allana, Chairman/Rapporteur (Pakistan); Leopoldo Bénites (Ecuador); Abdoulaye Diéye (Senegal); Felix Ermacora (Austria); Marian J. T. Kamara (Sierra Leone).

AD HOC WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS

(established by Commission on Human Rights resolution 2(XXIII) of 6 March 1987)

Members: Amjad Ali (India); Annan Arkyin Cato (Ghana); Humberto Díaz-Casanueva (Chile); Felix Ermacora (Austria); Branimir M. Jankovic, Vice-Chairman (Yugoslavia); Kéba M'Baye, Chairman/Rapporteur (Senegal).

GROUP OF THREE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF APARTHEID Members: Cuba, Nigeria, Syrian Arab Republic.

The Group of Three held its second session at Geneva from 29 January to 2 February 1979, with the following members and their chief representatives:

Cuba: Frank Ortlz Rodríguez. Nigeria: Oluyemi Adeniji, Chairman/Rapporteur, Kabiru Ahmed, B. C. M. Ihekuna (alternates). Syrian Arab Republic: Dia Allah El-Fattal; Clovis Khoury (alternate).

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The Sub-Commission consists of 26 members elected by the Commission on Human Rights from candidates nominated by Member States of the United Nations, in accordance with a scheme to ensure equitable geographical distribution. Members serve in their individual capacities as experts, rather than as governmental representatives, for a three-year term.

Members: Mario Amadeo (Argentina), Yuli Bahnev (Bulgaria), Abdelwahab Bouhdiba (Tunisia), W. Beverly Carter, Jr. (United States), Dumitru Ceausu (Romania), Abu Sayeed Chowdhury (Bangladesh), Erica-Irene Daes (Greece), Abdullah Fikri El Khani (Syrian Arab Republic), Raúl Ferrero Costa (Peru), Hicri Fisek (Turkey), Manouchehr Ganji (Iran), Carlos Holguín Holguín (Colombia), H. W. Jayawardene (Sri Lanka), Ibrahim Sulaiman Jimeta (Nigeria), Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt), Antonio Martínez-Báez (Mexico), José R. Martínez Cobo (Ecuador), Erik Nettel (Austria), Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada (Pakistan), Nicole Questiaux (France), Waleed M. Sadi (Jordan), L. M. Singhvi (India), S. N. Smirnov (USSR), Arsène Assouan Usher (Ivory Coast), Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco), Benjamin Charles George Whitaker (United Kingdom).

^a Elected by the Commission on Human Rights on 9 March 1978 to serve for three years from that date.

The Sub-Commission held its thirty-second session at Geneva from 20 August to 7 September 1979, with the following members and alternates:

Mario Amadeo (Argentina). Yuli Bahnev, Chairman (Bulgaria). Abdelwahab Bouhdiba (Tunisia). W. Beverly Carter, Jr.; John Carey (alternate) (United States). Dumitru Ceausu (Romania). Abu Sayeed Chowdhury (Bangladesh). Ericalrene Daes (Greece). Abdullah Fikri El Khani, Vice-Chairman (Syrian Arab Republic). Raúl Ferrero Costa, Rapporteur (Peru). Hicri Fisek (Turkey). Manouchehr Ganjl (Iran). Carlos Holguín Holguín (Colombia). H. W. Jayawardene; I. B. Fonseka (alternate) (Sri Lanka). Ibrahim Sulaiman Jimeta,

Vice-Chairman (Nigeria). Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt). Antonio Martínez-Báez (Mexico). José R. Martínez Cobo (Ecuador). Erik Nettel (Austria). Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada; A. A. Hashmi, Jamsheed K. A. Marker (alternates) (Pakistan). Nicole Questiaux (France). Waleed M. Sadi (Jordan). L. M. Singhvi (India). S. N. Smirnov; L. Dadiani, K. L. Kelin (alternates) (USSR). Arsène Assouan Usher (Ivory Coast). Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco). Benjamin Charles George Whitaker, Vice-Chairman (United Kingdom).

^a Did not attend the thirty-second session.

Working Group

(established by resolution 2(XXIV) of 16 August 1971 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protect/on of Minorities pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1503(XLVII))

The Working Group on communications concerning human rights held its eighth session at Geneva from 6 to 17 August 1979

Members: W. Beverly Carter, Jr. (United States); Carlos Holguín Holguín (Colombia); Ibrahim Sulaiman Jimeta (Nigeria); Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Chairman/Rapporteur (Pakistan); S. N. Smirnov (USSR).

^a Did not attend the eighth session.

Working Group

(established on 21 August 1974 by resolution 11 (XXVII) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities)

The Working Group on slavery held its fifth session at Geneva on 16, 17 and 24 August 1979.

Members: Mario Amadeo (Argentina); Dumitru Ceausu (Romania); Abu Sayeed Chowdhury, Chairman/Rapporteur (Bangladesh); Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco); Benjamin Charles George Whitaker (United Kingdom).

^a Did not attend the fifth session.

Working Group

(established on 13 September 1978 by resolution (XXXI) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities)

The Working Group, whose establishment was authorized by the Economic and Social Council on 10 May 1979, was to meet for not more than three days before the thirty-second session of the Sub-Commission to make specific proposals for a work programme to implement the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1973-1983).

The Working Group, consisting of five members of the Sub-Commission appointed by its Chairman, met at Geneva from 15 to 17 August 1979.

Members: Yuli Bahnev (Bulgaria);^a Erica-Irene Daes (Greece); Abdullah Fikri El Khani (Syrian Arab Republic); Raúl Ferrero Costa (Peru); Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa, Chairman/Rapporteur (Egypt).

^a Did not attend the meetings.

WORKING GROUPS

fro study situations revealing a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights)

Working Group established by Commission on Human Rights decision 4(XXXIV) of 3 March 1978: Members: Aleksander Bozovic (Yugoslavia); Amara Essy (Ivory Coast); Waleed M. Sadi (Jordan); Héctor Charry Samper (Colombia); Jean-Claude Soyer, Chairman/Rapporteur (France).

1376 Appendix III

Working Group established by Commission on Human Flights decision 13(XXXV) of 9 March 1979: Members: Mohamed Al-Jabiri, Chairman/Rapporteur (Iraq); Luis Chàvez-Godoy (Peru); Owen Lennox Davis (Australia); Amara Essy (Ivory Coast); Ivan Tosevski (Yugoslavia).

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs consists of 30 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council from among the Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and the parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, with due regard for the adequate representation of (a) countries which are important producers of opium or coca leaves, (b) countries which are important in the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and (c) countries in which drug addiction or the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes an important problem, as well as taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Argentina, Canada, Colombia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar, Pakistan, Sweden, Thailand, United States, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom.

The Commission held its twenty-eighth session at Geneva from 12 to 23 February 1979, with the following members and their chief representatives:

Algeria: Smail Bouzar. Argentina: Carlos Norberto Cagliotti; Amadeo Luis Farías (alternate). Australia: Vincent G. Montgomery; David de Souza (alternate). Belgium: B. J. A. Huyghe-Braeckmans. Brazil: Lauro Sollero; Guilherme Raymundo Barbedo Arroio (alternate). Canada: Dr. Donald M. Smith, Chairman; Thomas R. McKim (alternate). Colombia: Guillermo González Charry; Rodolfo Garcia Ordóñez, Roberto Liévano Perdomo (alternates). France: Albert Tigner; Tony Francfort, François Le Mouel, Claude Merlin (alternates). German Democratic Republic: Ulrich Schneidewind; Dietmar Singer (alternate). Germany, Federal Republic of: Dr. Oskar Schroeder, First Vice-Chairman; Harro Adt, Klaus-Ulrich Kersten (alternates). Hungary: Dr. Bela Boles; Bela Blaho, Ferenc Farkas, Lajos Kopetty, Bela Majorossy (alternates). India: Jasjit Singh; B. B. Gujral, M. M. Sethi, S. Venkatesan, M. L. Wadhawan (alternates). Indonesia: Soepomo Prono; Sirad Atmodjo, Imam Hadi (alternates). Iran: Iraj Said-Vaziri. Italy: Giuseppe di Gennaro; Romano Capasso, Christiana Colarizi, Salvatore Lantieri, Enrico Tempesta, Franco Testa, Ferdinando Zezza (alternates). Japan: Dr. Nobuo Motohashi; Shosaku Taniguchi (alternate). Kenya: Alfred A. Ouma; Joshua K. Mutsoli (alternate). Madagascar: Maurice Randrianame. Mexico: Fernando Baeza Melendez; Ofelia Reyes Retana (alternate). Pakistan: Sahibzada Raoof Ali, Second Vice-Chairman; A. A. Hashmi (alternate). Panama: Laura T. de Rodríguez. Sweden: Gerhard Larsson; Ingegerd Agenas, Lars Hultstrand, Jan Ording, Carl-Edvard Sturkell, Kerstln Tunving (alternates). Thailand: Police Major-General Chavalit Yodmani; Aran Suwanbubpa, Charas Suwanwela, Panya Vanasatit (alternates). Togo: Amouzouvi Kuevi-beku. Tunisia: Mongi Fourati; Tahar Ben Youssef (alternate). Turkey: Ercument Yavuzalp; Can Altan, Burhan Ant, Osman Koruturk (alternates). USSR: Dr. E. A. Babaian; E. P. Sviridov (alternate). United Kingdom: Brian Oliver Bubbear; Desmond H. Cecil, Derek G. Turner (alternates). United States: Mathea Falco; Peter Bensinger, Louis N. Cavanaugh, Jr., Robert Chasen, George Dalley, A. de Angélus, Donald E. Miller, Jean Paul Smith (alternates). Yugoslavia: Vladimir Kusevic, Rapporteur, Todor Bojadzievski (alternate).

