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ANNOTATED PRELIMINARY LIST OF ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE
PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FORTIETH REGULAR SESSION OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

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* The unannotated preliminary list was issued on 15 February 1985 (A/40/50 and Corr.1) and revised on 17 April 1985 (A/40/50/Rev.1). Drafting changes made since the latter date have been included in the present document and will be reflected in the provisional agenda, which will be issued on 19 July 1985 (A/40/150).

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1/ This item remains on the agenda of the thirty-ninth session (see decision 39/456). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session is subject to any further action that the General Assembly may take on it at its thirty-ninth session.

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2/ Under this item, the General Assembly will also have before it:

- (i) Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 39/218
- (ii) Report of the Industrial Development Board;
- (iii) Report of the World Food Council.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 15 February 1985 (A/40/50 and Corr.1) and revised on 17 April 1985 (A/40/50/Rev.1), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.
2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 19 July 1985 (A/40/150).
3. An addendum to this document (A/40/100/Add.1) will be issued at the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).
4. The fortieth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 17 September 1985, at 3 p.m.

11. ANNOTATED LIST

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Zambia

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.14), the General Assembly meets every year in regular session commencing on the third Tuesday in September.

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session. 3/

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

3. Credentials of representatives to the fortieth session of the General Assembly:

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the temporary President and before the election of the President for the session. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

3/ For the election of the President, see item 4.

At its thirty-ninth session, 4/ the General Assembly appointed the following States to be members of the Credentials Committee: Bhutan, China, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Italy, Ivory Coast, Paraguay, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America (decision 39/301). At that session, the Assembly approved the reports of the Committee (resolutions 39/3 A and B).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Credentials Committee.

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the President of the General Assembly is elected by the Assembly and holds office until the close of the session at which he was elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of this office among the following States:

- (a) African and Asian States;
- (b) Eastern European States;
- (c) Latin American States;
- (d) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following States:

- (a) African States;
- (b) Asian States;

4/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 3):

- (a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/39/574 and Add.1;
- (b) Amendment: A/39/L.4;
- (c) Resolutions 39/3 A and B;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.1, 32 and 102.

- (c) Eastern European States;
- (d) Latin American States;
- (e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I. 5/

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

As indicated in rule 98 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly has seven Main Committees.

Rule 103 stipulates that each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur. It also states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, during the first week of the session, hold the elections provided for in rule 103.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

- (a) Three representatives from African and Asian States;
- (b) One representative from an Eastern European State;
- (c) One representative from a Latin American State;

5/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 4):

- (a) Decision 39/302;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.1.

(d) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(e) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (c) and (d).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Two representatives from African States;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (b) and (d).

The Chairmen of the Main Committees are generally elected on the first day of the session. For practical reasons, the elections are held in the General Assembly hall under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly. However, it should be noted that this does not involve a plenary meeting of the Assembly, but a series of consecutive meetings of the seven Main Committees.

The two Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur of each Main Committee are elected later, during the first week of the session.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II. 6/

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on

6/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 5):

(a) Decision 39/303;

(b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/39/PV.1, A/SPC/39/SR.1, A/C.2/39/SR.1, A/C.3/39/SR.1, A/C.4/39/SR.1, A/C.5/39/SR.1, A/C.6/39/SR.1;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.2.

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four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly and hold office until the close of the session at which they were elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

Rule 31 also provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 8).

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 2) that the 17 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

- (a) Seven representatives from African and Asian States;
- (b) One representative from an Eastern European State;
- (c) Three representatives from Latin American States;
- (d) Two representatives from Western European and other States;
- (e) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, paras. 2 and 3) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

- (a) Six representatives from African States;
- (b) Five representatives from Asian States;
- (c) One representative from an Eastern European State;
- (d) Three representatives from Latin American States;
- (e) Two representatives from Western European and other States;
- (f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

The Vice-Presidents are generally elected on the first day of the session.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States which have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III. 7/

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its thirty-ninth session, 8/ the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/39/490) without discussion (decision 39/405).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General.

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

7/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 6):

- (a) Decision 39/304;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.2.

8/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 7):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/39/490;
- (b) Decision 39/405;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.54.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 15 February 1985 (A/40/50 and Corr.1) and revised on 17 April 1985 (A/40/50/Rev.1). The provisional agenda for the fortieth session (A/40/150) will appear on 19 July 1985.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/40/200) will be issued on 23 August 1985.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, *inter alia*, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4 and annex I), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6 and annex III) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5 and annex II).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

At the fortieth session, the Secretary-General's memorandum will be issued as document A/BUR/40/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly 9/

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, inter alia, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

9. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of three weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with paragraph 46 of annex V to the rules of procedure, the list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate is closed at the end of the third day after the opening of the debate.

9/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 8):

- (a) Preliminary list: A/39/50;
- (b) Annotated list: A/39/100;
- (c) Provisional agenda: A/39/150;
- (d) Supplementary list: A/39/200;
- (e) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/39/1 and Corr.1;
- (f) Reports of the General Committee: A/39/250 and Add.1 and 2;
- (g) Agenda: A/39/251 and Add.1;
- (h) Allocation of agenda items: A/39/252 and Add.1;
- (i) Annotated agenda: A/39/100/Add.1;
- (j) Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences: A/39/482 and Add.1-3;
- (k) Decisions 39/401 to 39/403 and 39/456;
- (l) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/39/SR.1-4;
- (m) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.3, 27, 32, 105 and 107.

At the thirty-ninth session, 28 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/39/PV.4-31), during which 150 speakers took the floor. 10/ The minimum length of statements was 8 minutes and the maximum 80 minutes, the average length being 35 minutes. 11/

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

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. The report of the Secretary-General is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report without discussion. However, at its thirty-seventh session, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General, called upon all organs of the United Nations to discharge fully and effectively their responsibilities in accordance with the Charter and upon all Member States to contribute actively to that end; requested the Security Council to carry out the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and to give due consideration to the report of the Secretary-General; invited the Secretary-General, in discharging his responsibilities under the Charter, to continue his efforts towards strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil the effective and decisive role envisaged for it in the Charter; and urged that efforts to that end should continue (resolution 37/67).

At its thirty-ninth session, 12/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 39/413).

At the fortieth session, the report of the Secretary-General will appear as Supplement No. 1 (A/40/1).

10/ At the thirty-eighth session, 29 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 132 speakers took the floor.

11/ At the thirty-eighth session, the minimum length of statements was 15 minutes and the maximum 85 minutes, the average length being 34 minutes.

12/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 10):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: Supplement No. 1 (A/39/1);
- (b) Decision 39/413;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.54.

11. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council (see item 15 (a)) submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8447 and Add.1, A/9143) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)). At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly recalled the resolutions adopted at the three preceding sessions (resolution 3322 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-ninth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1983 to 15 June 1984 (decision 39/457).

At the fortieth session, the report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1984 to 15 June 1985, will appear as Supplement No. 2 (A/40/2).

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Report of the Council
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General
- (c) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Economic and Social Council (see item 15 (b)) submits an annual report to the General Assembly; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

13/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 11):

- (a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/39/2);
- (b) Decision 39/457;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.106.

The report considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session covered the organizational session for 1984 and the first and second regular sessions of 1984. 14/

14/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) World population situation in 1983: A/39/128-E/1984/35;
 - (ii) Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror: A/39/168-E/1984/39 and Add.1 and 2;
 - (iii) Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights: A/39/174-E/1984/38 and Add.1;
 - (iv) International co-operation in drug abuse control: A/39/193;
 - (v) Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: A/39/223;
 - (vi) Assistance to the Palestinian people: A/39/265-E/1984/77;
 - (vii) Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: A/39/272-E/1984/99;
 - (viii) Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s: A/39/289-E/1984/107 and Add.1;
 - (ix) Exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products: A/39/290-E/1984/120;
 - (x) Confidence-building in international economic relations: A/39/312-E/1984/106 and Corr.1 and A/39/312-E/1984/106/Add.1 and 2;
 - (xi) Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories: A/39/326-E/1984/111;
 - (xii) Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia: A/39/446;
 - (xiii) Products harmful to health and the environment: A/39/452;
 - (xiv) Assistance to the Palestinian people: A/39/474 and Corr.1;

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/40/3).

(continued)

- (xv) International Conference on Population, 1984: A/39/559;
- (xvi) Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights: A/39/570;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Implementation of the programme for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: A/39/271-E/1984/98;
 - (ii) Violations of human rights in southern Africa: A/39/496;
 - (iii) Statute of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: A/39/511;
 - (iv) Strategy and policies for drug control: A/39/577;
 - (v) Protection of human rights in Chile: A/39/631;
 - (vi) Situation of human rights in Guatemala: A/39/635;
 - (vii) Situation of human rights in El Salvador: A/39/636;
- (d) Comments of the Secretary-General on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters" (A/39/94-E/1984/60 and Add.1);
- (e) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:
 - (i) Assistance to refugees in Somalia: A/39/443;
 - (ii) Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti: A/39/444;
 - (iii) Situation of refugees in the Sudan: A/39/445;
 - (iv) Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa: A/39/447;
- (f) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/39/568;
- (g) Report of the Second Committee: A/39/789 and Add.1 and 2;
- (h) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/700;

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The following questions, to be considered under item 12, include reports which the General Assembly specifically requested or which the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit to the As. embly. They also include matters on which the Council has made recommendations to the Assembly.

International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 1981-1990 as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade; called upon Governments which had not yet done so to develop the necessary policies and set the targets to that end, to take all appropriate steps for their implementation, to set sufficiently high priorities for the activities concerned and to mobilize adequate resources to achieve their targets for the Decade; urged Governments to strengthen their institutional frameworks for carrying out those activities, to mobilize the necessary technical expertise at all levels and, in general, to heighten popular awareness and support through education and public participation programmes; called upon Governments, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to continue and, if possible, to increase their technical and financial co-operation with developing countries in order to enable them to attain the targets they had set, and to continue also their efforts to co-ordinate their activities so as to maximize the impact of their assistance to developing countries; called upon the regional commissions to review periodically, on the basis of national reports, the progress being made by the Governments of their respective regions in establishing national targets and carrying out programmes to attain those targets; and decided to review at its fortieth session the progress made towards the attainment of the Decade's national and international goals, as

(continued)

- (i) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/39/690;
- (j) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/39/613, A/39/805, A/39/820, A/39/831 and A/39/847;
- (k) Resolutions 39/43, 102 to 121, 39/208, 39/223 to 39/230, 39/233 and 39/249 and decisions 39/442 to 39/449 and 39/453;
- (l) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/39/SR.28-30, 32, 33, 38-44, 54-56, 58 and 60;
- (m) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.54-56, 58, 59 and 61 to 66;
- (n) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/39/SR.12-18;
- (o) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.16 and 53;
- (p) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.101 and 104-106.

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outlined in the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/367), and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to prepare a comprehensive analysis of the situation on the basis of progress reports by Governments and by the international organizations concerned and to submit it to the Assembly at that session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 35/18).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 35/18.

International co-operation in drug abuse control

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly requested the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies with programmes having an impact on narcotics, as a means of expediting a concerted international effort substantially to reduce illicit drug activities, to report annually to the Assembly on their activities and proposed projects in this field (resolution 34/177). The Organizational Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination later entrusted the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with the responsibility of ensuring the implementation of resolution 34/177 and requested the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs to pursue consultations with the organizations concerned to co-ordinate related international drug control matters within the United Nations system.

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council, on the drug control activities carried out by the specialized agencies and programmes concerned; further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on measures to improve co-operation and co-ordination of drug control activities within the United Nations system, in the light of the intergovernmental review of drug control to be undertaken by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-fifth session, in 1985 (resolution 38/93).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 34/177 and 38/93.

Food and agricultural production in Africa

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly, inter alia, considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implications of declaring an international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa (A/38/277-E/1983/96); noted that the year 1991 might be designated international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa, bearing in mind the relevant criteria set forth in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to elaborate action-oriented proposals in respect of the international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa and to report on the

implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 38/198).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/198.

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (see resolution 39/46, annex), and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46).

At its forty-first session, in February-March 1985, the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-second session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 1985/18).

As at 1 June 1985, 29 States had signed the Convention.

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/18.

Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly recommended that, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1706 (LIII), the Commission on Human Rights should consider the question of the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking as a matter of priority (resolution 2920 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited all States to extend to all migrant workers who entered their countries legally treatment equal to that provided to their own nationals, to promote the adoption of bilateral agreements which would help to reduce the illicit trafficking in migrant workers and to adopt appropriate measures to ensure that the human rights of migrant workers who entered their territory surreptitiously were fully respected (resolution 3224 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 3449 (XXX), 31/127, 32/120 and 33/163).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to create at its thirty-fifth session a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families (resolution 34/172).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the fact that the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families had begun its work (resolution 35/198).

At its thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 36/160, 37/170 and 38/86).

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the General Assembly, took note with satisfaction of the reports of the Working Group (A/C.3/39/1 and A/C.3/39/4 and Corr.1) and commended it for concluding, in its first reading, the drafting of the preamble and articles, which would serve as the basis for the second reading of the draft convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families; decided that, in order to enable it to complete its task as soon as possible, the Working Group should again hold an inter-sessional meeting of two weeks' duration in New York, immediately after the first regular session of 1985 of the Economic and Social Council; invited the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the reports of the Working Group so as to enable the members of the Group to undertake the second reading of the preamble and the articles during the inter-sessional meeting to be held in the spring of 1985, as well as to transmit the results obtained at that meeting to the Assembly for consideration during its fortieth session; also invited the Secretary-General to transmit those documents to the competent organs of the United Nations and to international organizations concerned, for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group; and decided that the Working Group should meet during the fortieth session of the Assembly, preferably at the beginning of the session, to continue the second reading of the draft international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families (resolution 39/102).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Working Group called for under resolution 39/102.

Question of the international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live

At its thirty-sixth session, in February 1980, the Commission on Human Rights, noting resolution 9 (XXXI) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which transmitted to the Commission the study and the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live, recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of a draft resolution on the matter (resolution 19 (XXXVI)).

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the text of the draft declaration (E/CN.4/1336), together with the comments on the text received from Member States (E/CN.4/1354 and Add.1-6); and recommended that the Assembly should consider the adoption of a declaration (resolution 1980/29).

At its thirty-fifth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to establish a sessional open-ended working group for the purpose of concluding the elaboration of the draft declaration (resolutions 35/199, 36/165, 37/169 and 38/87).

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Working Group, established for the purpose of concluding the elaboration of the draft declaration (A/C.3/39/9 and Corr.1), and of the fact that, although the Group had done useful work, it had not had sufficient time to conclude its task; decided to establish, at its fortieth session, an open-ended working group for the purpose of concluding the elaboration of the draft declaration; requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments to submit further comments and views on the draft declaration as a whole, taking into consideration the progress made by the Working Group and the present state of the draft, in time for their inclusion in a report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and expressed the hope that the draft declaration would be adopted by the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/103).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/103.

Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia

The question of assistance to Ethiopia has been considered by the General Assembly since its thirtieth session, in 1975 (resolutions 3441 (XXX), 31/172, 32/55, 33/21 and 34/54).

This question was first considered by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1978 when the Council appealed for international assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the Horn of Africa (resolution 1978/39).

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/630 and Corr.1-3); endorsed his appeal of 11 November 1980 urging the international community to provide prompt and generous assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/183).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly again endorsed the appeal of the Secretary-General and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of voluntary returnees and displaced persons (resolutions 36/161, 37/175 and 38/91).

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the Assembly requested the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/105).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 39/105.

Emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ in 1984, the General Assembly, gravely concerned by the effects of the unprecedented drought in Chad and conscious that the large number of voluntary returnees and displaced persons faced serious problems of integration as a result of the war and the drought, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize, in accordance with their respective mandates, emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the High Commissioner, to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/106).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 39/106.

The situation of refugees in the Sudan

This question has been considered by the General Assembly since 1972 (resolution 2958 (XXVII)) as well as by the Economic and Social Council (resolutions 1655 (LII), 1705 (LIII), 1741 (LIV), 1799 (LV), 1877 (LVII) and 1978/39).

At its first and second regular sessions of 1980, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to send an inter-agency mission to the Sudan to assess the needs and the magnitude of assistance required for the financing of the programmes for the relief and settlement of refugees (resolutions 1980/10 and 1980/45).

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly endorsed the report of the inter-agency mission (A/35/410, annex) and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to send follow-up missions (resolution 35/181).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the findings of the sectoral follow-up missions (A/36/216 and Add.1); requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the relevant agencies, to arrange for the completion of the remaining follow-up missions; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to submit a comprehensive report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1982 and to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/158).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the report of the United Nations inter-agency technical follow-up mission to the Sudan (A/37/178) and the recommendations contained therein and requested the

Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to submit a comprehensive progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 1982/1).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the report and recommendations of the inter-agency technical follow-up mission on education and social development/welfare (A/37/178), and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to submit a comprehensive progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/173).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and the recommendations of the inter-agency technical follow-up missions (A/38/427 and Corr.1) and requested the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations (resolution 38/90).

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of refugees in the Sudan (A/39/12) and of his report on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the inter-agency technical follow-up missions (A/39/445); requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of the recommendations and of the projects submitted by the Government of the Sudan to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva in July 1984 (A/CONF.125/1, para. 33); requested the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation and co-ordination with the High Commissioner and the United Nations Development Programme, to submit to the Assembly, at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive report on the progress made, as well as on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/108).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 39/108.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture for the purpose of receiving voluntary contributions for distribution, through established channels of assistance, as humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals who have been tortured and to their relatives; and decided that the Voluntary Fund would be administered by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees of the Fund, composed of a chairman and four members with wide experience in the field of human rights, acting in their personal capacity, to be appointed by the Secretary-General with due regard to equitable geographical distribution and in consultation with their Governments (resolution 36/151).

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/39/662), called upon all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for initial as well as further contributions to the Fund; and expressed its appreciation to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it had carried out (resolution 39/113).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.

Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly, noting that concern had been expressed regarding recent manifestations of racial intolerance, including the revival of certain groups and organizations professing totalitarian ideologies such as nazism, and recognizing that measures should be taken to halt Nazi activities wherever they occurred, resolutely condemned such ideologies and called upon all States to take immediate and effective measures against any such manifestations (resolution 2331 (XXII)).

At its twenty-third to twenty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 2438 (XXIII), 2545 (XXIV), 2713 (XXV) and 2839 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that consideration of the question should be deferred until such time as discussion of this item had been concluded in the Commission on Human Rights (A/9030, p. 90).

At its thirty-fifth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 35/200, 36/162, 37/179 and 38/99).

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the General Assembly again condemned all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, or systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which had such consequences; declared that the fortieth anniversary of the conclusion of the Second World War should be observed on 8 and 9 May 1985 and should serve to mobilize the efforts of the world community in its struggle against the ideologies and practices described above; called once again upon all States to provide the Secretary-General with their comments on the question; reiterated its request to the Commission on Human Rights to consider this subject at its forty-first session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its fortieth session, in the light of the discussion that would take place in the Commission on Human Rights and on the basis of comments provided by States and international organizations (resolution 39/114).

At its forty-first session, in March 1985, the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, invited Member States to adopt, in accordance with their national

constitutional systems and with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, as a matter of high priority, measures declaring punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and of war propaganda, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ideologies; called upon all States to take the measures necessary to ensure the thorough investigation and the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity who had not yet been brought before a court and paid an appropriate penalty (resolution 1985/31); and commemorated the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War and the victory over nazism and fascism in the Second World War and the struggle against them (resolution 1985/32).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/114 (A/40/232-E/1985/40 and Add.1).

Human rights and mass exoduses

The question of human rights and mass exoduses has been considered by the Commission on Human Rights since its thirty-fifth session, in 1979, as well as by the General Assembly and the Commission at its recent sessions (see Assembly resolutions 35/196, 37/186, 38/103 and 39/117; see also Commission resolutions 30 (XXXVI), 29 (XXXVII), 1982/32, 1983/35 and 1985/40). The Assembly and the Commission have considered reports of the Secretary-General on this topic as well as the report of a Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1503).

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note again of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/538); welcomed the steps taken so far by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons in all its aspects, including its root causes; invited the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with the objective of making appropriate recommendations concerning further measures to be taken in that field; and decided to review the question at its fortieth session (resolution 39/117).

Critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly welcomed the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council (WFC) at its ninth ministerial session (see A/38/19), in particular those relating to the African region, and reaffirmed that the right to food was a universal human right; took note with appreciation of the timely and important initiative of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in convening a special meeting on the African food supply situation and urged the international community to respond favourably and immediately to the appeal made by the Director-General for alleviation of the critical food supply situation in Africa; supported the urgent appeal launched by FAO in favour of the 22 African countries threatened by food shortages; recognized the role of the international community, FAO, the World Food Programme, WFC, the International Fund for

Agricultural Development and the World Bank in mobilizing food aid and agricultural assistance for Africa, and requested donor countries to increase the resources required to meet African need for food and agricultural development; urged all the countries of Africa to continue to accord priority to food production and agriculture, in accordance with their national development plans and in keeping with the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa (A/S-11/14, annex I), and in that context, reaffirmed the important role that national food strategies, plans and programmes could play in the process; urged the international community to supplement, through increased financial and technical assistance, on a priority and long-term basis, the national, subregional and regional efforts of African countries to achieve the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action relevant to food and agriculture; recognized that an international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa would be a useful mechanism for focusing international attention on the problem and could accelerate the process that would lead to a significant improvement of food and agricultural production in Africa, requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated report on the state of technology for food and agriculture in Africa to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council; and requested him to submit to the Assembly, at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984, a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/159).

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council at its tenth ministerial session, held at Addis Ababa from 11 to 15 June 1984; welcomed the unanimous adoption by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes on 8 November 1984 of a resolution on the food crisis in Africa, and called for its full and prompt implementation; urged the international community, in view of the continued critical food supply situation in a large number of African countries, to sustain and increase its efforts to provide the additional food aid required on an emergency basis, as well as technical and other forms of assistance needed in that connection; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa (A/39/270-E/1984/97); and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1985, a progress report on the implementation of the resolution, with particular emphasis on the role and activities of the United Nations system in assisting the African countries towards the solution of their food and agricultural problems (resolution 39/165).

In spite of the favourable response by the international community to alleviate the critical food situation in Africa, there is still much to be accomplished if the African countries are ever to break away from the cycle of food dependence. The progress report of the Secretary-General on the situation of food and agriculture in Africa (A/39/270-E/1984/97) gives trends in food and agricultural production and trade, examines the present crisis in Africa, looks into prospects for 1985 and 1986 and, finally, makes proposals for recovery and rehabilitation. While underscoring the important role played by the international community in the relief operations carried out so far, the report also emphasizes

the need to launch recovery and rehabilitation efforts simultaneously. The critical areas identified in the report are, in addition to the continuation of food aid, the provision of seeds, fertilizers, chemicals, livestock feeds, veterinary supplies, draft animals, as well as logistic support for the delivery of food aid.

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/165 (A/40/329-E/1985/80).

Countries stricken by desertification and drought

This question has been considered by the General Assembly since its thirty-second session, in 1977 (resolutions 32/172, 35/73, 38/163, 38/164 and 38/225).

At its thirty-ninth session, ^{14/} the General Assembly welcomed the results of the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries and in Egypt and the Sudan, convened at Dakar in July 1984 on the initiative of the President of Senegal, and noted with satisfaction the final resolution adopted by the Conference (see A/39/530, annex); recommended that high priority should be given in the development plans and programmes of the affected countries themselves to the problem of desertification and to problems resulting from drought; recognized that particular attention should be given to countries stricken by desertification and drought and that special efforts should be made by the international community, particularly the developed countries, in support of action taken individually or collectively by countries stricken by desertification and drought; recommended that the international community, above all the developed countries, should continue to provide coherent short-term, medium-term and long-term assistance to those countries in order to support effectively the rehabilitation process - in particular through intensive reafforestation - and the renewal of growth of agricultural production in the countries stricken by desertification and drought, particularly in Africa; recommended that, within the framework of bilateral and multilateral aid programmes, the fight against desertification and drought should be granted priority in view of the extent of those problems; took note of decision 12/10 of 28 May 1984 on desertification, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (see A/39/25, annex I), called for its full and speedy implementation, requested the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to have the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office establish specific biennial programmes for the ongoing implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, with the requirement that those programmes be submitted for the consideration and joint approval of the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Director of UNEP, and emphasized the urgent need for increased financial support by the international community for the activities of the Office and of UNEP; emphasized the fundamental importance of all forms of South-South co-operation in executing programmes to combat desertification and drought; appealed to all members of the international community, organs and agencies of the United Nations system, regional and subregional financial institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations, to continue to provide full support, in all forms - including financial, technical, or

any other form of assistance - to the development efforts of countries stricken by desertification and drought; welcomed the decision of the Trade and Development Board to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to prepare a study on the impact of desertification and drought on the external trade of the countries affected; requested the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations to provide the Secretary-General with all relevant studies carried out in their respective spheres of competence, in particular with respect to food and agricultural production, development of water resources, industrialization and raw materials, for transmission to the stricken countries; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that in the activities of the organs and agencies of the United Nations, emphasis should also be placed on scientific knowledge of the causes and effects of the phenomena of desertification and drought and on the use of the most appropriate technology to overcome them; also requested the Secretary-General to place greater emphasis on the situation and prospects of those countries in the World Economic Survey; and further requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure the implementation of the different activities mentioned above and to report to the Assembly, at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the evolution of the situation in those countries, and to formulate proposals for specific, co-ordinated action (resolution 39/208).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/208.

Economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the General Assembly, aware of the Israeli restrictions imposed on the foreign trade of the occupied Palestinian territories, aware also of the imposed domination of the Palestinian market by Israel, and taking into account the need to give Palestinian firms and products direct access to external markets without Israeli interference, called for the urgent lifting of the Israeli restrictions imposed on the economy of the occupied Palestinian territories; recognized the Palestinian interest in establishing a seaport in the occupied Gaza Strip to give Palestinian firms and products direct access to external markets; called upon all concerned to facilitate the establishment of a seaport in the occupied Gaza Strip; also called upon all concerned to facilitate the establishment of a cement plant in the occupied West Bank and a citrus plant in the occupied Gaza Strip; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/223).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/223.

Assistance to the Palestinian people

In compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2100 (LXIII), adopted in 1977, concerning assistance to the Palestinian people, the Secretary-General submits to the Council an annual report on the action taken to implement the provisions of that resolution.

At its thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions, in 1978 and 1979, the General Assembly called upon the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in consultation with the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to intensify its efforts, in co-ordination with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, to implement the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council (resolutions 33/147 and 34/133).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged the relevant agencies, organizations, organs and programmes of the United Nations system to take the necessary steps for the full implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2026 (LXI) and 2100 (LXIII); and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its thirty-sixth session through the Council (resolution 35/111).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged the relevant agencies, organizations, organs and programmes of the United Nations system to take the necessary steps, in consultation and co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), for the full implementation of the resolutions of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on assistance to the Palestinian people; and strongly urged all parties concerned to facilitate the full implementation of all the projects approved by the Governing Council of UNDP at its twenty-sixth session; requested UNDP to undertake direct execution of the projects in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, in co-ordination with the relevant local Palestinian organizations and bodies; also requested that United Nations assistance to the Palestinian people in the Arab host countries should be rendered through the specialized agencies, programmes, organs and other bodies of the United Nations system in consultation with the parties concerned and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Council (resolution 36/70).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly condemned Israel for its invasion of Lebanon; called upon Governments and relevant United Nations bodies to provide humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon; requested the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies and organs of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts, in co-operation with the PLO, to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people; also requested that United Nations assistance to the Palestinians in the Arab host countries should be rendered in co-operation with the PLO and with the consent of the Arab host Government concerned; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 37/134).

At its second regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council took note with appreciation of the assistance provided by United Nations bodies to the Palestinian people; called upon the Israeli occupation authorities to facilitate the efforts of all United Nations bodies intending to implement assistance projects for the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 1983/43).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/43; endorsed also decision 83/11 of the Governing Council of UNDP, in which the Council had called upon Governments and intergovernmental organizations to provide additional special contributions to the Programme amounting to at least \$8 million during the third programming cycle, so as to ensure the implementation of the UNDP assistance programme for the Palestinian people; requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1984 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies and organs of the United Nations system to develop a co-ordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people and to ensure its implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/145).

At its second regular session of 1984, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/39/265-E/1984/77); expressed its thanks to the Secretary-General for convening the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 38/145; requested the competent programmes, organizations, agencies and organs of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts, in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people; also requested that United Nations assistance to the Palestinians in the Arab host countries should be rendered in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and with the consent of the Arab host Government concerned; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the provision of assistance to the Palestinian people (resolution 1984/56).

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/39/265-E/1984/77 and Add.1); took note also of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/474 and Corr.1) concerning the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people which was held at Geneva on 5 and 6 July 1984 in response to Assembly resolution 38/145; expressed its thanks to the Secretary-General for convening the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people; requested the Secretary-General to expedite the finalizing, through existing inter-agency mechanisms, of the co-ordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in Assembly resolution 38/145, to convene in 1985 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to consider the co-ordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people; requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/224).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/224.

Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly proclaimed a Transport and Communications Decade in Africa during the years 1978-1988, with a view to supporting the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive global strategy for the development of that sector in Africa and to mobilizing the technical and financial resources required for the purpose; requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the executive heads of the agencies concerned, to provide all possible assistance to the African States in the preparation of a detailed plan of action for the Decade and to co-ordinate the mobilization of the necessary technical and financial resources; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit annual progress reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/160).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in which the Committee had decided to convene early in 1979 a meeting of African Ministers in order to adopt Africa's global strategy and a comprehensive plan of action for the implementation of the Decade; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Commission, as the lead agency for the Decade, with the necessary financial and staff resources, and to convene a pledging conference in 1979 (resolution 33/197).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the global strategy for the implementation of the programme for the Decade, as adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning (resolution 34/15).

At its thirty-fifth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to organize consultative technical meetings to mobilize additional financial resources for the implementation of the programme for the Decade. These activities have been implemented (resolutions 35/108, 36/177, 37/140 and 38/150).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Economic Commission for Africa to begin preparation of the plan of action for the second phase of the Decade (resolution 36/177); and, at its thirty-seventh session, the Assembly requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to submit a report on its preparation, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/140).

At its second regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council requested the Executive Secretaries of ECA and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) to prepare a synthesis and an evaluation of the various studies and reports available throughout the world regarding permanent links between Europe and Africa, particularly studies on the proposed link through the Strait of Gibraltar; and requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to support ECA and ECE in the most appropriate manner in the implementation of that task (resolution 1982/57).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to undertake studies on the harmonization and co-ordination of various modes of transport and communications and on training and manpower needs of all African countries for all modes of transport and communications, as well as to draw up programmes on transport and communications of special importance to the land-locked developing countries in Africa, to organize in 1984 the fourth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, and to organize in 1984 a conference of the Governments of African countries and representatives of African airlines with a view to promoting inter-African airlinks (resolution 38/150). Consequently, the conferences were organized and the studies were commenced and will be completed in 1985.

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Economic Commission for Africa with adequate financial resources, to ensure the implementation of the resolution and to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the Decade programme (resolution 39/230).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/230.

Industrial Development Decade for Africa

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly proclaimed the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and called upon the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in close co-operation with the Organization for African Unity, to formulate proposals to implement the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to monitor its progress (resolution 35/66 B).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (resolutions 36/182 II, 37/212 II and 38/192 II). Since 1982, joint progress reports submitted by the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of ECA on the Decade (A/37/291, annex; E/1983/104, annex and A/39/301-E/1984/108, annex) have been submitted to the Assembly.

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the General Assembly endorsed the appeal made by the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry, held at Addis Ababa from 26 to 28 March 1984 (see E/ECA/CM.10/27), for the allocation of at least \$5 million, on a permanent annual basis, from the regular budget of the United Nations in order to enable UNIDO to assist the African countries and the intergovernmental organizations concerned in the implementation of the programme for the Decade; requested the Executive Director of UNIDO, in co-operation with ECA, to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Industrial Development Board and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1985, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the programme for the Decade (resolution 39/233).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 39/233.

Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly affirmed the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories were under foreign occupation to permanent sovereignty over all their natural resources; reaffirmed that all measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the human and natural resources of the occupied Arab territories were illegal and called upon Israel to halt such measures forthwith; and affirmed the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories were under Israeli occupation to the restitution of and full compensation for the exploitation and looting of, and damages to, the natural resources, as well as the exploitation and manipulation of the human resources, of the occupied territories (resolution 3175 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 3336 (XXIX), 3516 (XXX), 31/186, 32/161, 34/136, 35/110, 36/173 and 37/135).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories (A/38/282-E/1983/84); commended the report of the Secretary-General on the implications, under international law, of the United Nations resolutions on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, on the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories and on the obligations of Israel concerning its conduct in those territories (A/38/265-E/1983/85); condemned Israel for its exploitation of the national resources of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories; emphasized the right of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples whose territories were under Israeli occupation to full and effective permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities; reaffirmed that all measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the human, natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories were illegal, and called upon Israel to desist immediately from such measures; further reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian and other Arab people subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation to the restitution of and full compensation for the exploitation, depletion and loss of and damages to their natural, human and all other resources, wealth and economic activities, and called upon Israel to meet their just claims; called upon all States to support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in the exercise of those rights; called upon all States, international organizations, specialized agencies, business corporations and all other institutions not to recognize, or co-operate with or assist in any manner in, any measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the national resources of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories or to effect any changes in the demographic composition, the character and form of use of their natural resources or the institutional structure of those territories; requested the Secretary-General to elaborate on his report on the implications of the relevant United Nations resolutions in order to cover also, in detail, the resources exploited by the Israeli settlements and the Israeli-imposed regulations and policies hampering the economic development of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including a comparison between the practices of Israel and its obligations under international law; and also requested

the Secretary-General to submit the detailed report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 38/144).

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, the comparative study on the Israeli practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab Territories and its obligations under international law requested in resolution 38/144 (decision 39/442).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the comparative study of the Secretary-General called for under decision 39/442.

Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to examine, at its thirty-seventh session, the situation of human rights in El Salvador (resolution 35/192).

At its thirty-seventh session, in February 1981, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission to investigate the reports about grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms which had taken place in El Salvador and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly and a final report to the Commission (resolution 32 (XXXVII)). Since that time, the Assembly and the Commission have regularly considered reports submitted by the Special Representative, whose mandate has been annually renewed.

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/155, 37/185 and 38/101).

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the General Assembly commended the Special Representative for his report (A/39/636, annex), prepared in accordance with Commission resolution 1984/52; and decided to keep under consideration, during its fortieth session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador, in order to examine the situation anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 39/119).

At its first regular session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1985/35), at its forty-first session, to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and to request him to submit his report on further developments in the situation of human rights in El Salvador to the General Assembly at its fortieth session and to the Commission at its forty-second session (decision 1985/145).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1985/145.

Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala

This question has been considered by the General Assembly since its thirty-sixth session, in 1981 (decision 36/435 and resolutions 37/184 and 38/100) and by the Commission on Human Rights since its thirty-fifth session, in 1979 (decision 12 (XXXV) and resolutions 32 (XXXVI), 33 (XXXVII), 1982/31, 1983/37 and 1984/53).

At its thirty-ninth session, in March 1983, the Commission on Human Rights requested once again that the Chairman appoint, after consultation with the Bureau, a Special Rapporteur of the Commission; and requested that the Special Rapporteur present an interim report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session and a final report to the Commission at its fortieth session (resolution 1983/37). Since that time, the Assembly and the Commission have regularly considered reports submitted by the Special Rapporteur, whose mandate has been annually renewed.

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the General Assembly, taking note of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (A/39/635, annex), prepared in accordance with Commission resolution 1984/53, decided to consider further steps for securing effective respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in that country (resolution 39/120).

At its first regular session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1985/36), at its forty-first session, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another year and to request him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session and a final report to the Commission at its forty-second session (decision 1985/146).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1985/146.

Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile

This question has been considered by the General Assembly since its twenty-ninth session, in 1974 (resolution 3219 (XXIX)). It has also been regularly considered by the Commission on Human Rights since its thirty-first session, in 1975.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly invited the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile who should report to the Commission and to the Assembly (resolution 33/175). Since that time, the Assembly and the Commission have regularly considered reports submitted by the Special Rapporteur, whose mandate has been annually renewed.

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Special Rapporteur (A/39/631, annex), concluded that it was necessary to keep under consideration the situation of human rights in Chile; and invited the Commission to study in depth at its forty-first session the report of the Special Rapporteur and to take the most appropriate steps for the effective restoration of

human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile, including the extension of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one more year, and requested the Commission to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/121).

At its first regular session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1985/47), at its forty-first session, to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a year and to request him to report on the situation of human rights in Chile to the General Assembly at its fortieth session and to the Commission at its forty-second session (decision 1985/150).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1985/150.

Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of a draft resolution, calling for the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on this question (Commission resolution 1984/55).

At its first regular session of 1984, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the Commission's decision to request the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a Special Rapporteur with the mandate to examine the human rights situation in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals which could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of all residents of the country, before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a comprehensive report to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/37).

At its first regular session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1985/38), at its forty-first session, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a year and to request him to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session and to the Commission at its forty-second session on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, including the human and material losses resulting from bombardments of the civilian population (decision 1985/147).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1985/147.

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country and to submit conclusions and appropriate suggestions to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/54).

At its first regular session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1985/39), at its forty-first session, to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for one year and to request him to present an interim report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, and a final report to the Commission at its forty-second session (decision 1985/148).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Representative in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1985/148.

Question of human rights in southern Africa

At its twenty-third session, in 1967, the Commission on Human Rights established the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa (resolution 2 (XXIII)). The mandate of the Working Group has been regularly renewed by subsequent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, most recently by Commission resolution 1985/8 and Council decision 1985/140.

At its sixty-second session, in 1977, the Economic and Social Council decided that the reports of the Working Group should be brought to the attention of the General Assembly without delay (resolution 2082 A (LXII)).

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa (see also item 35), inter alia, requested the Commission on Human Rights to investigate crimes against women and children in South Africa (resolution 35/206 N).

At its forty-first session, in February-March 1985, the Commission on Human Rights, having examined the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa (E/CN.4/1985/8), decided to renew the mandate of the Working Group; decided further that the Group should continue to investigate and study the policies and practices which violate human rights in South Africa and Namibia; requested it to continue, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, to investigate cases of torture and ill-treatment of detainees and the deaths of detainees in South Africa; noted another report of the Working Group (E/CN.4/1985/14) and requested the Working Group to continue its investigation on the matter relating to the relationship between apartheid and genocide (resolution 1985/8); and decided that the Working Group, in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia, should study ways and means in which the Commission might effectively contribute to the elimination of apartheid in Namibia (resolution 1985/7).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2082 A (LXII), will have before it the final report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on policies and practices which violate human rights in South Africa and Namibia (E/CN.4/1985/8) and the report on the relationship between apartheid and genocide (E/CN.4/1985/14).

Assistance to refugees in Somalia

This item has been on the agenda of the General Assembly since its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, when the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to dispatch a mission to Somalia to make a comprehensive review of the refugee situation in that country (resolution 35/180).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly considered this question (36/153, 37/174, 38/88). The Secretary-General was requested to report to the Assembly on the refugee situation in Somalia at its thirty-sixth session (A/36/136) and at its thirty-seventh session (A/37/419), and the High Commissioner was requested to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (A/38/400 and Corr.1) on the conditions of the refugees.

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the High Commissioner (A/39/443) and, deeply concerned that the refugee problem in Somalia had not yet been resolved, requested him, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the refugee situation in Somalia and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the progress achieved (resolution 39/104).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 39/104.

Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti

This question was first considered by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1978 when the Council appealed for international assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the Horn of Africa (resolution 1978/39).

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to send a United Nations inter-agency mission to Djibouti to assess the needs of the refugees (resolution 1980/11).

At its second regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council decided to bring the question to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 1980/44).

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly endorsed the report of the mission to Djibouti and the recommendations contained therein (A/35/409); requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to ensure that adequate assistance programmes were organized for the refugees; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its first regular session of 1981 and to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/182). At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/214) and that of the High Commissioner annexed thereto (resolution 36/156).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to evaluate the needs and the scope of the assistance necessary to finance the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 1982/3).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/420) and that of the High Commissioner (A/37/12); and requested the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to report on the progress achieved to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983 and to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/176).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the reports of the High Commissioner (A/38/12 and A/38/399 and Corr.1) and requested him, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/89).

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the General Assembly again took note with appreciation of the reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti (A/39/12 and A/39/444) and urged him to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure that adequate, appropriate and lasting solutions were implemented to assist the refugees in Djibouti; and requested the High Commissioner, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General, to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/107).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 39/107.

Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly, concerned about the continued influx of large numbers of South African student refugees to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, which imposed a heavy burden on the limited resources of these countries, requested the Secretary-General to consult with the three Governments and the liberation movements concerned with a view to organizing and providing appropriate emergency financial and other forms of assistance for the care, subsistence and education of these student refugees, to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly as and when necessary (resolution 31/126).

At its thirty-second and thirty-third sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the measures taken by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the mobilization of assistance to the South African student refugees; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly (resolutions 32/119 and 33/164).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the assistance programme for South African student refugees living in Botswana,

Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia to include student refugees from Namibia and Zimbabwe; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/174).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to make provision in the student refugee programme for former student refugees from Zimbabwe until they had completed their studies in the country of asylum or until alternative arrangements could be made for the completion of their education in their own country; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 35/184).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the reports of the Secretary-General (A/36/423 and A/37/495 and Corr.1), and requested him, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly (resolutions 36/170 and 37/177).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, having considered the Secretary-General's report (A/38/429 and Corr.1), requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who had taken asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia; and requested the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/95).