On 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 15 members for a four-year term beginning on

1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Argentina, Colombia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Italy, Madagascar, Malawi, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Thailand, United States, Yugoslavia.

SUB-COMMISSION ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC AND RELATED MATTERS IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST Members: Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Sweden, Turkey.

The Sub-Commission held one meeting in 1979, at Geneva on 12 February, with the following members and their representatives:^a

Pakistan: Sahibzada Raoof Ali, Vice-Chairman. Sweden: Lars Hultstrand. Turkey: Ercument Yavuzalp, Chairman.

^a Mohammad Yahya Maroofi (Afghanistan) and Behruz Shahandeh (Iran) did not attend the meeting.

Working Group

A working group of the Sub-Commission met at Ankara, Turkey, from 22 to 25 October 1979, with the following members and their representatives:

Afghanistan: Hedayatullah Akram. Iran: Mohamed Rashid Vakil. Pakistan: Athar Mahmood. Sweden: Lars Hultstrand. Turkey: Kaya Toperi, Chairman.

Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women consists of 32 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council.

The Commission did not meet in 1979.

Members

To serve until 31 December 1979: Cuba, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan, Togo, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, New Zealand, Niger, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago.

To serve until 31 December 1982: Czechoslovakia, Finland, Ghana, Iraq, Malaysia, Panama, Senegal, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

On 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 10 members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: China, Cuba, France, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Lesotho, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan.

Population Commission

The Population Commission consists of 27 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council.

Member

To serve until 31 December 1979: Finland, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Rwanda, Spain, Thailand, Zaire.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Barbados, Egypt, India, Japan, Malawi, Panama, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The Commission held its twentieth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 29 January to 9 February 1979, with the following members and their chief representatives:

Barbados: Keith Padmore. Brazil: Luiz Paulo Lindenberg Sette;^a Luiz Antonio Jardim Gagliardi, Julio Cezar Zelner Gonçalves (alternates). Dominican Republic: Ana Esther de la Maza Vásquez; Maria P. Castillo (alternate). Egypt: Aziz

Bindari; Moustafa El Gindi (alternate). Finland: Kauko M. Sipponen; Kirsti Eskelinen, Elina Visuri (alternates). France: Alfred Sauvy; Jean Bourgeois-Pichat (alternate). Ghana: Samuel Baidoo Jones, Rapporteur. Hungary: Jozsef Balint;^a Tamas Foldeak, Laszlo Molnar, Vice-Chairman (alternates). India: Serla Grewal, Vice-Chairman. Indonesia: Roesiah Sardjono; Nursin Rigin (alternate). Japan: Nobuo Shinozaki; Sumihiro Kuyama (alternate). Malawi: Joe Henderson Nowa. Mexico: Gustavo Cabrera Acevedo; Enrique Brito, Francisco Covarrubias, Alejandro Hazas, Vicente Montemayor Cantú, Raúl Rodríguez (alternates). Netherlands: Dirk Jan van de Kaa, Chairman; J. C. van den Brekel (alternate). Norway: Petter Jakob Bjerve. Panama: Juan Antonio Stagg; León Abadi Abadi, Augusto Luis Villarreal (alternates). Philippines: Mercedes B. Concepcion. Rwanda: Silas Nivibizi. Sierra Leone: Rosalind Omolaja Forde; Patrick K. Willie-Bonglo (alternate). Spain: Salustiano Del Campo Urbano. Thailand: Vira Osatananda. Uganda: P. K. Kayiso. Ukrainian SSR: A. A. Zhuk; V. I. Kryzhanovsky (alternate). USSR: R. M. Dmitrieva. United Kingdom: Jean Helen Thompson; J. B. Donnelly, William G. Ehrman, C. D. Walker (alternates). United States: Marshall Green; Stephen Joseph (alternate). Zaire: Kalupala Lukangu.

^a Did not attend the twentieth session.

On 10 May and (with respect to Sri Lanka) 25 October 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following nine members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Ecuador, Finland, France, Indonesia, Morocco, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Ukrainian SSR.

Statistical Commission

The Statistical Commission consists of 24 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, India, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Ukrainian SSR.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Brazil, France, Japan, Malaysia, Panama, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom. To serve until 31 December 1981: Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Spain, Tunisia, USSR, United States.

The Commission held its twentieth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 20 February to 2 March 1979, with the following members and their chief

representatives: Argentina: Lelia Boeri de Cervetto, Brazil: Isaac Kerstenetzky, Vice-Chairman. Canada: Peter Gilbert Kirkham; Jeremy K. B. Kinsman, Guy Leclerc, Carl C. Pedersen, Miles Wisenthal (alternates). Czechoslovakia: Jan Kazimour. Egypt: Gamal Askar. Ethiopia: (not represented). France: Edmond Malin-vaud; André Vanoli (alternate). Ghana: S. W. K. Sosuh. India: K. C. Seal. Iraq: Sami Hamoudi Al-Jalil; Kamil Aladhadh, Majid Abid Jaffar, Saleh Faraj Mohammed, Adnan Malik Nisaif (alternates). Ireland: Thomas Patrick Linehan, Rapporteur. Jamaica: Carmen P. McFarlane. Japan: Saburo Kawai; Takeshi Ishii, Teruo Kirisawa, Koji Shioji (alternates). Kenya: Parmeet Singh, Vice-Chairman. Malaysia: Khoo Teik Huat. Panama: Juan Manuel Caballero Díaz. Romania: Nicolae Ionescu; Ilie Dumitrescu (alternate). Spain: Francisco Azorín Poch; Carmen Arribas, Jorge Fuentes, José Luis Sánchez Crespo (alternates). Sweden: Ingvar Ohlsson; Lennart Fastbom (alternate). Tunisia: Abdessalem Kamoun; Nouri Zorgati (alternate). Ukrainian SSR: N. N. Artemyev; V. I. Kryzhanovsky (alternate). USSR: M. A. Korolev, Chairman; V. Martinov (alternate). United Kingdom: Arthur John Boreham; K. V. Henderson (alternate). United States: Joseph W. Duncan, Vice-Chairman; Shirley Kallek, Edward Murphy, J. Timothy Sprehe, Charles Waite, Marcia Williams^a (alternates).

On 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following eight members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Kenya.

Regional commissions

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific held its thirty-fifth session at Manila, Philippines, from 5 to 16 March 1979.

Members: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam.

Associate members: Brunei,* Cook Islands, Hong Kong, Kiribati,** New Hebrides,* Niue,* Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Tuvalu.

Switzerland, not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

- a Not represented at the tirty-fifth session.
- ^b Formerly known as the Gilbert Islands; it became the Republic of Kiribati upon its accession to independence on 12 July 1979.
- ^c Became an associate member on 3 August 1979 by a decision of the same date of the Economic and Social Council.

Chairman: Gerardo P. Sicat (Philippines).

Vice-Chairmen: Chen Hsin-jèn (China), Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia), Raymond J. Groom (Australia), M. N. Huda (Bangladesh), John Kaputin (Papua New Guinea), Aftab Ahmad Khan (Pakistan), Chandra Monerawela (Sri Lanka), Pengiran Othman bin Haji Pengiran Rauf (Malaysia), Mohammed Ramzan (Fiji), Setsu Shiga (Japan), Singkapo Sikhotchounamaly (Lao People's Democratic Republic).

The following are the main subsidiary bodies of the Commission:

For policy and direction: Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission; Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation.^a

For sectoral review and project formulation and programming: Committee on Agricultural Development; Committee on Development Planning; Committee on Industry, Human Settlements and Technology; Committee on Natural Resources; Committee on Population; Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications; Committee on Social Development; Committee on Statistics; Committee on Trade; Special Body on Land-locked Countries.

For project implementation: Advisory Board, Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee; Board of Management, Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre; Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas; Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas; Governing Council, Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre; Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin; Typhoon Committee; Governing Council of the Regional Training and Research Institutions (Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development, Asian and Pacific

^a Did not attend the twentieth session.

Development Administration Centre, ^d Asian and Pacific Development Institute, ^d Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific, ^d Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific), as well as a separate Advisory Committee for each.

^aCeased to exist as from the thirty-fifth session of ESCAP.

^bFormerly known as the Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology, the Committee was renamed in 1979, after the thirty-fifth session of ESCAP.

c Formerly known as the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin and reactivated in the form of an Interim Committee in January 1978.

^d To be integrated, by a decision of ESCAP of 14 March 1979, into an institution to be named the Asian and Pacific Development Centre, the integration to be completed as far as practicable by 1 July 1980.

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

The regular session of the Economic Commission for Africa is at the ministerial level and is known as the Conference of Ministers. On 27 March 1979, ECA decided that the meetings of the Conference of Ministers were to be held annually, instead of biennially.

The Commission held its fourteenth session (fifth meeting of the Conference of Ministers) at Rabat, Morocco, from 20 to 28 March 1979.

Members: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa. Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania. Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

Associate members'. The non-self-governing territories situated within the geographical area of the Commission and the State responsible for international relations in those territories (i.e. the United Kingdom).

Switzerland, a not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

^a Not represented at the fourteenth session.

b On 30 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council decided that South Africa should not take part in the work of ECA until conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in South Africa's racial policy.²⁴

Chairman: Abdelkamal Reghaye (Morocco). First Vice-Chairman: R. Ouko (Kenya). Second Vice-Chairman: Ambroise Mulundangabo (Rwanda). Rapporteur. Charles A. Clarke (Liberia).

The Commission has established the following principal legislative organs:

Conference of Ministers, assisted by the Technical Committee of Experts; Executive Committee; sectoral ministerial conferences, each assisted by an appropriate committee of technical officials; Council of Ministers of each Multinational Programming and Operational Centre, assisted by its committee of officials.

The Commission has also established two standing technical subsidiary bodies:

Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers;* Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole.

^a Abolished by ECA on 27 March 1979.

^bFormerly the Conference of African Planners, the Conference of African Statisticians and the Conference of African Demographers, which were combined into a single Conference by ECA on 27 March 1979.

c Established by ECA on 27 March 1979.

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

The Economic Commission for Europe held its thirty-fourth session at Geneva from 27 March to 27 April 1979.

Members: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

The Holy See, Liechtenstein and San Marino, which are not Members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

^a Not represented at the thirty-fourth session.

Chairman: Fernando Benito (Spain). Vice-Chairman: Constantin Oancea (Romania). Rapporteurs: lan de Jong (Netherlands), Guenter Schumann (German Democratic Republic).

The Commission has established the following principal subsidiary bodies:

Chemical Industry Committee; Coal Committee; Committee on Agricultural Problems; Committee on Electric Power; Committee on Gas; Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; Committee on the Development of Trade; Committee on Water Problems; Conference of European Statisticians; Inland Transport Committee; Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy; Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology; Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology; Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments; Steel Committee; Timber Committee.

Some of these committees have established subsidiary bodies, including standing sub-committees and working parties.

^a Established on an ad hoc basis by ECE on 27 April 1979.

Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)
The Economic Commission for Latin America held its eighteenth session at La Paz, Bolivia, from 18 to 26 April 1979.

Members: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Associate members: Belize, West Indies Associated States^a (Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Vincent and the territory of Montserrat—collectively as a single member).

Switzerland, a not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

- ^a Not represented at the eighteenth session.
- ^b Became a full member on 18 September 1979.
- $^{\circ}$ Became a member on 3 August 1979 by decision of the Economic and Social Council of the same date.

²⁴ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 274, resolution 974 D IV (XXXVI).

Chairman: Gary Prado (Bolivia).

First Vice-Chairman: Victor Mánuel Barceló (Mexico). Second Vice-Chairman: Ludwich Zuiverloon (Suriname). Rapporteur. Wilburg Jiménez Castro (Costa Rica).

The Commission has established the following principal subsidiary bodies:

Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee; Committee of High-level Government Experts; Committee of the Whole; Committee on Central American Economic Co-operation and Its Inter-Agency Commission; Regional Committee on Electrical Standards; Regional Group on Electricity Rates; Regional Group on Geothermal Energy; Trade Committee; Governing Council, Latin American Demographic Centre; Technical Committee, Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

The Committee of the Whole of ECLA held two special sessions in 1979, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its twelfth on 27 and 28 September; and its thirteenth on 19 October.

Chairman: Sergio Palacios de Vizzio (Bolivia).

First Vice-Chairman: Jorge Eduardo Navarrete (Mexico) (twelfth special session), Francisco González de Cossío (Mexico) (thirteenth special session).

Second Vice-Chairman: Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Suriname).

Rapporteur. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica).

Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)

The Economic Commission for Western Asia held its sixth session at Baghdad, Iraq, from 28 April to 2 May 1979.

Members: Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen; Palestine Liberation Organization.

Chairman: Hassan Ali (Iraq).

Vice-Chairmen: Najmuddin Dajani (Jordan), George Houranieh (Syrian Arab Republic).

Rapporteur. Mohammed Faraj Ajaj (Yemen).

^a The Commission has established a Standing Committee to advise on arrangements for sessions and other meetings of the Commission and on other matters as needed.

Standing committees

Commission on Human Settlements

The Commission on Human Settlements consists of 58 members elected by the Economic and Social Council for three-year terms according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution; it reports to the General Assembly through the Council.

The Commission held its second session at Nairobi, Kenya, from 26 March to 6 April 1979.

Members

To serve until 31 December 1979: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Argentina, Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Ecuador, Iran, Arican Republic, Ecuador, Iran, Bulgaria, Iran, Benin, Iran, Arican Republic, Iran, Bulgaria, Iran,
To serve until 31 December 1980: Argentina, Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Ecuador, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Sudan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Australia, Bangladesh,

To serve until 31 December 1981: Australia, Bangladesh, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, India, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi,

Poland, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

^a Not represented at the second session.

Chairman: Munyua Waiyaki (Kenya).

Vice-Chairmen: N. Mohamed Quereshi (Pakistan), Gote Svenson (Sweden), Gregorio Vainer Onjas (Mexico).
Rapporteur. Andrzej Jedraszko (Poland).

On 10 and (with respect to Indonesia) 11 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 19 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Lesotho, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Sierra Leone, Uganda.

Commission on Transnational Corporations

The Commission on Transnational Corporations consists of 48 members, elected for three-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of geographical distribution.

The Commission held its fifth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 14 to 25 May and its resumed fifth session at Geneva on 16 and 17 July 1979.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Brazil, Cuba, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Argentina, Benin, Colombia, Fiji, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Japan, Romania, Suriname, Switzerland, Tunisia, Zambia.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Algeria, Canada, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Swaziland, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

- Expert advisers: James Dennis Akumu (Kenya), S. Babar Ali (Pakistan), José Merced Gonzalez (Mexico), Johan M. Goudswaard (Netherlands), I. D. Ivanov (USSR), Elizabeth R. Jager (United States), Gilbert E. Jones (United States), Kiyoshi Kojima (Japan), David Lea (United Kingdom), Sir William Arthur Lewis (Saint Lucia), Alfred Lucas Mfinanga (United Republic of Tanzania), Samuel Paul (India), Mario Sanfelice (Italy), Juan Somavia (Chile), Gerd Tacke (Germany, Federal Republic of), Taha Zaki (Egypt).
 - ^a Two seats allocated to members from Asian States remained unfilled in 1979.
 - ^b Not represented at the fifth session.

Reappointed by the Commission on 25 May 1979 to serve for a further year, up to and including the sixth (1980) session. No additional appointments were made in 1979.

d Did not attend the fifth session.

Chairman: Horst Heininger (German Democratic Republic). Vice-Chairmen: R. S. Bhatt (India), Isaac Odoi (Ghana), Miguel Rodriguez Mendoza (Venezuela). Rapporteur. Philippe Lévy (Switzerland).

On 10 May and (with respect to Thailand) 25 October 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill 14 of the 16 vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Brazil, Cuba, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Somalia, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

No further elections were held in 1979 for the remaining vacancies.

Appendix III 1380

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP ON A CODE OF CONDUCT

The Intergovernmental Working Group, a working group of the whole of the Commission, held two sessions in 1979, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its sixth from 8 to 19 January; and its seventh from 12 to 23 March.

Chairman: Sten Niklasson (Sweden).

Vice-Chairmen: Ejoh Abuah (Nigeria), R. S. Bhatt (India), Horst Heininger (German Democratic Republic). Rapporteur. Bernardo Sepúlveda (Mexico).

 $\label{eq:committee} \mbox{Co-mmittee for Programme and Co-ordination} \mbox{ The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination is the}$ main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination and reports directly to both. It consists of 21 members nominated by the Council and elected by the Assembly for three-year terms according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

The Committee held organizational meetings on 18 and 19 April, the first part of its nineteenth session from 7 May to 1 June and the second part from 24 to 28 September and on 4 October 1979, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Argentina, Colombia, France, Sudan, Uganda, USSR, United States.
To serve until 31 December 1980: Brazil, Burundi, Ghana,

India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Belgium, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya).

Vice-Chairmen: Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina), Ion Goritza (Romania), Leif Skare (Norway).

Rapporteur. Sarbuland Khan (Pakistan).

On 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council nominated the following seven Member States of the United Nations, for election by the General Assembly, for a threeyear term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Argentina, Costa Rica, France, Sudan, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, United States. The seven States were elected by the Assembly on 14 December 1979.