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the General Assembly endorsed the assessments and recommendations contained in the report of the High Commissioner (A/39/447); requested the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who had been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia; and requested the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/109).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 39/109.

Strategy and policies for drug control

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, having recognized the urgent need to make individuals and Governments more aware of the dangers of drug abuse and the need for increased attention to the field of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to study the possibility of launching a meaningful programme of international drug abuse control strategy and policies, including the possibility of integrating therein existing policies or envisaged development assistance programmes (resolution 32/124).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly urged Governments to support the work of the Commission and to provide complete data and information to the Secretary-General in their annual reports, and requested the Commission to undertake at its twenty-eighth session the finalization and implementation of the comprehensive programme of international drug abuse control strategy and policies (resolution 33/168).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission to finalize at its next special session, to be held in 1980, a meaningful programme of international drug abuse control strategy and policies aimed at eradicating illicit demand for, production of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1980 on the progress achieved; further requested the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies with programmes having an impact on narcotics to report annually to the Assembly on their activities and proposed projects in this field; and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly (resolution 34/177).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon the Commission to present, at its thirtieth regular session, the completed international programme for drug abuse control so that such a comprehensive, co-ordinated global strategy might be translated at the earliest possible date into actions seeking to interdict narcotics trafficking, eradicate the illicit production and demand, educate citizens throughout the world regarding the dangers of drugs and treat and rehabilitate those individuals who had become dependent upon or addicted to drugs (resolution 35/195).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and the basic five-year programme of action dealt with in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (XXIX) which the Economic and Social Council, in its decision 1981/113 of 6 May 1981, had decided to transmit to the Assembly; requested the Commission, within available resources, to establish a task force to review, monitor and co-ordinate the implementation of the Strategy and the programme of action and to submit a report to the Commission at each session or special session; and requested the Commission to review the report of its task force and to report thereon, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session and annually thereafter (resolution 36/168).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, having noted with satisfaction the establishment of the task force, approved the projects recommended by the Commission in its resolution 1 (S-VII); and requested the Commission to review the reports of its task force and to report thereon, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/168).

At its first regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit annex II to the report of the Commission on its thirtieth session to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session. The annex contained the programme for the third and fourth years of the basic five-year programme of action adopted by the Assembly in the context of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy established by resolution 36/168 (decision 1983/117).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly approved the programme of action for the biennium 1984-1985, the third and fourth years of the basic five-year programme of action; and decided that, beginning with its eighth special session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, meeting in plenary during its sessions and in the presence of all interested observers, would constitute the task force envisaged in resolution 36/168 (resolution 38/98).

At its thirty-ninth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the implementation of those projects which had been carried out under the 1984 programme of action.

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General on strategy and policies for drug control and the activities of the 1984-1985 programme of action which have been implemented during 1985.

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice submits an annual report to the General Assembly; the Assembly considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure. The first annual report of the Court was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-third session, in 1968.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the International Court of Justice without discussion.

At its thirty-ninth session, 15/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1983 to 31 July 1984 (decision 39/414).

At the fortieth session, the report of the International Court of Justice, covering the period from 1 August 1984 to 31 July 1985, will appear as Supplement No. 4 (A/40/4).

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957, 16/ and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). Under article I of the Agreement, the United Nations recognizes that the Agency, by virtue of its intergovernmental character and international responsibilities, will function under its statute as an autonomous international organization in the working relationship with the United Nations established by the Agreement.

In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the General Assembly an annual report on its work. It also submits reports, when appropriate, to the Security Council, and reports to the Economic and Social Council and other organs of the United Nations on matters within their respective competences.

15/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 13):

- (a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/39/4);
- (b) Decision 39/414;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.94.

16/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 18, document A/3713.

At its thirty-ninth session, 17/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 1983 (A/39/458 and Add.1); urged all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute, in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes; in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries; in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system; and in promoting nuclear safety (resolution 39/12).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Agency for 1984. In his statement to the Assembly, the Director-General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended, 18/ the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

- (a) Five from African and Asian States;
- (b) One from Eastern European States;
- (c) Two from Latin American States;
- (d) Two from Western European and other States.

17/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 14):

- (a) Report of the Agency: A/39/458 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/39/L.15;
- (c) Resolution 39/12;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.58 and 59.

18/ By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

At present, the Security Council is composed of the following Member States:

Australia,** Burkina Faso,* China, Denmark,** Egypt,* France, India,* Madagascar,** Peru,* Thailand,** Trinidad and Tobago,** Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

At its thirty-ninth session, 19/ the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 39/323).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Peru and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended, 20/ the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

19/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 15 (a)):

(a) Decision 39/323;

(b) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.33, 77 and 105.

20/ By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

- (a) Fourteen from African States;
- (b) Eleven from Asian States;
- (c) Ten from Latin American States;
- (d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;
- (e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

At present, the Economic and Social Council is composed of the following Member States:

Algeria,* Argentina,** Bangladesh,*** Botswana,* Brazil,*** Bulgaria,* Canada,** China,** Colombia,*** Congo,* Costa Rica,** Djibouti,* Ecuador,* Finland,** France,*** German Democratic Republic,* Germany, Federal Republic of,*** Guinea,*** Guyana,** Haiti,*** Iceland,*** India,*** Indonesia,** Japan,*** Lebanon,* Luxembourg,* Malaysia,* Mexico,* Morocco,*** Netherlands,* New Zealand,* Nigeria,*** Papua New Guinea,** Poland,** Romania,*** Rwanda,** Saudi Arabia,* Senegal,*** Sierra Leone,* Somalia,** Spain,*** Sri Lanka,** Suriname,* Sweden,** Thailand,* Turkey,*** Uganda,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,* Venezuela,*** Yugoslavia,** Zaire** and Zimbabwe.***

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

At its thirty-ninth session, 21/ the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 39/306).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Algeria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Thailand and United States of America. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

21/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 15 (b)):

- (a) Decision 39/306;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.34.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI), section II, paragraph 3, the Industrial Development Board consists of 45 members elected by the Assembly, for a term of three years, from among States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The members of the Board are elected according to the pattern provided for in paragraph 4 and in the annex to the resolution. 22/

At present, the Board is composed of the following States:

Argentina,** Australia,*** Austria,* Belgium,* Brazil,** Bulgaria,* Chad,* Chile,* China,*** Czechoslovakia,*** Democratic Yemen,** Ecuador,*** Finland,* France,** Germany, Federal Republic of,*** Ghana,** Hungary,** India,** Indonesia,* Iraq,*** Italy,* Ivory Coast,*** Japan,** Lesotho,*** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Malawi,** Mexico,*** Netherlands,** Norway,** Pakistan,** Peru,* Philippines,*** Romania,** Rwanda,* Sierra Leone,*** Spain,*** Sudan,* Switzerland,* Turkey,*** Uganda,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Arab Emirates,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America** and Venezuela.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

At its thirty-ninth session, 23/ the General Assembly elected 15 members of the Board (decision 39/309).

22/ The annex was brought up to date at the thirty-ninth session (resolution 39/234).

23/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 16 (a)):

(a) Decision 39/309;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.93.

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chad, Chile, Finland, Indonesia, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Peru, Rwanda, Sudan, Switzerland, Uganda and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Members of the Board are eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. 24/ The members of the Board are elected by a simple majority.

(b) Election of nineteen members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 1, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see also item 84 (f)) consists of 58 members elected by the Assembly for three-year terms according to the following pattern:

- (a) Sixteen seats for African States;
- (b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;
- (c) Six seats for Eastern European States;
- (d) Ten seats for Latin American States;
- (e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States.

At present, the Governing Council is composed of the following States:

Algeria,** Argentina,* Australia,* Austria,** Belgium,** Botswana,***
Brazil,* Bulgaria,*** Cameroon,* Canada,*** Chile,* China,* Colombia,***
Finland,* France,* Germany, Federal Republic of,** Ghana,*** Haiti,**
Hungary,* India,*** Indonesia,* Italy,* Ivory Coast,* Jamaica,*** Japan,**
Jordan,*** Kenya,*** Kuwait,** Lesotho,* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,***
Malaysia,** Malta,*** Mexico,*** Nepal,** Niger,*** Nigeria,* Norway,**
Oman,*** Panama,*** Papua New Guinea,* Peru,* Philippines,* Poland,***
Rwanda,** Saudi Arabia,* Sri Lanka,*** Sudan,** Toço,** Tunisia,*** Turkey,***
Uganda,* Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,** Union of Soviet Socialist

24/ At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,** Venezuela,** Yugoslavia* and Zaire.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

At its thirty-ninth session, 25/ the General Assembly elected 20 members of the Governing Council (decision 39/310).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Australia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Finland, France, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Uganda and Yugoslavia. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. 24/ The members of the Governing Council are elected by a simple majority.

(c) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, the World Food Council consists of 36 members elected by the Assembly, on the nomination of the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, taking into consideration balanced geographical representation.

At present, the Council is composed of the following States:

Argentina,** Australia,* Bangladesh,* Brazil,*** Bulgaria,*** Burundi,** Canada,*** Central African Republic,** Chile,** China,*** Ecuador,* Ethiopia,* Finland,** France,** German Democratic Republic,* Germany, Federal Republic of,* Ghana,* Hungary,** Iraq,** Italy,** Ivory Coast,*** Japan,** Kenya,*** Mexico,*** Morocco,** Nicaragua,* Nigeria,* Pakistan,** Sri Lanka,***

25/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 16 (b)):

(a) Decision 39/310;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.93.

Thailand,*** Turkey,*** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Arab Emirates,* United States of America,*** Venezuela* and Zambia.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

At its thirty-ninth session, 26/ the General Assembly elected 12 members of the Council (decision 39/311).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Australia, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. As stipulated in resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, members of the Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

(d) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex) (see also item 118), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, according to the following pattern:

- (a) Five from African States;
- (b) Four from Asian States;
- (c) Four from Latin American States;
- (d) Three from socialist States of Eastern Europe;
- (e) Five from Western European and other States.

26/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 16 (c)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/39/297;
- (b) Decision 39/311;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.93.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following States:

Argentina,* Bangladesh,*** Brazil,** Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,*** Cameroon,** Chile,* Egypt,** Ethiopia,* France,* Germany, Federal Republic of,*** India,** Indonesia,** Japan,** Liberia,** Netherlands,*** Nigeria,* Trinidad and Tobago,*** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America* and Yugoslavia.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

At its thirty-ninth session, 27/ the General Assembly elected seven members of the Committee (decision 39/312).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Chile, Ethiopia, France, Nigeria, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General.

(e) Election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

In accordance with article 4 of the statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (resolution 31/177, annex) the Board of Governors of the Special Fund (see also item 17 (i)) is composed of 36 States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, elected for a term of three years by the General Assembly, keeping in view, inter alia, the need for balance among the representation of the beneficiary land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours, on the one hand, and potential donor countries, both developed and developing, on the other.

27/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 16 (d)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/39/298;

(b) Decision 39/312;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.93.

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly decided that the election of the members of the Board of Governors would take place at the resumed session on item 66 and that, if the session were not resumed, the Economic and Social Council would be entrusted with the election (decision 31/429 B).

At its sixty-second session, in May 1977, the Economic and Social Council decided not to proceed to the election of the members of the Board of Governors and to refer the matter to the General Assembly at its resumed thirty-first session (decision 243 (LXII)).

At the resumed thirty-first session and at its thirty-second to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer the election of the members of the Board of Governors (decisions 31/431, 32/326, 33/316, 34/316, 35/316, 36/319, 37/320 and 38/319).

At its thirty-ninth session, 28/ the General Assembly decided to defer until its fortieth session the election of the members of the Board of Governors (decision 39/313).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have to elect the entire membership of the Board of Governors. As stipulated in article 4, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Special Fund, retiring members of the Board of Governors are eligible for re-election.

(f) Election of nineteen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2205 (XXI), section II, paragraph 1, as amended by paragraph 8 of Assembly resolution 3108 (XXVIII), the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (see also item 136) consists of 36 States elected by the Assembly for a term of six years. In electing the members of the Commission, the Assembly shall observe the following distribution of seats:

- (a) Nine from African States;
- (b) Seven from Asian States;
- (c) Five from Eastern European States;
- (d) Six from Latin American States;
- (e) Nine from Western European and other States.

28/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 16 (e)):

- (a) Decision 39/313;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.93.

Under the terms of resolution 2205 (XXI), the Assembly shall also have due regard to the adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world, and of developed and developing countries.

At present, the Commission is composed of the following States:

Algeria,** Australia,** Austria,** Brazil,** Central African Republic,** China,** Cuba,* Cyprus,* Czechoslovakia,* Egypt,** France,** German Democratic Republic,** Germany, Federal Republic of,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* India,* Iraq,* Italy,* Japan,** Kenya,* Mexico,** Nigeria,** Peru,* Philippines,* Senegal,* Sierra Leone,* Singapore,** Spain,* Sweden,** Trinidad and Tobago,* Uganda,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America* and Yugoslavia.*

* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the nineteenth session of the Commission in 1986.

** Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the twenty-second session of the Commission in 1989.

At its thirty-seventh session, 29/ the General Assembly elected 17 members of the Commission (decision 37/308).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United States of America and Yugoslavia. As stipulated in resolution 2205 (XXI), section II, paragraph 5, members of the Commission are eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. 24/ The members of the Commission are elected by a simple majority.

(g) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex) (see also item 105). In accordance with paragraph 1 of the statute, the

29/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 16 (f)):

(a) Decision 37/308;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.68.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is elected by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General.

At its thirty-seventh session, 30/ the General Assembly elected Mr. Poul Hartling High Commissioner for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1983 (decision 37/319).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General.

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

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

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly, and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Details on the appointment, the membership and the functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden),** Mr. Traian Chebeleu (Romania),*
Mr. Mohamed Maloum Fall (Mauritania),* Mr. Even Fontaine-Ortiz (Cuba),***
Mr. Jobst Holborn (Federal Republic of Germany),*** Mrs. Virginia Housholder
(United States of America),*** Mr. Igor Vasilevich Khalevinski (Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics),*** Mr. Rachid Lahlou (Morocco),*** Mr. Ma Longde
(China),** Mr. Mohammad Samir Mansouri (Syrian Arab Republic),*
Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),* Mr. Andrew Robin Murray
(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),**
Mr. Samuel Pinheiro-Guimarães (Brazil),** Mr. Ranbit Roy (India),**

30/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 16 (g)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/769;
- (b) Decision 37/319;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.111.

Mr. Yukio Takasu (Japan)** and Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

At its thirty-ninth session, 31/ the General Assembly appointed five members of the Advisory Committee (decision 39/317).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Chebeleu, Mr. Fall, Mr. Mansouri, Mr. Mselle and Mr. Thomas. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/40/101).

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 123). Details on the appointment, the membership and the functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),* Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),***
Mr. Mohammed Sadiq Al-Mahdi (Iraq),* Mr. Ernesto Battisti (Italy),***
Mr. Javier Castillo Ayala (Mexico),*** Mr. Anatoly Semënovich Chistyakov
(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),*** Mr. Marco Antônio Diniz Brandão
(Brazil),** Mr. Hamed Arabi El Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya),*
Mr. Leoncio Fernández Maroto (Spain),** Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States)

31/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (a)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/39/101;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/725;

(c) Decision 39/317;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.39;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.98.

of America),* Mr. Lance L. E. Joseph (Australia),** Mr. Zoran Lazarević (Yugoslavia),* Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina),** Mr. Yasuo Noguchi (Japan),* Mr. Aluseye D. Oduyemi (Nigeria),** Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt),** Mr. Dominique Souchet (France)*** and Mr. Wang Liansheng (China).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

At its thirty-ninth session, 32/ the General Assembly appointed seven members of the Committee (decision 39/318).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Abraszewski, Mr. Al-Mahdi, Mr. El Houderi, Mr. Hennes, Mr. Lazarević and Mr. Noguchi. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/40/102).

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

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements (see also item 115). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

32/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (b)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/39/102 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/726;

(c) Decision 39/318;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.39;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.98.

At present, the Board is composed of the following three members:

Senior President of the Audit Office of Belgium*
Auditor-General of Ghana***
Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines**

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- * Term of office expires on 30 June 1986.
 - ** Term of office expires on 30 June 1987.
 - *** Term of office expires on 30 June 1988.

At its thirty-ninth session, 33/ the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board (decision 39/319).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Senior President of the Audit Office of Belgium. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/40/103).

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

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (see also item 126) and other United Nations funds.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil),* Mr. Jean Guyot (France),***
Mr. George Johnston (United States of America),*** Mr. Michiya Matsukawa
(Japan),*** Mr. David Montagu (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern

33/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (c)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/39/103;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/727;
- (c) Decision 39/319;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.39;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.98.

Ireland),** Mr. Braj Kumar Nehru (India),* Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland),**
Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana)** and Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland).*

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

At its thirty-ninth session, 34/ the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Committee (decision 39/320).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Faria, Mr. Nehru and Mr. Raczkowski. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/40/104).

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

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV)), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

At present, the Tribunal is composed of the following seven members:

Mr. Endre Ustor (Hungary),*** President, Mr. Samarendranath Sen (India),* Vice-President, Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Vice-President, Mr. Mutuale Tshikankie

34/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (d)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/39/104;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/728;
- (c) Decision 39/320;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.39;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.98.

(Zaire),* Mr. Herbert Reis (United States of America),**
Mr. Luis María de Posadas Montero (Uruguay)*** and Mr. Roger Pinto (France).*

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

At its thirty-ninth session, 35/ the General Assembly appointed two members of the Tribunal (decision 39/321).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Mutuale Tshikankie, Mr. Pinto and Mr. Sen. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/40/105).

(f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)), for the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time (see also item 125).

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana),** Chairman, Mr. Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina),** Vice-Chairman, Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),*** Mr. Michael O. Ani (Nigeria),*** Mr. Michel Auchère (France),* Mr. Moulaye El Hassen (Mauritania),** Mr. Ralph Enckell (Finland),* Mr. Dayton W. Hull (United States of America),** Mr. Masao Kanazawa (Japan),* Mr. Helmut Kitschenberg (Federal Republic of Germany),* Mr. Jiří Nosek (Czechoslovakia),** Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel

35/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (e)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/39/105;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/729;
- (c) Decision 39/321;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.39;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.98.

(Brazil),* Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt),*** Mr. Valery Vasilyevich Tsybukov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)*** and Mr. M. A. Vellodi (India).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

At its thirty-ninth session, 36/ the General Assembly appointed six members of the Commission and designated Mr. Vegega as Vice-Chairman of the Commission (decision 39/322).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Auchère, Mr. Enckell, Mr. Kanazawa, Mr. Kitschenberg and Mr. Pimentel. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/40/106).

(g) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), deals with the administration of pension matters in so far as they relate to the United Nations (see item 126). It consists of three members elected by the Assembly, three members appointed by the Secretary-General and three members elected by the participants. The Assembly, the Secretary-General and the participants each elect or appoint, as the case may be, three alternate members. The present members and alternate members elected by the Assembly are the following:

36/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (f)):

- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/39/106 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/820;
- (c) Decision 39/322;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.47;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.98.

Members:

Mr. Sol Kuttner (United States of America)
Mr. Mario Majoli (Italy)
Mr. Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya)

Alternate members:

Mr. Eduardo César Añón Noceti (Uruguay)
Mr. Jobst Holborn (Federal Republic of Germany)
Mr. Yukio Takasu (Japan)

Their term of office will expire on 31 December 1985.

At its thirty-seventh session, 37/ the General Assembly appointed the above-mentioned members and alternate members (decision 37/318).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of the members and the alternate members. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/40/107).

(h) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided that the voluntary fund for the International Women's Year established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1850 (LVI) should be extended to cover the period of the United Nations Decade for Women 38/ (see also item 92).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to select, with due regard to regional distribution, in the first instance for a period of three years, five Member States, each of which should

37/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (g)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/187;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/517;
- (c) Decision 37/318;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.62;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.109.

38/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), p. 100, items 75 and 76.

appoint a representative to serve on the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 31/133).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the following States as members of the Consultative Committee for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1983: German Democratic Republic, India, Jamaica, Kenya and Norway (decision 37/326).

At its thirty-ninth session, 39/ the General Assembly, inter alia, decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women should be continued through the establishment of a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme; requested the Consultative Committee at its seventeenth session to propose an appropriate future title for the Fund; and requested the President of the Assembly to designate, with due regard for the financing of the Fund from voluntary contributions and to equitable geographical distribution, five Member States to serve on the Consultative Committee for a period of three years, on the understanding that each State member of the Committee should designate a person with relevant expertise and experience in development co-operation activities, including those benefiting women, to serve on the Committee (resolution 39/125).

(i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

In accordance with article 6, paragraph 1, of the statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, the Executive Director of the Fund (see also item 16 (e)) shall be appointed by the Secretary-General subject to confirmation by the General Assembly (resolution 31/177, annex).

At its thirty-ninth session, 40/ the General Assembly took note of the information contained in the note by the Secretary-General (decision 39/316).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General.

39/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 93):

- (a) Resolution 39/125;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.101.

40/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (k)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/39/798;
- (b) Decision 39/316;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.93.

(j) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

At its fifth special session, in 1967, the General Assembly established the United Nations Council for South West Africa to administer the Territory until independence and decided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to a United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa (see also item 34), who would be appointed by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General (resolution 2248 (S-V)).

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa should be called "United Nations Commissioner for Namibia" (resolution 2372 (XXII)).

At its thirty-ninth session, 41/ the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, appointed Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1985 (decision 39/325).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General.

(k) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its nineteenth session, in 1964, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1995 (XIX) establishing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as an organ of the Assembly (see also item 84 (c)). In accordance with section II, paragraph 27, of that resolution, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and confirmed by the General Assembly. He is appointed for three years and is eligible for reappointment.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Gamani Corea as Secretary-General of UNCTAD for a further term of one year and nine months beginning on 1 April 1983 (decision 37/322).

41/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (j)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/39/832;
- (b) Decision 39/325;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.105.

At its thirty-ninth session, 42/ the General Assembly took note of the information contained in the note of the Secretary-General (decision 39/324). In his note, the Secretary-General informed the Assembly that, despite extensive consultations with the regional groups, he had not yet reached a stage where he could present a name for the post of Secretary-General of UNCTAD. The Secretary-General further stated that he intended to continue his consultations in the hope that he would be in a position to present a name early in 1985. The Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 39/456; see also footnote 1).

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:

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

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members, and requested the Committee to examine the application of the Declaration, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration (resolution 1654 (XVI)).

At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members and invited it to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories which had not yet attained independence (resolution 1810 (XVII)).

At the same session, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge, *mutatis mutandis*, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa (resolution 1805 (XVII)) and decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa (resolution 1806 (XVII)).

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the

42/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (i)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/39/852;
- (b) Decision 39/324;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.105.

Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter (see item 109), to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary (resolution 1970 (XVIII)).

At the same session, and at each subsequent session, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Special Committee, adopted a resolution renewing the Committee's mandate.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly held a special commemorative meeting on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration and adopted the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration in which it, inter alia, directed the Special Committee to continue to seek the most suitable ways for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories which had not yet attained independence and to propose to the Assembly specific measures for the complete implementation of the Declaration (resolution 35/118).

At its thirty-ninth session, 43/ the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee (A/39/23 (Part I) and Corr.1 and A/39/23 (Parts II-VIII)), approved that report and, inter alia, requested the

43/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 18):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23); A/AC.109/761-763, A/AC.109/764 and Add.1, A/AC.109/765 and Add.1, A/AC.109/766-770, A/AC.109/775-776, A/AC.109/777 and Add.1, A/AC.109/778-782, A/AC.109/784-788, A/AC.109/799;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/39/634 and Add.1, A/39/494;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/39/696 (Parts I and II); see also A/39/615, A/39/663, A/39/675-678, A/39/690 and Corr.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/825;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/39/L.17 and Corr.1, A/39/L.18 and Add.1; see also A/39/23 (Part I), chap. II, para. 9 and Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part two;
- (f) Amendment: A/39/L.27;
- (g) Resolutions 39/30 to 39/40, 39/91-39/93 and decisions 39/408 to 39/411; see also resolutions 39/6, 39/41 to 39/45, 39/50 A to E and decisions 39/325, 39/402, 39/404, 39/412 and 39/420;

Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that had not yet attained independence and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/91). At the same session, the Assembly also called for further concrete measures to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (resolution 39/92).

At the same session, the General Assembly endorsed the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to its resolution 39/93; commended the Programme, for appropriate action, to all States, the United Nations bodies concerned, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization; requested the Special Committee, in connection with the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, to co-operate and work closely with the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/93 and decision 39/420).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (resolution 39/30), the question of American Samoa (resolution 39/31), the question of Guam (resolution 39/32), the question of Bermuda (resolution 39/33), the question of the British Virgin Islands (resolution 39/34), the question of the Cayman Islands (resolution 39/35), the question of Montserrat (resolution 39/36), the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands (resolution 39/37), the question of the United States Virgin Islands (resolution 39/38), the question of Anguilla (resolution 39/39), the question of Western Sahara (resolution 39/40), the question of Tokelau (decision 39/408), the question of Pitcairn (decision 39/409), the question of Gibraltar (decision 39/410) and the question of St. Helena (decision 39/411).

Also, at the same session, the General Assembly had before it a letter dated 30 October 1984 addressed to the President of the General Assembly by the Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations (A/39/723), in which he communicated the wish of his Government to join the membership of the Special Committee. At the 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the President of the General Assembly stated that he had received several communications from Member

(continued)

- (h) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/39/SR.12-18, 20-24;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.49;
- (j) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.85-87, 100 and 105.

States, including Papua New Guinea, expressing the desire to be appointed members of the Special Committee. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the President, the General Assembly decided to entrust the President with the task of holding further consultations with a view to making an appointment as soon as possible.

In a letter dated 9 January 1985 addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/40/92), the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations informed the President of the decision of the Government of Australia to withdraw from the membership of the Special Committee.

At present the Special Committee is composed of the following 24 Member States:

Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/40/23 (Parts I-VIII), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on Western Sahara, submitted in pursuance of resolution 39/40.

19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed by, inter alia, Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

A list of the Member States, with an indication of the year in which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, appears in annex VI.

At its thirty-ninth session, 44/ the General Assembly admitted Brunei Darussalam (resolution 39/1) to membership in the Organization, which now numbers 159 Member States.

As at 1 June 1985, no documents had been circulated under this item.

20. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation" was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of Zaire (A/9199). At that session, the Assembly affirmed that the prompt restitution to a country of its objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, manuscripts and documents by another country, without charge, was calculated to strengthen international co-operation inasmuch as it constituted just reparation for damage done; recognized the special obligations in that connection of those countries which had had access to such valuable objects only as a result of colonial or foreign occupation; called upon all the States concerned to prohibit the expropriation of works of art from Territories still under colonial or alien domination; and invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and Member States, to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the progress achieved (resolution 3187 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly called upon all States concerned to protect and safeguard the works of art which were still in Territories under their domination; and invited Member States to ratify the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1970 (resolutions 3391 (XXX) and 32/18).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly welcomed the establishment by the General Conference of UNESCO of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation; invited once again all Governments to accede to the above-mentioned Convention and to take all necessary steps for the return or restitution of cultural property, through, inter alia, bilateral

44/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 19):

- (a) Application for admission: A/39/362;
- (b) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/39/363;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/39/L.1/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (d) Resolution 39/1;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.3.

arrangements; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to associate the United Nations with the activities of UNESCO directed towards the restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin; requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with UNESCO, to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and decided to include an item entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session (resolution 34/64).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of item 70 (Preservation and further development of cultural values, including the protection, restitution and return of cultural and artistic property), expressed the hope that the second World Conference on Cultural Policies, to be held in 1982, would devote considerable attention to the question of the return and restitution of cultural property with a view to improving international cultural co-operation; and requested the Secretary-General to take a number of considerations into account in his report to be prepared in accordance with resolution 34/64 (resolution 35/128).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, invited Member States to take adequate measures to prohibit and prevent the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property, and to put an end to the illicit trafficking in priceless objets d'art and museum pieces by all necessary measures within each country's jurisdiction with the full co-operation of the courts and customs authorities; also invited Member States to draw up, in co-operation with UNESCO, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territories and of their cultural property abroad; urged all Governments to reproduce the reports and studies made by archaeologists and explorers from the developed countries, especially if those studies were out of print, and to make them available to the countries of origin; requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNESCO, to take the necessary measures to alert and mobilize international public opinion in favour of the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, in particular by mobilizing the United Nations information media for that purpose; and further requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 36/64).

At the thirty-eighth session, 45/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in co-operation with the Director-General of UNESCO (A/38/456); commended UNESCO and the Intergovernmental Committee for

45/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 20):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/456;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/38/L.29/Rev.1;
- (c) Resolution 38/34;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.71.

Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they had accomplished; reaffirmed that the restitution to a country of its objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, archives, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures contributed to the strengthening of international co-operation and to the preservation and flowering of universal cultural values; reiterated its invitation to Member States to draw up, in co-operation with UNESCO, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territories and of their cultural property abroad; appealed to Member States to co-operate closely with the Intergovernmental Committee and to conclude bilateral agreements for that purpose; took note of the importance accorded by the World Conference on Cultural Policies, held at Mexico City in 1982, to the question of the return or restitution of cultural properties; reiterated its invitation to those Member States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/34).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/34.

21. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly at the request of Nicaragua (A/38/242). At that session, the Assembly, recalling Security Council resolution 530 (1983), reaffirmed the right of all the countries of the region to live in peace and to decide their own future, free from all outside interference or intervention; condemned the acts of aggression against the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the States of the region; urged the States of the region and other States to desist from or to refrain from initiating military operations intended to exert political pressure; expressed its firmest support for the Contadora Group; welcomed with satisfaction the Cancún Declaration on Peace in Central America and the Document of Objectives, which contained the basis for the start of negotiations to ensure harmonious coexistence in Central America; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to keep under review the situation in Central America (resolution 38/10).

At its thirty-ninth session, 46/ the General Assembly, inter alia, recalling Security Council resolution 530 (1983) and its own resolution 38/10, and noting the

46/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 25):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/39/562-S/16775 and A/39/827-S/16865;

efforts of the Contadora Group, in particular the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America of 7 September 1984; urged each of the five Central American Governments to speed up its consultations with the Contadora Group with the aim of bringing to a conclusion the negotiation process with the early signing of the Contadora Act; also urged all States, in particular those with ties to and interests in the region, to respect the commitments undertaken by virtue of their accession to the Additional Protocol of the Contadora Act; requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with Security Council resolution 530 (1983), to report at regular intervals to the Council on developments in the situation and the implementation of that resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, by 15 December 1984 at the latest, a report on progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/4).

In pursuance of the request of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Assembly on 15 December 1984 (A/39/827).

At the fortieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

22. The situation in Kampuchea: report of the Secretary-General

Following the outbreak of hostilities in December 1978, the situation in Kampuchea and related developments in South-East Asia were considered by the Security Council at a number of meetings between January and March 1979. No resolution was adopted.

The item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (A/34/191). At that session, the Assembly appealed to all States and national and international humanitarian organizations to render humanitarian relief to the civilian population of Kampuchea; urged all parties to the conflict to cease all hostilities forthwith; called for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea; appealed to all States to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea; and resolved that the people of Kampuchea should be enabled to choose democratically their own government, without outside interference, subversion or coercion (resolution 34/22).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene early in 1981 an international conference on Kampuchea which should involve the participation of all conflicting parties in Kampuchea and others concerned, with the aim of finding a comprehensive political settlement; decided further that the

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- (b) Draft resolution: A/39/L.6 and A/39/L.7/Rev.1;
- (c) Resolution 39/4;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.35-39 and 105.

conference should negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on, inter alia, total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea within a specific time-frame to be verified by the United Nations and United Nations-supervised free elections in Kampuchea; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps for the convening of such a conference; called for, pending the settlement of the conflict, the stationing of a United Nations observer team on the Thai side of the border and the establishment of safe areas under United Nations supervision in western Kampuchea; and appealed for the continuation of relief assistance to the Kampuchean people (resolution 35/6).

The International Conference on Kampuchea, held in New York from 13 to 17 July 1981, adopted a Declaration on Kampuchea in which it reaffirmed the basic principles for a political settlement in Kampuchea and set out the elements of such a settlement. The Conference also adopted resolution 1 (I), in which it, inter alia, decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly approved the report of the International Conference on Kampuchea and adopted the Declaration on Kampuchea and Conference resolution 1 (I); requested the Secretary-General to follow the situation closely and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement; decided to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time in accordance with resolution 1 (I); and appealed for the continuation of relief assistance to Kampuchean still in need, especially those along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand (resolution 36/5).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 37/c and 38/3).

At its thirty-ninth session, 47/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6 and 38/3 and called for their full

47/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 20):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/576;
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1983-1984: A/CONF.109/8;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/39/L.3 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/617;
- (e) Resolution 39/5;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/18;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.40-43.

implementation; reiterated its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea were the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem; took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea (A/CONF.109/8); authorized the Ad Hoc Committee to convene when necessary; reaffirmed its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time; renewed its appeal to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Conference and the Ad Hoc Committee on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions; requested the Secretary-General to continue to follow the situation closely and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement; appealed for the continuation of emergency assistance to those Kampuchians who were still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand; requested the Secretary-General to continue such efforts as were necessary in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/5).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/5.

23. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193). The Assembly decided to consider this item in plenary meeting on the understanding that hearings of bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be held in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

At that session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas); requested the Secretary-General to undertake a renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the above request and to take the necessary measures to that end; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/9).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom; took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/532); and requested the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/12). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 38/405).

At its thirty-ninth session, 48/ the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute and their remaining differences relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas); took note of the communiqué issued by the representatives of the Government of Switzerland and the Government of Brazil (A/39/364, annex); and requested the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/6). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 39/404).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/6;
- (b) Report of the Special Committee: A/40/23 (Parts I-VIII), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23).

24. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/194). At that session, the Assembly decided to promote further the co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to examine ways and means of further strengthening such co-operation and to submit a report to that effect to the Assembly (resolution 35/36).

48/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 26):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. XXVI, Part VII, A/AC.109/788;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/589;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/39/615;
- (d) Draft resolution: A/39/L.8;
- (e) Resolution 39/6 and decision 39/404;
- (f) Meeting of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/39/SR.12;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.44, 45 and 46.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction the establishment of relations of co-operation between the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 36/23).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to organize an annual meeting, beginning in 1983, between the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to examine the stage reached in the development of co-operation and to put forward proposals for promoting co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 37/4).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, approved the conclusions and recommendations of the first annual meeting between the representatives of the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, held at Geneva on 15 July 1983 (resolution 38/4).

At its thirty-ninth session, 49/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue co-operation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take steps to strengthen the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in that field with a view to intensifying co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and to serving the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields; also requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the mechanism for co-ordination between the two organizations, taking into account the results of the meeting, held at Geneva on 15 July 1983, between representatives of the secretariats of both organizations, namely, contacts pursued with focal points in the five priority fields, evaluation of their activities and preparation of the second annual meeting as provided for in Assembly resolution 37/4; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 39/7).

49/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 21):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/481 and Corr.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/39/L.5;
- (c) Resolution 39/7;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.54.

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/7.

25. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General

The question of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965. At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU to attend sessions of the General Assembly as an observer and further requested him to explore, in consultation with the appropriate bodies of OAU, the means of promoting co-operation between the two organizations and to report to the Assembly as appropriate (resolution 2011 (XX)).

The question of co-operation between the two organizations was also considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions (resolutions 2103 (XXI) and 2193 (XXII)). It was further considered at the twenty-fourth session, when the Assembly paid particular attention to that co-operation in the context of the Manifesto on Southern Africa (resolution 2505 (XXIV)), and at the twenty-sixth session, when the Assembly considered the question of holding meetings of the Security Council in an African capital (resolution 2863 (XXVI)).

Since the twenty-sixth session, the question has been considered in the broader context of co-operation between OAU on the one hand and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, on the other hand (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15 and 38/5).

At its thirty-ninth session, 50/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/427); noted with appreciation the increasing participation of OAU in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work; commended the continued efforts of OAU to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems; reiterated the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with OAU, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa; called upon the competent

50/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 22):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/427;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/39/L.12 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 39/8;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.54.

organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to give urgent consideration to the various recommendations and proposals contained in the conclusions of the joint meetings of organizations of the United Nations system and OAU, with the objective of enhancing co-operation between them; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of OAU, to arrange the date and venue in Africa for the next meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of OAU and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, taking into account paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 38/5; reaffirmed the determination of the United Nations to work closely with OAU towards the establishment of the new international economic order in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Assembly and to take full account of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa; called upon all Member States, regional and international organizations and organizations of the United Nations system to participate actively in measures to deal with the current economic crisis in Africa as well as in the implementation of the special programmes of economic assistance; requested the Secretary-General to keep OAU informed periodically of the response of the international community to those programmes and to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by that organization; also requested the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system to ensure that adequate facilities continued to be made available for the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of OAU as required; further requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and OAU, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa; urged all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to continue their support of African refugee programmes and to provide material and economic assistance to help host countries to cope with the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructures; invited Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously and effectively to the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa; requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the need to give increasingly wide publicity to all matters relating to the social and economic development of Africa, in particular to the critical economic situation facing African countries; called upon United Nations bodies to continue to associate closely OAU with all their work concerning Africa; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to continue and expand their co-operation with OAU and, through it, their assistance to the liberation movements recognized by that organization; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/8).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/8.

26. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V) in which it had requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer; decided to invite the League of Arab States to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer; noted with deep appreciation the increasing participation of the League of Arab States in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work; recognized the continued efforts of the League of Arab States to promote co-operation among Arab States and to seek solutions to Arab problems of vital importance to the international community and took note with satisfaction of the increased collaboration of various organizations of the United Nations system in support of those efforts; recognized the importance of continued close association by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, where appropriate, with the efforts of the League of Arab States in order to promote social and economic development and to advance intra-Arab as well as international co-operation in this vital field; reaffirmed the determination of the United Nations to work closely with the League of Arab States towards the establishment of the new international economic order; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/17 and 38/6).

At its thirty-ninth session, 51/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/418 and Add.1); expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts towards the implementation of the recommendations of the meeting between the representatives of

51/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 23):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/418 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/39/L.10/Rev.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/638;
- (d) Resolution 39/9;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.22;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.54.

the League of Arab States and the representatives of the United Nations system, held at Tunis in 1983 (see A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V); expressed its satisfaction at the results achieved at the meeting on food and agriculture in the Arab region, held in Rome on 27 and 28 September 1984, within the framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); requested the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict; requested the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States to intensify their co-operation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields; took note of the proposals and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and requested him to take the necessary steps to ensure their implementation, including the setting up of joint sectoral inter-agency working groups for follow-up of multilateral projects; called upon the competent bodies of the United Nations system to give urgent consideration to the various recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and to inform him of the action taken on them by 15 May 1985 and to promote contacts and consultations on bilateral projects between the counterpart agencies, programmes and bodies concerned; reaffirmed its recommendation contained in resolution 38/6 that another sectoral meeting on social development should be organized in April 1985, under the aegis of the League of Arab States, in a country member of that organization; requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to convene ad hoc meetings between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for consultations on follow-up policies, projects, actions and procedures; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/9).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/9.

27. International Year of Peace: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Declaration of a Peace Year, a Peace Month and a Peace Day" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Costa Rica (A/36/197). At that session, the Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to consider, at its first regular session of 1982, the possibility of declaring an International Year of Peace at the first practicable opportunity, taking into account the urgency and special nature of such an observance as well as the guidelines for international years and anniversaries adopted by the Assembly in its decision 35/424 and to submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; declared that the third Tuesday of

September, the opening day of the regular sessions of the Assembly, should be officially proclaimed and observed as International Day of Peace and invited all Member States, organs and organizations in the United Nations system, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, peoples and individuals to commemorate the Day (resolution 36/67).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council, having considered a note by the Secretary-General (E/1982/45/Rev.1), recommended that the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session should establish 1986 as the International Year of Peace and solemnly proclaim the Year on 24 October 1985, the date of the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations (resolution 1982/15).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly accepted the proposal made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1982/15 and declared 1986 to be the International Year of Peace; invited all States, all organizations within the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations to exert all possible efforts for the preparation and observance of the Year and to respond generously with contributions to attain the objectives of the Year; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in accordance with proposals made by Member States and in consultation with interested organizations and academic institutions, a draft programme and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/16).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the principal objectives of the International Year of Peace; invited all States, all organizations within the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General in achieving the objectives of the Year; requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the programme of the Year and to carry out during 1984-1985 the necessary preparations for the observance of the Year, including the organization of regional seminars devoted to promoting the objectives of the Year; further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the draft programme of the Year and on the arrangements for financing it; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "International Year of Peace" (resolution 38/56).

At its thirty-ninth session, 52/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the implementation of resolution 38/56 and of the up-dated version

52/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 32):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/500 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/39/L.9/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 39/10;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.54.

of the draft programme for the International Year of Peace (A/39/500, annex I, and A/39/500/Add.1, annex); invited all States, the organs of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, educational, scientific, cultural and research organizations and the communication media to make an even greater contribution to promote international peace and security on the basis of the Charter; appealed to Member States to submit proposals on specific activities which could be carried out by the United Nations, as well as those that they have decided to execute at the national level, including the establishment of national co-ordination committees; welcomed the establishment of the Voluntary Fund for the Programme of the Year and invited all States and interested organizations to contribute to the Fund; decided to convene a pledging conference during the first quarter of 1985; emphasized the importance of the co-ordination and co-operation established between the preparations for the Year and the World Disarmament Campaign, the International Youth Year, the United Nations Decade for Women and the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the contribution of the regional seminars devoted to promoting the objectives of the Year, to be organized in 1985, as well as to report on the final version of the draft programme of the Year, on any new observations made to him and on the arrangements for financing the programme (resolution 39/10).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/10.

28. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council requesting an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980. On 9 January, the Council decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine that matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

At its sixth emergency special session, held in January 1980, the General Assembly strongly deplored the armed intervention in Afghanistan; appealed to all States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan and to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of that country; called for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the foreign troops; urged all parties concerned to assist in bringing about conditions necessary for the voluntary return of the Afghan refugees to their homes; and called upon the Security Council to consider ways and means which could assist in the implementation of the resolution (resolution ES-6/2).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly pronounced itself on the principles involved; expressed its appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary-General in the search for a solution to the problem and hoped that he would continue to extend assistance, including the appointment of a special representative, with a view to promoting a

political solution in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for non-use of force, or threat of use of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

The efforts of the former Secretary-General during 1981 and the activities of his representative at that time, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, are described in the Secretary-General's report of 6 November 1981 (A/36/653-S/14745).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated the principles involved; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with a view to promoting a political solution; and also requested the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of the progress towards the implementation of the resolution (resolution 36/34).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/37 and 38/29).

The efforts of the Secretary-General during 1982, 1983 and 1984 and the activities of his representative, Mr. Diego Cordovez, are described in the Secretary-General's reports of 24 September 1982 (A/37/482-S/15429), 28 September 1983 (A/38/449-S/16005) and 21 September 1984 (A/39/513-S/16754).

At its thirty-ninth session, 53/ the General Assembly reiterated that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan was essential for a peaceful solution of the problem; reaffirmed the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever; called for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan; called upon all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, and the creation of the necessary conditions which would enable the Afghan refugees to return

53/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 28):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/513-S/16754;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/39/L.11;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/649;
- (d) Resolution 39/13;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.25;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.60-63.

voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour; renewed its appeal to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; expressed its appreciation and support for the efforts and constructive steps taken by the Secretary-General, especially the diplomatic process initiated by him, in the search for a solution to the problem; requested the Secretary-General to continue those efforts with a view to promoting a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for the non-use of force, or threat of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of the progress towards the implementation of the resolution and to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity (resolution 39/13).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/13.

29. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly, recalling in particular Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and noting with concern Israel's refusal to comply with the said resolution, strongly condemned Israel for its premeditated and unprecedented act of aggression; issued a solemn warning to Israel to cease its threats and the commission of such armed attacks against nuclear facilities; reiterated its call to all States to cease forthwith any provision to Israel of arms and related material of all types which enabled it to commit acts of aggression against other States; and demanded that Israel should pay prompt and adequate compensation for the material damage and loss of life suffered as a result of the said act (resolution 36/27).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, condemned Israel's refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981); demanded that Israel withdraw forthwith its officially declared threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities; considered the Israeli act of aggression to be a violation and a denial of the inalienable human rights and the sovereign right of States to scientific and technological development; requested the Council to consider the necessary measures to deter Israel from repeating such an attack on nuclear facilities; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of experts, a comprehensive study on the consequences of the Israeli armed attack against the Iraqi nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes, and to submit that study to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/18).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, noted that the statements made so far by Israel had not removed apprehensions that its threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities, as well as any similar action against such facilities, would continue to endanger the role and activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international instruments in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in safeguarding against further proliferation of nuclear weapons; considered that any threat to attack and destroy nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries constituted a violation of the Charter of the United Nations; and expressed its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General and the Group of Experts on the Consequences of the Israeli Armed Attack against the Iraqi Nuclear Installations for their comprehensive study (A/38/337, annex); and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/9).

At its thirty-ninth session, 54/ the General Assembly reiterated its condemnation of Israel's continuing refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981); considered that Israel's statements in its communication of 12 July 1984 (A/39/349) did not fulfil or, in the view of some, did not completely fulfil the provisions of Assembly resolution 38/9 which specifically demanded that Israel withdraw forthwith its threat to attack and destroy nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries; further considered that any threat to attack and destroy such nuclear facilities constituted a violation of the Charter; demanded that Israel undertake forthwith not to carry out, in disregard of the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency, any attack on nuclear facilities in Iraq, or similar facilities in other countries, devoted to peaceful purposes; requested the Council to consider the necessary measures to ensure Israel's compliance with Council resolution 487 (1981) and to deter Israel from repeating its attack on nuclear facilities; reaffirmed its call for the continuation of the consideration, at the international level, of legal measures to prohibit armed attacks against nuclear facilities, as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the question of the implementation of Council resolution 487 (1981) and on the consequences of Israel's non-compliance with that resolution (resolution 39/14).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/14.

54/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 24):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/379;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/39/L.13/Rev.1;
- (c) Resolution 39/14;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.55, 56 and 65.

30. Critical economic situation in Africa: report of the Secretary-General

At its second regular session of 1984, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the question of the critical economic situation in Africa, requested the General Assembly to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "Critical economic situation in Africa". On 21 September 1984, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the agenda of its thirty-ninth session and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

At its thirty-ninth session, 55/ the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa (see resolution 39/29, annex); requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures for the full and speedy implementation of the objectives contained in the Declaration; also requested the Secretary-General to bring the Declaration to the attention of all States, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; and further requested him to continue to monitor the situation, to assess the needs and the responses thereto, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 39/29).

The Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa focused on the profound economic and social crisis that Africa was experiencing; observed that over the last few years the situation had assumed alarming proportions, seriously jeopardizing not only the development process but, more ominously, the very survival of millions of people, most of whom faced hunger and malnutrition, prolonged unprecedented drought, accelerating desertification and other natural disasters which had compounded an already serious situation; further observed that Africa, despite its enormous potential, remained the least developed of all continents, characterized by declining per capita incomes and stagnant or negative rates of growth, and whose prospects for recovery, growth and development remained very dim unless the efforts currently under way in African countries were fully supported by the international community; noted that African countries recognized their primary responsibility for their development and for addressing the present crisis; noted also the role that African regional and subregional efforts played in achieving national and collective self-reliance and sustained development; urged bilateral and multilateral assistance to meet emergency relief needs as well as to

55/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 139):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/594;
- (b) Request for inclusion: A/39/627;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/39/L.22;
- (d) Resolution 39/29;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.47-52 and 83.

strengthen the emergency prevention and preparedness capacities of African countries and to support their long-term growth and development; also urged international support and increased resources for combating the effects of the drought and desertification, for the rapid implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa; acknowledged the interrelationship between the debt problem, concessional flows and export earnings and their direct impact on recovery, growth and development; further urged bilateral and multilateral creditors to take concerted measures to ease the debt burden of African countries; called for the full and speedy implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, and for the simplification of procedures for aid delivery; urged the United Nations system to give greater attention to Africa and to continue to mobilize resources for assisting African countries; further urged bilateral and multilateral donors as well as non-governmental organizations, to take all necessary measures to support the efforts of African countries; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in alerting and sensitizing the international community to the plight of African countries (resolution 39/29, annex).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/29.

31. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 25 Member States (A/36/191 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly extended its congratulations to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on its twenty-fifth anniversary for its highly commendable work in promoting interregional as well as international co-operation supportive of the efforts of the United Nations in this regard; requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with the Secretary-General of the Committee with a view to further strengthening the co-operation between the two organizations and widening the scope of this co-operation; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" (resolution 36/38).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted with deep satisfaction the ongoing close and effective co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee in the field of progressive development and codification of international law and other areas of common interest; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the state of the co-operation between the United Nations and the Committee (resolution 37/8).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/491); and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on co-operation between the United Nations and the Committee (resolution 38/37).

At its thirty-ninth session, ^{56/} the General Assembly noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/565) and the progress achieved towards strengthening the existing co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee; commended the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee for orienting its programme to strengthen its supportive role in the work of the United Nations in wider areas; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take steps to promote co-operation between the two organizations in the field of progressive development and codification of international law and other areas of common interest, and to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report on their co-operation (resolution 39/47).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/47.

32. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned and considered null and void the referendums of 8 February and 11 April 1976 organized in Mayotte by the Government of France and called upon France to withdraw immediately from the island (resolution 31/4).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 32/7).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to its thirty-fourth session (decision 33/435).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly appealed to the Government of France to begin negotiations with the Government of the Comoros as soon as possible with a view to implementing the relevant United Nations resolutions on the Comorian island of Mayotte; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in liaison with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to provide the two parties with all necessary assistance and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on developments relating to this question (resolution 34/69).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Governments of the Comoros and France to continue the talks, with a view to rapidly finding a just

^{56/} References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 30):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/565;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/39/L.34 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 39/47;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.93.

solution; welcomed the initiative taken at Freetown by OAU to convene at Moroni, before the thirty-seventh ordinary session of the Council of Ministers, its Committee of Seven charged with the question, with a view to discussing with the Comorian Government appropriate measures likely to speed up the settlement of the question of Mayotte; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/43).

At its thirty-seventh to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 36/105, 37/65 and 38/13).

At its thirty-ninth session, 57/ the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/518), reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte; invited the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros; called for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte; urged the Government of France to open negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to follow developments concerning this question, in conjunction with the Secretary-General of OAU, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/48).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/48.

33. Question of Palestine:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in

57/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 27):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/518;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/39/L.42;
- (c) Resolution 39/48;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.94.

its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine; recognized that the Palestinian people was a principal party in the establishment of peace in the Middle East; and further recognized the right of the Palestinian people to regain its rights by all means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East which were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly decided to establish a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People composed of 20 Member States; requested the Committee, *inter alia*, to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights recognized in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 3236 (XXIX); and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)). The Committee was expanded by the addition of three members at the thirty-first session (decision 31/318). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 23 Member States:

Afghanistan, Cuba, Cyprus, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia.

At its thirty-first session and at subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and urged the Security Council to consider the recommendations once again as soon as possible (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 36/120 A and 37/85 A).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat of the United Nations a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and which would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly rejected those provisions of the Camp David accords which ignored, infringed upon, violated or denied the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and which envisaged and condoned

continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967; strongly condemned all partial agreements and separate treaties which constituted a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charter and various international resolutions on the Palestinian issue; and declared that the Camp David accords and other agreements had no validity in so far as they purported to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967 (resolution 34/65 B); requested the Secretary-General to redesignate the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights as the Division for Palestinian Rights and to ensure that the Division should undertake an expanded programme of work (resolution 34/65 D).

In a letter dated 1 July 1980 (A/ES-7/1), the Permanent Representative of Senegal, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, requested the convening of an emergency special session to discuss the item entitled "Question of Palestine". Following the concurrence in the request by a majority of Member States, the seventh emergency special session was convened on 22 July.

At its seventh emergency special session, the General Assembly called upon Israel to withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, with all property and services intact, and urged that such withdrawal should start before 15 November 1980; demanded that Israel should fully comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 465 (1980) and all United Nations resolutions relevant to the historic character of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular Council resolution 476 (1980); expressed its opposition to all policies and plans aimed at the resettlement of the Palestinians outside their homeland; requested and authorized the Secretary-General, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to take the necessary measures towards the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; and requested the Council, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with the resolution, to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter (resolution ES-7/2).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly condemned Israel for its non-compliance with the provisions of resolution ES-7/2 and Security Council resolutions 465 (1980) and 478 (1980) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations; requested the Council to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter (resolution 35/169 A); and censured in the strongest terms the enactment by Israel of the "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and determined, inter alia, that that "Basic Law" and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith (resolution 35/169 E).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Question of Palestine not later than 1984, on the basis of resolution ES-7/2; authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to

act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 36/120 C); and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980) within six months (resolution 36/120 E).

On 20 April 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session in accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution ES-7/2. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force; demanded that Israel should comply with all United Nations resolutions relevant to the status and unique character of the Holy City of Jerusalem; condemned Israel, the occupying Power, for its failure to fulfil its obligations under the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; condemned all policies which frustrated the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people; urged all Governments which had not yet done so to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to renounce the policy of providing Israel with military, economic and political assistance, and to act accordingly in all the organs of the United Nations; condemned the policies which encouraged the flow of human resources to Israel, enabling it to implement and to proceed with its colonization and settlement policies in the occupied Arab territories; declared once again that Israel's record and actions had confirmed that it was not a peace-loving Member State and that it had carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under Assembly resolution 273 (III); and requested the Secretary-General to report at appropriate intervals to Member States as well as to the Council and to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution ES-7/4).

On 25 June 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the second time in accordance with paragraph 17 of resolution ES-7/4. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, called upon the Security Council to authorize the Secretary-General to undertake necessary endeavours and practical steps to implement the provisions of resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 512 (1982); and requested the Secretary-General to delegate a high-level commission to investigate and assess the extent of loss of human life and material damage and to report, as soon as possible, on the result of this investigation to the Assembly and the Council (resolution ES-7/5).

On 16 August 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the third time in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution ES-7/5. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, demanded that Israel respect and carry out the provisions of all United Nations resolutions relating to the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem; urged once again the Security Council, in the event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in its resolutions 465 (1980), 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 515 (1982) and 518 (1982), to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter; requested once again the Secretary-General to delegate a high-level commission to investigate and make an up-to-date assessment of the extent of loss of human life and material damage and to report, as soon as possible, on the result of this investigation to the Assembly and the Council; and called once again upon the Secretary-General to initiate contacts with all the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East, including the PLO,

the representative of the Palestinian people, with a view to convening an international conference, under the auspices of the United Nations, to find concrete ways and means of achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting solution, conducive to peace in conformity with the principles of the Charter and relevant resolutions (resolution ES-7/6). At the same session, the Assembly decided to convene the International Conference on the Question of Palestine at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in Paris, from 16 to 27 August 1983; and called upon all States to co-operate with the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and invited them to establish national focal points for effective co-ordination of preparations at the national level (resolution ES-7/7); and decided to commemorate 4 June of each year as the International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression (resolution ES-7/8).

On 24 September 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the fourth time in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution ES-7/6. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, urged the Security Council to investigate, through the means available to it, the circumstances and extent of the massacre of Palestinian and other civilians in Beirut on 17 September 1982, and to make public the report on its findings as soon as possible; resolved that, in conformity with its resolution 194 (III) and subsequent relevant resolutions, the Palestinian refugees should be enabled to return to their homes and property from which they had been uprooted and displaced, and demanded that Israel comply unconditionally and immediately with the resolution; urged the Council, in the event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in Council resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) and the resolution of the Assembly, to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; and decided to adjourn the seventh emergency special session temporarily and to authorize the President of the latest regular session of the Assembly to resume its meetings upon request from Member States (resolution ES-7/9).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine concerning the preparatory activities for the Conference; and decided to consider the results of the Conference at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/86 C); took note of the declaration of the PLO of 19 April 1981 to pursue its role in the solution of the question of Palestine; requested the Security Council to discharge its responsibilities under the Charter and recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish its independent Arab State in Palestine; reiterated its request that the Council take the necessary measures, in execution of the relevant United Nations resolutions, to implement a plan which recommended that an independent Arab State should come into existence in Palestine; requested the Secretary-General to report on the progress made as soon as possible (resolution 37/86 D); demanded that Israel should withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem; urged the Council to facilitate the process of Israeli withdrawal; recommended that, following the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territories, those territories should be subjected to a short transitional period under the supervision of the United Nations, during which

period the Palestinian people would exercise its right to self-determination; recommended that the Council should take early action to promote a just and comprehensive solution to the question of Palestine; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/86 E).

The International Conference on the Question of Palestine was held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983. The Conference adopted the Geneva Declaration on Palestine 58/ and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights. 59/ The Declaration contained guidelines, consistent with the principles of international law, which had been presented on the question, such as the Arab peace plan, adopted at the twelfth Arab Summit Conference at Fez, Morocco, in September 1982, which should serve as a basis for concerted international efforts to resolve the question of Palestine. In the Declaration, the Conference considered it essential that an international peace conference on the Middle East should be convened under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, on an equal footing. The Programme of Action consisted of recommendations addressed to Member States, the Security Council, the Secretary-General and organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as to world-wide public opinion, to undertake concrete action to assist the Palestinian people in securing and implementing its inalienable rights, in particular the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State.

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Committee to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the implementation of Palestinian Rights and to report and make suggestions to the Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate (resolution 38/58 A); endorsed the Geneva Declaration on Palestine; welcomed and endorsed the call for convening an International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the guidelines stated in the resolution; invited all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, to participate in the International Peace Conference on the Middle East on an equal footing and with equal rights; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Council, to undertake the preparatory measures for the Conference and to report on his efforts (resolution 38/58 C).

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

59/ Ibid., chap. I, sect. B.

At its thirty-ninth session, 60/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Committee to continue to extend its co-operation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine (resolution 39/49 A); requested that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee, should: continue the implementation of all parts of Assembly resolution 38/58 E, disseminate all information on the activities of the United Nations system relating to Palestine, expand and update publications and audio-visual material on the facts and developments pertaining to the question of Palestine, publish newsletters and articles in its relevant publications on Israeli violations of the human rights of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories, organize fact-finding missions to the area as well as regional and national encounters for journalists (resolution 39/49 C); reaffirmed its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of resolution 38/58 C; expressed its regret at the negative response of the Governments of Israel and the United States of America and called upon them to reconsider their position towards the Conference; urged all Governments to make additional constructive efforts and to strengthen their political will in order to convene the Conference without delay and for the achievement of its peaceful objectives; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the Assembly not later than 15 March 1985 (resolution 39/49 D).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/40/35);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/49 D (A/40/168-S/17614).

60/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 33):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/39/35);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/39/130-S/16409 and Add.1;
- (c) Draft resolutions: A/39/L.37 and Add.1, A/39/L.38 and Add.1, A/39/L.39 and Add.1 and A/39/L.40 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolutions 39/49 A to D;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.88-92, 94 and 95.

34. Question of Namibia:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General

Since the adoption by the General Assembly at its first session, in 1946, of resolution 65 (I), the question of Namibia (formerly South West Africa) has been on the agenda of every regular session, of the fifth and ninth special sessions and of the eighth emergency special session of the Assembly. During the period, several subsidiary bodies of the Assembly have examined the situation relating to the Territory, including the Ad Hoc Committee on South West Africa, the Good Offices Committee on South West Africa, the Special Committee for South West Africa and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The question has also been the subject of a number of resolutions of the Security Council, including resolutions 264 (1969), 269 (1969), 276 (1970), 283 (1970), 284 (1970), 301 (1971), 309 (1972), 310 (1972), 319 (1972), 323 (1972), 342 (1973), 366 (1974), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 447 (1979), 475 (1980), 532 (1983) and 539 (1983). In addition, the International Court of Justice has examined and delivered opinions on related aspects of the question, including an advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 61/ in response to Assembly resolution 338 (IV) and an advisory opinion of 21 June 1971 62/ in response to Council resolution 284 (1970).

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly terminated South Africa's mandate over South West Africa and resolved that the United Nations must discharge the responsibilities with respect to the Territory (resolution 2145 (XXI)).

At its fifth special session, in 1967, the General Assembly established a United Nations Council for South West Africa, composed of 11 Member States, to administer the Territory until independence and decided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to a United Nations Commissioner (see also item 17 (j)) to be appointed by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General (resolution 2248 (S-V)).

61/ International Status of South West Africa, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1950, p. 128.

62/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly proclaimed that, in accordance with the desires of its people, the Territory of South West Africa should be known as "Namibia" (resolution 2372 (XXII)). The Council was then renamed the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Commissioner became the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

At its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to establish a United Nations Fund for Namibia for the purpose of putting into effect a comprehensive programme of assistance to Namibians (resolutions 2679 (XXV) and 2872 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the United Nations Council for Namibia from 11 to 18 members (resolution 3031 (XXVII)). The Council was further expanded at the twenty-ninth session (resolution 3295 (XXIX), sect. VII) and at the thirty-third session (resolution 33/182 A). At present, the Council is composed of the following 31 Member States:

Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia (resolution 3112 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia to establish an Institute for Namibia at Lusaka (resolution 3296 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly invited the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly in the capacity of observer (resolution 31/152).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly declared that the decision of South Africa to annex Walvis Bay was an act of colonial expansion in violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and that such annexation was illegal, null and void; and also declared that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia with which it was inextricably linked by geographical, historical, economic, cultural and ethnic bonds (resolution 32/9 D). The Assembly also requested the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to participate, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia (resolution 32/9 A).

At its ninth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, in which it reaffirmed the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence (resolution S-9/2).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly declared null and void the elections held in Namibia from 4 to 8 December 1978 by South Africa in contravention and defiance of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 439 (1978) (resolution 33/182 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should, inter alia, denounce all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa might attempt to perpetuate its system of colonial oppression and exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia and endeavour to ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed at Windhoek not issuing from free elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and subsequent resolutions in their entirety (resolution 34/92 A).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should continue to secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State, including Walvis Bay and the Penguin and other off-shore islands; represent Namibia in intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia should be adequately protected; take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and such other measures as might be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia; and formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate assistance for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system (resolution 35/227 C).

At its eighth emergency special session, in 1981, the General Assembly reaffirmed that Security Council resolution 435 (1978), in which the Council had endorsed the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, was the only basis for a peaceful settlement; demanded the immediate commencement of the unconditional implementation of resolution 435 (1978) without any prevarication, qualification or modification and not later than December 1981; strongly urged the Council, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by immediately imposing against that country comprehensive mandatory sanctions as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter; and called upon all States, in view of the threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose against that country comprehensive mandatory sanctions in accordance with the provisions of the Charter (resolution ES-8/2).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should, inter alia, continue to mobilize international support in order to press for the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia; counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and against the United Nations; denounce and seek the rejection by all States of all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa might attempt to perpetuate its presence in Namibia and ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed at Windhoek not issuing

from free elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) (resolution 36/121 C).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, strongly condemned South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and the use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States, its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those States and the forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes; requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a comprehensive report on all contacts between all States and South Africa (resolution 37/233 A); welcomed the admission of Namibia as a full member of the International Atomic Energy Agency and of the International Telecommunication Union, as well as Economic and Social Council decision 1982/110 to grant membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; took note of the accession by the United Nations Council for Namibia to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and requested the Council to accede to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto and to such other international conventions as it might deem appropriate; decided that an International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence should be held at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris during 1983; and requested the Secretary-General to organize the Conference in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (resolution 37/233 C).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the report of the Committee of the Whole and the Programme of Action on Namibia adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, held in Paris from 25 to 29 April 1983; 63/ took note of the debate on the question of Namibia held in the Security Council from 23 May to 1 June 1983, 64/ in which the international community overwhelmingly pronounced itself against the establishment of any linkage or parallelism between Namibian independence and extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola; solemnly reaffirmed that the genuine independence of Namibia could be achieved only with the direct and full participation of SWAPO in all efforts to implement resolutions of the United

63/ Report of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13), part three.

64/ See S/PV.2439-2444 and 2446-2451.

Nations relating to Namibia and further reaffirmed that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia were, on the one hand, South Africa, as the illegal occupying Power, and, on the other, the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative (resolution 38/36 A); reiterated that Council resolution 435 (1978), in which the Council endorsed the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, was the only basis for a peaceful settlement on the question of Namibia and demanded its immediate and unconditional implementation without qualification, modification or amendment; firmly rejected and condemned the persistent attempts by the United States and South Africa to establish a linkage or parallelism between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasized unequivocally that all such attempts were designed to delay the decolonization process in Namibia and that they constituted interference in the internal affairs of Angola (resolution 38/36 B); requested all committees and other subsidiary bodies of the Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to continue to invite a representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate whenever the rights and interests of Namibians were discussed, and to consult closely with the Council before submitting any draft resolution which might involve the rights and interests of Namibians (resolution 38/36 C); requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to organize a symposium to be held at United Nations Headquarters in 1984 with the participation of prominent personalities, scholars, support groups, media personalities and others from all parts of the world, in order to mark the one hundredth anniversary of the heroic struggle of the Namibian people against colonial occupation and the plunder of the natural resources of their country and for self-determination, freedom and independence, and to draw the attention of the world public, particularly in the Western countries, to the question of Namibia, with a view to further mobilizing international support for the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, to bring about the speedy independence of Namibia (resolution 38/36 D).

At the same session, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1984 (see item 17 (g)) (decision 38/312).

At its thirty-ninth session, 65/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took special note of the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia (see A/39/24 (Part I), part two, chap. III, sect. 3), adopted by the United Nations

65/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 29):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. IX; A/AC.109/781, 782 and 784;
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/508;

Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok; took note of Security Council resolution 539 (1983), by which the Council rejected South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues as incompatible with Council resolution 435 (1978) and declared that the independence of Namibia could not be held hostage to the resolution of issues that were alien to resolution 435 (1978), and by which the Council decided, in the event of the continued obstruction by South Africa, to consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations; declared that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) and supported the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), to repel South Africa's aggression and to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia; reiterated that there are only two parties to the conflict in Namibia, namely, the people of Namibia, led by their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO, on the one hand, and the illegal occupation régime of South Africa, on the other; reaffirmed that Namibia's accession to independence must be with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, and reiterated that, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Council resolution 432 (1978) and Assembly resolutions S-9/2 and 35/227 A, any attempt by South Africa to annex them is, therefore, illegal, null and void; strongly condemned South Africa for obstructing the implementation of United Nations resolutions, in particular Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983) and 539 (1983), and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of those resolutions, designed to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia; condemned racist South Africa for sabotaging the Namibian independence talks held

(continued)

- (d) Note by the Secretary-General: A/39/582;
- (e) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/39/675;
- (f) Draft resolutions: Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part four;
- (g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/813;
- (h) Resolutions 39/50 A to E; see also decision 39/325;
- (i) Meeting of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/39/SR.19;
- (j) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.45 and 46;
- (k) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.78-84 and 97.

in 1984 at Lusaka and Mindelo by insisting on the notorious "linkage" pre-condition and introducing new insidious subterfuge as alternatives to Council resolution 435 (1978); condemned and rejected the puppet "Multi-Party Conference" as the latest in a series of political stratagems through which Pretoria attempted to impose a neo-colonial settlement in Namibia; strongly condemned South Africa for its recent imposition of military conscription of all Namibian males between 17 and 55 years of age into the occupying colonial army, in yet another sinister attempt to suppress the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people and to force Namibians to kill one another, and declared that all measures taken by racist South Africa by which the illegal occupation régime attempted to enforce military conscription in Namibia, were illegal, null and void; called upon Member States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render sustained and increased support as well as material, financial, military and other assistance to SWAPO so as to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia; welcomed the resolution on relations between the European Economic Community and Namibia adopted by the European Parliament on 22 May 1984; 66/ condemned the increased assistance rendered by major Western countries and Israel to South Africa in the political, economic, financial and particularly the military and nuclear fields; denounced the establishment of the so-called Liaison Office of the United States Government at Windhoek in direct violation of relevant resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Council, in particular Council resolutions 283 (1970) and 301 (1971), and in total disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, 67/ and called for its immediate closure and withdrawal; strongly condemned the collusion between South Africa, Israel and certain Western States, particularly the United States of America, in the nuclear field and called upon France and all other States to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium or other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment; called upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose corporations were involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with United Nations resolutions and decisions and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in any uranium-prospecting activities in Namibia; requested the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operated the Urenco uranium-enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, which regulated the activities of Urenco; requested the United Nations Council for Namibia, in implementation of paragraph 15 of Assembly resolution ES-8/2 and of the relevant provisions of Assembly resolutions 36/121 B and 37/233 A, to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa and to submit to

66/ Official Journal of the Economic Communities, No. C 172/45.

67/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports, 1971, p. 16.

the Assembly at its fortieth session a comprehensive report on all contacts between Member States and South Africa, containing an analysis of the information received from Member States and other sources on the continuing political, economic, financial and other relations of States and their economic and other interest groups with South Africa and of measures taken by States to terminate all dealings with the racist régime of South Africa; declared that the liberation struggle in Namibia was a conflict of an international character in terms of article 1, paragraph 4, of Additional Protocol I (A/32/144, annex I) to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 ^{68/} and, in that regard, demanded that the Conventions and Additional Protocol I be applied by South Africa, and in particular that all captured freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status as called for by the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War ^{69/} and Additional Protocol thereto; welcomed the release of Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General of SWAPO and other leaders of that Organization and considered it a victory for the international campaign; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolutions (resolution 39/50 A); reiterated that Security Council resolution 435 (1978), in which the Council endorsed the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, was the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia and demanded its immediate and unconditional implementation without qualification, modification or amendment or the introduction of extraneous and irrelevant issues such as "linkage", "parallelism" or "reciprocity" insisted upon by the United States of America and South Africa; firmly rejected and condemned the persistent attempts by the United States of America and South Africa to establish a linkage or parallelism between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasized unequivocally that all such attempts were designed to delay the decolonization process in Namibia and that they constituted interference in the internal affairs of Angola; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/50 B); decided that Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, should participate as a full member in all conferences and meetings organized by the United Nations to which all States or, in the case of regional conferences and meetings, all African States were invited; requested all committees and other subsidiary bodies of the Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to continue to invite a representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate whenever the rights and interests of Namibians were discussed, and to consult closely with the Council before submitting any draft resolution which might involve the rights and interests of Namibians; decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should consult regularly with the leadership of SWAPO by inviting them to New York and by sending high-level missions to the headquarters of that organization, as it deemed appropriate, in order to review the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia (resolution 39/50 C); requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to organize an international conference at United Nations Headquarters in 1985 with the participation of prominent personalities,

^{68/} United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

^{69/} Ibid., No. 972, p. 135.

parliamentarians, scholars, support groups and other from all parts of the world, in order to mobilize and strengthen further international support for the just cause and heroic struggle of the Namibian people, led by their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO (resolution 39/50 D); noted with appreciation that agreements had been reached between the United Nations Development Programme and the organizations of the United Nations system to reduce overhead charges to 3.5 per cent for certain types of project costs financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia; commended the progress made in the implementation of the pre-independence components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to elaborate and consider policies and contingency plans regarding the transitional and post-independence phases of the Programme; requested the United Nations Council for Namibia, through the United Nations Institute for Namibia, to finalize and publish at an early date a comprehensive reference book on Namibia covering all aspects of the question of Namibia as considered by the United Nations since its inception, in accordance with an outline to be prepared by the Council; and requested the United Nations Institute for Namibia to complete the preparation, in co-operation with SWAPO, the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and the United Nations Development Programme, of a comprehensive document on all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide substantive support through the Office of the Commissioner for the preparation of that document (resolution 39/50 E).

At the same session, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning 1 January 1985 (see item 17 (j)) (decision 39/325).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 39/50 A and B.

35. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports

The racial policies of South Africa have been under discussion in the United Nations since 1946, when India complained that South Africa had enacted legislation against South Africans of Indian origin. At the seventh session, in 1952, the wider question of apartheid was placed on the agenda of the General Assembly under the title "Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa". The two related questions continued to be discussed as separate agenda items until the sixteenth session. At the seventeenth session, they were combined under the present title.

At its seventeenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review when the Assembly was not in session and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly or to the Security Council, or to both, from time to time (resolution 1761 (XVII)). The Special Committee was originally composed of 11 Member States. At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly decided to shorten the title of the Special Committee to "Special Committee on Apartheid", to expand its membership by not more than seven additional members and to widen its mandate so that it could constantly review all aspects of the policies of apartheid in South Africa and its international repercussions (resolution 2671 A (XXV)). At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly decided to change the name of the Committee to "Special Committee against Apartheid" and to enlarge further its membership (resolution 3324 D (XXIX)). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly requested the President of the Assembly, in consultation with the regional groups, to expand the membership of the Special Committee, bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical distribution (resolution 34/93 R). As at 1 June 1985, no additional members had been appointed. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 Member States:

Algeria, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

In accordance with its terms of reference, the Committee has submitted annual and special reports to the Assembly and to the Security Council.

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (resolution 2054 B (XX)). The Secretary-General has submitted to the Assembly annual reports on the Fund.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity - the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist

Congress of Azania - to participate as observers in the debates on the item in the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly rejected the credentials of the South African delegation.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, for the first time, discussed this item directly in plenary meeting and invited the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate in the discussion of the item in plenary meeting. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports and requested it to prepare a draft declaration on apartheid in sports, as an interim measure, and to undertake preparatory steps towards the drafting of an international convention against apartheid in sports (resolution 31/6 F).

At present, the Ad Hoc Committee is composed of the following 24 Member States:

Algeria, Barbados, Canada, Congo, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly adopted and proclaimed the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee and requested the Committee to draft an international convention against apartheid in sports (resolution 32/105 M).

At its thirty-ninth session, 70/ the General Assembly adopted resolutions relating to the situation in South Africa (resolution 39/2), comprehensive sanctions against the apartheid régime and support to the liberation struggle in South Africa (resolution 39/72 A), programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid (resolution 39/72 B), relations between Israel and South Africa (resolution 39/72 C), apartheid in sports (39/72 D), public information and public action against apartheid (resolution 39/72 E), United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (resolution 39/72 F) and concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid (resolution 39/72 G).

70/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 31):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/39/22);
- (b) Special report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 22A (A/39/22/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports: Supplement No. 36 (A/39/36);

The question of race conflict in South Africa has been before the Security Council since 1960, when the Council, inter alia, recognized that the situation in the Union of South Africa was one that had led to international friction and, if continued, might endanger international peace and security (resolution 134 (1960)). In 1963, the Council called on all States to end the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa (resolution 181 (1963)). This ban was later extended to include the sale of equipment and material for the maintenance and manufacture of arms and ammunition to South Africa and was reiterated and strengthened in 1964, 1970 and 1972. In 1974, the Council reviewed the relationship between the United Nations and South Africa, but failed to adopt a resolution. In 1976, following the shooting of demonstrators in Soweto, the Council strongly condemned the Government of South Africa for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people and called upon it urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination (resolution 392 (1976)).

In 1977, the Council strongly condemned the South African racist régime for violence and repression against the black people and expressed its support for, and solidarity with, all those struggling for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination (resolution 417 (1977)). The Council also decided that all States should cease any provision to South Africa of arms and related matériel of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles

(continued)

- (d) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/605;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/39/L.2 and Add.1, A/39/L.28 and Add.1, A/39/L.29 and Add.1, A/39/L.30 and Add.1, A/39/L.31 and Add.1, A/39/L.32 and Add.1, A/39/L.33 and Add.1, A/39/L.36 and Add.1, A/39/L.43 and L.39/L.44;
- (f) Amendment: A/39/L.41;
- (g) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/39/669;
- (h) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/787;
- (i) Resolutions 39/2 and 39/72 A to G and decision 39/407;
- (j) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/39/SR.16, 17, 20 and 22;
- (k) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.45;
- (l) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.13, 66-71, 98, 99 and 105.

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and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, and spare parts for them, and decided that all States should refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons (resolution 418 (1977)). Furthermore, the Council established a committee to examine the report of the Secretary-General on the progress of the implementation of resolution 418 (1977), to study ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa could be made more effective and to seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of that resolution (resolution 421 (1977)). In 1980, the Council, gravely concerned over the aggravation of the situation in South Africa, in particular the repression and the killings of schoolchildren protesting against apartheid, as well as the repression against churchmen and workers, strongly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for further aggravating the situation and its massive repression against all opponents of apartheid, for killings of peaceful demonstrators and political detainees, and for its defiance of General Assembly and Council resolutions (resolution 473 (1980)). On 5 February 1981, the President issued a statement, on behalf of the Council, expressing grave concern over death sentences imposed by the South African Government on several members of the African National Congress. In August 1981, the Council considered the aggression of South Africa against Angola. The Council failed, however, to adopt the draft resolution (S/14664/Rev.2) owing to the negative vote of a permanent member (the United States of America). On 15 December 1981, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, concerning the proclamation of the so-called "independent" bantustan of Ciskei by South Africa (S/14794). In April 1982, the Council called upon the South African authorities to commute the death sentences of three members of the African National Congress of South Africa (resolution 503 (1982)). In October 1982, the President issued a statement, on behalf of the Council, expressing grave concern over death sentences passed on three more members of the African National Congress. In December 1982, the Council called upon the South African authorities to commute the death sentences imposed on the six men (resolution 525 (1982)). Also in December 1982, the Council, having considered a complaint by Lesotho concerning an armed attack by South Africa on Maseru, the capital of Lesotho, strongly condemned the apartheid régime of South Africa for its premeditated aggressive act and demanded full and adequate compensation to Lesotho by South Africa (resolution 527 (1982)). In June 1983, the Council called upon the South African authorities to commute the death sentences imposed on three members of the African National Congress of South Africa (resolution 533 (1983)). In December 1983, the Council strongly condemned South Africa's continued military occupation of parts of southern Angola and demanded that South Africa should unconditionally withdraw all its occupation forces from the territory of Angola (resolution 545 (1983)).

In January 1984, the Council strongly condemned South Africa for its renewed, intensified, premeditated and unprovoked bombing, as well as the continuing occupation of parts of the territory of Angola and decided to meet again in the event of non-compliance by South Africa with the resolution in order to consider the adoption of more effective measures in accordance with appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 546 (1984)). Also in January 1984, the Council called upon the South African authorities to commute the death sentence imposed upon Mr. Malesela Benjamin Maloie (resolution 547 (1984)). In August 1984, the Council declared that the so-called "new constitution" was

contrary to the principles of the Charter, that the results of the referendum of 2 November 1983 were of no validity whatsoever and that the enforcement of the "new constitution" would further aggravate the already explosive situation prevailing inside apartheid South Africa, and strongly rejected and declared as null and void the so-called "new constitution" and the "elections" to be organized later in August 1984 for the "Coloured" people and people of Asian origin as well as all insidious manoeuvres by the racist minority régime of South Africa to further entrench white minority rule and apartheid (resolution 554 (1984)). In October 1984, the Council reiterated its condemnation of the South African régime's apartheid policy and its continued defiance of relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the régime's designs to further entrench apartheid, a system characterized as a crime against humanity, and further condemned the continued massacres of the oppressed people, as well as the arbitrary arrest and detention of leaders and activists of mass organizations (resolution 556 (1984)). In December 1984, the Council reaffirmed its resolution 418 (1977) and stressed the continuing need for the strict application of the arms embargo against South Africa (resolution 558 (1984)).

In March 1985, the Council, deeply concerned by the preferment of "high treason" charges on officials of the United Democratic Front and other opponents of apartheid for their participation in the non-violent campaign for a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa, called upon the Pretoria régime to release unconditionally and immediately all political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela and all other black leaders with whom it must deal in any meaningful discussion of the future of the country (resolution 560 (1985)).

Several other organs of the United Nations deal with various aspects of this question which are considered under different agenda items.

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/40/22);
- (b) Special reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22A (A/40/22/Add.1-...);
- (c) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports: Supplement No. 36 (A/40/36);
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/72 F.

36. Law of the sea: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea on 30 April 1982, and opened for signature, together with the Final Act of the Conference, at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982. The Convention was adopted together with four related resolutions, the first of which established the Preparatory Commission for the

International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, whose functions encompass also the implementation of resolution II of the Conference governing preparatory investment in pioneer activities relating to polymetallic nodules. The Conference had been convened pursuant to resolution 3067 (XXVIII) adopted by the General Assembly on 16 November 1973.

The Convention was signed on 10 December 1982 by 117 States, the United Nations Council for Namibia on behalf of Namibia, and by the Cook Islands. When the period for signature ended on 9 December 1984, an additional 38 States, Niue and the European Economic Community had signed the Convention, bringing the total number of signatures to 159. As at 30 April 1985, the Convention had been ratified by 17 States and the United Nations Council for Namibia on behalf of Namibia.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, approved the assumption by the Secretary-General of the responsibilities entrusted to him under the Convention and the related resolutions; authorized the Secretary-General to convene the Preparatory Commission as provided in Conference resolution I, by which the Commission was established; approved the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/66).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon States that had not done so to consider signing and ratifying the Convention at the earliest possible date; approved the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/570 and Corr.1); and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on developments relating to the Convention and on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolution 38/59 A).

At its thirty-ninth session, 71/ the General Assembly recalled the historic significance of the Convention as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world; expressed its

71/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 34):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/647 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/39/L.35 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/821;
- (d) Resolution 39/73;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.47;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.99 and Corr.1.

satisfaction at the large number of signatures affixed to the Convention and the number of ratifications; called upon all States that had not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date; called upon all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and its related resolutions and to desist from taking actions which undermine the Convention or defeat its object and purpose; expressed its appreciation for the effective execution by the Secretary-General of the central programme in law of the sea affairs under chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 ^{72/} and also for the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/647 and Corr.1 and Add.1); requested the Secretary-General to continue the activities outlined in the report, with special emphasis on the work of the Preparatory Commission, including the implementation of resolution II of the Conference; called upon the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the new legal régime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts toward the full realization of the benefits therefrom, and invited the agencies and bodies within the United Nations system to co-operate and lend assistance in those endeavours; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on developments relating to the Convention and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/73).

The Preparatory Commission held its first session from 15 March to 8 April and from 15 August to 9 September 1983 at Kingston, Jamaica; its second session at Kingston from 19 March to 13 April 1984 and informal meetings from 13 August to 5 September 1984 at Geneva. The Commission held its third session at Kingston from 11 March to 4 April 1985 and has decided to hold its next meeting at Geneva from 12 August to 4 September 1985. Priority has been given to the elaboration of rules, regulations and procedures for the implementation of resolution II and four applications have been received for registration in accordance with that resolution of the Conference.