Committee on an International Agreement on Illicit Payments

The Committee on an International Agreement on Illicit Payments, open to all interested States, held its first session from 29 January to 9 February, and its second and final session from 7 to 18 May 1979, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Chairman: M. R. Mok (Netherlands). Vice-Chairman: Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina). Rapporteur. Harold E. L. Acemah (Uganda).

Committee on Natural Resources

The Committee on Natural Resources consists of 54 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council for fouryear terms in accordance with the geographical distribution of seats in the Council.

During 1979, the Committee held its third special session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 26 to 30 March and on 24 April, and its sixth session at Istanbul, Turkey, from 5 to 15 June.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Algeria, * Bangladesh,* Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, ab Colombia, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, a

India, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, USSR, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

To serve until 31 December 1982: Argentina, Australia, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Chad, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United States, Yugoslavia.

- ^a Not represented at the sixth session.
- ^b Not represented at the thirdspecialsession.
- c Two seats allocated to members from Asian States remained unfilled in 1979.

Third special session

Chairman: Per Ole Jodahl (Sweden).

Vice-Chairmen: Miguel Rodriguez Mendoza (Venezuela), K. C. Thomas (India), Fritz Werner (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur. Gillane Allam (Egypt).

Sixth session

Chairman: Nezihi Canitez (Turkey).

Vice-Chairmen: Hassan Ali Ibrahim (Egypt), Siegfried Laechelt (German Democratic Republic), Luiz Paulo Lindenberg Sette (Brazil).

Rapporteur. Mohammad Tayyab Siddiqui (Pakistan).

Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies

The Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies, established by the Economic and Social Council on 16 February 1946, was reconstituted by the Council on 13 May 1976 for the purpose of negotiating a relationship agreement between the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

The Committee adjourned sine die on 11 May 1977 upon

completion of its report on the negotiations.

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations consists of 13 members of the Economic and Social Council, elected for a term of four years by the Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical representation.

In 1979, the Committee met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 26 February to 2 March and on 10 April,

and at Geneva on 5 July.

Members (until 31 December 1982): Chile, Cuba, France, Ghana, India, Iraq, Kenya, Pakistan, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

^aElected on 9 February 1979.

Chairman: Kwado Faka Nyamekye (Ghana). Vice-Chairman: Mr. Shashank (India). Rapporteur. A. A. Ozadovsky (Ukrainian SSR).

Committee on Review and Appraisal

The Committee on Review and Appraisal consists of 54 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council for four-year terms in accordance with the geographical distribution of seats In the Council.

The Committee did not meet in 1979.

To serve until 31 December 1979: Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Hungary. India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States, Yugoslavia. To serve until 31 December 1981: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Suriname, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela.

and two members from Asian States remained unfilled in 1979. The succeeding members were not elected in 1979.

The seats allocated to three members from African States and three members from Asian States remained unfilled in 1979.

Committee on Science and Technology for Development

The Committee on Science and Technology for Development consists of 54 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council in accordance with the geographical distribution of seats in the Council.

The Committee, acting as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held its third, fourth and fifth special sessions at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 22 January to 5 February, from 23 April to 4 May and from 25 June to 7 July 1979, respectively (see above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY). The Committee did not hold a regular session in 1979.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979.^a Austria, Canada, Central African Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Philippines, Spain, Thailand.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

- To serve until 31 December 1982: Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Ecuador, France, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States.
- ^a On 25 October 1979, the Economic and Social Council decided not to proceed with the election of the succeeding members, pending formal action by the General Assembly and the Council on the recommendation made by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development that the Committee should cease to exist.
- ^bThe seat allocated to one member from Asian States remained unfilled in 1979.

Expert bodies

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development consists of 28 members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on nomination by the Secretary-General in consultation with Governments. Members served in their personal capacities for a term of three years.

The Advisory Committee held its twenty-fifth session at Geneva from 5 to 16 March 1979.

Members (until 31 December 1980): S. Oluwole Awokoya (Nigeria); Louis Berlinguet, Vice-Chairman (Canada); Alfred Boettcher (Germany, Federal Republic of); Hendrik Brugt Gerhard Casimir (Netherlands); Carlos Chagas (Brazil); Wilbert K. Chagula, Chairman (United Republic of Tanzania); A. Wassek Chahid (Syrian Arab Republic); Bernard M. J. Delapalme (France); Peter Gacii (Kenya); Essam Eldin Galal (Egypt); J. M. Gvishiani (USSR); Howe Yoon Chong (Singapore); Kenneth S. Julien (Trinidad and Tobago); Leszek Kasprzyk (Poland); Alexander Keynan (Israel); Carlos Alberto Mallmann (Argentina); Ali-Reza

Mehran (Iran); M. G. K. Menon (India); Takashi Mukaibo (Japan); Rodney W. Nichols (United States); Mohammed Rashdan (Malaysia); Marcel Roche, Vice-Chairman (Venezuela); Sanga Sabhasri (Thailiand); Djibril Sène (Senegal), Janos Szita (Hungary); F. G. Torto (Ghana); Víctor Luis Urquidi (Mexico); Antoine B. Zahlan (Lebanon).

^a Did not attend the twenty-fifth session.

The Advisory Committee has established regional groups for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and Western Asia, as well as a number of ad hoc working groups.

Committee for Development Planning

The Committee for Development Planning is composed of 24 experts representing different planning systems. They are appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on nomination by the Secretary-General, to serve in their personal capacities for a term of three years.

The Committee held its fifteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 26 March to 5 April 1979.

Members (until 31 December 1980): Maria Augustinovics, Vice-Chairman (Hungary); Chedly Ayari (Tunisia); Ungku Abdul Aziz (Malaysia); Moinuddin Baqai (Pakistan); Bongoy Mpekesa (Zaire); Hendricus Cornelis Bos (Netherlands); Ester Boserup (Denmark); José Encamacion, Jr. (Philippines); Gerhard Fels (Germany, Federal Republic of); Robert K. A. Gardiner (Ghana); Saeb Jaroudi (Lebanon); Robert K. A. Gardiner (Ghana); Saeb Jaroudi (Lebanon); Pactenetzky (Brazil); V. N. Kirichenko (USSR); John P. Lewis (United States); Gabriel Mignot (France); Saburo Okita (Japan); H. M. A. Onitiri (Nigeria); Jozef Pajestka (Poland); I. G. Patel (India); Justinian F. Rweyemamu (United Republic of Tanzania); Germánico Salgado, Chairman (Ecuador); Leopoldo Solís (Mexico).

^a The vacancies created by the resignations of Moinuddin Baqai (Pakistan) in June 1979 and of G. A. Brown (Jamaica) on 1 May 1978 were filled by William Gilbert Demas (Trinidad and Tobago) and Li Zong (China), who were appointed on 25 October 1979.

Did not attend the fifteenth session.

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

The Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods did not meet in 1979.

Any member of the Committee may participate in the work of and vote in the Committee's subsidiary bodies provided such member notify the United Nations Secretariat of the intention to do so.

Members^a (experts appointed by the following countries): Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

^a By the end of 1979, two additional members remained to be appointed, in accordance with a 1975 resolution of the Economic and Social Council to enlarge the Committee's membership to 15.²⁵

GROUP OF EXPERTS ON EXPLOSIVES

Members (experts appointed by the following countries): France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

The Group of Experts on Explosives held its nineteenth

²⁵See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 734, resolution 1973(LIX) of 30 July 1975.

session at Geneva from 6 to 10 August 1979. Attending the session were:

L. P. Andronov (USSR); G. Krien (Germany, Federal Republic of); P. Marrec (France); A. I. Roberts (United States); T. R. Robertson (Canada); L. Savi (Italy); R. R. Watson, Chairman (United Kingdom).

Dangerous Goods.

GROUP OF RAPPORTEURS OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Members (rapporteurs appointed by the following countries): Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The Group of Rapporteurs of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods held two sessions in 1979, both at Geneva: its twenty-third from 5 to 16 February; and its twenty-fourth from 13 to 17 August. Attending the sessions were:

L. P. Andronov, Vice-Chairman (USSR); T. D. Ellison, Vice-Chairman (Canada); A. Klug (Germany, Federal Republic of); K. Kumagai (Japan); P. Marrec (France); A. I. Roberts (United States); L. Savi, Chairman (Italy); R. J. Stone (United Kingdom); H. Stamnes (Norway).

- a Member of the Committee of Experts on the transport of Dangerous Goods.
- Did not attend the twenty-third session.
 Did not attend the twenty-fourth session.

Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control consists of members elected by the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, from among experts nominated by Member States.

On 9 May 1979, the Council decided to Increase the membership of the Committee from 15 to 27 members, the seats to be distributed as follows: seven to African States; six to Asian States; three to Eastern European States; five to Latin American States; and six to Western European and other States

Members serve for four-year terms, except that at the first election of the enlarged Committee 14 were to serve from the date of election until 31 December 1982 and the remainder from the date of election until 31 December 1980.

The Committee did not meet in 1979.