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/73.

37. United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency", invited all States to consider convening, at an appropriate stage, an international conference or conferences, under the auspices of the United Nations system, aimed at promoting international co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy (resolution 32/50).

^{72/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6A (A/37/6/Add.1), annex II.

At its thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 33/4 and 34/63).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene in 1983 the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy; further decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Conference, composed of 70 Member States and, on an equal footing, other Member States which might express their interest in participating in the work of the Committee, and requested the President of the Assembly to appoint the members of the Committee, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical representation; and invited the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to fulfil its appropriate role at all stages of preparation of the Conference, and during the Conference itself, by contributing to the discussion of relevant issues, by providing technical data and documentation as needed, particularly in relation to the progress of the work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply, and by participating in the secretariat of the Conference (resolution 35/112).

At present, the Preparatory Committee is composed of the following 66 Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided that the Conference should be held at Geneva from 29 August to 9 September 1983; repeated the provisions it had adopted at its thirty-fifth session concerning the role of IAEA; and invited specialized agencies and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system to contribute effectively to the preparations for the Conference (resolution 36/78).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and the Secretary-General of the Conference, in order to speed up substantive preparations, to make appropriate arrangements, including as necessary through inter-sessional work by States members of the Committee under the guidance of its Chairman and also through regional efforts and appropriate public information activities, with a view to ensuring meaningful results from the Conference; decided to take suitable decisions in regard to the date of the Conference in the light of the results of the session of the Preparatory Committee to be held early in 1983 (resolution 37/167). The Assembly also decided to retain the item on the agenda of its thirty-seventh session (decision 37/452).

At its resumed thirty-seventh session, in May 1983, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference as set forth in its decision 5 (IV), decided not to convene the Conference in 1983 and to take a decision at its thirty-eighth session on the date and venue of the fifth session of the Preparatory Committee (decision 37/453).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the Conference should be held in 1986; requested the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee and the Secretary-General of the Conference to undertake immediately appropriate consultations with Member States which could facilitate the resolution of pending issues related to the Conference, including its provisional agenda and rules of procedure, and to report thereon to the Preparatory Committee at its fifth session; and also decided that the Preparatory Committee would hold its fifth session at Vienna in June 1984 in order to complete its work on an agreed agenda as well as on other outstanding issues related to the Conference (resolution 38/60).

At its thirty-ninth session, 73/ the General Assembly approved the recommendations and decisions contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee on its fifth session; requested the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee and the Secretary-General of the Conference, on the basis of the practice successfully used before the fifth session of the Committee, to continue informal individual and group consultations, as necessary, in order to assist the Committee in expediting the necessary procedural and substantive preparations for the Conference; decided that the Preparatory Committee should hold its sixth session at Vienna from 21 October to 1 November 1985 to consider, inter alia, the mechanism for formal/official inter-sessional intergovernmental work and the commencement of preparation of the concluding document or documents of the Conference, as well as the mandate and composition of the group of internationally eminent experts; decided that the Conference should be held at Geneva from 10 to 28 November 1986; invited IAEA, the specialized agencies and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system to ensure that their contributions to the input documents for

73/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 35):

- (a) Report of the Preparatory Commission for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy on its fifth session: Supplement No. 47 (A/39/47);
- (b) Draft resolution: A/39/L.26;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/822;
- (d) Resolution 39/74;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.47;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.99.

the Conference, including reports of the regional expert group meetings, should be concise and comprehensive and specifically related to the purpose, aims and objectives of the Conference, including in particular suggestions regarding practical and effective ways and means for the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, so as to achieve meaningful results from the Conference in accordance with the objectives of Assembly resolution 32/50; and invited all States to co-operate actively in the preparation of the Conference and to make available, as soon as possible, the information requested in paragraph 9 of Assembly resolution 36/78 and in the broad questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General of the Conference in March 1984 (resolution 39/74).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Preparatory Committee on the work of its sixth session, which will be issued as Supplement No. 47 (A/40/47).

38. The situation in the Middle East: reports of the Secretary-General

Various aspects of the Middle East problem have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947.

Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)). The Secretary-General then appointed Ambassador Gunnar Jarring of Sweden as his Special Representative to the Middle East to promote agreement between the States concerned in accordance with the resolution. In pursuance of Security Council resolution 331 (1973), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council in May 1973 a comprehensive report giving a full account of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations pertaining to the situation in the Middle East since June 1967 (S/10929).

Following the outbreak of new hostilities, the Security Council, on 22 October 1973, called for a cease-fire; called upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of resolution 242 (1967) in all its parts; and decided that negotiations should start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East (resolution 338 (1973)).

The United Nations efforts pertaining to the situation in the Middle East from October 1973 are described in a comprehensive report which the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council in October 1978 (A/33/311-S/12896). The Secretary-General has since issued yearly reports on the subject at the request of the Assembly, the last of which was dated 26 October 1984 (A/39/600-S/16792).

At present, there are three United Nations peace-keeping operations in the area: an observer mission, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), and two peace-keeping forces, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (see also item 127). Observers of UNTSO assist UNDOF and UNIFIL in the performance of their

tasks and, since August 1982, an observer group has monitored the situation in and around Beirut (Security Council resolution 516 (1982)). Observers are also stationed in Egypt, in accordance with existing decisions of the Security Council. Details of the establishment and activities of UNDOF and UNIFIL are contained in periodic reports of the Secretary-General to the Council. The last report on UNDOF was issued on 13 May 1985 (S/17177). The last report on UNIFIL was issued on 11 April 1985 (S/17093).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to thirty-eighth sessions, from 1975 to 1983 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F and 38/180 A to E).

At its thirty-ninth session, 74/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that the question of Palestine was the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region would be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories; reaffirmed further that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East could not be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people; declared once more that peace in the Middle East was indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, which ensured the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and which enabled the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relevant to the question of Palestine, in particular Assembly resolutions ES-7/2, 36/120 A to F, 37/86 A to D, 37/86 E and 38/58 A to E; considered the Arab Peace Plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, in November 1981 and September 1982 (see A/37/696-S/15510, annex), as an

74/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 36):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/39/533 and A/39/600-S/16792;
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/39/L.19 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/39/L.20 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/39/L.21 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolutions 39/146 A to C;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.72-77 and 101.

important contribution towards the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East; condemned Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demanded the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since June 1967; rejected all agreements and arrangements which violated the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradicted the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area; deplored Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolution 476 (1980) and 478 (1980) and Assembly resolutions 35/207 and 36/226 A and B, determined that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status were null and void and demanded that they be rescinded immediately, and called upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions; condemned Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and outside those territories, particularly Palestinians in Lebanon, including the expropriation and annexation of territory, the establishment of settlements, assassination attempts and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which were in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions; strongly condemned the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declared that all those measures were null and void and constituted a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; 75/ considered that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel signed on 30 November 1981, together with the recent accords concluded in that context, would encourage Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, would have adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and would threaten the security of the region; called upon all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic and financial aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people; strongly condemned the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constituted a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enabled Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail; reaffirmed its call for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East - as

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

specified in paragraph 5 of the Geneva Declaration on Palestine, 76/ adopted on 7 September 1983 by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine - under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of relevant resolutions of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects (resolution 39/146 A); strongly condemned Israel for its failure to comply with Council resolution 497 (1981) and Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, FS-9/1, 37/123 A and 38/180 A; declared once more that Israel's continued occupation of the Golan Heights and its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights constituted an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX); declared once more that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights was illegal and therefore null and void and had no validity whatsoever; declared all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions; determined once more that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Golan Heights were illegal and invalid and should not be recognized; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, 77/ and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and called upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect of their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights since 1967 and their annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constituted a continuing threat to international peace and security; strongly deplored the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council; further deplored any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encouraged Israel to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of occupied Arab territories; firmly emphasized once more its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

76/ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine. Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.1), chap. I, sect. A.

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

reaffirmed once more the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, which was an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East; determined once more that Israel's record, policies and actions confirmed that it was not a peace-loving Member State, that it had persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it had carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under Assembly resolution 273 (III); called once more upon all Member States to refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance that Israel received from them, to refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel, to suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel, and to sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel; reiterated its call to all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields; urged non-Member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the resolution; called upon the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/146 B); declared once more that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void and had no validity whatsoever; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution; called once again upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/146 C).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 39/146 A to C.

39. Commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations

The item entitled "Commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1985" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Secretary-General (A/38/246).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations, consisting of the members of the General Committee of the thirty-eighth session and open to the participation of all Member States on an equal basis; and entrusted the Preparatory Committee with the task of considering and recommending to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session proposals for suitable activities in connection with the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, on the understanding that its decisions would be taken by consensus (decision 38/455).

At its thirty-ninth session, 78/ the General Assembly decided that the theme of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations should be "United Nations for a better world" and expressed the hope and desire that the year 1985 would mark the beginning of an era of durable and global peace and justice, social and economic development and progress and independence of all peoples; took note of the programmes and activities, including those recommended by the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations, to be undertaken by the United Nations and its related organizations, as well as the programmes and activities suggested for the consideration of Governments of Member States and non-governmental organizations; decided that the Preparatory Committee should continue to function in that capacity, under the chairmanship of the President of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, until the observance of the anniversary, with the purpose of drawing up and co-ordinating plans and organizing suitable activities for the anniversary to be undertaken by the United Nations, in the light of the resolution and the report of the Preparatory Committee (A/39/49); decided that a commemorative session of the General Assembly should be held for a short period, culminating on 24 October 1985 and coinciding with the proclamation of the International Year of Peace; requested the Preparatory Committee to draw up a suitable text for a final document or documents to be considered for signature and/or adoption during the commemorative session; expressed the hope that Heads of State or Government would find it possible to participate in the commemorative session in order to enhance its significance; decided that the year 1985 should be observed as Year of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary facilities for implementing the provisions of the resolution (resolution 39/161 A) and the recommendations contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee.

At the same session, the General Assembly further decided that the events commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations should reflect in an appropriate manner the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary, also in 1985, of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with a view to strengthening international commitment to the full achievement of decolonization (resolution 39/161 B); invited the Governments of Member States: to organize appropriate observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations in their respective countries, involving the widest possible participation; to consider the establishment of national committees with the purpose of evaluating and publicizing the contribution of the United Nations system over the past four

78/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 40):

- (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations: Supplement No. 49 (A/39/49);
- (b) Resolutions 39/161 A and B;
- (c) Decision 39/425;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.103.

decades, its continuing relevance in the current international situation and ways and means by which the United Nations could be strengthened and made more effective; to implement General Assembly resolution 1511 (XV) of 12 December 1960, entitled "Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies"; invited the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system as well as other international organizations associated with the United Nations to participate actively in the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and to formulate such plans and programmes as were appropriate for the occasion; urged the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and the specialized agencies and other international organizations to give the widest possible dissemination to information pertaining to the United Nations; appealed to the international mass media, both public and private, as well as non-governmental organizations and educational institutions to contribute more effectively to dissemination of information on United Nations activities (decision 39/425).

As at 11 April 1985, the Preparatory Committee is composed of the following 112 Member States:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations, which will be issued as Supplement No. 49 (A/40/49).

40. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 15 Member States (A/35/193 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly held a debate on the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session (decision 35/403).

At its thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, 79/ the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/404, 37/405, 38/406 and 39/406).

At the fortieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

41. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s (resolution 32/174).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to launch at its special session a round of global and sustained negotiations on international economic co-operation for development which should include major issues in the field of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance; decided that the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 should act as the preparatory committee for these negotiations and should submit to the Assembly at its special session its final report containing its recommendations on the procedures, time-frame and detailed agenda for the global negotiations (resolution 34/138); and decided that the Committee of the Whole should include in its final report suggestions and recommendations which might result from its consideration of the proposals in relation to raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance (resolution 34/139).

At its eleventh special session, held from 25 August to 15 September 1980, the General Assembly took note of paragraph 18 of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Eleventh Special Session (A/S-11/25), in which the Ad Hoc Committee had informed the Assembly that, with the exception of three delegations, all members of the Committee had expressed their readiness to accept the text submitted by the Chairman of Working Group II (A/S-11/C.1/L.1/Rev.1) as the procedural framework for the global negotiations on the basis of an agenda to be agreed upon at the thirty-fifth session of the Assembly; and decided to transmit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session all its documents relevant to the global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development (decision S-11/24).

79/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 37):

- (a) Decision 39/406;
- (b) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.64 and 65.

The item entitled "Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly at the request of Venezuela (A/35/243). At that session, the Assembly decided to request its President to continue consultations concerning the item with a view to reporting on the results of these consultations to the Assembly at its resumed thirty-fifth session (decision 35/443).

At a meeting of the resumed thirty-fifth session, in September 1981, the President presented a detailed report on the results of these consultations and on the developments which had taken place. At the suggestion of the President, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its thirty-sixth session and to transmit to that session all relevant documentation from the eleventh special session and the thirty-fifth session (decision 35/454).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, following informal consultations on this question under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly, decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 36/461) in order to allow the informal consultations that were going on to continue, on the understanding that the Assembly would convene at short notice to consider any agreement that might emerge (A/36/PV.104, p. 17).

At its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, 80/ the General Assembly decided to keep the item open in order to allow for the continuation of informal consultations after the suspension of the session and to reconvene on short notice to consider any decisions or agreements that might emerge from the negotiations (decisions 37/438, 38/448 and 39/454 A).

At its resumed thirty-ninth session, 80/ the General Assembly decided to keep the item open in order to allow for further informal, but intensive, consultations after the suspension of the session, and to reconvene on short notice to consider any decisions or agreements that might emerge from the consultations (decision 39/454 B).

At the fortieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

42. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka (A/34/246). At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its

80/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 38):

- (a) Decisions 39/454 and 39/456;
- (b) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.105-107.

thirty-fifth session and to transmit to that session the draft resolution submitted at the thirty-fourth session and related documents (decision 34/431).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450 and 38/455).

At its thirty-ninth session, 81/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session (decision 39/455).

At the fortieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

43. Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America

The item entitled "Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Argentina, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (A/37/244). At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (decision 37/451).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the agenda of the thirty-ninth session (decision 38/457).

At its thirty-ninth session, 82/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 39/456; see also footnote 1).

At the fortieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

81/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 39):

- (a) Decision 39/455;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.105.

82/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 41):

- (a) Decision 39/456;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.105.

44. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force, which was initially set up for a period of three months, has subsequently been extended by the Council, the last time for a period of six months until 15 June 1985 (resolution 559 (1984)). In connection with the events of 1974, the Council requested UNFICYP to perform certain additional or modified functions, relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire (see S/15149, para. 7). In addition, UNFICYP supports humanitarian activities co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The last report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 5 June 1985 (S/17227).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions directed against it; urged the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cyprus; commended the contacts and negotiations which were taking place on an equal footing, with the good offices of the Secretary-General, between the representatives of the two communities and called for their continuation with a view to reaching freely a mutually acceptable political settlement; considered that all the refugees should return to their homes in safety; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide United Nations humanitarian assistance to all parts of the population of Cyprus; called upon all parties to continue to co-operate fully with UNFICYP; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the Security Council (resolution 3212 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need to implement resolution 3212 (XXIX) (resolutions 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15 and 34/30).

In December 1974, the Security Council endorsed resolution 3212 (XXIX) (resolution 365 (1974)). In 1975, the Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to undertake a new mission of good offices to facilitate comprehensive negotiations (resolution 367 (1975)). The Council has periodically requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices and to keep it informed of the progress made. In pursuance of this mission, several rounds of intercommunal talks were held under the auspices of the Secretary-General in 1975 and 1976, and on 12 February 1977, again under his auspices, an agreement was reached at Nicosia on guidelines providing a framework for the intercommunal talks (see S/12323). There followed a new series of talks, but these were recessed without conclusion. On 18 and 19 May 1979, a high-level meeting was held at Nicosia under the auspices of the Secretary-General during which a 10-point agreement was reached (S/13369). As called for by the agreement, the intercommunal talks were resumed at Nicosia on 15 June 1979 but were recessed on 22 June.

After extended consultations by the Secretary-General and his representatives with the parties, the intercommunal talks were resumed on 9 August 1980 under the auspices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (see A/35/385-S/14100). Following the submission of comprehensive proposals by both sides and intensive consultations with them, the Special Representative, on behalf of the Secretary-General, submitted on 18 November 1981 a text containing elements of an "evaluation" of the status of the negotiations which was subsequently used as a method for the discussions at the talks (see A/36/702). The last meeting of the intercommunal talks was held on 14 April 1983 (see A/37/805 and Corr.1 and S/15812 and Corr.1).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the question of Cyprus and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428 and 36/463).

At its resumed thirty-seventh session, in May 1983, the General Assembly, having reaffirmed the need to settle the question of Cyprus without further delay by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant United Nations resolutions, reiterated its full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and called once again for the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs; affirmed the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to full and effective sovereignty and control over the entire territory of Cyprus and its natural and other resources and called upon all States to support and help the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to exercise these rights; condemned any act which tended to undermine the full and effective exercise of the above-mentioned rights, including the unlawful issue of titles of ownership of property; welcomed the proposal for total demilitarization made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus; expressed its support for the high-level agreements of 10 February 1977 and 19 May 1979 and all the provisions thereof; demanded the immediate and effective implementation of resolution 3212 (XXIX), unanimously adopted by the Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 365 (1974), and of the subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Council on Cyprus which provided the valid and essential basis for the solution of the problem of Cyprus; considered the withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus as an essential basis for a speedy and mutually acceptable solution of the problem of Cyprus; demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus; commended the intensification of the efforts made by the Secretary-General, while noting with concern the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks; called for meaningful, result-oriented, constructive and substantive negotiations between the representatives of the two communities, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, to be conducted freely and on an equal footing, on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions and the high-level agreements, with a view to reaching as early as possible a mutually acceptable agreement based on the fundamental and legitimate rights of the two communities; called for respect of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots, including the freedom of movement, the freedom of settlement and the right to property, and the instituting of urgent measures for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety; considered that the de facto situation created by the force of arms should not be allowed to influence or in any way affect the

solution of the problem of Cyprus; called upon the parties concerned to refrain from any unilateral action which might adversely affect the prospects of a just and lasting solution of the problem of Cyprus by peaceful means and to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the performance of his task under the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council as well as with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus; called upon the parties concerned to refrain from any action which violated or was designed to violate the independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus; reiterated its recommendation that the Council should examine the question of implementation, within a specified time-frame, of its relevant resolutions and consider and adopt thereafter, if necessary, all appropriate and practical measures under the Charter for ensuring the speedy and effective implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus; and welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to pursue a renewed personal involvement in the quest for a solution of the problem of Cyprus and, in view of this, requested him to undertake such actions or initiatives as he might consider appropriate within the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Council for promoting a just and lasting solution of the problem and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/253). The Assembly also took note of the report of the Special Political Committee (A/37/808) (decision 37/455).

On 15 November 1983, the Turkish Cypriot authorities proclaimed a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (see A/38/586-S/16148). On 18 November, the Security Council adopted resolution 541 (1983), in which it, inter alia, considered the declaration of the Turkish Cypriot authorities of the purported secession of part of the Republic of Cyprus as legally invalid and called for its withdrawal; and requested the Secretary-General to pursue his mission of good offices, in order to achieve the earliest possible progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus (resolution 541 (1983)).

On 1 May 1984, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on the efforts which he had undertaken in pursuance of his mission of good offices, including the submission of a scenario aimed at opening the door to a high-level meeting and to the resumption of the intercommunal dialogue; the Turkish Cypriot reply was annexed to the report (S/16519).

At the request of Cyprus, the Council convened on 3 May and on 11 May adopted resolution 550 (1984). In that resolution, the Council, inter alia, reaffirmed its resolution 541 (1983); considered attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants as inadmissible and called for the transfer of that area to the administration of the United Nations; considered any attempts to interfere with the status or the deployment of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus as contrary to the resolutions of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to promote the urgent implementation of resolution 541 (1983); reaffirmed its mandate of good offices given to the Secretary-General and requested him to undertake new efforts to attain an overall solution to the Cyprus problem in conformity with the principles of the Charter and the provisions for such a settlement laid down in the pertinent United Nations resolutions; called upon all parties to co-operate with the Secretary-General in his mission of good offices; decided to remain seized of the situation with a view to taking, in the event of

non-implementation of its resolution 541 (1983) and the present resolution, urgent and appropriate measures; and requested the Secretary-General to promote the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Security Council as developments required (resolution 550 (1984)).

In September 1984, following consultations with the two sides, the Secretary-General conducted three rounds of high-level proximity talks. On 17 January 1985, the Secretary-General convened a joint high-level meeting at United Nations Headquarters with a view to reaching an agreement which would lead to the establishment of a federal republic of Cyprus. The meeting was not conclusive, and the Secretary-General has continued his contacts with both sides (see S/16858/Add.2).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 38/456).

At its thirty-ninth session, 83/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 39/456).

At the fortieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

45. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

The item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245). At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (decision 37/457).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the agenda of the thirty-ninth session (decision 39/459).

At its thirty-ninth session, 84/ the General Assembly again decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 39/456; see also footnote 1).

At the fortieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

83/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 42):

- (a) Decision 39/456;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.105.

84/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 43):

- (a) Decision 39/456;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.105.

46. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Iraq (A/37/191). At that session, the Assembly, recalling Security Council resolutions 479 (1980), 514 (1982) and 522 (1982) and the statements made by the President of the Council on 5 November 1980 (S/14244) and 15 July 1982 (S/15296), and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (S/15449), considered that the conflict between Iran and Iraq and its prolongation and recent escalation endangered international peace and security; affirmed the necessity of achieving an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of forces to internationally recognized boundaries as a preliminary step towards the settlement of the dispute by peaceful means in conformity with the principles of justice and international law; called upon all other States to abstain from all actions which could contribute to the continuation of the conflict and to facilitate the implementation of the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in consultation with the parties concerned, with a view to achieving a peaceful settlement; and further requested the Secretary-General to keep Member States informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 37/3).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 38/456).

At its thirty-ninth session, 85/ the General Assembly again decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 39/456).

At the fortieth session, no advance documentation is expected on this item.

47. Celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly at the request of Antigua and Barbuda (A/39/241). At its thirty-ninth session, 86/ the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of the session (decision 39/456; see also footnote 1).

85/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 44):

- (a) Decision 39/456;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.105.

86/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 140):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/39/241;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/39/L.16;
- (c) Decision 39/456;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.70 and 150.

At the fortieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

48. Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1970, at the request of Romania (A/7994). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of consultant experts, a report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures and to submit it to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session (resolution 2667 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures (A/8469/Rev.1); recommended that the widest possible distribution should be given to the report and that its conclusions should be taken into account in future disarmament negotiations; and decided to keep the item under constant review (resolution 2831 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to pursue the study of the consequences of the arms race (resolution 3075 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to bring up to date, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him, the above-mentioned report, covering the basic topics of that report and taking into account any new developments which he would consider necessary (resolution 3462 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the up-dated report of the Secretary-General (A/32/88 and Corr.1 and Add.1); decided to transmit the report to the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; and reaffirmed its decision to keep the item under constant review (resolution 32/75).

At its tenth special session in 1978, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit periodically reports on the economic and social consequence of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security (resolution S-10/2, para. 93 (c)).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to bring up to date, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him, the report entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures, covering the basic topics of that report, and to transmit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 35/141).

At its thirty-seventh session, 87/ the General Assembly welcomed the updated report of the Secretary-General (A/37/386); recommended that the conclusions of the updated report should be brought to the attention of public opinion and also taken into account in future action by the United Nations in the field of disarmament; requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication 88/ and to give it publicity in the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, taking also into account the views expressed on the report by Member States not later than 1 March 1983; recommended that all Governments should ensure the widest possible distribution of the report, including, where appropriate, its translation into the respective national languages; invited the specialized agencies as well as intergovernmental, national and non-governmental organizations to use their facilities to make the report widely known; reaffirmed its decision to keep the item under constant review; and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session (resolution 37/70).

At the fortieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

49. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/51 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, 89/ which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session. The Assembly then recommended States which were or might become signatories of the Treaty and those contemplated in Additional Protocol I of the Treaty to strive to take all measures within their power to ensure that the Treaty speedily obtained the widest possible application among them (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

87/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 39):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/386;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/37/651 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution 37/70;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-42;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.98.

88/ The report was subsequently issued under the title Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.IX.2).

89/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

The present item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 18 Latin American States (A/9692). At that session, the Assembly noted with satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands had deposited their instruments of ratification of Additional Protocol I and urged the other two States which under the Treaty might become parties to the Additional Protocol to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 3262 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly again urged France and the United States of America to sign and ratify Additional Protocol I of the Treaty as soon as possible (resolution 3473 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that Additional Protocol I of the Treaty had been signed on 26 May 1977 by the United States of America and again urged France to sign and ratify that Protocol as soon as possible (resolution 32/76).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly expressed the view that it was desirable that the States entitled to become parties to the Additional Protocols of the Treaty which had not yet done so should sign and ratify those instruments (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (b)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly again invited France and the United States of America to adhere to Additional Protocol I of the Treaty (resolution 33/58).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that Additional Protocol I had been signed by France and invited France and the United States of America to ratify that Protocol at the earliest possible date (resolution 34/71).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to France and the United States of America to ratify Additional Protocol I with special urgency (resolution 35/143).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction that the United States of America had become a party to Additional Protocol I on 23 November 1981, when its instrument of ratification had been deposited, regretted that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which had taken place on 2 March 1979, had not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations addressed to France by the Assembly, which it reiterated with special urgency (resolution 36/83).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 37/71 and 38/61).

At its thirty-ninth session, 90/ the General Assembly, recalling that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands and the United States of America had become parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively, deplored that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which had taken place on 2 March 1979, had not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations which the Assembly had addressed to it; and once more urged France not to delay any further such ratification, which had been requested so many times and which appeared all the more advisable, since France was the only one of the four States to which the Protocol was open that was not yet party to it (resolution 39/51).

At the fortieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

50. Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests independently of agreement on other disarmament measures was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America signed, on 5 August 1963, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water. 91/ That Treaty, which entered into force on 10 October 1963, did not cover underground tests.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly called upon all States to become parties to the Treaty and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations for a comprehensive test ban (resolution 1910 (XVIII)). Since that time, the Assembly has repeatedly called for suspension of all tests and for continued work on a comprehensive test-ban treaty.

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing by all States within the framework of an effective nuclear disarmament process (resolution S-10/2, para. 51).

90/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 45):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/39/735;
- (b) Resolution 39/51;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-36 and 45;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.97.

91/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.

At its thirty-third to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 33/60, 34/73, 35/145 A, 36/84, 37/72 and 38/62) (see also items 51 and 58).

At its thirty-ninth session, 92/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated its strongest condemnation of all nuclear-weapon tests and its grave concern that nuclear-weapon testing continued unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States; reaffirmed its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time was a matter of the highest priority; urged once more the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to abide strictly by their undertakings to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to that end; urged also all States that had not yet done so to adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and to refrain from testing in the environments covered by the Treaty; reiterated its appeal to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament to initiate immediately the multilateral negotiation of a treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests and to exert their best endeavours in order that the Conference could transmit to the Assembly at its fortieth session the complete draft of such a treaty; and called upon the States depositaries of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to bring to a halt without delay all nuclear-test explosions, either through a trilaterally agreed moratorium or through three unilateral moratoria (resolution 39/52).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27).

92/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 46):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/39/736;
- (c) Resolution 39/52;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-40, 47 and 48;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.97.

51. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954 (see item 50).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority at the beginning of its session to be held in 1981; and further requested the Committee to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system (resolution 35/145 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States to resume their negotiations in order to bring them to an early successful conclusion; requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty at the beginning of its session to be held in 1982; and further requested the Committee to exert all efforts so that the draft of such a treaty might be submitted to the Assembly at the earliest possible date (resolution 36/85).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted that the Committee on Disarmament had established an Ad Hoc Working Group under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), and requested the Group to discuss and define issues relating to verification and compliance, with a view to making further progress towards a nuclear test ban, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives; and called upon the Committee to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/73).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted that the Committee on Disarmament had re-established in 1983 an Ad Hoc Working Group under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban); requested the Conference on Disarmament to resume its examination of the question of a comprehensive test ban, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty on the subject and to take up the question of a revised mandate for the Ad Hoc Working Group during its 1984 session, to determine the institutional and administrative arrangements necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network as part of an effective verification system and to investigate other international measures to improve verification arrangements under such a treaty; and called upon the Conference to report on progress to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/63).

At its thirty-ninth session, 93/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated its profound concern that, despite the express wishes of the majority of Member States, nuclear testing continued; reaffirmed its conviction that a treaty prohibiting all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time was a matter of greatest importance; expressed the conviction that such a treaty would constitute a vital element for the success of efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race and to prevent the expansion of existing nuclear arsenals and the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries; urged the Conference on Disarmament to establish at the beginning of its session in 1985 an Ad Hoc Committee under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", to resume immediately its substantive work on a comprehensive test ban, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty, taking into account the previous work and the results of the technical test conducted by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, to monitor nuclear explosions and to determine the capabilities of such a network for monitoring compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity; urged all members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular, the nuclear-weapon States, to co-operate in fulfilling those tasks; and called upon the Conference to report on progress to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/53).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27).

93/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 47):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/39/737;
- (c) Resolution 39/53;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-40, 47 and 48;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.97.

52. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East:
report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3). At that session, the Assembly commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; considered that it was indispensable that all parties concerned in the area should proclaim their intention to refrain from producing, testing, obtaining, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons; called upon the parties concerned in the area to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of the parties concerned and to report to the Security Council at an early date and, subsequently, to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 3263 (XXIX)).

In compliance with resolution 3263 (XXIX), the Secretary-General invited the following States to communicate their views concerning the implementation of the resolution: Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having noted the reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (S/11778 and Add.1-4) and the Assembly (A/10221 and Add.1 and 2), expressed the opinion that the Member States with which the Secretary-General had consulted should exert efforts towards the realization of the objective of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (resolution 3474 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 31/71 and 32/82).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security; that, pending the establishment of such a zone, States of the region should declare that they would refrain on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, and agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards; and that consideration should be given to a Security Council role in advancing the establishment of such a zone (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (d)).

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/64, 34/77 and 35/147).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit resolution 35/147 to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/87 A); considered that the Israeli military attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations adversely affected the prospects of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region; declared that it was

imperative, in that respect, that Israel should place forthwith all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/87 B).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/75 and 38/64).

At its thirty-ninth session, 94/ the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and, as a means of promoting that objective, invited the countries concerned to adhere to the treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (see resolution 2373 (XXII), annex); called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; invited those countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with the relevant paragraph of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; further invited those countries pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; invited the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that ran counter to both the letter and spirit of the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of all concerned parties regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/54).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/54.

94/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 48):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/39/738;
- (b) Resolution 39/54;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-36, 40-42, 45-46 and 61;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.97.

53. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Pakistan (A/9706). At that session, the Assembly considered that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the appropriate region of Asia should come from the States of the region concerned (resolution 3265 A (XXIX)); endorsed in principle the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; invited the States of the South Asian region and other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States to initiate necessary consultations with a view to establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone and urged them, in the interim, to refrain from any action contrary to the achievement of those objectives; expressed the hope that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, would lend their co-operation for the realization of the aims of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned above (resolution 3265 B (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to give due consideration to any proposal for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in an appropriate region of Asia, after it had been developed and matured among the interested States within the region concerned (resolution 3476 A (XXX)); and urged the States of South Asia to continue their efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain from any action contrary to the objective of establishing the zone (resolution 3476 B (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 31/73 and 32/83).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly noted that all States in the region of South Asia had expressed their determination to keep their countries free of nuclear weapons, and considered that no action should be taken by them which might deviate from that objective (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (e)).

At its thirty-third to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/65, 34/78, 35/148, 36/88, 37/76 and 38/65).

At its thirty-ninth session, 95/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its

95/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 49):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/434;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/39/739;
- (c) Resolution 39/55;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-36 and 45;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.97.

endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; urged once again the States of South Asia, and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested, to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective; called upon those nuclear-weapon States that had not done so to respond positively to that proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; and requested the Secretary-General to render such assistance as might be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/55).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/55.

54. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects; report of the Secretary-General

This question has been considered by the General Assembly under various items. At the twenty-seventh session, in 1972, it was examined under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (see item 68). At that session, the Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use (A/8803/Rev.1), which had been called for under resolution 2852 (XXVI); deplored the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in all armed conflicts; and commended the report to the attention of all Governments and peoples (resolution 2932 A (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly included the question in the agenda as a separate item entitled "Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use". At that session, the Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to consider the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons which might be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects (resolution 3076 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference to continue its consideration of the question (resolution 3255 A (XXIX)); urged all States to refrain from the production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of such weapons, pending the conclusion of agreements on the prohibition of these weapons; and invited all Governments and international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General all information about the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts (resolution 3255 B (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons" (resolution 3464 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolutions (resolution 31/64).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly noted resolution 22 (IV) on follow-up regarding prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons, adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on 7 June 1977, in which the Conference had recommended, *inter alia*, that a conference of Governments on such weapons should be convened not later than 1979; and decided to convene in 1979 a United Nations conference on this question and to convene a preparatory conference for that conference (resolution 32/152).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects should seek agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of certain conventional weapons, including those which might cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects, and that all States were called upon to contribute towards carrying out that task (resolution S-10/2, paras. 86 and 87).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Preparatory Conference that the United Nations Conference should be held at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979 (resolution 33/70).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Conference (A/CONF.95/8) and endorsed the recommendation of the Conference to hold another session at Geneva for a period of up to four weeks, starting on 15 September 1980, with a view to completing negotiations (resolution 34/82).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the Final Report of the Conference (A/CONF.95/15); welcomed the successful conclusion of the Conference, which had resulted in the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III); took note of article 3 of the Convention, which stipulated that the Convention would be open for signature on 10 April 1981; and commended the Convention and the three annexed Protocols to all States, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to those instruments (resolution 35/153).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/93 and 37/79).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that an increasing number of States had either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention; and further noted that, upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto had entered into force on 2 December 1983 (resolution 38/66).

At the thirty-ninth session, 96/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction that an increasing number of States had either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention; further noted with satisfaction that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto had entered into force on 2 December 1983; urged all States that had not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence; noted that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences might be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols; and requested the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols (resolution 39/56).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/56.

55. Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241). At that session, the Assembly considered it necessary to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States through appropriate international arrangements; requested the Committee on Disarmament to consider, to that end, the drafts of an international convention on the subject, as well as all proposals and suggestions concerning effective political and legal measures at the international level to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or

96/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 50):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/471;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/39/740;
- (c) Resolution 39/53;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-36, 39 and 41;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.97.

threat of use of nuclear weapons; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States" (resolution 33/72 A).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 34/85).

At its thirty-fifth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 35/154, 36/94, 37/80 and 38/67).

At its thirty-ninth session, 97/ the General Assembly reaffirmed once again the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; noted with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there was once again no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention on this subject, although the difficulties involved had also been pointed out; expressed its regret that specific difficulties related to differing perceptions of security interests of some nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States had once again prevented the Conference from making substantive progress towards the achievement of an agreement; considered that the Conference on Disarmament should continue to explore ways and means of overcoming the difficulties encountered in the negotiations to reach an appropriate agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue the negotiations, as recommended in the report on its 1984 session (see A/39/27, sect. III F) with a view to concluding an international instrument of a legally binding character to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 39/57).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27).

97/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 51):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/39/741;
- (c) Resolution 39/57;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-36 and 45;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.97.

56. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; report of the Conference on Disarmament

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241). At that session, the Assembly urged that efforts should be made to conclude effective arrangements, as appropriate, to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, including consideration of an international convention and of alternative ways and means of achieving that objective; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 33/72 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 34/85).

At its thirty-fifth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 35/155, 36/95, 37/81 and 38/68).

At its thirty-ninth session, 98/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; noted with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to that end, although the difficulties as regarded evolving a common approach acceptable to all had also been pointed out; appealed to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; recommended that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or

98/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 52):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/39/742;
- (c) Resolution 39/58;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-36 and 45;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.97.

common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including in particular those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties; and recommended that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective (resolution 39/58).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27).

57. Prevention of an arms race in outer space: report of the Conference on Disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192). At that session, the Assembly considered it necessary to take effective steps, by concluding an appropriate international treaty, to prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to embark on negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on the text of such a treaty (resolution 36/99).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the will of all States that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become an arena for an arms race; declared that any use other than for exclusively peaceful purposes ran counter to the agreed objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; emphasized that further effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space; requested the Committee on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space; and further requested the Committee to establish an ad hoc working group on the subject at the beginning of its session in 1983, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in all its aspects in outer space; and requested the Committee to report on its consideration of this subject to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/83).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 38/70).

At the thirty-ninth session, 99/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warranted that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become an arena for an arms race; emphasized that further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding; reiterated that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, had the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space; also requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals, including those submitted at the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly; further requested the Conference on Disarmament to establish an ad hoc committee at the beginning of its session in 1985, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; urged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to initiate immediately and in a constructive spirit negotiations aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space and to advise the Conference on Disarmament regularly of the progress of their bilateral negotiations so as to facilitate its work; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/59).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27).

99/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 54):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/39/744;
- (c) Resolution 39/59;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-36; 38-40; 42-44 and 46-49;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.97.

58. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/60 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament

An item entitled "Immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/37/243). At that session, the Assembly, taking note of the "Basic provisions of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests", submitted by the USSR, urged the Committee on Disarmament to proceed promptly to practical negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests; referred to the Committee for its consideration the basic provisions of such a treaty, submitted by the USSR, as well as the proposals and observations made by other States on the question in the course of the thirty-seventh session; and called upon all the nuclear-weapon States, not to conduct any nuclear explosions, starting from a date to be agreed among them and until the above-mentioned treaty was concluded, after the appropriate declarations had been made by them to that effect well in advance (resolution 37/85).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged all States to exert every effort for the speediest elaboration of a multilateral treaty on the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests by all States; and urged the Conference on Disarmament to proceed promptly to negotiations with a view to elaborating such a treaty as a matter of the highest priority, taking into account all existing drafts and proposals and future initiatives, and for that purpose to assign to its subsidiary body a negotiating mandate (resolution 38/72);

At its thirty-ninth session, 100/ the General Assembly resolutely urged all States, and especially all nuclear-weapon States, to exert maximum efforts and exercise political will for the elaboration and conclusion, without any delay, of a multilateral treaty on the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests; urged the Conference on Disarmament to proceed promptly to negotiations with a view to elaborating such a treaty as a matter of the highest priority, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, and, for that purpose, to establish an ad hoc Committee with a negotiating mandate; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session an item entitled "Implementation of

100/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 56):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/39/746;
- (c) Resolution 39/60;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-40, 47 and 48;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.97.

General Assembly resolution 39/60 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests" (resolution 39/60).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27).

59. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission

(b) Report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its call upon all States to respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-free zone; endorsed the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, issued at Cairo in July 1964 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU); called upon all States to respect and abide by that Declaration; called further upon all States to refrain from testing, manufacturing, using or threatening to use or deploying nuclear weapons on the continent of Africa; and expressed the hope that African States would initiate studies, as they deemed appropriate, with a view to implementing the denuclearization of Africa, and take the necessary measures through OAU to achieve this end (resolution 2033 (XX)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (see also item 68), reaffirmed its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding islands as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" (resolution 3261 E (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3471 (XXX), 31/69 and 32/81).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that in Africa, where OAU had affirmed a decision for the denuclearization of the region, the Security Council should take appropriate steps whenever necessary to prevent the frustration of that objective (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly condemned any attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the African continent; demanded that South Africa should refrain from conducting any nuclear explosion; condemned any nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime; and demanded that South Africa should submit all its nuclear facilities for inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (resolution 33/63).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly condemned the reported explosion of a nuclear device by South Africa; reaffirmed that the nuclear programme of the racist régime of South Africa constituted a very grave danger to international peace and security and a particularly dangerous threat to the security of African States, and increased the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field; and further requested the Council to institute effective enforcement action against that régime so as to prevent it from further endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons (resolution 34/76 A); took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject of reports of a nuclear explosion by South Africa (A/34/674 and Add.1 and 2); appealed to all Member States in a position to do so to provide all relevant information at their disposal to the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to follow the situation closely and to prepare, with the assistance of appropriate experts, a comprehensive report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field and to submit the report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/76 B).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, including the reported explosion of a nuclear device in the South Atlantic on 22 September 1979 (A/35/402 and Corr.1), expressed its deep alarm that the report had established South Africa's capability to manufacture nuclear weapons; requested the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action against South Africa, so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons; and further requested the Secretary-General to follow closely South Africa's activity in the nuclear field (resolution 35/146 A); condemned any form of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with that régime in the nuclear field; and requested the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to OAU towards the realization of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolution 35/146 B).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/86 A and B and 37/74 A and B).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to provide data on the continued development of South Africa's nuclear capability; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary support to the Institute to enable it to carry out the task entrusted to it under the resolution and for the Institute to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/181 A); requested the Disarmament Commission to consider substantively and as a matter of priority South Africa's nuclear capability during its session in 1984, taking into account, inter alia, the findings contained in the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field (A/35/402), with a view to adopting concrete recommendations on the question; and requested the Secretary-General to follow very

closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/181 B).

At its thirty-ninth session, 101/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/39/42), the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/181 B (A/39/466) and the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research called for under resolution 39/181 A (A/39/470), inter alia, strongly renewed its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; reaffirmed that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security; expressed once again its grave alarm at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability; condemned South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime that enabled it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration which sought to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons; called upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that might enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa; demanded once again that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons; appealed to all States having the means to do so, to monitor South Africa's research on, and development and production of nuclear weapons, and to publicize any information in that regard; demanded once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); requested the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity might seek towards the implementation of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolution 39/61 A); condemned the massive buildup of South Africa's

101/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 57):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/466;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: A/39/470;
- (d) Report of the First Committee: A/39/747;
- (e) Resolutions 39/61 A and B;
- (f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-36, 40 and 45;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.97.

military machine, in particular, its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail; expressed its full support for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability; reaffirmed that the racist régime's acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability constituted a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardized the security of African States and increased the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons; condemned all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment, technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa; demanded that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia; called upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime; requested the Disarmament Commission to consider as a matter of priority during its session in 1985, South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, inter alia, the findings of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability; requested the Security Council, for the purposes of disarmament and to fulfil its obligations and responsibility, to take enforcement measures to prevent any racist régimes from acquiring arms or arms technology; further requested the Security Council to conclude expeditiously its consideration of the recommendations of its Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa (S/14179), with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo, so as to render it more effective and prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field; demanded once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by IAEA; and requested the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/61 B).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42);
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/61 B.
60. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10243). At that session, the Assembly took note of the draft agreement submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.1/L.711/Rev.1) and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to work out the text of an agreement on the

prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3479 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 31/74).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations aimed at working out the text of an agreement; and urged all States to refrain from any action which would impede international talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons (resolution 32/84 A); reaffirmed the definition of weapons of mass destruction contained in the resolution of the Commission for Conventional Armaments of 12 August 1948 (see S/C.3/32/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1); and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to consider the desirability of formulating agreements on the prohibition of any specific new weapons which might be identified (resolution 32/84 B).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that efforts aiming at the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction should be pursued and that the question should be kept under continuing review (resolution S-10/2, para. 77).

At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/66 A and B, 34/79, 35/149 and 36/89).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the special report of the Committee on Disarmament which contained, inter alia, a section on new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons (A/S-12/2, sect. III, paras. 67-75). At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/32), in paragraph 64 of which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/77 A and B and 38/182).

At its thirty-ninth session, 102/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to

102/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 58):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27
(A/39/27);

intensify negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, with a view to preparing a draft comprehensive agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, and to draft possible agreements on particular types of such weapons; once again urged all States to refrain from any action which could adversely affect the talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; called upon the States permanent members of the Security Council as well as upon other militarily significant States to make declarations, identical in substance, concerning the refusal to create new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, as a first step towards the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on this subject, bearing in mind that such declarations would be approved thereafter by a decision of the Council; called again upon all States to undertake efforts to ensure that ultimately scientific and technological achievements might be used solely for peaceful purposes; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the Assembly for consideration at its fortieth session (resolution 39/62).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27).

61. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:
- (a) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General
 - (b) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General
 - (c) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/63 C on a nuclear-arms freeze
 - (d) Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures
 - (e) Freeze on nuclear weapons
 - (f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

(continued)

- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/39/748;
- (c) Resolution 39/62;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-36, 39 and 43;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.97.

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- (g) Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament
- (h) Disarmament and international security: report of the Secretary-General

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/32), in paragraph 64 of which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24). Annex IV of the Concluding Document contained the recommendation that the Assembly should decide, inter alia, to endorse the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament (A/S-12/8 and Corr.1), to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from 20 to 25 from 1983 onwards (A/S-12/32, annex IV, paras. 2 and 3). The Assembly also launched the World Disarmament Campaign in order to promote public interest in and support for the goals set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (resolution S-10/2) (A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 1).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J and 38/73 A to J).

At its thirty-ninth session, 103/ the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions under the item (resolutions 39/63 A to K).

In the first resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign: actions and activities", the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the usefulness of further carrying out actions and activities which were an important manifestation of the will of world public opinion and contributed effectively to the achievement of the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign and thus to the creation of a favourable climate for making progress in the field of disarmament with a view to achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; urged the Governments of all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, in formulating their policies in the field of disarmament, to take into account the main demands of the

103/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 60):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27);
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Regional Disarmament: A/39/485;
 - (ii) World Disarmament Campaign: A/39/492;

mass peace and disarmament movements, in particular with regard to the prevention of nuclear war and curbing the nuclear-arms race; reaffirmed the importance of carrying out the World Disarmament Campaign in accordance with the priorities in the field of disarmament established in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (see resolution S-10/2), the first special session devoted to disarmament, taking into account that the adoption of effective measures for nuclear disarmament and prevention of nuclear war had the highest priority; invited once again Member States to co-operate with the United Nations to ensure a better flow of accurate information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament as well as actions and activities of the world public in support of peace and disarmament, and to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information; requested the Secretary-General, in implementing the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign, to give wider publicity to the work of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament, paying due attention, in particular, to the proposals of Member States and the action taken thereon; and also requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the provisions of the resolution (resolution 39/63 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/567); expressed its appreciation to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Romania, Sweden and the United States of America for inviting fellows to their countries in 1984 to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme; requested the Secretary-General: (a) to devise a system of evaluating the research papers prepared by the fellows with a view to identifying those that were outstanding; (b) to publish such papers in an annual issue of an appropriate publication to be devoted to the programme of fellowships on disarmament; (c) to submit proposals for further utilization of the existing capacity within the Department for Disarmament

(continued)

- (iii) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: A/39/549;
- (iv) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament:
(A/39/567);
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/73 E on a nuclear-arms freeze: A/39/623;
- (e) Report of the First Committee: A/39/750;
- (f) Resolutions 39/63 A to K;
- (g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-41, 44-46 and 48;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.97.

Affairs of the Secretariat for training in the field of disarmament; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the operations of the programme and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/63 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze", the General Assembly, inter alia, urged once more the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to proclaim, either through simultaneous unilateral declarations or through a joint declaration, an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would be a first step towards the comprehensive programme of disarmament and whose structure and scope would be the following: (a) it would embrace a comprehensive test ban of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles, the complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles, a ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles, the complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; (b) it would be subject to appropriate measures and procedures of verification, such as those which had already been agreed by the parties in the case of the SALT I and SALT II treaties, and those agreed upon in principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban, held at Geneva; and (c) it would be of an initial five-year duration, subject to prolongation when other nuclear-weapon States join in such a freeze, as the General Assembly urged them to do; noted with satisfaction that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had already submitted the report (A/39/623) requested by the Assembly in its resolution 38/73 E; hoped that the other major nuclear-weapon State would find it possible to comply also with the request of the Assembly before the closure of its thirty-ninth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/63 C on a nuclear-arms freeze" (resolution 39/63 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign", the General Assembly, inter alia, commended the manner in which the Campaign has been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war" (see A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 4); recalled that, as was also agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it was likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the Campaign that it receive "the co-operation and participation of all States" (ibid.); endorsed the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the second United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign (see A/CONF.127/SR.1), to the effect that such co-operation implied that adequate funds be made available and that consequently the criterion of universality also applied to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding would have difficulty in reflecting that principle in its implementation; regretted that most of the States which had the largest military expenditures had not so far made any financial contribution to the World Disarmament Campaign; decided that at its fortieth session there should be a third United Nations Pledging Conference for the World

Disarmament Campaign, and expressed the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that had not yet announced any voluntary contribution might do so; reiterated its recommendation that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities inasmuch as it was most desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deemed fit within the framework of the Campaign, previously approved by the Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign; requested the Secretary-General to give permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the World Disarmament Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages; also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system during 1985 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1986; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign" (resolution 39/63 D).

In the fifth resolution "Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures", the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated its invitation to all States to encourage and assist all efforts designed to explore further the ways in which confidence-building measures could strengthen peace and security and promote disarmament; urged all States to consider the widest possible use of confidence-building measures in their international relations, taking into account the views expressed during the work of the Disarmament Commission; requested the Disarmament Commission, at its 1986 session, to continue and conclude its consideration of the item "Elaboration of guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level"; further requests the Disarmament Commission to submit a report containing such guidelines to the Assembly at its forty-first session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures" (resolution 39/63 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Regional disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit a further report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of resolutions 37/100 F and 38/73 J; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General" (resolution 39/63 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons", the General Assembly, inter alia, once again called upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree to a freeze on nuclear weapons, which would, inter alia, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons" (resolution 39/63 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons", the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in

order to achieve agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text of the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the resolution; and further requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the results of those negotiations (resolution 39/63 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Convening of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to set, at its fortieth session, the date of the third special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament and to establish the preparatory committee for that third special session (resolution 39/63 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to provide assistance to such Member States in the regions concerned as might request it with a view to establishing regional and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions which Member States might make to that end; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session concerning the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/63 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Disarmament and international security", the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon the Security Council to hold a series of meetings devoted to the consideration of the escalating arms race - particularly the nuclear-arms race - with a view to initiating due procedures, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, for bringing it to a halt; and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/63 K).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27);
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 39/63 A, B, D, J and K;
- (c) Report of the Security Council called for under resolution 38/73 H.

62. Reduction of military budgets:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly

recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolution 3093 A (XXVIII)); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the matter (resolution 3093 B (XXVIII)).

In connection with resolution 3093 A (XXVIII), the Secretary-General on 2 August 1974 invited the Permanent Representatives of the States appointed by the President of the General Assembly to serve on the Special Committee to inform him of the names of the representatives of their Governments to the Committee; the same invitation was sent to China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. In their replies, China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States declined to serve on the Special Committee. No communication was received from the group of Western European and other States concerning their candidates for membership in the Special Committee. In those circumstances and following informal consultations, no meetings of the Special Committee were held (see A/9800).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/9770) called for under resolution 3093 B (XXVIII), invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the replies (resolution 3254 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/10165 and Add.1 and 2), appealed to all States to strive to reach agreed reductions in their military budgets; and requested the Secretary-General, assisted by a group of qualified experts, to prepare a report containing an in-depth analysis of various aspects of the problem, including conclusions and recommendations (resolution 3463 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/31/222 and Corr.1), invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their comments with regard to matters covered in the report; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of an intergovernmental group of budgetary experts appointed by him, a report containing an analysis of the comments provided by States as well as any further conclusions and recommendations (resolution 31/87).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/32/194 and Add.1), requested the Secretary-General to prepare a background report for the tenth special session, compiling the proposals and recommendations put forward by the groups of experts appointed by him and under resolutions 3463 (XXX) and 31/87, and containing information on the progress made with regard to the pilot test of the reporting instrument (resolution 32/85).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/S-10/6 and Corr.1 and Add.1), expressed the view that gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis would contribute to curbing the arms race (resolution S-10/2, para. 89).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an ad hoc panel of experienced practitioners in the field of military budgeting, to carry out a practical test of the proposed reporting instrument, to assess the results of the practical test and to develop recommendations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/67).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to undertake during 1980 to examine and identify effective ways and means of achieving agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures (resolution 34/83 F).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to express their views and suggestions on the principles which should govern their actions in the field of the freezing and reduction of military expenditures and to prepare, on this basis, a report to be submitted to the Disarmament Commission at its session in 1981 (resolution 35/142 A); recommended that all Member States should make use of the reporting instrument and report annually their military expenditures to the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to report on these matters on an annual basis; requested him, with the assistance of an ad hoc group of qualified experts, to refine further the reporting instrument and to examine and suggest solutions to the question of comparing military expenditures among different States and between different years as well as to the problems of verification that would arise in connection with agreements on reduction of military expenditures; and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 35/142 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item at its session in 1982 (resolution 36/82 A).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 35/142 B (A/S-12/7). At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/32), in paragraph 64 of which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts and with the voluntary co-operation of States, to undertake the task of constructing price indices and purchasing-power parities for the military expenditures of participating States; and requested the Secretary-General to submit progress

reports to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions and a final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 37/95 B).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its substantive session in 1984, the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets", including consideration of the suggestions of the Chairman of the working group, as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject-matter, with a view to further identifying and elaborating the principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures, keeping in mind the possibility of embodying such principles in a suitable document at an appropriate stage (resolution 38/184 A); took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/434) containing the replies received in 1983 from Member States in the framework of the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and with the submitted data arranged by the Secretariat according to statistical practice, and of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/353 and Corr.1 and Add.1) containing views and suggestions of States on practical means of promoting the wider participation of States in the above-mentioned system; stressed the need to increase the number of reporting States with a view to the broadest possible participation of States from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems; reiterated its recommendation that all Member States should report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General, using the reporting instrument, their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data were available; and also took note with appreciation of the progress report of the Secretary-General (A/38/354 and Corr.1) on the ongoing exercise undertaken in pursuance of paragraph 5 of resolution 37/95 B (resolution 38/184 B).

At its thirty-ninth session, 104/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its 1985 substantive session, the

104/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 61):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Progress report on the construction of price indices and purchasing-power parities for military expenditures: A/39/399;
 - (ii) Military expenditures in standardized form reported by States: A/39/521 and Add.1 and 2;
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/39/751;
- (d) Resolutions 39/64 A and B;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 58, 59, 60 and 62;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.97.

consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" on the basis of the relevant working paper annexed to its report (see A/39/42, annex X), as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject-matter, with a view to finalizing the identification and elaboration of the principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures, keeping in mind the possibility of embodying such principles in a suitable document at an appropriate stage (resolution 39/64 A); took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/521 and Add.1 and 2) containing the replies received in 1984 from Member States in the framework of the above-mentioned reporting system; stressed the need to increase the number of reporting States with a view to the broadest possible participation from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems; reiterated its recommendation that all Member States should report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General, using the reporting instrument, their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data were available; and also took note with appreciation of the progress report of the Secretary-General (A/39/399) on the ongoing exercise undertaken in pursuance of resolution 37/95 B and which would result in a final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/64 B).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 35/142 B and 39/64 B.

63. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 68). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was for the first time on the agenda of the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, in 1969.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the effects of the possible use of such weapons (resolution 2454 (XXIII)). The report (A/7575/Rev.1-S/9292/Rev.1) was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV) and 2662 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and requested the

depository Governments to open the Convention for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date (resolution 2826 (XXVI)). The Convention was opened for signature and ratification on 10 April 1972. The Assembly also requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to seek agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons (resolution 2827 A (XXVI)), a request which was repeated at subsequent sessions (resolutions 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65 and 32/77).

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that all States should adhere to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, 105/ that all States which had not yet done so should consider adhering to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and that the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction was one of the most urgent tasks of multilateral negotiations (resolution S-10/2, paras. 72, 73 and 75).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling that article XII of the Convention provided for a review conference of States parties to the Convention to be held five years after its entry into force, noted that, after appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee of parties to the Convention was to be arranged (resolution 33/59 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolutions on the subject (resolution 34/72).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the final declaration of the Review Conference (resolution 35/144 A); urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction as a matter of high priority (resolution 35/144 B); decided to carry out an impartial investigation to ascertain the facts pertaining to the reports regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons; requested the Secretary-General to carry out such investigation with the assistance of qualified medical and technical experts who would seek relevant information and collect and examine evidence, including on-site with the consent of the countries concerned; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on this matter to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/144 C).

105/ League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a multilateral convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction as a matter of high priority, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, and, in particular, to re-establish its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons with an appropriately revised mandate enabling the Committee to achieve agreement on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest date (resolutions 36/96 A and B); took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/613), to which was annexed the report of the Group of Experts to Investigate Reports on the Alleged Use of Chemical Weapons; and requested him, with the assistance of the Group of Experts, to continue his investigations pursuant to resolution 35/144 C and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/96 C).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the Committee on Disarmament to intensify negotiations in the Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons on the basis of its new mandate to achieve accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date (resolution 37/98 A); expressed its regret that an agreement on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction had not yet been elaborated; and urged the Committee, as a matter of high priority, to intensify the elaboration of such a convention and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Working Group for this purpose (resolution 37/98 B); recommended that the States parties should hold a special conference as soon as possible to establish a flexible, objective and non-discriminatory procedure to deal with issues concerning compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (resolution 37/98 C); requested the Secretary-General to investigate, with the assistance of qualified experts, information that might be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning activities that might constitute a violation of the Geneva Protocol or of the relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain thereby the facts of the matter, and promptly to report the results of any such investigation to all Member States and to the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General, with the co-operation of Member States, to compile, as a matter of priority, and maintain lists of qualified experts whose services could be made available at short notice to undertake such investigations, and of laboratories with the capability to undertake testing for the presence of agents the use of which is prohibited; and further requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts, to devise procedures for the timely and efficient investigation of information concerning activities that might constitute a violation of the Geneva Protocol or the relevant rules of customary international law and to assemble and organize systematically documentation relating to the identification of signs and symptoms associated with the use of such agents as a means of facilitating such investigations and the medical treatment that might be required (resolution 37/98 D); took note of the report of the Secretary-General and expressed its appreciation to the Group of Experts for the work it had accomplished, as well as to the Member States that had co-operated with the Group in fulfilling its mandate; and called anew for strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol and condemned all actions that were contrary to those objectives (resolution 37/98 E).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons in fulfilment of its present mandate, to achieve accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date and, for this purpose, to proceed immediately to the drafting of such a convention for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; (resolution 38/187 A) urged the Conference, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1984, the negotiations on such a convention, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons for this purpose; and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/187 B); took note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General (A/38/435) on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D; requested the Secretary-General to pursue his action to this end and, in particular, to complete during 1984, with the assistance of the Group of Consultant Experts established by him, the task entrusted to him under the terms of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and to submit his report on the work of the Group; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly regularly informed on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D (resolution 38/187 C).

At its thirty-ninth session, 106/ the General Assembly, inter alia, called for strict observance of existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons and condemned actions that contravene them; urged the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction (resolution 39/65 A); urged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons with a view to achieving accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date and, for this purpose, to proceed immediately to drafting such a convention for submission to the Assembly at its fortieth session; reaffirmed its call to all States to conduct serious negotiations in good faith and to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the

106/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 64):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/488;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/39/210;
- (d) Report of the First Committee: A/39/754;
- (e) Resolutions 39/65 A to E;
- (f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-36, 39, 40, 41, 46 and 49;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.97.

prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically to refrain from the production and deployment of binary and other new types of chemical weapons, as well as from stationing chemical weapons on the territory of other States (resolution 39/65 B); urged again the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1985, the negotiations on a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction and to reinforce further its efforts, inter alia, by increasing the time during the year that the Conference on Disarmament devoted to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for that purpose with the 1984 mandate; requested the Conference on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/65 C); noted that, at the request of a majority of States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, a second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention would be held in 1986, and that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee was to be established prior to the holding of the Review Conference (resolution 39/65 D); took note of the report by the Secretary-General, (A/39/488), to which was annexed the report of the Consultant Experts designated by him concerning the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and of resolution 38/187 C; and noted with satisfaction that with the submission of the report of the Group of Consultant Experts the provisions for the implementation of resolution 37/98 D were completed (resolution 39/65 E).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27).

64. Israeli nuclear armament: report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to prepare a study on Israeli nuclear armament and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the work of the group of experts to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/89).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts to Prepare a Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament (A/35/458) (resolution 35/157).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report (A/36/431) (resolution 36/98).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/82 and 38/69).

At its thirty-ninth session, 107/ the General Assembly, inter alia, condemned Israel's continued refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981), unanimously adopted by the Council on 19 June 1981, and its refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons; requested the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complied with the resolution and placed all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards; requested again the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in those activities; reiterated its request to IAEA to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel which could contribute to Israel's nuclear capabilities; reiterated further its condemnation of the Israeli threat, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, to repeat its armed attack on peaceful facilities in Iraq and in other countries; reaffirmed its condemnation of the continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa; requested the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, to prepare a report providing data and other relevant information relating to Israeli nuclear armament and further nuclear developments, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament (A/37/434), and to submit it to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/147).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research called for under resolution 39/147.

107/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 53):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/435;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/39/743;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/806;
- (d) Resolution 39/147;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-36;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.44;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.102.

65. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:
- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission
 - (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament
 - (c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General
 - (d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General
 - (e) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament
 - (f) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament
 - (g) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Conference on Disarmament
 - (h) Prevention of nuclear war:
 - (i) Report of the Conference on Disarmament
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General
 - (i) Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations
 - (j) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute
 - (k) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament
 - (l) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General
 - (m) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:
 - (i) Report of the Disarmament Commission
 - (ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament
 - (n) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Disarmament Commission

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions

adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115). At that session, the Assembly established, as successor to the Commission originally established by resolution 502 (VI), a Disarmament Commission, composed of all States Members of the United Nations (ibid., para. 118).

At its thirty-third to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K and 38/183 A to P and decision 34/422).

At its thirty-ninth session, 108/ the General Assembly adopted 18 resolutions under the item (resolutions 39/148 A to R) and one decision (39/423).

108/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 59):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Disarmament Week: A/39/493;
 - (ii) Unilateral nuclear disarmament measures: A/39/516;
 - (iii) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: A/39/549;
 - (iv) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: A/39/454;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: A/39/553;
- (e) Report of the First Committee: A/39/749;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/795;
- (g) Resolutions 39/148 A to R and decision 39/423;
- (h) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-36;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.43;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.102.

In the first resolution, entitled "Unilateral nuclear disarmament measures", the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the study on unilateral nuclear disarmament measures (A/39/516, annex); expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Governmental Experts on Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament Measures that assisted him in the preparation of the study; took note of the conclusions of the study and trusted that they might encourage nuclear-weapon States to take the steps necessary to promote and orient adequately disarmament negotiations; requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication 109/ and, making full use of all the facilities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to publicize the report in as many languages as was considered desirable and practicable (resolution 39/148 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations", the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to resume, without delay or pre-conditions, bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations in order to achieve positive results in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament; called upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking the attainment of the final objective of the negotiations; invited the Governments of the two States mentioned above to work actively towards the enhancement of mutual trust in order to create an atmosphere more conducive to disarmament agreements; expressed its firmest possible encouragement and support to efforts to resume negotiations and bring them to a successful conclusion (resolution 39/148 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon the Conference on Disarmament to proceed without delay to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and especially to begin the elaboration of practical measures for the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and for nuclear disarmament in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, including a nuclear-disarmament programme, and to establish for that purpose an ad hoc committee (resolution 39/148 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war", the General Assembly, inter alia, considered that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session of the Assembly, concerning their respective obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons offered an important avenue to decrease the danger of nuclear war; expressed the hope that those nuclear-weapon States that had not yet done so would consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the

109/ The study was subsequently issued under the title Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament Measures (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.7).

first to use nuclear weapons; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider under its relevant agenda item, inter alia, the elaboration of an international instrument of a legally binding character laying down the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons (resolution 39/148 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon", the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed its request to the Conference on Disarmament to start without delay negotiations within an appropriate organizational framework, with a view to concluding a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons as an organic element of negotiations, as envisaged in paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference all documents relating to the consideration of that question by the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; and requested the Conference to submit a report on this question to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/148 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Climatic effects of nuclear war: nuclear winter" the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to compile and distribute as a document of the United Nations appropriate excerpts of all national and international scientific studies on the climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, published so far or which might be published before 31 July 1985; urged all States and intergovernmental organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, through their intermediary, to transmit to the Secretary-General, prior to the above-mentioned date, the relevant material in their possession which might be useful for the above purpose; and recommended that the above-mentioned document be examined at the fortieth session of the Assembly in connection with the item dealing with the prevention of nuclear war (resolution 39/148 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations", the General Assembly, inter alia, urged again the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to examine immediately, as a way out of the present impasse, the possibility of combining into a single forum the two series of negotiations which they had been carrying out and of broadening their scope so as to embrace also the "tactical" or "battlefield" nuclear weapons; invited those Governments to consider the advisability of conducting henceforward their bilateral negotiations in a subsidiary body of the Conference on Disarmament whose membership could be limited to themselves, a possibility which had been expressly contemplated when article 25 of the rules of procedure of the Committee - now the Conference - on Disarmament had been approved; and reiterated once more its request to the two negotiating parties that they bear constantly in mind that not only their national interests but also the vital interests of all the peoples of the world were at stake in this question (resolution 39/148 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research", the General Assembly, inter alia, approved the Statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research annexed to the resolution; took note of

the report of the Director of the Institute (A/39/553, annex); renewed the invitations to Governments to consider making voluntary contributions to the Institute; requested the Secretary-General to continue to give the Institute administrative and other support; and invited the Director of the Institute to report annually to the Assembly on the activities carried out by the Institute (resolution 39/148 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament", the General Assembly regretted that during the 1984 session of the Conference on Disarmament it had not been possible to renew the work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament; urged that all efforts be made so that the Conference on Disarmament would resume its work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament early in its 1985 session with a view to submitting to the Assembly at its forty-first session a complete draft of such a programme; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the progress of its work (resolution 39/148 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Disarmament Week", the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/493) on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week; expressed its appreciation to all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week; expressed serious concern over the continued escalation of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and the imminent danger of its extension into outer space which gravely jeopardized international peace and security and increased the danger of outbreak of a nuclear war; stressed the important role of the mass media in acquainting the world public with the aims of Disarmament Week and measures undertaken within its framework; recommended to all States that they observe Disarmament Week in 1985 in close connection with the celebrations of the fortieth anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations and the International Youth Year, as well as with other commemorative dates; invited all States, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week, prepared by the Secretary-General (A/34/436); invited the relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and requested them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly; also invited international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken; further invited the Secretary-General to use the United Nations mass media as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week; requested Governments to continue, in accordance with Assembly resolution 33/71 D, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week; and requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution (39/148 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, believed that efforts should be intensified with a view to initiating, as a matter of the highest priority, multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; requested the Conference on Disarmament to establish an ad hoc committee at the beginning of its 1985 session to elaborate on paragraph 50 of the Final Document and to submit recommendations to the Conference as to how it could best initiate multilateral negotiations of agreements, with adequate measures of verification, in appropriate stages for: (a) cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems; (b) cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; (c) substantial reduction in the existing nuclear weapons with a view to their ultimate elimination; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on its consideration of this subject (resolution 39/148 K).

In the twelfth resolution, entitled "Implementation of recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session", the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the right of all States not members of the Conference on Disarmament to participate in the work of the plenary meetings of the Conference on substantive questions; and requested the States members of the Conference on Disarmament not to misuse the rules of procedure of the Conference so as to prevent States not members from participating in the work of the plenary meetings of the Conference (resolution 39/148 L).

In the thirteenth resolution, entitled "International co-operation for disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all States, in implementing the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to make active use of the principles and ideas contained in the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament by actively participating in disarmament negotiations, with a view to achieving concrete results, and by conducting them on the basis of the principles of reciprocity, equality, undiminished security and the non-use of force in international relations, and to refrain at the same time from developing new channels of the arms race; stressed the importance of strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its responsibility for maintaining international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; emphasized the necessity of refraining from war propaganda, in particular nuclear war - global or limited - and from the elaboration and dissemination of any doctrines and concepts endangering international peace and justifying the unleashing of nuclear war, which led to deterioration of the international situation and to further intensification of the arms race and which were also detrimental to the generally recognized necessity of international co-operation for disarmament; declared that the use of force in international relations as well as in attempts to prevent the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV)) was a phenomenon incompatible with the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament; expressed the firm conviction that, for effective international co-operation for the attainment of the aims of disarmament it was inevitable that the policy of States, primarily of those which disposed of

nuclear weapons, be directed to averting a nuclear war; appealed to States which were members of military groupings to promote, on the basis of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, in the spirit of international co-operation for disarmament, the gradual mutual limitation of military activities of those groupings, thus creating conditions for their dissolution; called upon all Member States to cultivate and disseminate, particularly in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign, launched by the Assembly at its twelfth special session, the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament, in particular through their educational systems, mass media and cultural policies; called upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue to consider, in order further to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, measures aimed at strengthening the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament through research, education, information, communication and culture; called upon the Governments of all States to contribute substantially, while observing the principle of undiminished security, to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war (resolution 39/148 M).

In the fourteenth resolution, entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its deep concern and disappointment that the Conference on Disarmament had not been enabled to reach concrete agreements on any disarmament issues to which the United Nations had assigned greatest priority and urgency and which had been under consideration for a number of years; called upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly through negotiations and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in particular those relating to nuclear disarmament; once again urged the Conference on Disarmament to continue or to undertake, during its 1985 session, substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly on those questions; called upon the Conference on Disarmament to provide the existing ad hoc committees with appropriate negotiating mandates and to establish, as a matter of urgency, the ad hoc committees under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, on the prevention of nuclear war and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space; urged the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, without further delay, negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on a nuclear-weapon-test ban; also urged the Conference to intensify its work on the elaboration of a draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction and to submit the preliminary draft of such a convention to the Assembly at its fortieth session; once again called upon the Conference on Disarmament to organize its work in such a way as to concentrate most of its attention and time on substantive negotiations on priority issues of disarmament; called upon the members of the Conference on Disarmament that had opposed the negotiations on substantive issues of disarmament to enable the Conference, by adopting a positive stand, to fulfil effectively the mandate that the international community had entrusted to it in the field of negotiations on disarmament; requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/148 N).

In the fifteenth resolution, entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session", the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its grave concern over the acceleration and intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, as well as the continued, very serious deterioration of relations in the world, and the intensification of focal points of aggression and hotbeds of tension in different regions of the world, which threatened international peace and security and increased the danger of nuclear war; called upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take urgent measures in order to put an end to the serious aggravation of the international situation, to promote international security on the basis of disarmament, to halt and reverse the arms race and to launch a process of genuine disarmament; invited all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them which possessed the most important nuclear arsenals, to take urgent measures with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action contained in section III of the Final Document; called upon great Powers to undertake genuine negotiations in a constructive and accommodating spirit and taking into account the interest of the entire international community in order to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and to achieve disarmament; called upon the Conference on Disarmament to concentrate its work on the substantive and priority items on its agenda, to proceed to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, on the prevention of nuclear war as well as the prevention of an arms race in outer space without further delay and to elaborate drafts of treaties on a nuclear-weapon-test ban and on a complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction; called upon the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in accordance with its mandate and to continue improving its work with a view to making concrete recommendations on specific items on its agenda; invited all States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations to keep the Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament informed on the status and/or results of such negotiations, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (resolution 39/148 O).

In the sixteenth resolution, entitled "Prevention of nuclear war", the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with regret that despite the fact that the Conference on Disarmament had discussed the question of the prevention of nuclear war for two years, it had been unable even to establish a subsidiary body to consider appropriate and practical measures to prevent it; again requested the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war and to establish for that purpose an ad hoc committee on the subject at the beginning of its 1985 session; expressed its conviction that, in view of the urgency of this matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it was necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on steps to that effect which should be completed in time to be transmitted to the Conference on Disarmament in April 1985 and submitted to the Assembly, at its fortieth session; and invited all Governments to submit to the Secretary-General,

not later than 1 February 1985, their views on steps to expedite effective action on the question of the prevention of nuclear war so that they might be taken into account in the preparation of the above-mentioned report (resolution 39/148 P).

In the seventeenth resolution, entitled "Review of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade", the General Assembly decided to undertake at its fortieth session, in 1985, a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade; requested the Disarmament Commission at its 1985 session to make a preliminary assessment of the implementation of the Declaration, as well as suggestions to ensure progress, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session; called upon the Disarmament Commission to include in its assessment any relevant matters which, in the view of any Member State, required such review; requested Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions (resolution 39/148 Q).

In the eighteenth resolution, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/39/42); noted that the Disarmament Commission had yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda; requested the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its 1985 substantive session, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the Assembly as well as the results of its 1984 substantive session; requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1985 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items inscribed on its agenda, to the Assembly at its fortieth session; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Conference on Disarmament, together with all the official records of the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission might require for implementing the resolution (resolution 39/148 R).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to request the Secretary-General to prepare a study under the title: "Deterrence: its implications for disarmament and the arms race, negotiated arms reductions and international security and other related matters", as recommended by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies in paragraph 6 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/549), to carry out the study in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Board in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the same document, and to submit the final report to the Assembly at its forty-first session, and to request those Member States that wished to submit their views on the subject to communicate them to the Secretary-General not later than 1 April 1985 (decision 39/423).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 36/92 H, 39/148 F, 39/148 H, 39/148 J and 39/148 P;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies (resolution 38/183 O).

66. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly declared that the Indian Ocean was designated as a zone of peace; called upon the great Powers, the littoral and hinterland States and other maritime users of the Indian Ocean to enter into consultations with each other with a view to realizing the aims of the Declaration (resolution 2832 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, consisting of 15 members (resolution 2992 (XXVII)). At the twenty-ninth session, the Committee was enlarged to 18 members (resolution 3259 B (XXIX)). At the thirty-second session, the Committee was further enlarged to 23 members (resolution 32/86). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of new members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee; and invited the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean referred to in paragraph 12 (c) of the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean (A/34/45) that had not yet done so to serve on the expanded Committee (resolution 34/80 B). By communications dated 10 June and 30 July 1980 (A/34/854 and Add.1), the President of the Assembly informed the Secretary-General that, on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee, he had appointed 12 additional members.

Between 1981 and 1984, the President of the Assembly appointed three additional members on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee (A/35/800, A/37/811 and A/38/828). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 48 Member States:

Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of consultant experts, a factual statement of the great Powers' military presence in the Indian Ocean; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" (resolution 3080 (XXVIII)).

The factual statement was considered by the Ad Hoc Committee, which decided to annex it to the Committee's report to the General Assembly (A/9629).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88 and 32/86).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly noted the proposal for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean (resolution S-10/2, para. 64 (b)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to convene a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in July 1979; and requested the meeting to submit its report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/68).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to undertake the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, including consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreement that might ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace (resolution 34/80 P).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee, in pursuance of the decision to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo and taking into consideration the exchange of views thereon, to continue its efforts for the necessary harmonization of views on the issues related to the convening of the Conference to achieve the objectives of the Declaration, to make every effort, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area, particularly recent developments, as well as the progress made in the harmonization of views, to finalize all preparations for the Conference, including the dates for its convening, and to continue the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference (resolution 35/150).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly regretted that the Ad Hoc Committee had failed to reach consensus on the finalization of dates for the convening, during 1981, of the Conference on the Indian Ocean; and requested the Committee to make every effort to accomplish the necessary preparatory work for the Conference, including consideration of its convening not later than the first half of 1983 (resolution 36/90).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/S-12/5), in which the Committee, inter alia, had recommended that the Assembly, at that session, might wish to make specific recommendations to facilitate the expeditious discharge by the Committee of its mandate and to implement resolution 36/90. At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session, as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/32), in paragraph 64 of which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly regretted that the Committee had failed to reach consensus on the finalization of dates for the convening, during 1983, of the Conference on the Indian Ocean; emphasized, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area, its decision to request the Committee to continue its efforts for the necessary harmonization of views on the remaining issues related to the convening of the Conference; and requested the Committee to make every effort to accomplish the necessary preparatory work for the Conference, including consideration of its convening not later than the first half of 1984 (resolution 37/96).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly regretted that the Committee had failed to reach consensus on the finalization of dates for the convening, during 1984, of the Conference on the Indian Ocean; emphasized its decision to convene the Conference at Colombo as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, adopted in 1971; requested the Committee to make decisive efforts in 1984 to complete preparatory work relating to the Conference, in consideration of the political and security climate in the region and with a view to enabling the opening of the Conference at Colombo in the first half of 1985, it being understood that such preparatory work would comprise organizational matters, including the provisional agenda for the Conference, rules of procedure, documentation and consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreement that might ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, and substantive issues; requested the Committee at the same time to make determined efforts in 1984 for the necessary harmonization of views on the remaining relevant issues; and requested the Committee to submit a full report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/185).

At the thirty-ninth session, 110/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/39/29) and the exchange of views in the Committee; emphasized its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, adopted in 1971; took note of the progress made by the Ad Hoc Committee during 1984; requested the Ad Hoc Committee, taking into account the political and security climate in the region, to complete preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean, in 1985, in order to enable the opening of the Conference at Colombo thereafter at the earliest date in the first half of 1986 to be decided by the Ad Hoc Committee in consultation with the host country; decided that preparatory work would comprise organizational matters and substantive issues, including the provisional agenda for the Conference, rules of procedure, participation, stages of conference, level of representation, documentation, consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreements that might ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and the preparation of the draft final document of the Conference; requested the Ad Hoc Committee at the same time to seek the necessary harmonization of views on remaining relevant issues; requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to consult the Secretary-General, at the appropriate time, on the establishment of a secretariat for the Conference; renewed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions and requested the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate; requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations which were not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a full report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/149).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, which will be issued as Supplement No. 29 (A/40/29).

110/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 62):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/39/29);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/39/752;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/801/Rev.1;
- (d) Resolution 39/149;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-36, 40, 47 and 51;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.41;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.102.

67. World Disarmament Conference: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/8491). At that session, the Assembly expressed the conviction that it was most desirable to take immediate steps in order that careful consideration might be given to the convening of a world disarmament conference open to all States; invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on any relevant questions relating to a world disarmament conference; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report containing those views and suggestions (resolution 2833 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Special Committee on the World Disarmament Conference, consisting of 35 Member States, to examine all the views and suggestions expressed by Governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference and related problems and to submit, on the basis of consensus, a report to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (resolution 2930 (XXVII)).

By a letter dated 20 December 1972 (A/8990), the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that, pursuant to resolution 2930 (XXVII), he had decided to appoint the following 31 Member States to serve on the Special Committee:

Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The President also informed the Secretary-General that, in accordance with the general wish, the remaining four seats would be reserved for the nuclear States which might wish to become members of the Special Committee in the future.

The designated members of the Special Committee held an informal exchange of views between 26 April and 14 September 1973.

By a note dated 17 October 1973 (A/9228), the Secretary-General, in view of the absence of a report by the Special Committee, informed the General Assembly about the developments which had taken place in regard to the implementation of resolution 2930 (XXVII).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference to examine all the views and suggestions expressed by Governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference and related problems, including conditions for the realization of such a conference, and to submit, on the basis of consensus, a report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session; further decided that the Committee should consist of the following 40 non-nuclear-weapon States:

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia;

and invited the States possessing nuclear weapons to co-operate or maintain contact with the Committee, it being understood that they would enjoy the same rights as the appointed members of the Committee (resolution 3183 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their comments on the main objectives of a world disarmament conference; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons in order to keep currently informed of any change in their respective positions (resolution 3260 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3469 (XXX) and 31/190).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the Assembly at its tenth special session a special report of the state of its work and deliberations (resolution 32/89).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly had before it the special report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/S-10/3 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly expressed the view that, at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation (resolution S-10/2, para. 122).

At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/69, 34/81, 35/151 and 36/91).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the special report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/S-12/4) called for under resolution 36/91. At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/32), in paragraph 64 of which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/97 and 38/186).

At its thirty-ninth session, 111/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction that, in paragraph 14 of its report (A/39/28) the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference had stated, inter alia, that, "having regard for the important requirements of the world disarmament conference to be convened at the earliest appropriate time, with universal participation and with adequate preparation, the General Assembly should take up the question at its thirty-ninth session for further consideration, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolution 36/91, adopted by consensus, in particular paragraph 1 of that resolution, and resolution 38/186, also adopted by consensus"; renewed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue to maintain close contact with the representatives of the nuclear-weapon States in order to remain currently informed of their positions, as well as with all other States, and to consider any relevant comments and observations which might be made to the Committee, especially bearing in mind paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/150).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference, which will be issued as Supplement No. 28 (A/40/28).

111/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 63):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference: Supplement No. 28 (A/39/28);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/39/753;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/795;
- (d) Resolution 39/150;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-37 and 41;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.43;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.102.

68. General and complete disarmament:

- (a) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof: report of the Conference on Disarmament
- (b) Study on the naval arms race: report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Study on concepts of security: report of the Secretary-General
- (d) Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General
- (e) Study on conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General
- (f) Military research and development: report of the Secretary-General
- (g) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission
- (h) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament
- (i) Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans: report of the Disarmament Commission
- (j) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly welcomed a joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations (A/4879), which had been submitted to the Assembly by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America; endorsed the agreement that had been reached on the composition of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament; and recommended that the Committee should undertake negotiations with a view to reaching, on the basis of the joint statement of agreed principles, agreements on general and complete disarmament under effective international control (resolution 1722 (XVI)).

At the first session of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, in 1962, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a "Draft Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament Under Strict International Control" and the United States of America an "Outline of Basic Provisions of the Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World", which were extensively discussed. In subsequent years, the Committee increasingly turned its attention to the conclusion of partial

or collateral measures of disarmament. Under that approach, several important, though limited, measures were negotiated, including the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water, 112/ signed at Moscow on 5 August 1963, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, of 1968 (resolution 2373 (XXII)), the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, of 1971 (resolution 2660 (XXV)), and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 1972 (resolution 2826 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to thirtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX) and 3484 A to E (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1978, and further decided to establish a Preparatory Committee, composed of 54 Member States, to examine all relevant questions relating to the special session, including its agenda (resolution 31/189 B).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 32/87 A to G).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly established a Disarmament Commission composed of all Member States and decided that the Commission should be a deliberative body, a subsidiary organ of the Assembly, the function of which should be to consider and make recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament; that the Commission should function under the rules of procedure relating to the committees of the Assembly with such modifications as it might deem necessary; and that the Commission should report annually to the Assembly (resolution S-10/2, para. 118); and welcomed the agreement reached among Member States that the Committee on Disarmament would be open to the nuclear-weapon States and 32 to 35 other States to be chosen in consultation with the President of the Assembly (ibid., para. 120). The President subsequently informed the Secretary-General (A/S-10/24) that the Committee would be open to the nuclear-weapon States and to the following 35 States:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

112/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly recommended that the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament should be completed during the second special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to carry out a comprehensive study assessing current institutional requirements and future estimated needs in the United Nations management of disarmament affairs and to submit a final report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 34/87 E).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 35/156 A to K and 36/97 A to L).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/32), in paragraph 63 of which the Committee stated that Member States had affirmed their determination to continue to work for the urgent conclusion of negotiations on and the adoption of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, which should encompass all measures thought to be advisable in order to ensure that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control became a reality in a world in which international peace and security prevailed.