Members:^a

To serve until 31 December 1980: Tolani Asuni (Nigeria), S. N. Badu (Ghana), Anthony John Edward Brennan (United Kingdom), Dhavee Choosup (Thailand), Giuseppe di Gennaro (Italy), Ronald L. Gainer (United States), Jozsef Godony (Hungary), Aura Guerra de Villalaz (Panama), Albert Metzger (Sierra Leone), Miguel Schweitzer Speisky (Chile), Ramananda Prasad Singh (Nepal), Yip Yat-Hoong (Malaysia).

To serve until 31 December 1982: S. V. Borodin (USSR), Dusan Cotic (Yugoslavia), Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt), Manuel López-Rey y Arrojo (Bolivia), Francis Joseph Mahony (Australia), Mustafa Abdul Majid-Karah (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Jorge Arturo Montero-Castro (Costa Rica), Chadly Mohamed Ahmed Nefzaoui (Tunisia), John Olden (Ireland), P. R. Rajagopal (India), Simone Andrée Rozes (France), Saladh El-Din Salhadar (Syrian Arab Republic), Silvino Julián Sorhegui Mato (Cuba), Yoshio Suzuki (Japan).

^a Elected on 11 May 1979, except Jozsef Godony (Hungary), who was elected on 25 October 1979.

^bOne seat allocated to a member from African States remained unfilled in 1979.

Resigned on 2 October 1979; the resultant vacancy was not filled in 1979. Experts **GnoTup**xo**T**reaties between Developed and Developing Countries

The Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries held its eighth meeting at Geneva from 10 to 21 December 1979.

Members: A. N. E. Amissah, Chairman (Ghana); Maurice Hugh Collins (United Kingdom); Jean Francois Court (France); José Daniel Diniz (Brazil); Mordecai S. Feinberg (United States); J. A. R. Felix (Sri Lanka); Antonio H. Figueroa (Argentina); Simcha Gafny (Israel); Shigeyeshi Genjida (Japan); Adnan Bazer Kafaoglu (Turkey); Thomas Menck (Germany, Federal Republic of); Hamzah Merghani (Sudan); Efren Plana (Philippines); N. Mohamed Quereshi (Pakistan); Avtar Singh (India); A. Scheel (Norway); W. H. van den Berge, Vice-Chairman (Netherlands); Gilberto Urrutia Vistoso (Chile); Max Widmer (Switzerland); Ahmed Zarrouk (Tunisia).

^o Did not attend the eighth meeting.

United Nation* Group of Expert* on Geographical Names

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names held its eighth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 26 February to 9 March 1979. Attending the session were the chairmen or chief representatives of 13 of the 17 geographical/linguistic divisions, as follows:

Africa Central Division: M. Bizenga (Congo).

Africa East Division: VI. J. Absaloms, Vice-Chairman (Kenya).

Africa West Division: J. L. Sawyerr (Liberia).

Arabic Division: A. Tazi (Morocco).

Asia East Division (other than China): Not represented.

Asia South-East Division: Not represented.

Asia South-West Division (other than Arabic): S. Erinc (Turkey).

China Division: Wang Jitong (China).

Dutch and German-speaking Division: F. Ormeling (Netherlands); Joseph Breu, Chairman (Austria).

East, Central and South-East Europe Division: M. Szymczak (Poland).

India Division: Not represented.

Latin America Division: Francis Gall (Guatemala).

Norden Division: Not represented.

Romano-Hellenic Division: J. Ramondou (France).

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Division: A. M. Komkov (USSR).

United Kingdom Division: H. A. G. Lewis (United Kingdom). United States of America and Canada Division: R. Randall (United States); A. Rayburn, Rapporteur (Canada).

Ad hoc bodies

Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on

International Standards of Accounting and Reporting
On 11 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council established an Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, to be composed of 34 members elected by the Council,
as follows: nine from African States; seven from Asian States;
six from Latin American States; nine from Western European
and other States; and three from Eastern European States.
Each State elected was to appoint an expert with appropriate
experience in the field of accounting and reporting.

The Group, which was to hold two sessions and report to the Commission on Transnational Corporations (see above) at its sixth (1980) session, did not meet in 1979.

Members:^a Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Swaziland, SwitzerlandTunisia, United Kingdom, United States.

^a Elected on 8 November 1979. The seats allocated to four members from African States, two members from Asian States, one member from Latin American States and two members from Eastern European States were not filled in 1979.

Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations

On 11 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council established an ad hoc working group of 10 experts, two from each of the five regions, to be appointed by the Council President.

Keeping in mind the necessity of integrating the social and economic aspects of development, the Group was to examine the effectiveness of the implementation within the United Nations of General Assembly resolutions and decisions relating to the social aspects of development and to make recommendations for improvements.

By the end of 1979, the experts had not been appointed.

Committee on Candidatures for Election to the International Narcotics Control Board

The Committee on Candidatures, originally established by the Economic and Social Council on 4 March 1966, was reestablished by the Council on 19 December 1978 for the purpose of selecting nominees for election to the International Narcotics Control Board for a term of office from 2 March 1980 to 1 March 1985.

The Committee met at Geneva on 12 and 13 March 1979.

Members: Argentina, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Japan, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: C. R. Ghazekhan (India).

Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade tor Women: Equality, Development and Peace

The Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women consists of 23 Member States designated by the President of the Economic and Social Council after consultation with regional groups, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

The Preparatory Committee held its second session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 27 August to 8 September 1979.

Members: Australia, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, India, Iran, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Maimouna Kane (Senegal).

Vice-Chairmen: Sylvia Albo (Venezuela), Helga Hoerz (German Democratic Republic), Laetitia A. C. van den Assum (Netherlands).

Rapporteur. Nirmala Buch (India).

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

The membership of the Administrative Committee on Coordination includes, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, also the executive heads of the following organizations: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization; Universal Postal Union; International Telecommunication Union; World Meteorological Organization; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; World Intellectual Property Organization; International Fund for Agricultural Development; International Atomic Energy Agency.

Also taking part in the work of ACC are the United Nations

Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation; the Under-Secretaries-General for International Economic and Social Affairs, for Administration, Finance and Management, for Technical Co-operation for Development, and for Legal Affairs; and the executive heads of the following bodies: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; United Nations Environment Programme; United Nations Industrial Development Organization; United Nations Development Programme; World Food Programme; United Nations Children's Fund; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; United Nations Institute for Training and Research; and the executive head of the secretariat of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities is invited to participate in all aspects of the work of ACC's subsidiary machinery

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads (or their representatives) of all member organizations and bodies attended meetings of ACC in 1979.

The Committee has established subsidiary bodies on organizational, administrative and substantive questions.

Other related bodies

Human Rights Committee

The Human Rights Committee reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development was to report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

The International Narcotics Control Board, established under the terms of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, consists of 13 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council for five-year terms, three from candidates nominated by the World Health Organization and 10 from candidates nominated by Members of the United Nations and parties to the Single Convention.

In 1979, the Board held its twenty-fifth session at Geneva from 21 May to 1 June, and its twenty-sixth at Vienna from 15 October to 2 November. It also held an ad hoc session at Geneva from 14 to 27 February.

Members:

To serve until 1 March 1980: Dr. Ramón de la Fuente Muñiz, First Vice-President (Mexico); Dr. Helmut E. Ehrhardt (Germany, Federal Republic of); General Sami Assaad Farag (Egypt); Dr. Diego Garcés-Giraldo (Colombia); Mohsen Kchouk (Tunisia); Dr. Tsutomu Shimomura (Japan).

To serve until 1 March 1982: Dr. N. K. Barkov (USSR); Daniel Bovet (Italy); Dr. Tadeusz L. Chrusciel (Poland); Betty C. Gough, Rapporteur (United States); Dr. Sukru Kaymakcalan, Second Vice-President (Turkey); Paul Reuter, President (France); Dr. Jehan Shah Saleh (Iran).

- ^a Elected from candidates nominated by WHO.
- ^b Elected on 9 February 1979.

On 11 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following six members for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 1 March 1980: Dr. Bela Boles (Hungary), Dr. Babakar S. M. Diop (Senegal) elected from candidates nominated by WHO), Dr. Diego Garcés-Giraldo (Colombia), Mohsen Kchouk (Tunisia), Dr. Victorio V. Olguín (Argentina), Jasjit Singh (India).

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nation* Capital Development Fund

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of the United Nations Capital Development Fund reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The United Nations Children's Fund collaborates with the World Health Organization in a UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of UNICEF consists of 30 members elected by the Economic and Social Council from Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for three-year terms.

In 1979, the Executive Board held a series of meetings at Mexico City, Mexico, between 21 and 27 May and on 31 May and 1 June, and an organizational meeting (with its composition as of 1 August 1979) at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 12 June.,

Members (until 31 July 1979):

To serve until 31 July 1979: Brazil, France, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Poland, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

To serve until 31 July 1980: Afghanistan, Barbados, Canada, Chile, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jordan, Norway, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

To serve until 31 July 1981: Byelorussian SSR, Ghana, India, Netherlands, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

Chairman: Sadako Ogata (Japan).

First Vice-Chairman: Zaki Hasan (Pakistan).

Second Vice-Chairman: Boguslaw Kozusznik (Poland). Third Vice-Chairman: Sebastian J. Chale (United Republic of

Tanzania).