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/99 A to K and 38/188 A to J and decision 38/447).

At its thirty-ninth session, 113/ the General Assem. adopted 10 resolutions (resolutions 39/151 A to J) under the item.

113/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 65):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Study on conventional disarmament: A/39/348;
 - (ii) Study on the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects: A/39/400;
 - (iii) Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans: A/39/419;

In the first resolution, entitled "Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques", the General Assembly took note of the positive assessment by the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques of the effectiveness of the Convention since its entry into force, as reflected in its Final Declaration; 114/ called upon all States to refrain from military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques; and reiterated its hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention (resolution 39/151 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects", the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/400), to which was annexed a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, informing the Secretary-General that the Group had not been able to conclude the study within the time available and that the experts considered that the work could be completed if the time period of the study were extended; and requested the Secretary-General to continue the study and to submit the report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/151 B).

(continued)

- (iv) Measures to provide objective information on military capabilities: A/39/436;
- (v) Comprehensive study on the military use of research and development: A/39/525;
- (vi) Measures to provide objective information on military capabilities: A/39/549;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General: A/39/544;
- (e) Report of the First Committee: A/39/755;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/795;
- (g) Resolutions 39/151 A to J;
- (h) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-37, 40-44;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.43;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.102.

114/ See First Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, Final Document (ENMOD/CONF.I/13) (Geneva, 1984), part II, art. I.

In the third resolution, entitled "Study on conventional disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces (A/39/348, annex), prepared by the Secretary-General; drew the attention of all the Member States to the study and its conclusions; invited all Member States to inform the Secretary-General, no later than 31 May 1985, of their views regarding the study; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the Assembly at its fortieth session containing the views of Member States received regarding the study (resolution 39/151 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Nuclear-weapon freeze", the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed its appeal to all nuclear-weapon States to freeze, from a specific date, their nuclear arsenals on a global scale and under appropriate verification, as provided for in its resolution 38/76 of 15 December 1983, urged once again the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possessed the largest nuclear arsenals, to freeze, in the first place and simultaneously, their nuclear weapons on a bilateral basis by way of example to the other nuclear-weapon States; and stressed the urgent need to intensify efforts aimed at the speedy achievement of agreements on substantial limitations on and radical reductions of nuclear weapons, with a view to their complete elimination as the ultimate goal (resolution 39/151 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed its invitation to the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to broaden further their contribution, within their areas of competence, to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including information on relevant activities carried out by the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/151 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Military research and development", the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/525) to which was annexed a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Governmental Experts on Military Research and Development informing the Secretary-General that, although substantial progress had been made in the preparation of the report, certain issues remained to be resolved, and that after consultations among the experts an extension of the time period of the study was requested in order to enable the Group to resolve those issues and to submit its final report in time for the fortieth session of the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to continue the study, bearing in mind the savings that might be made from the existing budgetary appropriations, and to submit the final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/151 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 15 April 1985, their views and suggestions on ways and means by which the United Nations could more effectively exercise its central role and primary responsibility in the field of disarmament; requested the Secretary-General to transmit those views and suggestions to the Disarmament Commission before the convening of its substantive session in 1985; requested the Disarmament Commission, at its substantive session in 1985, to carry out as a matter of priority a comprehensive review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, taking into account, inter alia, the views and suggestions of Member States on the subject; and requested further the Disarmament Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/151 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes", the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration (resolution 39/151 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans", the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed its recognition of the urgent need to start negotiations with the participation of the major naval Powers, the nuclear-weapon States in particular, and other interested States on the limitation of naval activities, the limitation and reduction of naval armaments and the extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, especially to areas with the busiest international sea lanes or to regions where the probability of conflict situations was high; invited Member States, particularly the major naval Powers, to consider the possibility of holding direct consultations, bilateral and/or multilateral, with a view to preparing the opening at an early date of such negotiations; also invited Member States, especially those that had not yet done so, to communicate to the Secretary-General not later than April 1985 their views concerning the modalities for holding the negotiations referred to above; and requested the Disarmament Commission to consider this question and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/151 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons", the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament that dealt with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons and its recommendation that, in view of the fact that the Committee's mandate was not fulfilled, the Conference on Disarmament should re-establish the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons at the beginning of its 1985 session; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue its negotiations on the subject with a view to a prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to that end, the result of

which should be submitted to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39,151 J).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 38/188 G and H, 39/151 B, C and F.

69. Relationship between disarmament and development:

- (a) Reallocation and conversion of resources, through disarmament measures, from military to civilian purposes
- (b) Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Secretary-General
- (c) International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development: report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly, inter alia, adopted the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, by which the Secretary-General was requested, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts appointed by him, to initiate an expert study on the relationship between disarmament and development and to submit an interim report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session and the final results to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution S-10/2, paras. 94 and 95).

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, for its consideration, the proposal to establish an international disarmament fund for development (resolution 33/71 I); took note of the organizational report of the Group of Governmental Experts (A/33/317, annex); and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item related to the study on the relationship between disarmament and development (resolution 33/71 M).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the interim report of the Secretary-General (A/34/534); and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Study on the relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Secretary-General" (resolution 34/83 K).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, commended the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/356 and Corr.1), its conclusions and its

recommendations to the attention of all Member States; invited all Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views regarding the report and, in particular, its recommendations; decided to transmit the report to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament for its substantive consideration and appropriate action; and recommended to all Governments the widest possible distribution of the report, including, where appropriate, its translation into their national languages, so as to acquaint public opinion in their countries with its content, and invited specialized agencies and national and non-governmental organizations to use their facilities to make the report widely known (resolution 36/92 G).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between disarmament and development (A/S-12/13 and Add.1-4). At the same session, the Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session in which the Committee, inter alia, pointed out that effective follow-up on the disarmament development perspective should be undertaken at different levels so that national and United Nations activities might reinforce each other (A/S-12/32, annex I, p. 42, para. 6).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly included in the agenda an item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" at the request of Sweden (A/37/195). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate administrative action in accordance with the recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, as specified in chapter VII of the study prepared by the Group (A/36/356); urged Member States to consider appropriate measures in accordance with all relevant recommendations of the Group; determined that the question of reallocation and conversion of resources, through disarmament measures, from military to civilian purposes should be included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly at intervals to be decided upon, starting with its fortieth regular session in 1985; recommended that an investigation - with due regard to the capabilities of existing agencies and institutions currently responsible for the international transfer of resources - of the modalities of an international disarmament fund for development should be undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in consultation with other relevant international institutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/84).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on measures taken within the United Nations system in implementation of resolution 37/84 (A/38/436); and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fortieth session based on appropriate measures taken by Member States and within the United Nations system in accordance with resolution 37/84 (resolution 38/71 A); expressed its conviction that increased solidarity in the field of development would serve the cause of international peace and security and that the resources released by the reduction of arms expenditures would contribute to the growth and stability of the world economy, and particularly the economies of developing countries; invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 1 April 1984, their views and

proposals concerning the relationship between disarmament and development, in particular with regard to: (a) the evaluation of the burden of armaments in the world; (b) the impact of military expenditures on the world economic situation and development; (c) the contribution that a reduction in arms and military expenditures, in particular by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily important States, or a contribution by those States, as appropriate, would make to development tasks; (d) the ways and means that would enable this contribution to be made, in particular in the interests of the economic and social progress of the developing countries; and (e) the consideration of proposals relating to the convening of a conference; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States to the Disarmament Commission in good time; and requested the Disarmament Commission to include this item in the agenda of its session to be held in 1984, to consider the replies received and to make appropriate recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/71 B).

At its thirty-ninth session, 115/ the General Assembly decided to convene an International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, which should be preceded by thorough preparation and should take decisions by consensus, and that the purpose should be: (a) to review the relationship between disarmament and development in all its aspects and dimensions with a view to reaching appropriate conclusions; (b) to undertake an examination of the implications of the level and magnitude of the continuing military expenditures, in particular those of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily important States, for the world economy and international economic and social situation, particularly for the developing countries, and to make recommendations for remedial measures; (c) to consider ways and means of releasing additional resources, through disarmament measures, for development purposes, in particular in favour of developing countries; and further decided to set up a Preparatory Committee composed of 54 members, which should formulate and submit, by consensus, to the Assembly at its fortieth session, recommendations as to the provisional agenda, procedure, place, date and duration of the Conference (resolution 39/160). At the

115/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 55):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/39/229;
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/39/745;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/795;
- (e) Resolution 39/160 and decision 39/424;
- (f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.3-36 and 46;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.43;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.102 and 105.

same session, the Assembly also decided that the preferred venue for the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development should be Geneva, provided that that would not entail any additional expenditure for the United Nations (decision 39/424).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between disarmament and development called for under resolution 38/71 A;
- (b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development called for under resolution 39/160.

70. Question of Antarctica

The item entitled "Question of Antarctica" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of Antigua and Barbuda and Malaysia (A/38/193 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, factual and objective study on all aspects of Antarctica, taking fully into account the Antarctic Treaty system and other relevant factors; also requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of all Member States in the preparation of the study; requested those States conducting scientific research in Antarctica, other interested States, the relevant specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and relevant international organizations having scientific or technical information on Antarctica to lend the Secretary-General whatever assistance he might request for the purpose of carrying out the study; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/77).

At its thirty-ninth session, 116/ the General Assembly noted the study on the question of Antarctica (A/39/583 (Part I) and Corr.1 and 2 and (Part II)/vols. I-III and vol. III/Corr.1) and expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the study (resolution 39/152).

At the fortieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

116/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 66):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/583 (Part I) and Corr.1 and 2, (Part II)/vols. I-III and vol. III/Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/39/756;
- (c) Resolution 39/152;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.50, 52-55;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.102.

71. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (see item 72), considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation; and called upon all Governments to submit, before the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly, their views on the question of the strengthening of security and co-operation in the region of the Mediterranean and requested the Secretary-General to submit the report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, considered that the security of the Mediterranean and the security of the adjacent regions were interdependent and that further efforts were necessary for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful co-operation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, on the basis of principles it enumerated; and called upon all Governments that had not done so to submit, before the thirty-eighth session of the Assembly, their views on this question and requested the Secretary-General to submit, on the basis of all replies received, an analytical report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the analytical report of the Secretary-General (A/39/395), inter alia, urged Mediterranean States to inform the Secretary-General of any concerted efforts aimed at promoting and strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in the implementation of the resolution, and taking into account the debate on the question during its thirty-eighth session, a comprehensive report on strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean (resolution 38/189).

At its thirty-ninth session, 117/ the General Assembly, having taken note of the conclusion of the meeting of the Mediterranean members of the movement of non-aligned countries, held at Valletta, Malta, on 10 and 11 September 1984, and of

117/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 67):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/517 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/39/757;
- (c) Resolution 39/153;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.56-62;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.102.

the commitments assumed by the participants with the objective of contributing to peace and security in the region; and taking note also of the debate on this item during the various sessions of the General Assembly and, in particular, of the report of the Secretary-General on this item (A/39/517 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1), inter alia, welcomed any further communication to the Secretary-General from all States of proposals, declarations and recommendations on strengthening peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean; urged all States to co-operate with the Mediterranean States in the further efforts required to reduce tension and promote peace, security and co-operation in the region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; renewed the invitation to the Secretary-General to give due attention to the question of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and, if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to concerted efforts by Mediterranean countries in promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region; invited member States of the relevant regional organizations to lend support and to submit to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 39/153).

At the fortieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

72. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security:

- (a) Report of the Security Council
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654). At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and suggestions as well as of any measures they took for the purpose of strengthening international security (resolution 2606 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/7922 and Add.1-6), adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the extent of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration and on actions which should be undertaken by the Assembly in order to secure full compliance with those provisions; and reaffirmed the principles of the Declaration (resolutions 2880 (XXVI), 2993 (XXVII), 3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX), 3389 (XXX), 31/92, 32/154, 33/75 and 34/100). At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly also invited the Security Council to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the steps taken in order to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council and the possibility of holding

periodic meetings of the Council at the ministerial or higher governmental level (resolution 35/158). At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the Assembly reiterated that invitation to the Council (resolutions 36/102 and 37/118).

At its thirty-first to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly adopted under the item resolutions entitled "Non-interference in the internal affairs of States" (resolutions 31/91, 32/153, 33/74, 34/101 and 35/159). At its thirty-sixth session, the Assembly approved the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States (resolution 36/103).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly adopted under the same item, a resolution entitled "Situation in Nicaragua" (resolution 33/76) and the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (resolution 33/73). At its thirty-sixth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration to the Assembly not later than at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 36/104).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" (see item 132) (resolution 34/99).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region" (see item 71) (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly emphasized the need to consider holding periodic meetings of the Security Council in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises, and took note that the Council had failed to report to the Assembly on steps taken to implement the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 38/190, which had been adopted since 1980, and expressed the firm hope that the Council would do so at the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly (resolution 38/190).

At its thirty-ninth session, 118/ the General Assembly recommended that the

118/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 68):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/143 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/39/758;
- (c) Resolutions: 39/154 to 39/157;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.56-62;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.102.

Security Council should give priority consideration to the need for strengthening the system of collective security provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/154); reaffirmed the validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and called upon all States to contribute to its implementation; urged all States to abide by their commitment to the Charter; called upon all States to take steps aimed at promoting and using the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter, as well as halting the arms race and achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control; invited all States to refrain from actions conceived within the context of big-Power confrontation and used as a means of pressure on, threat to and destabilization of other States and regions; urged all States to take measures to prevent the further deterioration of the international situation; called upon all States to take measures to promote the fulfilment of the objective of the denuclearization of Africa; emphasized the role that the United Nations had in the maintenance of peace and security and in economic and social development and progress for the benefit of all mankind; reiterated that the deterioration of the international situation required an effective Security Council and emphasized the need to examine mechanisms and working methods on a continued basis in order to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council; emphasized that the Council should consider holding periodic meetings in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises, thus enabling the Council to play a more active role in preventing conflicts; reiterated the need for the Council to ensure the effective implementation of its decisions in compliance with the provisions of the Charter; considered that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the strengthening of international peace and security mutually reinforced each other; reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of people under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes and their right to self-determination and independence, and urged Member States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to take measures for the completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV)) and for the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid; welcomed the continuation of the process within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and expressed the hope that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe would achieve significant and positive results; reiterated its call upon great Powers to abandon policies of confrontation and to engage in negotiations; reaffirmed that the democratization of international relations was a necessity enabling the development and independence of all States as well as the attainment of security, peace and co-operation in the world, and stressed its belief that the United Nations offered the best framework for the promotion of those goals; and invited Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the basis of the replies received (resolution 39/155); noted the information on the consultations in the Security Council, provided by the President of the Council in his notes dated

12 September 1983 119/ and 28 September 1984; 120/ welcomed the considerations contained therein; reaffirmed the need for the compliance by all Member States with the purposes and principles of the Charter and with the Charter itself, as well as the obligation of States to accept and carry out the decisions of the Council; expressed its awareness of the respective functions and specific powers of the Council and the other principal organs of the United Nations; welcomed the discussions that had already taken place, and noted that they concentrated on specific aspects of the work of the Council and that efforts were made to advance ideas with best prospects for producing agreement; stressed the primary responsibility of the Council in the maintenance of peace and security; encouraged the Council to intensify its efforts in the prevention of international conflict and the peaceful settlement of disputes by envisaging a more systematic series of meetings under the aforesaid five main aspects mentioned in paragraph 2 of the note of the President of the Council dated 12 September 1983; and welcomed further information from the Council on the progress achieved, at periodic intervals, as deemed appropriate (resolution 39/156); reaffirmed the validity of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace; invited all Governments, the United Nations and the concerned organizations of its system, other international as well as national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to incorporate promotion of the ideas of the preparation of societies for life in peace in their programmes, including those concerning the observances of the International Year of Peace, 1986; reaffirmed the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to establish conditions of world peace, understanding and co-operation; recognized the role and responsibility of Governments, heads of State or Government as well as other statesmen, politicians, diplomats and civic leaders for the establishment, maintenance and strengthening of peace; invited all States to intensify their efforts towards the implementation of the Declaration by adhering to the principles enshrined in it and by taking steps towards that end at the national and international levels; requested the Secretary-General to consider convening in 1986, within the programme of the International Year of Peace, a panel of peace research experts to consider questions pertaining to the implementation of the Declaration; and further requested the Secretary-General to continue following the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration on all planes and in the light of the observances of the Year, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly not later than at its forty-second session (resolution 39/157).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Security Council called for under resolution 39/156;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 39/154 and 39/155.

119/ S/15971. See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Resolutions and Decisions, 1983, part II.

120/ S/16760. See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Resolutions and Decisions, 1984, part II.

73. Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Sierra Leone (A/37/241). At that session, the Assembly requested the Security Council as a matter of high priority to study the question of implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to strengthening international peace and security, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/119).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the purpose of exploring ways and means of implementing the said provisions; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to take due account of the views and comments of Member States, including their recommendations, and to submit a progress report to the Security Council for its consideration and comments and to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, and a final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 38/191). Extensive consultations were conducted by the Chairmen of the regional groups, but, as it had not been possible to arrive at a generally accepted distribution of seats, the members of the Ad Hoc Committee had not been appointed.

At its thirty-ninth session, 121/ the General Assembly expressed regret that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations had not been constituted and requested the President of the Assembly, as a matter of urgency, to undertake consultations with the regional groups to appoint 54 Member States to constitute the membership of the Ad Hoc Committee on the basis of equitable geographical representation and including the permanent members of the Security Council; requested the

121/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 69):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/39/144 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/39/759;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/786;
- (d) Resolution 39/158;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.56-62;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.45;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.102 and 105.

Secretary-General to invite those Member States that have not yet done so to communicate to him not later than 30 April 1985 their views and comments on the matter and to transmit them to the Ad Hoc Committee as soon as possible; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to take due account of the views and comments of Member States, including their recommendations, and to submit a progress report to the Council for its consideration and comments and to the Assembly at its fortieth session, and a final report to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 39/158).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations called for under resolution 39/158, which will be issued as Supplement No. 46 (A/40/46).

74. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, consisting of 15 Member States, and requested it to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radioactivity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 20 Member States:

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Technical reports reviewing in detail levels and effects of ionizing radiation were submitted to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session (A/3838), seventeenth session (A/5216), nineteenth session (A/5814), twenty-first session (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth session (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh session (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second session (A/32/40) and thirty-seventh session (A/37/45). Shorter reports on the progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its thirty-ninth session, 122/ the General Assembly commended the Scientific Committee for the valuable contribution it had been making in the course

122/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 70):

- (a) Report of the Scientific Committee: A/39/341;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/39/609;

of the past 29 years to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement; endorsed the Scientific Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the Assembly; requested the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session; requested the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the Assembly, the scientific community and the public; and invited Member States and the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation (resolution 39/94).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Scientific Committee.

75. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories: reports of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.

In the course of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in October 1970, the Special Committee presented its first report to the Secretary-General in conformity with resolution 2443 (XXIII). The Secretary-General made the report available to the Assembly (A/8089) and, following the inclusion of the item in the agenda of that session, the report was referred to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G and 38/79 A to H).

(continued)

- (c) Resolution 39/94;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/39/SR.3 and 4;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.100.

At its thirty-ninth session, 123/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, with a view to investigating the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, to continue to make available additional staff as might be necessary to assist the Special Committee, to ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the above tasks entrusted to him (resolution 39/95 D); and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/95 A, E, F, G and H).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee called for under paragraph 14 of resolution 39/95 D;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 39/95 A and 39/95 D to H.

76. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
- (b) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: report of the Secretary-General

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members, and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly on the activities and resources of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies and of other international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space, on the area of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, on future organizational arrangements and on the nature of legal problems which might arise in carrying out programmes to explore outer space (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

123/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 71):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/39/339, A/39/501, A/39/527, A/39/532 and Corr.1, A/39/620 and A/39/665;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee: A/39/591;
- (c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/39/712;

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded to 28 at the sixteenth session (resolution 1721 E (XVI)), to 37 at the twenty-eighth session (resolution 3182 (XXVIII)), to 47 at the thirty-second session (resolution 32/196 B) and to 53 at the thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/16). The Committee has established a Legal Sub-Committee and a Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee. It has also established four working groups of the whole on navigation satellites, broadcasting satellites, remote sensing satellites and the use of nuclear power sources in outer space. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 53 Member States:

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)) and the

(continued)

- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/769;
- (e) Resolutions 39/95 A to H;
- (f) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/39/SR.31-39 and 43;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.43;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.100.

Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68). On the recommendation of the Committee, the Assembly has adopted several resolutions relating to international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space and, more recently, relating to the promotion of practical applications of space technology, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in 1982, and requested the Committee to consider the implementation of those recommendations (resolutions 37/89, 37/90 and 38/80).

At its thirty-ninth session, 124/ the General Assembly decided that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space at its twenty-fourth session should in its working groups continue its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the Earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles relating to remote sensing, its consideration of the possibility of supplementing the norms of international law relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space and its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union; endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should consider on a priority basis the items: United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system and the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and, in that context, called it particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations: all countries should have the opportunity to use the

124/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 72):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/39/20);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/515;
- (c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/39/713;
- (d) Resolution 39/96;
- (e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/39/SR.39-45, 47 and 49;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.100.

techniques resulting from medical studies in space; data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of co-ordination; the United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes and necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions; and endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the Sub-Committee should also consider on a priority basis the questions relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites and the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, and should consider questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space and the examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; requested the Committee to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means for maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 39/96).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/40/20);
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, called for under resolution 39/96.
77. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 33 Member States:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Special Committee's working group, established in April 1968 to prepare working papers related to peace-keeping issues, is composed of the following 13 Member States:

Argentina, Canada, Egypt, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to consider the preparation of a study on matters related to facilities, services and personnel which Member States might provide for United Nations peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI) and 2308 (XXII)).

At its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to submit to it a comprehensive report on the United Nations military observers established or authorized by the Security Council, as well as a progress report on such work as the Committee might be able to undertake on any other models of peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2451 (XXIII) and 2576 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly instructed the Special Committee to intensify its work with a view to completing its report on the United Nations military observers (resolution 2670 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly urged the Special Committee to renew its efforts to work towards the completion of agreed guidelines which would govern the conduct of peace-keeping operations of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and to devote further attention to specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121, 36/37 and 37/93).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to submit a status report on its present situation, to determine the areas of possible progress and other areas where progress would be difficult to achieve or was still pending, and to consider proposals to reactivate and rationalize its work (resolution 38/81).

At its thirty-ninth session, 125/ the General Assembly indicated that it was awaiting the report of the Special Committee to the Assembly at its fortieth session, and reaffirmed and renewed the mandate given to the Special Committee by the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolution 39/97).

125/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 73):

- (a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/39/610;
- (b) Resolution 39/97;
- (c) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/39/SR.5-8;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.100.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Committee called for under resolution 39/97.

78. Questions relating to information:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977, requested the Secretary-General to make new efforts in the field of information activities of the Organization and convey to the general public comprehensive information regarding the political, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian achievements and undertakings of the United Nations system, including the principles and aims related to the new international economic order; called upon the Secretary-General to collaborate closely in that effort with the national information media, the United Nations associations and other non-governmental organizations concerned throughout the world; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the activities of the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat and decided to consider the question at that session as a separate item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the above-mentioned item should be considered as sub-item(s) of an item entitled "Questions relating to information", which would be allocated to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly also decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States; requested the Committee to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, which would henceforth be known as "the Committee on Information" and whose membership would be increased from 41 to 66; requested the Committee on Information to continue to examine United Nations public information policies and activities, to evaluate and follow up the efforts made and the progress achieved by the United Nations system in the field of information and communications, and to promote the establishment of a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order intended to strengthen peace and international understanding and based on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information and to make recommendations thereon to the Assembly; requested the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a progress report on the establishment of a new world information and communication order; requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations of the

Committee's Ad Hoc Working Group (A/34/21, annex III) and to report on the progress achieved to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; called upon the Secretary-General to reconsider, in consultation with the Committee, the priorities and programmes of the Department of Public Information and to submit a report on the matter to the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on developments in the public information activities of the Secretariat; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to undertake a study regarding the intensification and expansion of United Nations short-wave broadcasts and to submit his proposals to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; requested the Committee to examine the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on United Nations information centres (A/34/379) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/34/379/Add.1) and to prepare recommendations to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; and requested the Committee and the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/182).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the establishment within UNESCO of the International Programme for the Development of Communication; and requested the Director-General of UNESCO to submit a progress report on the implementation of the Programme to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/201, sect. I); decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 66 to 67; requested the Committee on Information to continue to examine the co-operation of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat with specialized bodies for co-operation between the non-aligned countries in the field of information and communication, as well as with other international and regional information organizations; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/201, sect. II); requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Committee on Information and to report on the progress achieved to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; requested the Secretary-General to take urgent measures to redress the geographical imbalance in the staff of the Department of Public Information and to submit a progress report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and requested the Secretary-General to take a number of other measures in the field of information and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/201, sect. III).

The President of the General Assembly subsequently announced that he had appointed Greece a member of the Committee on Information. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 69 Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (A/36/530, annex); and invited the Director-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a progress report on the efforts of UNESCO for the establishment of a new world information and communication order (resolution 36/149 A); approved the report of the Committee on Information (A/36/21) and its recommendations; reiterated its appeal to Member States, to the information and communication media, as well as to non-governmental organizations, to disseminate more widely information about the activities of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information made a more strenuous effort to ensure balance in the use of official languages in the publications and programmes of the Department, to strengthen the competent unit in the Department for the production of information material in Spanish and to report on the above to the Committee at its next session; requested the Secretary-General to take a number of other measures in the field of information; and requested the Committee and the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/149 B).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication and the establishment of a new world information and communication order; invited the Director-General to continue his efforts in the field of communication and information and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the Programme, on the activities related to the establishment of a new world information and communication order and, in co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), on the impact of the current technological developments and practices and their application in the communication and information sector, especially in the developing countries, bearing in mind, inter alia, the forthcoming relevant meetings of UNESCO (resolution 37/94 A); approved the report of the Committee on Information and all its recommendations and urged their full implementation; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that, within the World Disarmament Campaign (see item 61), the Department of Public Information fulfilled the role assigned to it by the Assembly by utilizing its expertise and resources in public information to ensure its maximum effectiveness; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that, within existing resources, competent organs of the Secretariat prepared a documented factual summary account of the coverage by a widely representative world media of developments affecting the Palestinian people from June to December 1982; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information organized as soon as possible, in close co-operation with UNESCO, a round table on a new world information and communication order; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Information at its next session a new, extensive and detailed report on the acquisition of a United Nations communications satellite and to report further to the Committee at its next session on the viability of a world-wide United Nations short-wave network, its regional segments and its pertinent frequencies, as well as on the alternative solution of continuing to rent broadcast time on existing national short-wave transmitters; requested the Secretary-General to take a number of other measures in the field of information; requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; and requested the Committee on Information to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/94 B).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (A/38/457, annex) on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication and the establishment of a new world information and communication order, and on the impact of current technological developments and practices and their application in the communication and information sector; and requested the Director-General of UNESCO to continue his efforts in the information and communication field and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a detailed report on the application of the Programme and the activities relating to the establishment of a new world information and communication order and, in co-operation with ITU, on the effects of the accelerated development of communication technologies on societies and cultures (resolution 38/82 A); approved the report of the Committee on Information (A/38/21 and Corr.1 and 2) and all the recommendations contained in paragraph 94 A of that report, annexed to the resolution, affirmed the requests and appeals reproduced therein and urged their full implementation; requested that the Joint United Nations Information Committee be strengthened and made more effective and that its secretariat elaborate new methods of work and longer-term indicative planning and joint action, especially in the promotion of a new world information and communication order; requested the Department of Public Information to contribute more effectively, through its training programmes, to the development of human, managerial and technical resources of the mass media from developing countries; requested the Secretary-General to take urgent steps, within the next programme budget, to enable the Caribbean Unit in the Radio Service of the Department of Public Information to begin a meaningful work programme, as outlined in the relevant report of the Secretary-General, in particular by the introduction of full programming in French/Creole and limited programming in Dutch/Papiamentu; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure that regional television news magazines were produced for national broadcasting organizations which requested them and undertook to broadcast them on a regular basis, taking into account the priorities set by the Assembly; invited the Department of Public Information, in view of the decision of the Government of Indonesia, to reopen, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Information Centre at Jakarta, to give a favourable reply to the request of the Government of Cameroon that the United Nations Information Centre at Yaoundé be strengthened and that a full-time director be appointed, and to give a favourable reply to the request of the Government of Burundi that the United Nations Information Centre at Bujumbura be strengthened and that a full-time director be appointed; invited the Commission on Transnational Corporations, when exchanging information with the Committee on Information, as encouraged by recommendation 21 of the Committee, to draw the attention of the Committee to documents produced by the Secretariat relevant to the Committee's mandate, in particular those of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, when they had been considered by the Commission, together with the Commission's comments on them, provided that care was taken to avoid overlapping or duplication of work between the two intergovernmental bodies; expressed its satisfaction with the work of the Round Table on a New World Information and Communication Order organized jointly by the United Nations and UNESCO, held at Innsbruck, Austria, from 14 to 19 September 1983, and its subsequent report (A/AC.108/70, annex); requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information, jointly with UNESCO, convene a second round table in 1985 in

order to follow up in more detail on the progress made towards the establishment of a new world information and communication order, in which professional journalists, decision makers and researchers in the various disciplines concerned, representatives of the international media and professional organizations and associations would participate; requested the Secretary-General to take a number of other measures in the field of information; requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/82 B).

At its thirty-ninth session, 126/ the General Assembly, inter alia, approved the report of the Committee on Information (A/39/21), and all the recommendations contained in paragraph 86 of that report and annexed to resolution 39/98 A, affirmed the requests and appeals reproduced therein as well as all the provisions of Assembly resolution 38/82 B, and particularly all those unimplemented recommendations, and urged their full implementation; reaffirmed the mandate given to the Committee by the Assembly in its resolution 34/182; requested the Committee to continue to seek the co-operation and active participation of all organizations of the United Nations system, particularly UNESCO and ITU, while taking all possible steps to avoid any overlapping of activities on that subject; reaffirmed its strong support for UNESCO, its constitution and the ideals reflected therein, its activities and for its efforts to further enhance its capabilities with a view to promoting the establishing of a new world information and communication order; reiterated its appeal to Member States, to the information and communication media,

126/ References to the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 74):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/39/21);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/479;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/39/239, Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2 and A/39/497;
- (d) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/39/602;
- (e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/39/714;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/826;
- (g) Resolutions 39/98 A and B;
- (h) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/39/SR.19-21, 23, 25-30 and 50-51;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.49;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.100.

both public and private, as well as to non-governmental organizations, to disseminate more widely objective and better balanced information about the activities of the United Nations and, inter alia, about the efforts of the developing countries towards their economic, social and cultural progress and about the efforts of the international community to achieve international social justice and economic development, international peace and security with the promotion of disarmament and the progressive elimination of international inequities and tensions and the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the right of peoples to self-determination; such dissemination being aimed at achieving a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system in all its purposes and endeavours; urged the Department of Public Information to give the widest possible dissemination of information pertaining to the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with a view to strengthening international commitment to the total eradication of colonialism in all its forms; urged the Department of Public Information to strengthen its co-operation with the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool and in particular to ensure that its daily dispatches were received by the United Nations Office at Geneva and United Nations Headquarters in New York; requested the Department of Public Information to continue its follow-up programmes in further implementation of those parts relevant to public information of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, held in Paris in April 1983, as well as of the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok, and to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1985; requested the Department of Public Information to cover adequately policies and practices which violated the principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, wherever they occurred, especially those policies and practices which frustrated the attainment and exercise of the inalienable and national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and to report thereon to the next substantive session of the Committee on Information; reiterated the recommendation contained in its resolution 35/201 that additional resources for the Department of Public Information should be commensurate with the increase in the activities of the United Nations which the Department was called upon to cover for the purpose of public information, and that the Secretary-General should provide such resources to the Department to that end where needed; reaffirmed the importance of the rapidly increasing role of United Nations public information programmes in fostering public understanding and support of United Nations activities and requested the Department of Public Information to consider the recommendations contained in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on publications policy and practice in the United Nations system (see A/39/239) and to report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session; decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 67 to 69 and appointed China and Mexico as new members; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee, at its substantive session in 1985, on the implementation of all the recommendations contained in the Committee's report; requested the Secretary-General to consider

the proposals of the Governments of Benin and Poland on the opening of United Nations information centres, in the light of recommendation 37 of the Committee and of the criteria established in Assembly resolution 38/82 B, and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session; also requested him to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution and, in particular, on the implementation of all the recommendations contained in the annex to the resolution; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/98 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (A/39/497, annex) on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication, on the activities relating to the establishment of a new world information and communication order, and on the social, economic and cultural impact of the new communication technologies; appealed to the mass media all over the world to explore all possible avenues for more equitable international co-operation in the field of information and communication and to respond in a positive way to the exceptional opportunities now available to them in the field of international relations, in order to open new vistas of progress for the world community; reiterated its appeal to all Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system, international, governmental and non-governmental organizations and professional organizations in the field of communication to exert every effort to make better known through all means at their disposal the issues underlying the demand for the development of communication capacities in developing countries as a step towards the establishment of a new world information and communication order; noted with satisfaction the co-operation existing between the United Nations, UNESCO and all other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly ITU, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Universal Postal Union; reiterated its request to Member States and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system as well as other international governmental and non-governmental organizations and concerned public and private enterprises to respond to the appeals of the Director-General of UNESCO to make an increased contribution to the International Programme for the Development of Communication by making greater financial resources available, as well as more staff, equipment, technologies and training resources; reaffirmed its strong support for UNESCO, its constitution, the ideals reflected in it, its activities and for its efforts to enhance further its capabilities with a view to promoting the establishment of a new world information and communication order; invited the Director-General to prepare a study on the progress made by UNESCO in the field of research on a new world information and communication order, analyse the conclusions reached and, if necessary, broaden the basis for the study; encouraged UNESCO to continue and intensify its studies, programmes and activities with a view to identifying new technological trends in information, communication, telematics and informatics and assess their socio-economic and cultural impact on the development of peoples, and in that context requested it to provide periodic studies relevant to those topics; and invited the Director-General of UNESCO to continue his efforts in the information and communication field and to submit to the Assembly, at its fortieth session, a detailed report on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication and the activities relating to the establishment of a new world information and communication order,

as well as on the social, economic and cultural effects of the accelerated development of communication technologies (resolution 39/98 B).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/40/21);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/98 A;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO called for under resolution 39/98 B.

79. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East:

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing relief, education, training, health and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 1987 (resolution 38/83 A).

Under paragraph 8 of resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East is composed of the following 10 Member States:

Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Under paragraph 21 of resolution 302 (IV), the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the General Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and requested it to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency and to assist the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General in reaching solutions to the financial problems of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States:

France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The Working Group submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and at every subsequent session recommendations to help solve the financial problems of the Agency. The Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate.

At its thirty-ninth session, 127/ the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions under this item.

127/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 75):

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/39/13);
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: A/39/575;
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/39/455;
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Palestine refugees in the West Bank: A/39/372;
 - (ii) Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees: A/39/375;
 - (iii) Population and refugees displaced since 1967: A/39/411;
 - (iv) Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip: A/39/457;
 - (v) Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties: A/39/464 and Add.1;

In the first resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly noted with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; reiterated its request that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and requested the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1985; directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General; noted with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency was still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the current year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits would recur each year; and called upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions (resolution 39/99 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East",

(continued)

- (vi) University of Jerusalem "Al Quds" for Palestine refugees: A/39/528;
- (vii) Protection of Palestine refugees: A/39/538;
- (e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/39/715;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/802/Rev.1;
- (g) Resolutions 39/99 A to K;
- (h) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/39/SR.11-18, 23 and 29;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.41;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.100.

the General Assembly requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year (resolution 39/99 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 38/83 C and all previous resolutions on the question; endorsed, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who were currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities; and strongly appealed to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the Agency and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned (resolution 39/99 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly urged all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education and vocational training; strongly appealed to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the Agency; expressed its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that had responded favourably to its resolution 38/83 D; invited the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees; also appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees; requested the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for such special allocations and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/99 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip", the General Assembly reiterated its demand that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and from the destruction of their shelters; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its fortieth session, on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 39/99 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly regretted that resolutions 37/120 F and 38/83 F had not been implemented; called upon all Governments, as a matter of

urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions; requested the Commissioner-General to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/99 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Population and refugees displaced since 1967", the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and declared once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right of return by any displaced person was inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible; considered any and all agreements embodying any restriction on or condition for the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void; strongly deplored the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants; called once more upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants and to desist from all measures that obstructed the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before the opening of its fortieth session on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 39/99 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of their rightful owners; called once again upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; called upon all other Governments concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; deplored Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/99 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees", the General Assembly urged the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Agency, to undertake effective measures to guarantee the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation in 1967 and thereafter; held Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in occupied southern Lebanon, and called upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in that regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons

in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; called once again upon Israel, the occupying Power, to release forthwith all detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the Agency; also called upon Israel to desist forthwith from preventing those Palestinians registered by the Agency as refugees in Lebanon from returning to their camps in Lebanon; further called upon Israel to allow the resumption of health, medical, educational and social services rendered by the Agency to the Palestinians in the refugee camps in southern Lebanon; requested the Commissioner-General to co-ordinate his activities in rendering these services with the Government of Lebanon, the host country; urged the Commissioner-General to provide housing, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to the Palestine refugees whose houses had been demolished or razed by the Israeli forces; called upon Israel to compensate the Agency for the damages to its property and facilities resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before the opening of its fortieth session (resolution 39/99 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees in the West Bank", the General Assembly called upon Israel to abandon its plans and to refrain from the removal, and from any action that might lead to the removal and resettlement, of Palestine refugees in the West Bank and from the destruction of their camps; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commissioner-General, to keep the matter under close supervision and to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its fortieth session, on any developments regarding the matter (resolution 39/99 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly commended the constructive efforts made by the Secretary-General, the Commissioner-General, the Council of the United Nations University and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which had worked diligently towards the implementation of resolution 38/83 D and other relevant resolutions; further commended the close co-operation of the competent educational authorities concerned; emphasized the need for strengthening the educational system in the Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem, "Al-Quds", in accordance with resolution 35/13 B, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to co-operate in the implementation of the resolution and to remove the hindrances which it had put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/99 K).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/40/13);
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA called for under resolution 39/99 B;

- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine called for under resolution 39/99 A;
- (d) Special report of the working Group on the Financing of UNRWA;
- (e) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 39/99 D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.

80. International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of the Federal Republic of Germany (A/35/242). At that session, the Assembly, gravely concerned over the increasing flows of refugees in many parts of the world and convinced that the United Nations was called upon to consider, in addition to humanitarian and social relief, suitable means to avert new flows of refugees, invited all Member States to convey to the Secretary-General their comments and suggestions on international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees and to facilitate the return of those refugees who wished to return; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session the views, comments and suggestions expressed by Member States, including all pertinent additional contributions from other United Nations organs (resolution 35/124).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/582 and Corr.1 and Add.1); emphasized the right of refugees to return to their homes in their homelands and reaffirmed the right of those who did not wish to return to receive adequate compensation; decided to establish a group of governmental experts of 17 members to be appointed by the Secretary-General, upon nomination by the Member States concerned after appropriate consultation with the regional groups and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution; requested the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, in the light of the existing relevant international instruments, norms and principles, to undertake a comprehensive review of the problem in all its aspects, with a view to developing recommendations on appropriate means of international co-operation in this field; called upon the Group to take into account, inter alia, the comments and suggestions to the Secretary-General, the views expressed during the debate on the item and the study submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-eighth session by the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/1503); and called upon the Group to submit a report to the Secretary-General in time for deliberation by the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/148).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly was informed by the Secretary-General that the Group of Experts had not been constituted (A/SPC/37/3). At that session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/416 and Add.1); decided to enlarge the Group of Governmental Experts from 17 to 24 members, with one additional seat to be rotated between the Latin American, African and Asian regions; reaffirmed the mandate of the Group as defined in resolution 36/148 by stressing the need for its members to embark upon the study in question in the framework of a constructive, future-oriented approach; and called

upon the Group to submit a report to the Secretary-General in time for deliberation by the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/121).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/274); welcomed the report of the Group of Governmental Experts (A/38/273, annex), including its programme of work and recommendations; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a further compilation of the comments and suggestions he might receive from Member States on the item; called upon the Group of Governmental Experts to continue its work in two sessions during 1984, in order to fulfil its mandate; and requested it to submit a report on its work in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/84).

At its thirty-ninth session, 128/ the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Group of Governmental Experts (A/39/327 and Corr.1), including its recommendations, as a further constructive step in the fulfilment of its mandate; reaffirmed and extended the mandate of the Group as defined in Assembly resolutions 36/148 and 37/121; called upon the Secretary-General, without prejudice to the rule contained in resolution 36/148, to continue to assist, as far as possible and by way of exception, the experts coming from least developed countries, appointed by the Secretary-General, to participate fully in the work of the Group in order to fulfil its mandate; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation of the comments and suggestions he might receive from Member States on the item; called upon the Group of Governmental Experts to work expeditiously on the fulfilment of its mandate in two sessions during 1985 and to make every effort to conclude its comprehensive review of the problem in all its aspects; and requested it to submit a report on its work in time for consideration by the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/100).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/100;

128/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 76):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/39/327 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/39/621;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/664;
- (d) Resolution 39/100;
- (e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/39/SR.8-11;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.26;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.100.

- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts called for under resolution 39/100.

81. Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 20 Member States (A/36/243). At that session, the Assembly demanded that Israel cease forthwith the implementation of its project of a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea and the Dead Sea; requested the Security Council to consider initiating measures to halt the execution of this project; requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly and the Council, by 30 June 1982, a study on the Israeli canal and its effects on Jordan and the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; and called upon all States not to assist, either directly or indirectly, in the preparation for and the execution of this project and to urge the compliance of national and international corporations (resolution 36/150).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 37/122 and 38/85).

At its thirty-ninth session, 129/ the General Assembly deplored Israel's non-compliance with Assembly resolutions 37/122 and 38/85; emphasized that the canal linking the Mediterranean Sea with the Dead Sea, if constructed, was a violation of the rules and principles of international law, especially those relating to the fundamental rights and duties of States and to belligerent occupation of land; demanded once again that Israel not construct this canal and cease forthwith all actions taken and/or digging plans made towards the execution of this project; called upon all States, specialized agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations not to assist, directly or indirectly, in the preparation and execution of this project and strongly urged national, international and multinational corporations to do likewise; requested the

129/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 77):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/142;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/39/716;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/78A;
- (d) Resolution 39/101;
- (e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/39/SR.47-50;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.45;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.100.

Secretary-General to monitor and assess, on a continuing basis and through a competent expert organ, all aspects - juridical, political, economic, ecological and demographic - of the adverse effects on Jordan and on the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, arising from the implementation of the Israeli decision to construct this canal and to forward the findings of that organ on a regular basis to the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/101).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/101.

82. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

The item entitled "Question of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national unity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence; invited the Government of France to initiate negotiations without further delay with the Government of Madagascar for the reintegration of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, which had been arbitrarily separated from Madagascar; called upon the Government of France to repeal the measures which infringed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Madagascar; requested the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/480); took note also of resolution CM/Res.784 (XXXV) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown in June 1980; invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-ninth sessions, 130/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422 and 39/421).

130/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 78):

- (a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/39/717/Rev.1;
- (b) Decision 39/421;

At the fortieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

83. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of 29 Member States (A/32/243). At that session, the Assembly decided that consideration of the draft resolution (A/SPC/32/L.21) should be deferred until the thirty-third session and that a contact group, consisting of two or three representatives from each of the regional groups, should meet between the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the Assembly, under the chairmanship of a representative of the Asian Group, to study the question, on the understanding that its deliberations would serve as a basis for the consideration of the item by the Assembly at its thirty-third session (decision 32/427).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to increase the number of Vice-Presidents of the Assembly from 17 to 21 and amended rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure accordingly; and decided to replace the annex to its resolution 1990 (XVIII) by a new annex laying down the pattern for the election of the President of the Assembly (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the seven Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5) (resolution 33/138).

At its thirty-fourth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 34/420, 35/404, 36/433, 37/425 and 38/423).

At its thirty-ninth session, 131/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session (decision 39/422).

At the fortieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

(continued)

(c) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/39/SR.46;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.100.

131/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 79):

(a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/39/670;

(b) Decision 39/422;

(c) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/39/SR.28;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.100.

84. Development and international economic co-operation: 132/

Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 39/218

At its thirty-ninth session, 133/ the General Assembly, emphasizing the vital importance of issues related to money, finance, debt, resource flows and trade for development, prosperity and good relations among peoples and the urgency of measures to promote wider co-operation among nations on those issues, requested the Secretary-General to consult Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and to ascertain their specific views on expanding international co-operation in the fields of money, finance, debt and resource flows, including development assistance and trade, with special attention to the interests of the developing countries, taking into account the effects of the economic crisis on their economic and social development; also requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, on enhancing their effectiveness to support in every respect the actions taken by States to strengthen international co-operation in those areas; and further requested him to prepare a report based on the outcome of the consultations to be circulated to Governments not later than the first quarter of 1985 and to be updated subsequently, as appropriate, for submission to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/218).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to refer to its fortieth session the draft decision entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (decision 39/438).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/218.

132/ Under this item the General Assembly will have before it, in pursuance of its resolution 39/217 of 18 December 1984, the reports of the Industrial Development Board and the World Food Council. In accordance with resolution 39/217 (see annex I), the Second Committee may wish to decide not to consider draft proposals on these reports, except specific proposals requiring action by the Assembly contained in the reports of these bodies or in the report of the Economic and Social Council.

133/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 80):

- (a) Report of the Second Committee: A/39/790/Add.17;
- (b) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/39/SR.56, 57 and 60;
- (c) Resolution 39/218 and decision 39/438;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.104.

(a) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade: report of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Third United Nations Development Decade, starting on 1 January 1981, and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Decade (resolution 35/56). In the Strategy, set forth in the annex to the resolution, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system were requested to assist appropriately in the implementation of the Strategy and in the search for new avenues of international co-operation for development (para. 15) and Governments pledged themselves, individually and collectively, to fulfil their commitment to establish a new international economic order based on justice and equity, to subscribe to the goals and objectives of the Strategy and firmly resolve to translate them into reality by adopting a coherent set of interrelated, concrete and effective policy measures in all sectors of development (para. 16). In the Strategy, the Assembly also provided for a process of review and appraisal to ensure the effective implementation of the Strategy and to strengthen it as an instrument of policy, this process being undertaken within the United Nations system at the global, sectoral and regional levels, and at the national level by the respective Governments (para. 169); provided for the review and appraisal, at the global level, to be carried out by the Assembly, with the assistance, as appropriate, of a body of universal membership which would report through the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the results achieved at the sectoral, regional and national levels; and decided that the first review and appraisal would be carried out by the Assembly in 1984, when a decision as to the timing of a subsequent review or reviews would be taken (para. 180).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on a world development fund (A/36/572) which had been called for under paragraph 110 of the Strategy (decision 36/421).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the decision to carry out in 1984, at the global level, the first overall review and appraisal of the state of implementation of the policy measures, as well as the realization of the goals and objectives, of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade; stressed that the process of review and appraisal at the global level should take into account the results achieved at the sectoral, regional and national levels; emphasized that the review and appraisal should, at all levels, take into account the results of various United Nations conferences as well as the results of relevant regional and interregional meetings, and that the agreed results would be incorporated in the Strategy by the Assembly when and as appropriate, with a view to contributing to its effective implementation; emphasized further that the review and appraisal, based on an assessment provided for in Assembly resolutions 33/201, 35/81 and 36/199, should ensure that the operational activities of the United Nations system contribute effectively to the implementation of the Strategy; decided to establish a committee of universal membership to carry out in 1984 a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy, and further decided that the Committee on the

Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade would report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984; called upon the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to report on the results achieved in their respective sectors in applying the Strategy as the policy framework in the formulation and implementation of their programmes of work and medium-term plans to the above-mentioned Committee for consideration; requested the regional commissions to carry out in 1984, as part of their regular activity of preparing economic surveys of the regions, a review of the implementation of the Strategy in their respective regions; invited the Committee for Development Planning to submit its observations and recommendations regarding the review and appraisal to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the Economic and Social Council; requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a comprehensive report and other appropriate documentation in order to assist in the review and appraisal; invited Governments to reflect appropriately, at the national level, in accordance with their national priorities and plans, the goals and objectives and the policy measures of the Strategy in their policy formulation; and invited developed countries, individually or through their relevant organizations, to transmit reports of their development assistance efforts in the light of the commitments undertaken by them under the Strategy and in relevant international forums (resolution 37/202).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in accordance with paragraphs 169 to 180 of the International Development Strategy, the process of review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy should consist of systematic scrutiny, within the context of an overall review of the international economic situation, of the progress made towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Strategy, and should ensure its effective implementation and strengthen it as an instrument of policy; reaffirmed also the need, in the review and appraisal exercise, to identify and appraise the real causes for shortfalls encountered in the implementation of the Strategy and to carry out, if necessary, the adjustment, intensification or reformulation of the policy measures foreseen in the Strategy in the light of evolving needs and developments, in order for the instrument to contribute effectively to the development of developing countries, with a view to the establishment of a new international economic order; urged all Governments and all concerned to implement fully the provisions of resolution 37/202 in order to ensure the successful preparation and conclusion of the review and appraisal exercise (resolution 38/152).

At its thirty-ninth session, 134/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report on the work of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (A/39/48 and Corr.1), expressed grave disappointment that the Committee was unable to carry out successfully its mandate, in accordance with resolutions 37/202 and 38/152; reaffirmed the urgent need to carry out the adjustment, intensification or reformulation of the policy measures set out in the Strategy, as might be necessary in the light of evolving needs and developments, in order for the instrument to contribute effectively to the development of developing countries, with a view to the establishment of the new international economic order; and requested the Secretary-General to undertake consultations and to submit his suggestions to the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1985, on the timing, duration and necessary documentation for the resumed session of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (resolution 39/162).

At its first regular session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Committee should hold a resumed session from 9 to 17 May 1985, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the status of the implementation of the International Development Strategy, focusing on the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Strategy. The Council further decided to consider future arrangements for the work of the Committee at its first regular session of 1985 based on the recommendations of the Committee (decision 1985/103).

134/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 80 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade: Supplement No. 48 (A/39/48) and Corr.1 and 2;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Review and Appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade: A/39/115-E/1984/49 and Corr.1 and 2;
 - (ii) Social aspects of development: A/39/171-E/1984/54;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/39/790/Add.1;
- (d) Resolution 39/162 and decision 39/427;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/39/SR.39, 41-47, 56 and 59;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.103.

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, which will be issued as Supplement No. 48 (A/40/48).

(b) Review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States: report of the Ad Hoc Committee to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly adopted the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (resolution 3281 (XXIX)). Article 34 of the Charter provides that the Assembly shall carry out periodically a systematic and comprehensive consideration of the implementation of the Charter. At its thirtieth session, the Assembly, inter alia, decided to entrust the Economic and Social Council with the task of reviewing the implementation of the Charter with a view to preparing adequately its systematic and comprehensive consideration by the Assembly, as provided in Article 34 of the Charter (resolution 3486 (XXX)). The Council has considered this matter regularly at its second regular session in the context of its general discussion of economic and social policy.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to conduct at its thirty-ninth session, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Charter, a comprehensive review of its implementation and, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the Charter, based on information provided by Governments as well as the intergovernmental organizations concerned, and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984 (resolution 37/204).

At its thirty-ninth session, 135/ the General Assembly decided to undertake a thorough and systematic review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States in order to identify the most appropriate actions for the implementation of the Charter that would lead to lasting solutions to the grave economic problems of developing countries within the framework of the United

135/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 80 (b)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/332-E/1984/105 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/39/790/Add.2;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/815;
- (d) Resolution 39/163;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/39/SR.39, 41-47, 55 and 56;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.45;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.103.

Nations; decided also to establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, to be convened for three weeks in 1985, to carry out the review, and requested the Committee to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States to be submitted to the Ad Hoc Committee in 1985 (resolution 39/163).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States: Supplement No. 52 (A/40/52).

(c) Trade and Development:

- (i) Report of the Trade and Development Board
- (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- (iii) Reports of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The members of the Conference are those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and also Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia. UNCTAD now consists of 168 members. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its first session at Geneva in 1964, its second session at New Delhi in 1968, its third session at Santiago in 1972, its fourth session at Nairobi in 1976, its fifth session at Manila in 1979 and its sixth session at Belgrade from 6 June to 2 July 1983.

In accordance with section II, paragraph 22, of resolution 1995 (XIX), the Trade and Development Board, a permanent organ of UNCTAD, reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board originally consisted of 55 members. At its thirty-first session, the Assembly, in response to the recommendations contained in section I, paragraph 5, of Conference resolution 90 (IV), decided to amend its resolution 1995 (XIX) so as to make membership of the Board open to all States members of UNCTAD (resolution 31/2 A). The Board meets twice a year. At the close of the thirtieth session, on 29 March 1985, the membership of the Board remained the same as it was at the close of the twenty-ninth session. At present, the Board is composed of the following 127 States:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland,

France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

In accordance with section II, paragraph 27, of resolution 1995 (XIX), the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and confirmed by the General Assembly.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment of Mr. Gamani Corea as Secretary-General of UNCTAD for a further term of one year and nine months beginning on 1 April 1983 and ending on 31 December 1984. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the information contained in the note by the Secretary-General (A/39/852), which stated that he would continue his consultations with regional groups in the hope that he would be in a position to present a name early in 1985.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, adopted the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices (see A/C.2/35/6, annex); decided to convene, in 1985, under the auspices of UNCTAD, a United Nations conference to review all aspects of the Set; and requested the Board to establish an Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices (resolution 35/63). The Group was established by the Board and was instructed to "make proposals to the Conference for the improvement and further development of the Set of Principles and Rules". The Intergovernmental Group of Experts, at its fourth session, from 22 to 30 April, will be carrying out this duty in the context of acting as a preparatory meeting for the United Nations Conference to review all aspects of the Set of Principles and Rules, scheduled by the Board to take place from 4 to 15 November 1985. Accordingly, any recommendations from the Conference concerning amendments to the Set of Principles and Rules will be before the General Assembly for its adoption.

At its thirty-ninth session, 136/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the geographical disadvantages of land-locked developing countries and their consequences for the development of those countries (resolution 39/209).

At its sixth session, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in consultation with the international

136/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 80 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board: Supplement No. 15 (A/39/15);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/192;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology: A/39/397;
 - (ii) Adoption and effects of economic measures taken by developed countries as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (resolution 38/197 of 20 December 1983): A/39/415;
 - (iii) Progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of the land-locked developing countries: A/39/462 and Add.1;
 - (iv) Island developing countries: measures taken by the international community and recommendations for future action: A/39/463;
 - (v) United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships: A/39/558;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/39/790/Add.3;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/816;
- (f) Resolutions 39/209 to 39/214 and decisions 39/432 to 39/434;
- (g) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/39/SR.39, 41-47, 53, 56, 58, 60 and 61;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.45;
- (i) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.104 and 105.

organizations and the regional commissions, to keep under constant review the progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries contained in the resolution, as well as in Conference resolutions 63 (III), 98 (IV) and 123 (V), and to submit a report annually to the General Assembly through the Trade and Development Board (UNCTAD resolution 137 (VI)). The report containing an analysis of the geographical disadvantages of land-locked developing countries and a review of the progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of these countries will be submitted to the Assembly at its fortieth session through the Board at its thirty-first session (16-27 September 1985).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a sixth session of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology, under the auspices of UNCTAD, in order to complete successfully the negotiations on the code of conduct not later than the first half of 1985 (resolution 38/153). Under this item, the Assembly will have before it, at its fortieth session, for appropriate action, the report of the sixth session of the Conference, held at Geneva from 13 to 31 May 1985.

At its thirty-ninth session, 136/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the economic measures taken by developed countries for coercive purposes against the developing countries, and to submit that report to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and also requested him, in preparing the report, to use inputs from competent organizations of the United Nations system, particularly UNCTAD (resolution 39/210). By a note verbale of 28 March 1985, UNCTAD had requested appropriate information and will provide an input to the Secretary-General's report.

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Inter-Agency Group on Reverse Transfer of Technology (A/39/397, annex); requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene the requisite meetings of governmental experts on the reverse transfer of technology, as provided for in Assembly resolution 38/154; requested the Trade and Development Board to include, in its report to the Assembly at its fortieth session, a section on the outcome of the Third Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Reverse Transfer of Technology; and requested the Secretary-General to convene further meetings of the Inter-Agency Group on Reverse Transfer of Technology and to report on the results of those meetings to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/211). The Third Meeting of Governmental Experts will be held from 26 August to 4 September 1985 and will report to the Board at its thirty-first session.

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to convene a resumed session of the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships from 28 January to 15 February (resolution 39/213 A). The Conference had been convened in accordance with Assembly resolution 37/209 and had held the first part of its session at Geneva from 16 July to 3 August 1984. Accordingly, the Conference held the second part of its session from 28 January to 15 February 1985. At the closing of that part of the session, the Conference adopted a resolution by which it recognized that there was a need for a resumption of the Conference, of two weeks duration, to enable it to complete its work and by which it requested the

Secretary-General to seek the approval of the Assembly to that effect. At its resumed thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a resumed session of the Conference (resolution 39/213 B). The third part of the session of the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships will be held at Geneva from 8 to 19 July 1985.

At the same session, the General Assembly called for early and full implementation of the work programme on protectionism and structural adjustment adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-eighth session (resolution 39/214). At its thirtieth session, the Board carried out its annual review, in accordance with the mandate agreed upon in the work programme in Board resolution 286 (XXVIII), and adopted decision 310 (XXX). In this connection, the Board recommended a reaffirmation and full implementation of past commitments contained in Conference resolution 159 (VI) and decided to convene an intergovernmental group of experts to focus on reaching a consensus on definitions and methodology employed in the UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Measures with a view to assisting the Board at its next annual review in addressing the questions of dissemination of the inventory of non-tariff barriers. The decision also calls for intensification of the secretariat's analysis of structural adjustment and emphasis on the problems of strengthening the participation of developing countries in agro-industrial production and trade with special attention to the difficulties of African countries and the least developed countries. Full details of the recommendations made by the Board are contained in its report on the work of its thirtieth session (see A/40/15).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the Common Fund for Commodities, and urged all States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Agreement establishing the Fund without any further delay so that the Common Fund would become operational (resolution 39/214). At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Status of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities (A/39/192) (decision 39/434).

As at 15 March 1985, the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities had been signed by 113 States and ratified, accepted or approved by 83 States accounting for 50.09 per cent of the Fund's capital. The conditions for entry-into-force of the Agreement (at least 90 States accounting for at least two thirds of the Fund's capital) have, therefore, not been fulfilled. Up-to-date information will be available at the end of September 1985 in a report of the Secretary-General on the Status of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities.

Also at the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in view of its key role in the area of economic co-operation among developing countries, to continue to intensify activities in that area; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/216). Accordingly, UNCTAD will report on its activities for inclusion in the report of the Secretary-General.

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board: Supplement No. 15 (A/40/15);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development called for under resolution 39/209;
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 39/210, 39/211 and 39/214.
- (d) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held at Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979 (A/CONF.81/16 and Corr.1 and 2), endorsed the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development (A/CONF.81/16, chap. VII); decided to establish an Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, which should be open to the participation of all States as full members, meet once a year and submit its reports and recommendations to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; requested the Committee to establish working procedures and mechanisms necessary for the effective discharge of its responsibilities and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session through the Council; decided that the Committee should establish procedures and mechanisms to ensure it adequate and effective provision of scientific and technical expert advice, should consider modifying the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development so that the latter would be able to provide all necessary assistance and advice, and should report thereon to the Assembly through the Council; requested the Secretary-General to establish a Centre for Science and Technology for Development within the Secretariat; and decided to establish a United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, which should report to the Assembly through the Council (resolution 34/218).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (A/35/37), endorsed the resolutions and decisions contained therein (resolution 35/67).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish, in accordance with the Vienna Programme of Action and resolution 34/218, long-term arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and decided that the guiding principles of the Financing System should be, inter alia, that the System should finance a broad range of activities intended to strengthen the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of developing countries, that adequate resources should be allocated to the various activities identified in the Vienna Programme of Action and that the operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action would constitute the general framework for the activities of the System (resolution 36/183, sect. I).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on its fourth session (A/37/37), and in particular, paragraph 7, on institutional and financial arrangements, of the statement of understanding of the Chairman incorporated therein, decided, in accordance with its resolution 36/183, on the long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the Financing System including the role of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the functions of the Executive Board of the Financing System and the secretariat arrangements; decided that those arrangements should take effect as soon as the provisions of the financing plan had been established together with institutional arrangements for decision-making of the Executive Board of the Financing System and that, in the meantime, the existing operating procedures of the System should continue (resolution 37/244).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on its fifth session (A/38/37) (decision 38/440); decided that the Secretary-General should be authorized to convene, in consultation with Governments, a pledging conference for the Financing System prior to the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Committee to enable interested Governments to announce their pledges; decided that, thereafter the Intergovernmental Committee would, at its sixth session, proceed to adopt decisions as required, including, if appropriate, the financing plan for the Financing System, and decided that, in the meantime, the existing operating procedures of the present Financing System should continue (resolution 38/157).

At its thirty-ninth session, 137/ the General Assembly took note of the report

137/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 80 (e)):

- (a) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development: Supplement No. 37 (A/39/37);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/39/790/Add.5;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/829;
- (d) Resolution 39/164 and decision 39/428;

of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its sixth session (A/39/37), supported the initiatives of the Intergovernmental Committee with a view to strengthening its role and effectiveness and, in particular, its decision to adopt a selective approach that would enable it, at each of its sessions, to conduct deliberations of greater depth by selecting in advance themes for consideration; noted, in that context, that information systems for science and technology for development had been selected as the theme for consideration at the seventh session of the Intergovernmental Committee in 1985 and that the two themes selected for the eighth session were mobilization of resources for science and technology for development for developing countries and technology applied to agricultural development and related development areas (resolution 39/164).

At the same session, the Assembly decided to establish an informal open-ended intergovernmental working group, which should meet to permit a broad exchange of views on ways and means to facilitate the bringing into effect of the long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development; recommended that the working group should complete its work before the seventh session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development; and decided to continue the existing operating procedures of the Financing System and urged all countries to contribute to its operation (decision 39/428).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its seventh session, which will be issued as Supplement No. 37 (A/40/37).

(e) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries:

(i) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries

(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-fifth session, in 1970, the General Assembly, in paragraphs 39 and 40 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, outlined certain principles that dealt specifically with the development and strengthening of schemes aimed at fostering expansion of production and trade and general economic co-operation among developing countries (resolution 2626 (XXV)).

(continued)

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/39/SR.36, 39, 41-47 and 56-58;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.49;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.103.

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At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to convene a working group to examine and make recommendations on the best way for developing countries to share their capacities and experience with one another with a view to increasing and improving development assistance, and to examine the relative possibilities and advantages of regional and interregional technical co-operation among developing countries (resolution 2974 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the final report of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (DP/69) and requested the Administrator of UNDP to take all appropriate measures for its implementation (resolution 3251 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at Buenos Aires in 1978 (resolution 31/179).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Administrator of UNDP and the executive heads of participating and executing agencies and regional commissions to continue to report regularly on the implementation of the recommendations of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, as well as on other activities undertaken by them for technical co-operation among developing countries, to the Assembly through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/182).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (A/CONF.79/13); endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries contained therein; decided to entrust the overall intergovernmental review of technical co-operation among developing countries within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in UNDP, to be convened by the Administrator in accordance with the provisions of the Plan of Action; and requested the Administrator to report to the Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, on the organizational and substantive arrangements for the first meeting, to be held in 1980 (resolution 33/134).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its special session in 1980, called for under resolution 33/189, a review of developments regarding technical co-operation among developing countries, including the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (resolution 34/117).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (A/35/39 and Corr.1); and decided that the High-level Meeting should be called the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (resolution 35/202).

At its thirty-sixth session the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its second session (A/36/39); and requested the executive heads of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in close co-operation with the Administrator of UNDP, to contribute to the preparation of the third session of the Committee, scheduled in 1983, prior to the thirtieth session of the Governing Council of UNDP (resolution 36/44).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (A/38/39) (decision 38/441).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the fourth session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, which will be issued as Supplement No. 39 (A/40/39).

At its thirty-ninth session, 138/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 37/248 and 38/160 by which it, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to promote co-operation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, took note of the progress being made, and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Conference, to continue contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing co-operation between the Conference and the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/215).

138/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 80 (g)):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Analysis of the mandates and problems addressed by the United Nations system in economic and technical co-operation among developing countries: A/39/154-E/1984/46 and Corr.1;
 - (ii) Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference: A/39/408;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/39/790/Add.7;
- (c) Resolutions 39/215 and 39/216, and decision 39/435;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/39/SR.16-23, 26, 27, 34, 35, 39, 40, 44 and 60;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.104.

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/215.

At the same session, the General Assembly urged the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to provide and to intensify support and assistance to economic co-operation among developing countries, in accordance with their mandates, giving due regard to the Caracas Programme of Action; urged the Secretary-General to include in his future performance reports on the programme budget specific information on the implementation of activities for economic co-operation among developing countries and to keep such activities under periodic review in the existing inter-agency machinery; recommended that the documentation being prepared for the cross-organizational programme review of medium-term plans in economic and technical co-operation among developing countries and for the cross-organizational programme analysis should be combined into one report so as to ensure an integrated approach to this area; requested the executive secretaries of the regional commissions to intensify activities to support economic co-operation among developing countries at the subregional, regional and interregional levels and to include an assessment of progress made in their reports to the Economic and Social Council; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to intensify activities in this area; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/216).

(f) Environment:

(i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly, after taking note of the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1), held at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, and the report of the Secretary-General thereon (A/8783 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2), adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 2997 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly decided to establish the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see item 16 (b)), whose functions and responsibilities are set out in resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 2. In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, the Governing Council reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which transmits to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary.

Resolution 2997 (XXVII), section II, provided for the establishment of a secretariat headed by an Executive Director; the Executive Director is elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General for a term of four years. The term of office of the present Executive Director, Mr. Mostafa Kamal Tolba, will expire on 31 December 1988.

Under the terms of resolution 2997 (XXVII), section III, the General Assembly further decided to establish the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, administered by the Executive Director of UNEP under the authority and policy guidance of the Governing Council. The Governing Council is to review and approve annually the programme of utilization of resources of the Fund and to formulate such general procedures as are necessary to govern its operations.

In section IV of resolution 2997 (XXVII), the General Assembly decided that an Environment Co-ordination Board, under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of UNEP, should be established under the auspices and within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. At its thirty-second session, however, the Assembly decided that the Environment Co-ordination Board should be merged with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which would assume the Board's functions, including that of reporting annually to the Governing Council of UNEP on matters relating to the environment and to the follow-up of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 32/197, annex, para. 54).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this sub-item. They related to the problem of remnants of war (resolution 36/188), the session of a special character of the Governing Council of UNEP (resolution 36/189), implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 36/190), the study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 36/191) and international co-operation in the field of the environment (resolution 36/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to review at its thirty-eighth session the progress made in the implementation of resolution 36/179 on interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development (resolution 36/179).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under this sub-item. They related to remnants of war (resolution 37/215), implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 37/216), international co-operation in the field of the environment (resolution 37/217), implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 37/218), the session of a special character of the Governing Council of UNEP (resolution 37/219) and the study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 37/220).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions and one decision under this sub-item. They related to the process of preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond (resolution 38/161), remnants of war (resolution 38/162), the study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 38/163), the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 38/164), international co-operation in the field of the environment (resolution 38/165) and reports regarding the environment (decision 38/442). With regard to reports to be submitted, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of UNEP, to continue to seek the views of States on the recommendations contained in section VIII of the study annexed to his report (A/38/383) and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on the results of his consultations and endeavours with the States concerned

(resolution 38/162'; requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of UNEP, to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution on the study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 38/163); and requested the Governing Council of UNEP to continue to report annually to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 38/164).

At its thirty-ninth session, 139/ the General Assembly adopted two resolutions and one decision under this sub-item. They related to the problem of remnants of war (resolution 39/167), the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 39/168) and environment (decision 39/429). With regard to reports to be submitted, the Assembly had requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of UNEP, to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution on the Study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 38/163); requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNEP and other organizations of the United Nations system, to collect all information on expertise and available equipment so as to evaluate, on request, the actual needs of the developing countries affected and to assist those countries in their efforts to detect and clear material remnants of war; requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of actions they had taken in the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/167); and requested the Governing Council of UNEP to make the necessary arrangements at each session for submitting a report to the

139/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 80 (i)):

- (a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 25 (A/39/25);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/580;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) International conventions and protocols in the field of the environment: A/39/432;
 - (ii) Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification: A/39/433;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/39/790/Add.9;
- (e) Resolutions 39/167 and 39/168 A and B and decision 39/429;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/39/SR.16-23, 26, 27, 37-39, 42, 43, 50, 54-56, 58 and 60;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.103.

Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 39/168 B).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its thirteenth session: Supplement No. 25 (A/40/25);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Remnants of war, called for under resolution 39/167;
 - (ii) Study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, called for under resolution 38/163;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Governing Council on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, called for under resolution 39/168 B.

(g) Human settlements:

- (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements
- (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, in the course of its consideration of item 12 (Report of the Economic and Social Council), the General Assembly adopted a number of institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements (resolution 32/162).

In section II of resolution 32/162, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should transform the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning into a Commission on Human Settlements, which would have 58 members to be elected for three-year terms on the following basis:

- (a) Sixteen seats for African States;
- (b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;
- (c) Six seats for Eastern European States;
- (d) Ten seats for Latin American States;
- (e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States;

and that the Commission's reports would be submitted to the Assembly through the Council.

The main functions and responsibilities of the Commission are to develop and promote policy objectives, priorities and guidelines regarding existing and planned programmes of work in the field of human settlements, as formulated in the recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (see A/CONF.70/15 and Corr.1) and subsequently endorsed by the Assembly, and to follow closely the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations in the field of human settlements and to propose, when appropriate, ways and means by which the overall policy objectives and goals in the field of human settlements within the United Nations system might best be achieved.

At present the Commission is composed of the following 55 States: 140/

Algeria,* Bangladesh,*** Botswana,*** Bulgaria,** Burundi,*** Canada,* Central African Republic,** Chile,*** Colombia,* Cuba,* Cyprus,*** Finland,** France,* Gabon,** German Democratic Republic,* Germany (Federal Republic of),*** Ghana,** Greece,*** Guinea,** Haiti,** Honduras,** Hungary,* India,*** Indonesia,* Iraq,** Jamaica,*** Japan,** Jordan,*** Kenya,*** Lebanon,* Lesotho,*** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Malaysia,* Mexico,*** Netherlands,* Nicaragua,** Nigeria,* Norway,* Pakistan,** Papua New Guinea,* Peru,* Philippines,** Rwanda,** Sierra Leone,* Spain,** Sri Lanka,*** Sweden,* Tunisia,*** Turkey,** Uganda,* Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,*** United Republic of Tanzania,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United States of America** and Venezuela.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

In section III of resolution 32/162, the General Assembly also decided that a small and effective secretariat should be established in the United Nations to service the Commission on Human Settlements and to serve as a focal point for human settlements action and the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system, to be named "United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)", and that it should be headed by an Executive Director who would report to the Secretary-General until such time as any relevant recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System could be taken into account.

The Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), Mr. Arcot Ramachandran, took up his duties on 12 October 1978. The secretariat of the Centre is at Nairobi.

140/ There are three vacant seats, one seat for the Eastern European Group and two seats for the Group of Western European and other States.

At its thirty-ninth session, 141/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (A/39/233-E/1984/79); requested the Secretary-General to organize, in 1985, a seminar on remedies for the deterioration of the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the results of that seminar (resolution 39/169); took note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its seventh session (A/39/8); expressed its appreciation to the Governments and others that had made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, commending in particular those which had done so on a regular basis; and renewed its appeal to all Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, to begin making regular voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation of the Centre, if they had not already done so, and if they had, to consider increasing the amount of their contributions (resolution 39/170 A); took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the co-ordination of human settlements programmes within the United Nations system, entitled "Development and international economic co-operation: human settlements" (A/39/547); took note also of resolution 7/5 of the Commission on Human Settlements on the question of a biennial cycle of sessions for the Commission, and again requested the Commission to consider adopting a biennial cycle; welcomed, in particular, the Secretary-General's intention to review in the near future the existing arrangements regarding the participation of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of its resolutions on the question of co-ordination of human settlements programmes in the United Nations system (resolution 39/170 B).

The eighth session of the Commission was held at Kingston, Jamaica, from 29 April to 10 May 1985.

141/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 80 (j)):

- (a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements: Supplement No. 8 (A/39/8);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/39/233-E/1984/79 and A/39/547;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/39/790/Add.10;
- (d) Resolutions 39/169, 39/170 A and B and 39/171;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/39/SR.16-23, 26, 27, 33, 37-40 and 55;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.103.

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements: Supplement No. 8 (A/40/8);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Living conditions of the Palestinian people, called for under resolution 39/169;
 - (ii) Co-ordination of human settlements programmes within the United Nations system, called for under resolution 39/170 B.
- (h) International Year of Shelter for the Homeless: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly decided, in principle, to designate 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless; requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to prepare a proposal containing a specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of that proposal, a report on the organizational matters regarding the holding of the Year in 1987, to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 36/71).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly proclaimed the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless; decided that the objective of activities before and during the Year would be to improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of some of the poor and disadvantaged by the end of 1987, particularly in the developing countries, according to national priorities, and to demonstrate by the year 2000 ways and means of improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged; also decided that special attention would be given, during the Year, and the preparations therefore, to ways and means of (a) securing renewed political commitment by the international community to the improvement of the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged, and to the provision of shelter for the homeless, particularly in the developing countries, as a matter of priority, (b) consolidating and sharing all new and existing knowledge and relevant experience gained since Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held in 1976, in order to provide a full range of tested and practical alternatives for improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged and for providing shelter for the homeless; (c) developing and demonstrating new approaches and methods to assist directly and to augment the present efforts of the homeless, poor and disadvantaged to secure their own shelter and in order to provide a basis for new national policies and strategies for improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged by the year 2000 and (d) exchanging experience and providing support among countries to meet the objectives of the Year; urged that the main thrust of the specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year should take place at the national and local levels, in accordance

with national plans and priorities; endorsed, in principle, the programme for the Year contained in the report of the Secretary-General, on the understanding that the criteria for financing and organizing international years set forth in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 would be complied with and on the understanding that the programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year, would be adjusted in accordance with the availability of voluntary contributions; designated the Commission on Human Settlements, in the framework of its regular sessions, to act as the United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for organizing the Year and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) as the secretariat for the Year and as the lead agency for co-ordinating the relevant programmes and activities of other organizations and agencies concerned; recommended that the Commission should review annually the objectives, strategies and criteria for the Year, as well as the guidelines referred to in paragraph 1 of Commission resolution 5/14; invited all Governments, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, including interested national institutions, to collaborate in support of the work of the Commission and to make special efforts through existing and new programmes during the period 1983-1987 to help achieve the objectives and goals of the Year; appealed to all Governments, especially those of developed countries and others in a position to do so, to extend generous financial and other appropriate support to the programme for the Year; also appealed to international financial institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to extend generous financial and other appropriate support to the programme for the Year; recommended that provision should be made in the agenda for each session of the Commission, up to the year 1987, for such donors to indicate the nature and extent of the support which they proposed to give to the programme for the Year; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless" (resolution 37/221).

At its thirty-ninth session, 141/ the General Assembly, having considered the recommendations made by the Commission on Human Settlements at its seventh session, contained in Commission resolution 7/1 of 10 May 1984 (see A/39/8), and Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/57 B of 26 July 1984, urged all Governments to intensify their activities related to the Year and, in particular, to undertake or designate as soon as possible suitable human settlements projects that could serve as demonstration projects in accordance with the guidelines established under the programme for the Year; further urged all Governments to initiate a comprehensive assessment of prospects, priorities and resources regarding shelter and settlements, leading to the formulation of national shelter strategies applicable until the year 2000; expressed its appreciation to those Governments that had already made voluntary contributions and pledges to the Year; appealed to all Governments that had not yet announced voluntary contributions to do so, and to international financial institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate financial and other support for the programme for the Year; invited the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, to review their policies and programmes with a view to incorporating and promoting therein activities which

served the objectives of the Year; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report on progress achieved in the implementation of the approved programme of measures and activities to be undertaken before and during the Year; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless" (resolution 39/171).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, called for under resolution 39/171.

(i) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a preliminary report on the extent to which women participated in agriculture, industry, trade and science and technology, with a view to making recommendations on ways and means of increasing and upgrading the participation of women therein (resolution 3505 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly urged Member States to implement the recommendations in resolution 3505 (XXX); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 31/175).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested organizations of the United Nations system to prepare development-oriented studies relevant to their programmes of work, focusing on the impact of policies aimed at the effective mobilization and integration of women in the development process, on the overall development of their countries, with special emphasis on the developing countries, and on ways of promoting such policies; and requested the Secretary-General on the basis of these studies to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/200).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted with regret that it had not been possible for the Secretary-General to submit the comprehensive report requested in resolution 33/200; urged the United Nations agencies that had not already done so to submit to the Secretary-General without delay the information called for in resolution 33/200; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/204).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/82) and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of paragraph 1 of resolution 34/204 on the role of the relevant United Nations agencies and organizations in assisting Governments in the implementation of the provisions on the integration of women in rural development; and further requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive and detailed outline for an interdisciplinary and multisectoral world survey on the role of women in overall

development, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women as well as the results of the relevant United Nations conferences on development issues, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/78).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the Secretary-General's report on a comprehensive outline of a world survey on the role of women in development (A/36/590), made a number of recommendations on the focus of the survey; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session and to submit the survey in its final form to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 36/74). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the other reports submitted under the item (decision 36/422).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the world survey on the role of women in development (decision 37/449).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Second Committee (A/38/702/Add.9) (decision 38/443).

At its thirty-ninth session, 142/ the General Assembly, noting that the world survey on the role of women in development, called for under resolution 36/74, would be one of the basic documents at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985, recommended that the survey in its final form should be considered by the Assembly at its fortieth session, together with any comments on the survey and related decisions taken at the World Conference (resolution 39/172).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/74.

142/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 80 (k)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/566;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/39/790/Add.11;
- (c) Resolution 39/172;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/39/SR.39, 41-47, 53 and 56;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.103.

(j) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries; report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981; designated the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, open to the full participation of all States members of UNCTAD; and requested the Preparatory Committee to report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/203).

At its eleventh special session, in September 1980, the General Assembly called upon the international community and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take all necessary measures to ensure the success of the Conference, which would, inter alia, finalize, adopt and launch the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s, as called for in UNCTAD resolution 122 (V) (resolution S-11/4).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the Conference should be held in Paris from 1 to 14 September 1981; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the outcome of the Conference and on the progress made in the implementation of the Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) (resolution 35/205).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (A/CONF.104/22 and Corr.2 and 3, part one, sect. A) adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; called upon all Member States and all others concerned to take steps to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action as part of international action for the establishment of a new international economic order; emphasized that the least developed countries needed the urgent attention and the continued support of the international community to enable them to progress towards self-reliant development; strongly urged all donor countries to implement their commitments, as stated in paragraphs 61 to 69 of the Substantial New Programme of Action; decided that regular review and monitoring of the progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels should be undertaken as envisaged in that Programme; decided also that the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of UNCTAD at its high-level meeting in 1985 should consider the possibility of holding a global review at the end of the decade, which might, inter alia, take the form of a United Nations conference on the least developed countries, and should carry out a mid-term review in order to readjust, as appropriate, the Substantial New Programme of Action for the second half of the decade in order to ensure its full implementation, and further decided that the results should be made available to it, so that they might be taken fully into account in the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade; requested the Secretary-General, in conformity with paragraph 123 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the executive secretaries of

the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid groups, with the responsibility of ensuring at the Secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system for the purpose of implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/194).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all Member States, as well as multilateral development and financial institutions, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and all others concerned to take steps to accelerate the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action; strongly urged all donor countries to implement their commitments so as to achieve a substantial increase of resources for the development of the least developed countries; recommended strongly that the first round of review meetings at the country level on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action should be completed by 1983; called upon donor countries and institutions urgently to improve further the quality and effectiveness of official development assistance to increase its responsiveness to the requirements of the least developed countries; urged all donor countries to make adequate special allocations to the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Development Programme and to the United Nations Capital Development Fund or through other suitable channels for the least developed countries and, for that purpose, invited the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to continue his efforts to mobilize additional resources for the activities under his administration (resolution 37/224).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged all donor countries to make special allocations to funds and programmes of the United Nations for the least developed countries; stressed the critical importance of the International Development Association to the least developed countries; called upon donor countries to provide official development assistance to the least developed countries on an untied basis to the maximum extent possible; requested the Trade and Development Board, at its twenty-eighth session, to take a decision on the convening, as part of the preparation of the mid-term global review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, of a third meeting of multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions with representatives of the least developed countries, taking into account the wish of the least developed countries; reaffirmed its decision that the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of UNCTAD, at its high-level meeting in 1985, should carry out, inter alia, the mid-term review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, and urged that all necessary steps be taken to ensure appropriate preparations for an in-depth review on that occasion, stressing the importance of the timely preparation of the necessary documentation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/195).