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Sami I. Gammoh (Jordan).

On 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 10 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 August 1979 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 July 1979: Australia, Burundi, France, Hungary, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Somalia, USSR, United States.

Members (from 1 August 1979):

To serve until 31 July 1980: Afghanistan, Barbados, Canada, Chile, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jordan, Norway, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

To serve until 31 July 1981: Byelorussian SSR, Ghana, India, Netherlands, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 July 1982: Australia, Burundi, France, Hungary, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Somalia, USSR, United States.

Chairman: Zaki Hasan (Pakistan).

First Vice-Chairman: Hugo Scheltema (Netherlands).

Second Vice-Chairman: Mihaly Simai (Hungary).

Third Vice-Chairman: Carmen Romano de López Portillo (Mexico).

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Lumbwe Chiwele (Zambia).

Executive Director of UNICEF: Henry R. Labouisse.^a

aRetired on 31 December 1979; to be succeeded with effect from 1 January 1980 by James P. Grant, who was appointed by the Secretary-General on 18 May 1979.

COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE Members:

To serve until 31 July 1979: Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Japan, Jordan, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of

Tanzania, United States, Venezuela.

To serve from 1 August 1979: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Japan, Jordan, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Ex-officio members: Chairman of the Executive Board, Chairman of the Programme Committee.

Chairman: Paal Bog (Norway).

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

The Programme Committee is a committee of the whole of the Executive Board of UNICEF.

Chairman: Marcos de Carvalho Candau (Brazil) (until 31 July 1979), Maimouna Kane (Senegal) (from 1 August 1979).

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Trade and Development Board reports to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; it also reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme consists of 48 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council from Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Twenty-seven seats are allocated to developing countries as follows: 11 to African countries, 9 to Asian countries and Yugoslavia, and 7 to Latin American countries.

Twenty-one seats are allocated to economically more advanced countries as follows: 17 to Western European and other countries, and 4 to Eastern European countries.

The term of office is three years, one third of the members being elected each year.

The Governing Council held a series of meetings on 25 and 26 January and its twenty-sixth session from 6 June to 16 July 1979, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

To serve until 31 December 1979: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Congo, France, Guinea, Kuwait, Madagascar, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Netherlands, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Austria, Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Sierra Leone, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

President: Sir Vijay R. Singh (Fiji). First Vice-President Douglas P. Lindores (Canada). Second Vice-President: Hassum Ceesay (Gambia). Third Vice-President Miguel A. Albornoz (Ecuador). Rapporteur: Ales Strauss (Czechoslovakia).

On 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 16 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Gabon, Kuwait, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Uganda.

Administrator of UNDP: F. Bradford Morse. Deputy Administrator: G. Arthur Brown.

BUDGETARY AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Budgetary and Finance Committee, a committee of the whole, held one series of meetings in 1979 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 7 June and 10 July.

Chairman: Douglas P. Lindores (Canada). Rapporteur Manniram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago).

COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL

CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Committee on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, a committee of the whole, held one series of meetings in 1979 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 4 and 28 June.

The Committee was discontinued by a decision of the UNDP Governing Council of 29 June 1979.

Chairman: Hassum Ceesay (Gambia). Rapporteur: Dimity Jane Giles (Australia).

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP ON SUPPORT COSTS

The Intergovernmental Working Group on Support Costs held two sessions in 1979, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its third from 22 to 26 January; and its fourth from 4 to 21 June.

Chairman: Sarfraz Khan Malik (Pakistan). Rapporteur: Peter Osvald (Sweden).

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)

On 14 December 1979, the General Assembly affirmed that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities-established in 1967 as a trust fund of the Secretary-General and in 1972 placed under the authority of the Assembly—was a subsidiary organ of the Assembly. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Industrial Development Board, the principal organ of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

The Executive Director of the United Nations Institute tr Training and Research reports to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the United Nations Research h stitute for Social Development reports to the Economic ard Social Council through the Commission for Social Development.

The Board consists of:

The Chairman, appointed by the Secretary-Genera Mohamed Diawara (Ivory Coast);

Seven members, nominated by the Commission for Social Development and confirmed by the Economic and Social Council (to serve until 30 June 1979): Khaleeq Ahmed Naqvi (India), H. M. A. Onitiri (Nigeria), Berislaw Sefer (Yugoslavia), Eleanor Bernert Sheldon (United States), Rodolfo Stavenhagen (Mexico); (to serve until 30 June 1981): Karl Erick Knutsson (Sweden), Rodolfo Stavenhagen (Mexico);

Eight other members, as follows: a representative of the Secretary-General, the Director of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the Director of the Asian and Pacific Development Institute, the Director of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Western Asia, the Director of UNRISD (ex officio), and the representatives of two of the following specialized agencies appointed as members and observers in annual rotation: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and World Health Organization; International Labour Organisation; and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

^aNominated by the Commission on 7 March 1979 for an additional term of two years beginning on 1 July 1979; confirmed by the Council on 9 May 1979.

On 7 March 1979, the Commission for Social Development nominated the following five members for a four-year term beginning on 1 July 1979 to fill the vacancies occurring on 30 June 1979: Paul-Marc Henry (France), Vera Nyitrai (Hungary), Achola Pala Okeyo (Kenya), K. N. Raj (India), Eugene B. Skolnikoff (United States). The Economic and Social Council confirmed the nominations on 9 May 1979.

United Nations Special Fund

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Furd reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

A Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries was to report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations University

COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

The Council of the United Nations University, the governing

board of the University, reports annually to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and to the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization through the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

World Food Council

The World Food Council, an organ of the United Nations at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level, reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

World Food Programme

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, the governing body of the World Food Programme, consists of 30 members, of whom 15 are elected by the Economic and Social Council and 15 by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, from Member States of the United Nations or from members of FAO. Members serve for three-year terms.

The Committee reports annually to the Economic and Social Council and to the FAO Council. It also submits periodic and special reports to the World Food Council.

The Committee held two sessions during 1979, both at

Rome: its seventh from 14 to 24 May; and its eighth from 22 to 30 October.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Argentina (Second Vice-Chairman), Guatemala, Ireland (Chairman), United Kingdom, Zaire.

Elected by FAO Council: Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Trinidad and Tobago.

To serve until 31 December 1980:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Bangladesh, Greece, Hungary, Norway, Tunisia.

Elected by FAO Council: Australia, Canada, India, Saudi Arabia, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1981:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Japan, New Zealand, Niger, Pakistan (First Vice-Chairman), Sweden.

Elected by FAO Council: Angola, Brazil, Kenya, Netherlands, Thailand.

On 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected Argentina, Ireland, Lesotho, Mexico and United Kingdom; and, on 29 November 1979, the FAO Council elected Cuba, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, and Sierra Leone, all for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979.

Executive Director of the World Food Programme: Garson Nathaniel Vogel.

Trusteeship Council

Article 86 of the United Nations Charter lays down that the Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following:

Members of the United Nations administering Trust Territories;

Permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories;

As many other members elected for a three-year term by the General Assembly as will ensure that the membership of the Council is equally divided between United Nations Members which administer Trust Territories and those which do not.^a

During 1979, only one Member of the United Nations was an administering member of the Trusteeship Council, while four permanent members of the Security Council continued as non-administering members. Therefore, the parity called for by Article 86 of the Charter was not maintained.

MEMBERS

Member administering a Trust Territory: United States. Non-administering members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom.

SESSIONS

Fourteenth special session: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 12 to 15 February 1979.

Forty-sixth session: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 21 May to 15 June 1979.

OFFICERS

Fourteenth special session

President: Jean-Claude Brochenin (France).

Vice-President: Sheila E. Harden (United Kingdom).

Forty-sixth session

President: Sheila E. Harden (United Kingdom).

Vice-President Jean-Claude Brochenin (France).

United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Elections in the New Hebrides

Members and representatives: Australia: Ron S. Morris. Fiji: Berenado Vunibobo, Chairman. Ivory Coast: Lobognon Pierre Yere. United Republic of Cameroon: Nkwelle Ekaney.

> United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Referendum in the Marshall Islands,

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, March 1979

Members: Ricardo Duqué (France); Sheila E. Harden, Chairman (United Kingdom).

United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Referendum in Palau,

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, July 1979

Members: Jean-Claude Brochenin, Chairman (France); lan A. Woods (United Kingdom).

International Court of Justice

Judges of the Court

The International Court of Justice consists of fifteen Judges elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly

and the Security Council, each voting independently.
The following were the Judges of the Court serving in 1979, listed in the order of precedence:

Judge	Country of nationality	End of term ^a
Sir Humphrey Waldock, President	United Kingdom	1982
Taslim Olawale Elias, Vice-President	Nigeria	1985
Isaac Forster	Senegal	1982
André Gros	France	1982
Manfred Lachs	Poland	1985
Platon D. Morozov	USSR	1988
Nagendra Singh	India	1982
José María Ruda	Argentina	1982
Hermann Mosler	Germany, Federal	
	Republic of	1985
Salah El Dine Tarazi	Syrian Arab	
	Republic	1985
Shigeru Oda	Japan	1985
Roberto Ago	Italy	1988
Abdullah Ali El-Erian	Egypt	1988
José Sette Cãmara	Brazil	1988
Richard R.Baxter	United States	1988

^aTerm expires on 5 February of the year indicated.

Registrar: Stanislas R. Aquarone. Deputy Registrar: Alain Pillepich.

Chamber of Summary Procedure

(as constituted by the Court on 26 February 1979)

Members: Sir Humphrey Waldock (ex officio), Taslim Olawale Ellas (ex officio), Platon D. Morozov, Nagendra Singh, Salah El Dine Tarazi.

Substitute members: Shigeru Oda, José Sette Câmara.

Parties to the Court's Statute

All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The following non-members have also become parties to the Court's Statute: Liechtenstein, San Marino, Switzerland.

States accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court

Declarations made by the following States accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction (or made under the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and deemed to be an acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court) were in force at the end of 1979:

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Gambia, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

United Nations organs and specialized agencies authorized to request advisory opinions from the Court

Authorized by the United Nations Charter to request opinions on any legal question: General Assembly; Security Council. Authorized by the General Assembly in accordance with the Charter to request opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities: Economic and Social Council; Trusteeship Council; Interim Committee of te General Assembly; Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements; International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; hternational Bank for Reconstruction and Development: hternational Finance Corporation; International Development Association; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Telecommunication Union; World Meteorological Organization; hter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; World Intellectual Property Organization; International Fund for Agricultural Development; International Atomic Energy Agency.

Committees of the Court

The Court has established the following standing committees

BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Members: Sir Humphrey Waldock (ex officio), Taslim Olawale Elias (ex officio), André Gros, Manfred Lachs Jose Maria Ruda.

COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS

Members: Platon D. Morozov, Shigeru Oda, José Sette Câmara.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Members: Jose Maria Ruda, Hermann Mosler, Shigeru Oda, Richard R. Baxter.

RULES COMMITTEE

Members: Manfred Lachs, Platon D. Morozov, Hermann Mosler, Salah El Dine Tarazi, Roberto Ago, Abdullah Ali El-Erian.

aConstituted by the Court in 1979 as a standing body, to replace the Committee for the Revision of the Rules of Court.

Principal members of the United Nations Secretariat

(as at 31 December 1979)

Secretariat

The Secretary-General: Kurt Waldheim

Executive Office of the Secretary-General
Under-Secretary-General, Chef de Cabinet: Rafeeuddin
Ahmed

Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation Director-General: K. K. S. Dadzie

Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs

Under-Secretary-General: Javier Pérez de Cuéllar Under-Secretary-General: Brian E. Urquhart

Office for Special Political Questions

Under-Secretary-General, Co-ordinator, Special Economic Assistance Programmes: Abdulrahim Abby Farah

Assistant Secretary-General, Joint Co-ordinator, Unit for Special Economic Assistance Programmes: Gordon K. Goundrey

Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs

Under-Secretary-General: William B. Buffum Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Thailand: liter Turkmen

Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters Assistant Secretary-General: Diego Cordóvez

Office of Legal Affairs

Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel: Erik Suy

Department of Political and Security Council Affairs Under-Secretary-General: Mikhail D. Sytenko

Assistant Secretary-General, Centre for Disarmament: Jan Martenson

Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization

Under-Secretary-General: Issoufou Saidou Djermakoye

Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

Under-Secretary-General: Jean L. Ripert

Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis'. P. N. Dhar

Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning and Co-ordination: Peter Hansen

Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs: Helvi Sipila

Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

Under-Secretary-General: Bi Jilong

Assistant Secretary-General: Margaret J. Anstee

Economic Commission for Europe

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Janez I. Stanovnik

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Johan B. P. Maramis

Economic Commission for Latin America

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Enrique V. Iglesias

Economic Commission for Africa

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Adebayo Adedeii

Economic Commission for Western Asia

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Mohamed-Said Al-Attar

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Arcot Ramachandran

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Klaus Aksel Sahlgren

Department of Administration, Finance and Management Under-Secretary-General: Helmut F. Debatin

OFFICE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

Assistant Secretary-General, Controller: Patricio Ruedas

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL SERVICES

Assistant Secretary-General: James O. C. Jonah

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES

Assistant Secretary-General: Clayton C. Timbrell

Department of Conference Services

Under-Secretary-General for Conference Services and Special Assignments: Bohdan Lewandowski

Department of Public Information

Under-Secretary-General: Yasushi Akashi

United Nations Office at Geneva

Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva: Luigi Cottafavi

Assistant Secretary-General, Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Secretary of the Committee on Disarmament: Rikhi Jaipal

International Court of Justice Registry

Registrar: Stanislas R. Aquarone

Secretariats of subsidiary organs, special representatives and other related bodies

Chief Co-ordinator of United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East

Chief Co-ordinator: Lieutenant-General Ensio P. H. Siilasvuo

Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia: Martti Ahtisaari

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO)

Under-Secretary-General, Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: Faruk N. Berkol

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

High Commissioner: Poul Hartling

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Bernardo Zuleta

United Nations Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon

Co-ordinator: Iqbal A. Akhund

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Henry R. Labouisse

Assistant Secretary-General, Senior Deputy Executive

Director: Eric J. R. Heyward

Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director, Programmes: Charles A. Egger

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative: Estefania Aldaba-Lim

United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy

Under-Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference: Mohamed Habib Gherab

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Under-Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference: Gamani Corea

Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference: Bernard T. Chidzero

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Administrator: F. Bradford Morse

Office: Stig Andersen

Deputy Administrator: G. Arthur Brown

Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Finance and Administration: John A. Olver

Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Rafael M. Salas

Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Halvor Gille

Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Africa: Michel Doo Kingué

Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Arab States: Salah Al-Shaikhly

Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific: Andrew J. Joseph

Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Latin America: Gabriel Valdés-Subercaseaux Assistant Administrator and Director, UNDP European

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

Force Commander: Major-General Guenther G. Greindl

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Executive Director Mostafa Kamal Tolba

Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director: Peter Shaw Thacher

Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Executive Director: Sveneld Evteev

Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Executive Director, Bureau of the Fund and Administration: Horst Peter

Oltmanns

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Bror A.

Rexed

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Under-Secretary-General. Executive Director Abd-EI Rahman Khane

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Davidson S. H. W. Nicol

On 31 December 1979, the total number of staff of the United Nations holding permanent, probationary and fixedterm appointments with service or expected service of a year or more was 23,180. Of these, 7,841 were in the Professional and higher categories and 15,339 were in the General Service, Manual Worker and Field Service categories. Of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Force Commander: Major-General Emmanuel Alexander Erskine

United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Force Commander: Major-General James Joseph Quinn Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Reynaldo Galindo-Pohl

> United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

Commissioner-General: Olof Rydbeck

United Nations University

Rector James M. Hester

World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women:

Equality, Development and Peace

Assistant Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference: Lucille M. Mair

World Food Council

Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director Maurice J. Williams

same total, 20,220 were regular staff serving at Headquarters or other established offices and 2,960 were assigned as proect personnel to technical co-operation projects. In addition, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East had some 15,000 local area staff.

1390 Appendix IV

Appendix IV

United Nations Information Centres and Offices

(As at 1 April 980)

ACCRA. United Nations Information Centre Liberia and Maxwell Roads (Post Office Box 2339) Accra, Ghana

ADDIS ABABA. Information Service, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa Africa Hall (Post Office Box 3001) Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

ALGIERS. United Nations Information Centre 19 Avenue Chahid El Waly Mustapha Sayed Debussy (Boîte Postale 823) Algiers, Algeria

ANKARA. United Nations Information Office 197 Ataturk Bulvari (P. K. 407) Ankara, Turkey

ANTANANARIVO. United Nations Information Centre 22 Rue Rainitovo Antsahavola (Boîte Postale 1348) Antananarivo, Madagascar

ASUNCION. United Nations Information Centre Edificio City (3er piso) Calle Estrella y Chile (Casilla de Correo 1107) Asuncion, Paraguay

ATHENS. United Nations Information Centre 38 Amalia Avenue Athens 119, Greece

BAGHDAD. United Nations Information Centre House No. 167/1 Abu Nouwas Street (Post Office Box 2398 Alwiyah) Baghdad, Iraq

BANGKOK. Information Service, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific United Nations Building Rajdamnern Avenue Bangkok 2, Thailand

BEIRUT. Information Service, United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia Apt. No. 1, Fakhoury Building Montée Baim Militaire (Post Office Box 4656)

Beirut, Lebanon

BELGRADE. United Nations Information Centre Svetozara Markovica 58 (Post Office Box 157) Belgrade, Yugoslavia YU-11001

BOGOTA. United Nations Information Centre Calle 10 No. 3-61 (Apartado Aéreo 6567) Bogota, D. E., Colombia

BRUSSELS. United Nations Information Centre and Liaison Office 108 Rue d'Arlon 1040 Brussels, Belgium

BUCHAREST. United Nations Information Centre 16 Aurel Vlaicu Street (Post Office Box 1-701) Bucharest, Romania

BUENOS AIRES. United Nations Information Centre Ugarteche 3069 1425 Buenos Aires, Argentina

BUJUMBURA. United Nations Information Centre Avenue de la Poste 7 Place de l'Indépendance (Boîte Postale 2160) Bujumbura, Burundi

CAIRO. United Nations Information Centre 1 Osoris Street Tagher Building (Garden City) (Boîte Postale 262) Cairo, Egypt

COLOMBO. United Nations Information Centre 202-204 Bauddhaloka Mawatha (Post Office Box 1505) Colombo 7, Sri Lanka

mation Centre 37 H. C. Andersen's Boulevard DK 1553 Copenhagen V, Denmark DAKAR. United Nations Information Centre

COPENHAGEN. United Nations Infor-

9 Allée Robert Delmas (Boîte Postale 154) Dakar, Senegal

DAR ES SALAAM. United Nations Information Centre
Matasalamat Building (first floor)
(Post Office Box 9224)
Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania

GENEVA. Information Service, United Nations Office at Geneva Palais des Nations 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

ISLAMABAD. United Nations Information Centre House No. 26 88th Street, Ramna-6/3 (Post Office Box 1107) Islamabad, Pakistan

KABUL. United Nations Information Centre Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Watt (Post Office Box 5) Kabul, Afghanistan

KATHMANDU. United Nations Information Centre Lainchaur, Lazimpat (Post Office Box 107) Kathmandu, Nepal

KHARTOUM. United Nations Information Centre Block No. 6, House No. 13 Mek Nimir Street (Post Office Box 1992) Khartoum, Sudan

KINSHASA. United Nations Information Centre Building Deuxième République Boulevard du 30 Juin (Boîte Postale 7248) Kinshasa, Zaire

LAGOS. United Nations Information Centre 17 Kingsway, Ikoyi (Post Office Box 1068) Lagos, Nigeria

LA PAZ. United Nations Information Centre Avenida Arce No. 2529 Edificio "Santa Isabel" Bloque "C", 2° Mezzanine (Apartado Postal 686) La Paz, Bolivia

LIMA. United Nations Information Centre Avenida Arenales 815 (Apartado Postal 11199) Lima, Peru

LISBON. United Nations Information Centre Rua Latino Coelho No. 1 Edificio Aviz, Bloco A1 -10° 1.000 Lisbon, Portugal LOME. United Nations Information Centre Rue Albert Sarraut Coin Avenue de Gaulle (Boite Postale 911) Lome, Togo

LONDON. United Nations Information Centre 14/15 Stratford Place

LUSAKA. United Nations Information Centre

Post Office Box 2905 Lusaka, Zambia

MANAMA. United Nations Information Centre

King Faisal Road, Gufool (Post Office Box 26004) Manama, Bahrain

MANILA. United Nations Information Centre NEDA Building, 106 Amorsolo Street Legaspi Village, Makati

(Post Office Box 2149) Metro Manila, Philippines

MASERU. United Nations Information Centre Corner Nightingale Road opposite Sanlam Centre Kingsway (Post Office Box MS 301) Maseru 100, Lesotho

MEXICO CITY. United Nations Information Centre Presidente Masaryk 29 (7th floor) Colonia Polanco Mexico 5, D. F., Mexico

MONROVIA. United Nations Information Centre LBDI Building Main Road, Congotown (Post Office Box 274) Monrovia, Liberia

MOSCOW. United Nations Information Centre No. 4/16 Ulitsa Lunacharskogo Moscow 121002, USSR

NAIROBI. United Nations Information Centre Electricity House (11th floor) Harambee Avenue (Post Office Box 30218) Nairobi, Kenya NEW DELHI. United Nations Information Centre 55 Lodi Estate New Delhi 110003, India

PARIS. United Nations Information Centre 4 et 6 Avenue de Saxe 75700 Paris, France

PORT MORESBY. United Nations Information Centre
Towers Building (ground floor)
Musgrave Street, Ela Beach
(Post Office Box 472)
Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

PORT OF SPAIN. United Nations Information Centre 15 Keate Street (Post Office Box 130) Port of Spain, Trinidad

PRAGUE. United Nations Information Centre Panska 5 11011 Prague 1, Czechoslovakia

RABAT. United Nations Information Centre Angle Charia Moulay Hassan et Zankat Assafi (Casier ONU) Rabat-Chellah, Morocco

RANGOON. United Nations Information Centre 28A Manawhari Road (Post Office Box 230) Rangoon, Burma

RIO DE JANEIRO. United Nations Information Centre Rua Cruz Lima 19, Apto. 201 Flamengo, ZC01 Rio de Janeiro, R. J. 20.000, Brazil

ROME. United Nations Information Centre Palazzetto Venezia Piazza San Marco 50 Rome, Italy

SAN SALVADOR. United Nations Information Centre 6a, 10a Calle Poniente No. 1833 y 35a Avenida Sur (Apartado Postal 2157) San Salvador, El Salvador SANTIAGO. Information Service, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America Edificio Naciones Unidas Avenida Dag Hammarskjold Santiago, Chile

SYDNEY. United Nations Information Centre 77 King Street (Post Office Box 4045, Sydney 2001, N.S.W.) Sydney 2000, N. S. W., Australia

TEHERAN. United Nations Information Centre Avenue Gandhi 37 (Post Office Box 1555) Teheran, Iran

TOKYO. United Nations Information Centre Shin Aoyama Building Nishikan (22nd floor) 1-1 Minami Aoyama 1-chome, Minato-ku Tokyo 107, Japan

TRIPOLI. United Nations Information Centre c/o United Nations Development Programme 67-71 Turkiya Street (Post Office Box 358) Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

TUNIS. United Nations Information Centre 61 Boulevard Bab Benat (Boite Postale 863) Tunis, Tunisia

VIENNA. Information Service, United Nations Industrial Development Organization Lerchenfelderstrasse 1 (Post Office Box 300, A-1400 Vienna) A-1070 Vienna, Austria

WASHINGTON. United Nations Information Centre 2101 L Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20037, United States

YAOUNDE. United Nations Information Centre Immeuble Kamden Rue Joseph Clere (Boîte Postale 836) Yaounde, United Republic of Cameroon

How to obtain previous volumes of the Yearbook

Volumes of the Yearbook of the United Nations published previously may be obtained in many bookstores throughout the world and also from the Sales Section, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017, or from United Nations Publications, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland. Volumes listed below with an * are special reprints of editions out of print.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1978 Vol. 32. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E. 80. I. 1 \$60.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1977 Vol. 31. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.79.I.1 \$50.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1976 Vol. 30. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.78.I.1 \$42.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1975 Vol. 29. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.77.I.1 \$35.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1974 Vol. 28. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.76.I.1 \$35.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1973 Vol. 27. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.75.I.1 \$35.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1972 Vol. 26. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.74.I.1 \$35.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1971 Vol.25.U.N.Pub.SalesNo.E.73.I. 1 \$35.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1970* Vol. 24. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.72.I.1 \$35.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1969 Vol.23.U.N.Pub.SalesNo.E.71.I.1\$35.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1968 Vol. 22. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.70.I.1 \$35.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1967 Vol. 21. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.68.I.1 \$35.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1966*
Vol. 20. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.67.I.1 \$50.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1965* Vol. 19. U.N. Pub. Sales No. 66.I.1 \$50.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1964*
Vol. 18, U.N. Pub. Sales No. 65.I.1 \$58.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1963 Vol. 17. U.N. Pub. Sales No. 64.I.1 \$35. Yearbook of the United Nations, 1962 Vol. 16. U.N. Pub. Sales No. 63.I.1 \$35.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1961 Vol. 15. U.N. Pub. Sales No. 62.I.1 \$35.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1960 Vol. 14. U.N. Pub. Sales No. 61.I.1 \$35.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1959* Vol. 13. U.N. Pub. Sales No. 60.I.1 \$58.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1958 Vol. 12. U.N. Pub. Sales No. 59.I.1 \$35.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1957*
Vol. 11. U.N. Pub. Sales No. 58.I.1 \$58.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1956* Vol. 10. U.N. Pub. Sales No. 57.I.1 \$40.

Yearbook of the Unite d Nations, 1955* Vol.9.U.N.Pub.SalesNo.56.I.20\$40.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1954* Vol. 8. U.N. Pub. Sales No. 55.I.25 \$46.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1953* Vol. 7. U.N. Pub. Sales No. 54.I.15 \$50.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1952* Vol.6.U.N.Pub.SalesNo.53.I.30\$50.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1951 * Vol.5.U.N.Pub.Sales No. 52.I.30 \$50.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1950* Vol. 4. U.N. Pub. Sales No. 1951.I.24 \$75.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1948-49 * Vol. 3. U.N. Pub. Sales No. 1950.I.11 \$75.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1947-48 Vol. 2. U.N. Pub. Sales No. 1949.I.13 \$35.

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47 * Vol. 1. U.N. Pub. Sales No. 1947.I.18 \$75.

Yearbook Volumes 1-29 (1946-1975) are now also available in microfiche form at the cost of U.S. \$635 for an entire set. Orders for microfiche sets should be sent either to the Sales Section, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, or to United Nations Publications, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.