At its thirty-ninth session, 143/ the General Assembly, expressing serious concern at the continued deterioration of the economic and social situation of the least developed countries and at the very slow pace at which the Substantial New Programme of Action was being implemented, decided to convene the high-level Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development from 30 September to 11 October 1985 to carry out, inter alia, the mid-term global review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) and readjust, as appropriate, the programme for the second half of the decade of the 1980s in order to ensure its full implementation, pursuant to paragraph 9 of Assembly resolution 36/194 and paragraph 119 of the SNPA; urged all countries, as well as multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions, to take the necessary steps to ensure appropriate preparations for an in-depth review at the high-level meeting; requested all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to submit reports containing a review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action within their fields of competence and proposals for further action as input into the preparation for the mid-term global review; welcomed decision 284 (XXVIII) of the Trade and Development Board, in which the Board decided to convene from 1 to 10 May 1985, as part of the preparatory process for the mid-term global review, a meeting of governmental experts of donors and multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions with representatives of the least developed countries; stressed the importance of the timely preparation of all necessary documentation; took note of decision 289 (XXVIII) of 6 April 1984 of the Trade and Development Board, in which the Board decided that the results of the comprehensive review, to be carried out at its thirtieth session in March 1985, of the implementation of section A of its resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978, called for in paragraph 1 of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 161 (VI) of 2 July 1983, and of the implementation of resolution 165 (S-IX) as stated in the Substantial New Programme of Action and in Conference resolution 142 (VI) of 2 July 1983 on progress in the implementation of the Programme, were to be taken into account during the preparatory process for the mid-term global review; requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in conformity with paragraph 123 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, to continue to ensure at the secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of the United Nations

143/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 80 (n)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/578;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/39/790/Add.14;
- (c) Resolution 39/174;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/39/SR.39, 41-47, 53 and 56;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.103.

system for the purpose of implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action, taking into account, in particular, the mid-term global review to be held in 1985; requested the Secretary-General to obtain extrabudgetary resources to ensure effective participation of the representatives of the least developed countries, through provision of necessary resources to finance travel expenses of at least two representatives from each least developed country to attend the high-level Meeting on the mid-term global review on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action and one representative from each least developed country to attend the meeting from 1 to 10 May 1985 as referred to above; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the high-level Meeting on the mid-term global review and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/174).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/174.

(k) New international human order: moral aspects of development: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in 1982, at the request of the Philippines (A/37/192). At that session, the Assembly decided to transmit the draft resolution entitled "New international human order: moral aspects of development" to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983; requested Governments to submit their comments on that question to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Council; and decided to take up the question at its thirty-eighth session on the basis of the report of the Council (resolution 37/225).

At its second regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session the draft resolution, to which was annexed a declaration, with comments made thereon by Governments and by the Council (decision 1983/171).

At its thirty-eighth session, 144/ the General Assembly invited Member States to submit additional comments, particularly on the draft declaration transmitted to the Assembly by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1983/171; and

144/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 78 (n)):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/702/Add.12;
- (c) Resolution 38/170;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.30 and 39;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.102.

requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 38/170).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/170.

(1) Long-term trends in economic development: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly stated that an examination of long-term trends in the economic development of individual regions was of great importance for securing a rapid rate of economic development of all countries, in particular of developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the long-term trends and forecasts in the economic development of the various regions and their mutual relationship (resolution 3508 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and studies of the regional commission annexed thereto (E/5937 and Corr.1, E/5937/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2, E/5937/Add.2-4 and Add.4/Corr.1); and endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 2090 (LXIII), which contained the recommendation to start, on the basis of the regional studies under way, preparations for the elaboration of an overall socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy up to the year 2000, with special emphasis on the years up to 1990 and on the problems of developing countries (resolution 32/57).

At its thirty-third session, in the course of its consideration of item 12 (Report of the Economic and Social Council), the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General (E/1978/71) on long-term trends in the economic development of world regions (decision 33/436).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee for Development Planning and taking into account the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session his views on the possible outline and method of preparation of an overall socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy up to the year 2000, with special emphasis on the period up to 1990 and, in particular, on the problems of the developing countries (resolution 34/57).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of an overall socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy (A/35/345) and invited the Secretary-General to continue the work on the examination of long-term trends in economic development, in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 34/57 (decision 35/420).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General on the progress in the preparation of an overall socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy (A/36/576) and also of Economic

and Social Council decision 1981/200 concerning the examination of long-term trends in economic development; and decided to defer to its thirty-seventh session the review specified in paragraph 7 of its resolution 34/57 relating to the progress made in the implementation of that resolution (decision 36/423).

At its thirty-seventh session, 145/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 (A/37/211 and Corr.1, 2 and 4 and Add.1) and of the progress made in the implementation of Assembly resolution 34/57; requested the Secretary-General to prepare the next comprehensive report in 1985, with the assistance of the Committee for Development Planning and in consultation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system, and to submit it to the Assembly at its fortieth session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1985; decided that the overall socio-economic perspective should be revised and updated so that it could serve as background material in the process of the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade; invited the Committee for Development Planning to take fully into account in the regular conduct of its future work the content of the report on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Long-term trends in economic development" and to take a decision at that session regarding the advisability and periodicity of the submission of future comprehensive reports (resolution 37/249).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/249.

(m) Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, reiterating the need for urgent concurrent efforts in fields that were of critical importance for the developing countries such as food, assistance in the development of energy resources of developing countries by the World Bank and balance-of-payments support

145/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 71 (1)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/211 and Corr.1, 2 and 4 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/680/Add.10;
- (c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.47 and 48;
- (d) Resolution 37/249;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.115.

by the International Monetary Fund, financial flows, trade and raw materials at the forthcoming conferences and meetings of the United Nations system, affirmed that, in order to create favourable conditions for the development of developing countries, the developed countries should, individually and collectively, take effective and concrete measures to complement the efforts of the developing countries to meet the problems resulting from the world economic crisis, which affected, in particular, the development of developing countries and severely threatened their economies; and called upon the international community, particularly within the framework of the United Nations, to take immediate, effective and concrete measures in the areas of critical importance to developing countries, as outlined above, in forthcoming conferences and meetings (resolution 37/252).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly agreed that concrete immediate measures in favour of the developing countries should be taken in order to contribute to the easing of current economic problems, to promote the accelerated growth and development of the developing countries on a sustained basis and to promote the reactivation of the world economy; agreed that immediate measures within the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should include measures directed, inter alia, at progress in food and agriculture, including special food aid measures as required for seriously affected food-deficit countries in Africa; money and finance, transfer of resources, including official development assistance, indebtedness and multilateral development activities; trade and raw materials, including access to markets for the exports of developing countries, and urgent appropriate action in the area of commodities; development of the energy resources of the developing countries; and implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries; urged all Governments, bearing in mind the particular contribution developed countries could make, to pursue effective negotiating efforts, within the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, with a view to the adoption of concrete measures in the areas described above; requested the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in their areas of competence and in accordance with their decisions, to take the appropriate action necessary for the implementation of immediate measures in those areas; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the executive heads of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/200).

At its thirty-ninth session, 146/ the General Assembly called upon all

146/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 80 (o)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/398;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/39/790/Add.15;
- (c) Resolution 39/175;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/39/SR.16-23, 26-28 and 55;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.103.

Governments, in particular those of developed countries, to adopt and intensify measures aimed at the full implementation of Assembly resolution 38/200 and to fulfil, as a matter of urgency, the existing international commitments in the areas identified in that resolution; requested the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to develop specific proposals and expedite actions for the implementation of Assembly resolution 38/200; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the heads of organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to follow up on the actions taken by the agencies and to submit a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/175).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/175.

(n) New and renewable sources of energy: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided to convene an International Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy in 1981 under the auspices of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to initiate the process of preparations for the Conference through the preparation of studies by the relevant secretariats of the United Nations system and by meetings of technical panels of experts nominated by Governments and appointed by the Secretary-General, for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/148).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the Conference would be held at Nairobi in August 1981; decided to designate as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference the Committee on Natural Resources, meeting for that purpose in sessions open to the participation of all States, and decided that the Preparatory Committee should report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the preparations for the Conference (resolution 34/190).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the Conference would be held at Nairobi from 10 to 21 August 1981 and decided to consider the results of the Conference at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/204).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy as adopted by the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (A/CONF.100/11, chap. I, sect. A); decided to adopt the final arrangements with regard to the intergovernmental body at its thirty-seventh session; decided also without prejudice to the final institutional arrangements, to establish an Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and further decided to entrust it with the immediate launching of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the progress made towards the implementation of consultative meetings as outlined in paragraph 91 of the Nairobi Programme of Action (resolution 36/193).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to establish a Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, which should be open to the participation of all States as full members; and decided that the Committee should meet once every two years in even years, but that, exceptionally, it should hold its first regular session in the second quarter of 1983 (resolution 37/250, sect. II); requested the Secretary-General to provide secretariat support arrangements in the office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, through the appointment of a special co-ordinator, and in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat through the establishment of a small, separate and identifiable unit (ibid., sect. III); and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (ibid., sect. VII).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (A/38/44) and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 37/250 (A/38/240-E/1983/76), inter alia, endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee with respect to action-oriented plans and programmes, mobilization of financial resources, inter-agency co-ordination and secretariat support arrangements; requested the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to participate fully in and support the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action; called for preparation and convening of consultative meetings at all levels; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Committee at its second session on the progress achieved in this regard; and requested the Secretary-General to present to the Committee at its second session substantive proposals on further ways and means of mobilizing financial resources for new and renewable sources of energy (resolution 38/169).

At its thirty-ninth session, 147/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its second session (A/39/44), noted with concern that the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action had been slow and fell far short of the urgent needs of developing countries; stressed the need for continuous

147/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 80 (m)):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy: Supplement No. 44 (A/39/44);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/39/790/Add.13;
- (c) Resolution 39/173;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/39/SR.16-23, 26-28 and 55;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.103.

commitment and action by the international community, particularly with respect to the mobilization of financial resources, to which the Assembly had attached high priority; called for the early and effective implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action and of the conclusions and recommendations adopted to this end by the Committee at its second session; expressed concern at the results of the few regional consultative meetings thus far convened and reiterated the necessity for ensuring the convening and success of such meetings at the national, regional and global levels; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution (39/173).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/173.

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

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, within the context of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, a comprehensive report on the development of the energy resources of the developing countries, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983 and to contain an overview of the energy situation of the developing countries in regard to the development of their energy resources, including new and renewable sources of energy, an identification of the constraints to the development of energy resources in the developing countries and a review of the energy investment requirements of the developing countries and the possible and available mechanisms for the financing of such investment, and of the existing gaps and the prospective means of filling them; emphasized the importance of substantial expansion in concessional lending and the role which an energy affiliate for the development of energy resources of developing countries within the World Bank could play with a view to generating additional resources, stressed the importance of the consideration of other complementary frameworks for the mobilization of financial resources, to assure, on an urgent basis, the expenditures and investment needs of the developing countries and called upon Member States to make appropriate efforts to this end in the relevant forums; urged the international community to provide increased technical assistance to enable developing countries to formulate energy plans and investment programmes suited to their individual developmental needs, and to engage in the necessary pre-investment energy development activities, consistent with the national plans and priorities of those countries; recognized the importance of strengthening the technological capacities of the developing countries in the energy sector to facilitate the development of their energy resources and, in that regard, called upon the international community to stimulate the transfer of appropriate technologies to the developing countries, to enhance financial and technical flows and to promote interdisciplinary research and analysis of the implications of, and requirements for, stepped-up energy exploration and development activities, as well as a gradual transition to a more diversified pattern of energy consumption, particularly in the developing countries; affirmed that special measures were required for the least developed countries for the development of their energy resources; welcomed the work being done by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on the

strengthening of the technological capacity of the developing countries in the development of their energy resources, and requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit a comprehensive report on that question to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; and decided to review at its thirty-eighth session the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 37/251).

At its second regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit the completed report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session to enable it to consider that question in depth and take action as appropriate (resolution 1983/60).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to complete his comprehensive report on the development of the energy resources of the developing countries, as requested in resolution 37/251 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/60, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; also requested the Secretary-General to explore in his report ways and means of mobilizing adequate and additional resources for the development of the energy resources of developing countries and encouraged interested Governments, in co-operation with appropriate United Nations bodies, to hold, at an early date, symposia and other similar undertakings in order to explore ways and means of supporting the efforts of developing countries in the exploration and development of their energy resources; urged the international community to mobilize adequate and additional technological resources as well as adequate financial support for the accelerated exploration and development of the energy resources of developing countries; urged accelerated consideration of other possible avenues that would increase energy financing, including, inter alia, the mechanisms being examined by the World Bank; urged Member States and international bodies and institutions to undertake actions oriented towards the effective implementation of resolution 37/251; called for greater participation by the international and regional financial institutions in the financing of energy projects in developing countries; requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to continue to analyse further the issues contained in his report on the strengthening of the technological capacity of the developing countries in the development of their energy resources; invited regional bodies and institutions of economic, technical and financial co-operation to increase their support and assistance to the efforts that the developing countries were making for the development of their energy resources; and reaffirmed the significance and importance of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (resolution 38/151).

At its thirty-ninth session, 148/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 38/151; requested the Secretary-General to improve further and update the contents of his report (see E/1983/91 and Corr.1, A/38/512 and A/39/420 and Corr.1), and to consider, in so doing, all sources of energy, including new and renewable sources of energy; urged consideration of possible avenues that would increase energy financing, including, inter alia, the mechanisms being examined by the World Bank, such as an energy affiliate, and called upon Member States to take appropriate measures to that end in the relevant forums; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to promote international co-operation for the development of internal technological and other capabilities in developing countries in order to achieve the development of their energy resources; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session and to include in that report the results of symposiums and similar undertakings in support of efforts by developing countries for the exploration and development of their energy resources (resolution 39/176).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/176.

148/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 80 (p)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/420 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/39/790/Add.16;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/814;
- (d) Resolution 39/176;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/39/SR.16-23, 26, 27, 31, 55 and 56;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.45;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.103.

85. Operational activities for development

(a) Operational activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, under his authority, the preparation, after consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and taking into account the views of the organs, organizations and bodies concerned, of a report on policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development of the United Nations system for consideration by the Economic and Social Council, and subsequently by the Assembly, in 1980 (resolution 33/201).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General; decided to undertake a comprehensive policy review of operational activities in 1983, and thereafter every three years, on the basis of a coherent, integrated and systematic approach; and requested the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General the submission to the Assembly of an annual report on operational activities for development, which should also be made available to the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, containing comprehensive statistical information concerning all operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolution 35/81).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the annual reports of the Director-General for 1981 and 1982, respectively; and decided to conduct its regular review and appraisal of the mobilization of resources for operational activities in the light of each of the four objectives for the restructuring of operational activities contained in paragraph 28 of the annex to resolution 32/197, and requested the Director-General to include the necessary information for that purpose in his annual reports, as well as information on the resource situation and prospects of the International Development Association, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme (resolutions 36/199 and 37/226).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly undertook a comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development; took note with appreciation of the 1983 policy report of the Director-General (A/38/258-E/1983/82 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, annex), and made a number of recommendations relating to the programming, financing and implementation of the system's operational activities for development (resolution 38/171).

At its thirty-ninth session, 149/ the General Assembly, having considered the annual report of the Director-General for 1984 (A/39/417, annex), reaffirmed its

149/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 81):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3
(A/39/3);

resolutions 38/171 and 38/172; noted the positive signs at the 1984 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities (see A/CONF.126/SR.1-3), which nevertheless followed a stagnation in resources for operational activities for development in 1983 compared to 1982, bearing in mind that the continuing needs of developing countries required greater efforts to strengthen that positive trend to lead to a process of growth in resources by increasing significantly the level of contributions on a more equitable basis; stressed the need for the successful completion of the first replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and urged all countries concerned, bearing in mind the particular contribution of the developed countries, to reach agreement on a priority basis for the second replenishment, in order to enable the Fund to continue its effective contribution at an adequate level; urged developed countries to provide supplementary financing for the seventh replenishment of the International Development Association in order to cover the shortfall and enable the Association to increase its assistance to developing countries, particularly in the development of food and agriculture; reaffirmed the unique and central role of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the field of technical co-operation for development; recognized the contribution of Governments to UNDP, particularly those

(continued)

- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirty-first session: Economic and Social Council Supplement No. 10 (E/1984/20);
- (c) Report of the Executive Board of UNICEF: Economic and Social Council Supplement No. 9 (E/1984/19);
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/284 and Add.1;
- (e) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Office for Projects Execution of the United Nations Development Programme: A/39/80 and Add.1;
 - (ii) Role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries: A/39/308-E/1984/118;
 - (iii) Operational activities of the United Nations system: A/39/417;
 - (iv) United Nations Population Award: A/39/537;
- (f) Report of the Second Committee: A/39/791;
- (g) Resolutions 39/219 to 39/222 and decisions 39/439 to 39/441;
- (h) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/39/SR.48-53, 55, 56, 58 and 61;
- (i) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.104 and 106.

which had increased their contributions by 14 per cent, bearing in mind decision 80/30 of 2nd June 1980 of the Governing Council of the Programme, reaffirmed the imperativeness of providing the Programme with adequate resources, and called upon the Governing Council, while considering the level of resources of the fourth programming cycle, to take fully into account, in accordance with the principles of the consensus of 1970 (resolution 2688 (XXV), annex), the increased needs of the developing countries in the area of technical co-operation and the need for achieving real growth in resources; reaffirmed also the central responsibility of Governments of developing countries in the process of co-ordination of external assistance, including the determination of local co-ordination arrangements; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations system was responsive to assisting developing countries, at their request, in strengthening their capabilities in exercising co-ordination; and requested the Director-General, in his annual report for 1985, to continue to provide data on the various issues identified in Assembly resolution 38/171, particularly in its paragraphs 15 and 24, and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the progress achieved with regard to paragraphs 19, 23 and 27 of that resolution, together with information on steps being considered to improve the process and effectiveness of round-table meetings in the light of the experience gained in the mid-term global review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries and information on the prevailing situation in various organizations with regard to tied contributions in the light of paragraph 8 of resolution 38/171 and the outcome of discussions on this issue by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination as well as data on procurement undertaken by organizations of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities, further data and analysis of the relationship between programme delivery and administrative and support costs, and information on specific action taken to ensure that the United Nations system is responsive to assisting developing countries, at their request, in strengthening their capabilities in exercising co-ordination (resolution 39/220).

At the fortieth session the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the 1985 annual report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, called for under resolution 39/220.

(b) United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965, to consolidate in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund (resolution 2029 (XX)).

The financial resources of UNDP come from voluntary contributions of Governments announced at annual pledging conferences. General policy guidance and direction for the Programme is provided by the Governing Council, which meets annually and reports to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to the General Assembly.

The members of the Governing Council are elected by the Economic and Social Council according to a pattern approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth

session. At that session, the Assembly also enlarged the membership of the Governing Council from 37 to 48 (resolution 2813 (XXVI)).

At present, the Governing Council is composed of the following 48 States:

Argentina,** Australia,* Austria,*** Bahrain,** Bangladesh,** Belgium,* Benin,*** Brazil,* Canada,* Central African Republic,* Chad,* Chile,*** China,*** Cuba,*** Denmark,* Ethiopia,* Finland,* France,* Gambia,** German Democratic Republic,* Germany, Federal Republic of,** Hungary,** India,** Italy,*** Jamaica,** Japan,*** Lesotho,* Mauritania,* Mexico,*** Nepal,* Netherlands,* Norway,** Pakistan,*** Philippines,* Poland,** Saudi Arabia,*** Swaziland,*** Sweden,*** Switzerland,** Togo,** Tunisia,*** Turkey,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United Republic of Tanzania,* United States of America,*** Venezuela** and Yugoslavia.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

The Administrator of UNDP is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. The term of office of the present Administrator, Mr. Bradford Morse, will expire on 31 December 1987 (decision 38/314).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted provisions on the capacity of the United Nations development system that, inter alia, incorporated a set of principles on the United Nations Development Co-operation Cycle which provided for the introduction of a new system of country programming and appropriate administrative structures (resolution 2688 (XXV)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the decision adopted by the Governing Council at its twentieth session on new dimensions in technical co-operation; requested the Governing Council to review periodically the progress in the application of the guidelines contained in that decision; and requested the Economic and Social Council to give continuing attention to the assessment of the progress in the application of those guidelines and to report thereon on a regular basis to the Assembly (resolution 3405 (XXX)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study containing concrete recommendations on the training of qualified national personnel in developing countries; and requested him to submit the study and recommendations, together with a progress report, to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979 (resolution 33/135).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to prepare a progress report to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982 (resolution 35/80).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, noting that the Governing Council had decided to retain for the purposes of forward planning for the third programming cycle, 1982-1986, an assumed overall average annual growth of resources of about at least 14 per cent, inter alia, expressed its deep concern that the likely shortfall in 1982 in overall voluntary contributions might adversely affect the proposed programme delivery for the third programming cycle of UNDP; strongly reiterated the need for a substantial and real increase in the flow of resources for UNDP on an increasingly predictable, continuous and assured basis, and welcomed Governing Council decision 81/37 to review that issue at its twenty-ninth session; and decided that, beginning in 1983, a broad policy review of the funds and programmes under the guidance of the Governing Council and managed by the Administrator of UNDP should be undertaken on a biennial basis, on the understanding that a brief report, including a financial statement, on those funds and programmes should be made available to the Council in the intervening years, and invited the Council to act accordingly (resolution 36/200).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/53 in which the Council, inter alia, took note of decision 82/5 of the Governing Council of UNDP, by which the Governing Council reaffirmed the provisions relating to the indicative planning figures, the assumed overall average annual rate of growth of voluntary contributions and the level of resources envisaged for the third programming cycle for the purposes of forward planning, and welcomed the establishment of an Intersessional Committee of the Whole to study options and recommendations for the longer-term financing of UNDP and for strengthening the work of the Governing Council (resolution 37/227).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption by consensus of decision 83/5 of the Governing Council of UNDP; urged Governments, especially those whose overall performance was not commensurate with their capacities, to renew their efforts to provide UNDP with the necessary resources; and expressed its appreciation to the Administrator of UNDP for his efforts to obtain the necessary level of resources, taking into account the need to restrain administrative expenditures (resolution 38/172); and invited the Administrator, the President of the World Bank and the heads of regional development banks to examine further possibilities of co-operation (resolution 38/171).

At its thirty-ninth session, 149/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the unique and central role of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the field of technical co-operation for development; called upon the Governing Council of the Programme, while considering the level of resources of the fourth programming cycle, to take fully into account the increased needs of the developing countries in the area of technical co-operation and the need for achieving real growth in resources; requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in his annual report for 1985, to continue to provide data on the various issues identified in Assembly resolution 38/171,

particularly in its paragraphs 15 and 24, and to report to the Assembly, at its fortieth session, on the progress achieved with regard to paragraphs 19, 23 and 27 of that resolution; and also requested the Director-General to include in his report information on, inter alia, steps being considered to improve the process and effectiveness of round-table meetings in the light of the experience gained in the mid-term global review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, in close collaboration with the Administrator of UNDP (resolution 39/220).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/40/3 (Parts I and II), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/40/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirty-second session.
- (c) United Nations Capital Development Fund

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided in principle to establish a United Nations Capital Development Fund (resolution 1521 (XV)).

At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly decided to bring the Fund into operation as an organ of the Assembly to function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations (resolution 2186 (XXI)). The purpose was to supply low-interest loans or grants of investment capital for developing countries, and the resources of the Fund were to be provided through voluntary contributions.

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly, as a provisional measure, authorized the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to perform the functions of the Executive Board of the Fund and invited the Administrator of UNDP to administer the Fund by performing the functions of Managing Director (resolution 2321 (XXII)). Since that time, the Assembly has continued these provisional arrangements.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Governing Council that the Fund should be used to serve first and foremost the least developed among the developing countries (resolution 3122 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, as an interim measure, called upon the Administrator to bear the administrative costs of the Fund from the administrative budget of UNDP (resolution 3249 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction the substantial increase in the operations of the Fund, inter alia, reaffirmed the role and mandate of the Fund as a supplementary source of concessional capital assistance, first and foremost to the least developed among the developing countries; endorsed the proposal in Governing Council decision 81/2 that the Fund should be enabled to play a direct role in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981

(see item 84 (j)); endorsed the programme orientation and operational policies of the Fund as described in the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the Fund in 1980 (A/36/3/Rev.1, chap. XXIX); and decided that the Fund's administrative and programme support costs should be met from the Fund's general resources, while UNDP would continue to provide field support services as well as all headquarters administrative support services to the Fund (resolution 36/196).

At the same session, the General Assembly authorized the Governing Council of UNDP to adopt financial regulations in respect of the Fund and to report such regulations to the Assembly (resolution 36/227).

At its thirty-ninth session, 149/ the General Assembly requested, inter alia, the United Nations Capital Development Fund to take adequate measures in order to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries (resolution 39/212); and decided that the report of the Fund would be considered biennially in odd years, by the Second Committee and the documentation would consist of the relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme under the item on operational activities for development (resolution 39/217).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirty-second session.

(d) United Nations Volunteers programme

At its twenty-fifth session, in 1970, the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Volunteers, with effect from 1 January 1971; requested the Secretary-General to designate the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as the Administrator of the United Nations Volunteers and to appoint a co-ordinator to promote and co-ordinate the recruitment, selection, training and administrative management of the activities of the volunteers within the United Nations system; and invited Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, international non-governmental organizations and individuals to contribute to a special voluntary fund for the support of the activities of the volunteers (resolution 2659 (XXV)). The aim of the programme is to provide volunteers upon the explicit request and approval of recipient Governments, to assist in development activities. They are recruited and serve on as wide a geographical basis as possible, including in particular the developing countries.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly endorsed an increase in the number of volunteers in service to 1,000 by 1983, subject to the availability of funds; requested the Administrator of UNDP to undertake appropriate actions to achieve this increase; reiterated its appeal to Governments and other potential contributors to consider contributing, or increasing contributions, to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers; and requested the Administrator of UNDP to keep the Assembly informed on a regular basis of the progress made (resolution 34/107).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Volunteers programme had achieved the level of 1,000 volunteers, serving in 93 countries (resolution 36/198).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted the successful outcome of the first High-level Symposium, held at Sana'a, Yemen, in March 1982, and the ensuing recommendations endorsed by the Governing Council of UNDP; expressed the hope that the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations involved in development activities would fully utilize the potential of the programme in the execution of operational development activities (resolution 37/229).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly expressed the hope that full consideration would be given to the use of United Nations Volunteers, as requested in decision 83/7 of the Governing Council of UNDP on recruitment and reduction of the cost of project professional personnel; considered that the use of United Nations Volunteers offered particular advantages for community development activities in rural areas; and appealed again to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute or to increase their contributions to the Special Voluntary Fund for the programme (resolution 38/173).

At its thirty-ninth session, 149/ the General Assembly decided that the Second Committee would consider biennially in odd years, under the item on operational activities for development, the report on the United Nations Volunteers programme and that the documentation would consist of the relevant chapters of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (resolution 39/217).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirty-second session.

(e) United Nations technical co-operation activities: reports of the Secretary-General

At its first session, in 1946, the General Assembly decided to refer to the Economic and Social Council for study the question of providing effective ways and means for furnishing, in co-operation with specialized agencies, expert advice in the economic, social and cultural fields to Member States which desired this assistance (resolution 52 (I)).

At its fourth session, in 1947, the Economic and Social Council decided upon the creation of machinery within the Secretariat to provide technical advice to Member States (resolution 51 (IV)).

At its third session, the General Assembly authorized the rendering of technical assistance through the provision of experts as well as aid in the procurement and installation of equipment necessary for economic progress (resolution 200 (III)). At the same session, the Assembly also authorized financial provisions for fellowships (resolution 246 (III)) and allowed for a general widening of the scope of United Nations technical assistance activities (resolution 198 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly approved Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX), which defined the structure and nature of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (resolution 304 (IV)).

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly established the Special Fund for the purpose of providing pre-investment assistance to Member States (resolution 1240 (XIII)).

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly consolidated the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund to create the United Nations Development Programme (resolution 2029 (XX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System (resolution 32/197), which called for clustering together, in a separate organizational entity, the functions of the United Nations Secretariat concerned with substantive support for technical co-operation activities in economic and social sectors which were not covered by other United Nations organs, programmes or specialized agencies, including the provision of technical expertise in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of country and inter-country programmes and of specific projects, the provision of direct advisory assistance to Governments, the development of training materials and support of training institutions (ibid., annex, para. 61 (c)), and management of technical co-operation activities carried out by the United Nations in respect of projects under the regular programme of technical assistance, UNDP projects for which the United Nations was the executing agency, and projects financed by voluntary contributions from Governments and other external donors including funds-in-trust (ibid., para. 61 (d)). It was also agreed that certain research functions should be deployed to the organizational entity, where appropriate in terms of the substantive, practical and methodological relationships involved (ibid., para. 61 (f)).

In accordance with the provisions of resolution 32/197, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development was established by the Secretary-General as from 23 March 1978 (ST/SGB/162).

The current United Nations Programme of Technical Co-operation is funded by allocations within the regular budget as well as from financial provisions made available through funds-in-trust and by UNDP and associated funds.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study containing concrete recommendations on the training of qualified national personnel in developing countries; and requested him to submit the study and recommendations, together with a progress report, to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session through the Governing Council of UNDP and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979 (resolution 33/135).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries (DP/443); and requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to prepare, in consultation with UNDP and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as well as with the Governments concerned, a progress report on the implementation of the resolution to be submitted to the Assembly at its

thirty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982 (resolution 35/80).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make his annual report on technical co-operation activities of the United Nations also available in the future, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly; with reference to the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the report should be expanded in order to contain a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the relationship between programme delivery and administrative costs, the level and use of programme support cost earnings, and expenditures by sources of funds and by components, with an indication of the origin of inputs; and requested the Secretary-General also to include in his annual report a succinct evaluation of the results achieved, during the preceding year, with regard to completed projects (resolution 37/232); requested the Secretary-General to consult with Member States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system on possible elements of general guidelines on principles, objectives and structures of education and training of personnel of developing countries, taking into account the need for further development of their national systems, and to report on his findings to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the resolution, including the proposed elements of the general guidelines, to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 37/228).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly recommended that, in accordance with resolution 32/197, due consideration should be given to the technical expertise of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development for its designation as an executing agency for the implementation of projects within its mandate, as well as its role in the execution of technical co-operation activities of the United Nations system (resolution 38/171); and took note of the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities (decision 38/445).

At its thirty-ninth session, 149/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities (DP/1984/42 and Add.1-3) (decision 39/441); and requested the Secretary-General in the implementation of resolution 37/228, to consult with the Governments of Member States on their experience in establishing and developing their systems of training qualified national personnel, and to compile and summarize the information provided and submit it to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/219).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/40/3 (Parts I and II), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/40/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirty-second session;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General requested under resolution 39/129.

(f) Liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and allocation of the remaining balance: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the need for the liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and for the allocation of its remaining balance to other United Nations funds and programmes (A/38/566), decided to liquidate the Trust Fund and to allocate 70 per cent of the remaining balance through funds administered by the United Nations Development Programme to finance urgently needed projects in countries afflicted by famine and malnutrition, 18 per cent through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, especially to its educational programmes, and 12 per cent through the United Nations Development Programme for the purpose of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor closely the implementation of the resolution, to make available progress reports and to report fully to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/201).

At its thirty-ninth session, 149/ the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and the allocation of the remaining balance (A/39/284 and Add.1) (decision 39/458).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a progress report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/201.

86. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). As provided in article I of its statute, UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development, through appropriate training and research programmes. The statute of UNITAR was promulgated by the Secretary-General in November 1965 (E/4200, annex I) and amended in March 1967, June 1973, June 1979 and May 1983. The functions of the Institute are set out in article II of its statute.

In accordance with article III of the statute, an international Board of Trustees, appointed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council, is the policy-making organ for the Institute.

In accordance with article IV of the statute, the Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies. The present Executive Director, Mr. Michel Doo Kingué, has served since 1 January 1983.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on long-term financing arrangements for UNITAR which would place its financing on a more predictable, assured and continuous basis (resolution 37/142).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, decided, in the light of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/220), to consider at its thirty-ninth session the question of long-term financing arrangements for UNITAR (resolution 38/177).

At its thirty-ninth session, 150/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/148), noted with regret that the three options for long-term financing arrangements for the Institute recommended by the Board of Trustees, namely, the setting up of a reserve fund, the adoption of a replenishment system and the establishment of an endowment fund, had not been found acceptable by the major contributors; endorsed the view of the Secretary-General about the continuing importance of the role of UNITAR; requested him to prepare a comprehensive study on the Institute, its activities in training and research, its funding and its future role, keeping in mind related activities within the United Nations system and the relevant provisions of the statute of the Institute, in order to determine the most effective manner of discharging those functions; further requested the Secretary-General to submit his report, together with the comments of the Board of Trustees of UNITAR thereon, to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and decided to take a decision at its fortieth session, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, on the future programmes and funding arrangements of the Institute (resolution 39/179).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/177 and the comments made by the Board of Trustees of UNITAR on the report.

150/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 82 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Executive Director of UNITAR: Supplement No. 14 (A/39/14);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/148;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/39/792;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/828;
- (e) Resolutions 39/177 and 39/178;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/39/SR.36, 38-41, 45 and 55;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.49;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.103.

87. Special economic and disaster relief assistance: special programmes of economic assistance: reports of the Secretary-General

Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly noted with concern the grave effects in Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda of successive years of drought and the resulting shortage of foodstuffs, livestock, fodder and water, and, inter alia, recommended that Governments of the drought-stricken countries of the region should consider the establishment of an intergovernmental body with the responsibility for co-ordinating and supporting each country's efforts to combat the effects of drought and other natural disasters and to deal with the problem of medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system, to assign, as early as possible, the responsibility for assisting those countries in the region to the appropriate body, within the system, which would be funded from voluntary contributions, would be responsible for the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in support of the recovery and rehabilitation efforts of the countries concerned and would also provide direct assistance to Governments of those countries in co-ordinating inputs from donor sources and in strengthening their national and regional capabilities to mitigate the effects of future droughts and promote sustained economic and social development; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1981, and to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the progress achieved (resolution 35/90).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged the Governments of drought-stricken countries of the region to continue their consultations and to finalize the necessary arrangements for the establishment of an intergovernmental body with the responsibility for co-ordinating and supporting each country's efforts to combat the effects of drought and other natural disasters and to deal with the problem of medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation; invited the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Administrator of UNDP, and within existing resources, to assist those countries in the establishment of the proposed intergovernmental body; noted that arrangements had been made by the Secretary-General for a unit within UNDP to be established when funds were made available through voluntary contributions and to be assigned responsibility for assisting the countries of the region; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1982, and to the Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session, on the progress achieved (resolution 36/221).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly noted that the Secretary-General had made arrangements with the Administrator of UNDP, subject to the availability of funds, for a unit within the programmes administered by the Administrator to be assigned responsibility for assisting the affected countries in the region and for co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in support of recovery and rehabilitation in those countries (resolution 37/147); took note of the ongoing consultations between the Governments concerned

on the establishment of the intergovernmental body to combat the effects of drought and other natural disasters and urged them to finalize, as soon as possible, the necessary arrangements for the establishment of that body; and also requested the Secretary-General, in close co-ordination with the Administrator of UNDP and the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to assist the Governments of the region, at their request, in establishing or improving national machinery to combat the effects of drought and other natural disasters, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984, on the progress achieved and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/216).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the decision taken by the Governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the

151/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 83):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region: A/39/211-E/1984/58 and Add.1;
 - (ii) Assistance to Yemen: A/39/380;
 - (iii) Assistance to Democratic Yemen: A/39/381;
 - (iv) Assistance to Mozambique: A/39/382;
 - (v) Assistance to Benin: A/39/383;
 - (vi) Assistance to the Central African Republic: A/39/384;
 - (vii) Assistance to Lesotho: A/39/385;
 - (viii) Assistance to Vanuatu: A/39/388;
 - (ix) Assistance to Cape Verde: A/39/389;
 - (x) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon: A/39/390;
 - (xi) Assistance to Nicaragua: A/39/391;

Sudan and Uganda to establish an intergovernmental body to combat the effects of drought and other natural disasters, as recommended by the Assembly in resolution 35/90 and to meet in Djibouti on 15 January 1985 to finalize the necessary arrangements for the establishment of that body; noted with appreciation the assistance thus far rendered by the international community and the measures taken by the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to ensure the speediest and most effective relief aid for the victims of drought and other natural disasters in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda; urged all States, organizations of the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and international financial institutions concerned, to give urgent consideration to the establishment of a programme of assistance for the six countries in the East African subregion, supporting their efforts: (a) to meet the grave and urgent needs of the people of those countries; and (b) to combat the effects of drought and other natural calamities and to deal with the problem of medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation in a concerted manner; invited the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Administrator of UNDP, and within existing resources, to extend to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya,

(continued)

- (xii) Summary reports on Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru; Chad, the Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Sierra Leone and Uganda: A/39/392 and Add.1;
- (xiii) Assistance provided by the United Nations system: A/39/393 and Add.1;
- (xiv) Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe: A/39/394;
- (xv) Assistance to Madagascar: A/39/404;
- (xvi) Assistance to Guinea: A/39/572;
- (xvii) Assistance to Swaziland: A/39/598;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General: Assistance to drought-stricken areas in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda: A/39/386;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/39/793 and Add.1;
- (e) Resolutions 39/180 to 39/206 and decision 39/431;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/39/SR.32-37, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 54 and 55;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.103.

Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda the technical assistance needed to finalize the necessary arrangements for the establishment of the proposed intergovernmental body; requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Administrator of UNDP and the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to continue to extend all necessary assistance to those countries in their efforts to combat the effects of drought on the basis of the recommendations of various multi-agency missions; and requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Administrator of UNDP and the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to assist the Governments of the region, at their request, in establishing or improving national machinery to combat the effects of drought and other natural disasters, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the progress made in the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/205).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/205.

Assistance to Ghana

At its thirty-eighth session, 152/ in 1983, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Ghana, to which was annexed the report of the multi-agency mission which he dispatched to Ghana in May 1983 (A/38/215), endorsed the assessment and recommendations of the multi-agency mission; urgently reiterated the appeal made by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1983/44, to all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to support fully the efforts of the Government of Ghana to mobilize funds for its special economic assistance programme and respond generously to the short-term and medium-term programmes drawn up by the multi-agency mission; called upon regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, as well as international financial institutions, to give urgent consideration to the establishment of a programme of assistance to Ghana or, where one was already in existence, to the expansion of

152/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 81 (b)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: Assistance to Ghana: A/38/215;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/705 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution 38/203;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.34-38, 44-46, 50, 52-53 and 55;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

that programme; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of international assistance to Ghana, to keep the situation regarding assistance to Ghana under constant review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular sessions of 1984 and 1985, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Ghana, and to report on the economic situation of Ghana and in organizing and implementing the programme of assistance for that country, in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 38/203).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/203.

Special economic assistance to Guinea-Bissau

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the serious economic situation in Guinea-Bissau, urgently appealed to Member States and the international institutions concerned to assist the Government of Guinea-Bissau so as to enable it to deal effectively with the situation it faced as a result of the country's long liberation struggle and the return of large numbers of refugees from neighbouring countries, and to meet its economic development needs; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community with a view to meeting the development needs of Guinea-Bissau and to keep the matter under review (resolution 32/100).

At its thirty-third to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 33/124, 34/121, 35/95, 36/217, 37/156 and 38/221).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ the General Assembly inter alia noted with concern that Guinea-Bissau continued to experience serious economic and financial difficulties, that the gross national production had decreased in real terms, that the balance-of-payments deficit continued to rise, that the external debt was imposing a heavy burden on the country's fragile economy and that the budget deficit had also grown substantially; urged Member States, United Nations bodies, regional and interregional bodies, financing and development institutions and governmental and non-governmental organizations to respond very generously and urgently to the needs of Guinea-Bissau in accordance with the dialogue held between Guinea-Bissau and its partners at the round-table conference of donors, held at Lisbon in May 1984; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Guinea-Bissau, to keep the situation in Guinea-Bissau under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the status of the special programme of economic assistance for Guinea-Bissau, and to carry out an evaluation of the results of the round-table conference of donors and of the progress made in organizing and implementing the special programme of economic assistance for Guinea-Bissau, in time for the status of this programme to be considered by the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/186).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/186.

Assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the Central African Republic

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly, deeply concerned about the serious damage suffered by the economic and social infrastructure of the Central African Republic, urgently appealed to Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international economic and financial institutions to contribute generously to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the Central African Republic; requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to increase their current and future programmes of assistance to that country; and requested the Secretary-General to organize an international programme of assistance to the Central African Republic, to keep the situation in the country under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/87).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/206, 37/145 and 38/211).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with concern that the assistance provided to the Central African Republic continued to fall far short of the country's urgent needs; urgently drew the attention of the international community to table 7 of the annex to the Secretary-General's report, which indicated the projects still in need of financing (A/39/384, annex); urged all States, organizations and financial institutions to participate in the round-table conference of donors scheduled for 1985 and to contribute to the financing of the projects to be submitted; urged all States and relevant United Nations bodies to provide all possible assistance to help the Government of the Central African Republic to cope with the critical humanitarian needs of the population and to provide, as appropriate, food, medicines and essential equipment for schools and hospitals, as well as to meet the emergency needs of the population in the drought-stricken areas of the country; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to organize a special emergency assistance programme with regard to food and health and to mobilize necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Central African Republic, to ensure that the necessary financial and budgetary arrangements were made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to the Central African Republic and the mobilization of that assistance, to keep the situation under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the status of the special programme of economic assistance for the Central African Republic and to report on the progress made in the economic situation and in organizing and implementing the special programme of economic assistance for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/180).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/180.

Assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Equatorial Guinea

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the widespread destruction of property and severe damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Equatorial Guinea during the previous 11 years and considering the urgent problem of absorbing and resettling the large numbers of returning refugees and displaced persons, invited the international community to respond generously to the humanitarian and reconstruction needs of the country, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 34/123).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 35/105, 36/204 and 38/224).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ the General Assembly, having considered the summary report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Equatorial Guinea (A/39/392, sect. VI), reiterated its appeal to all Member States to respond generously, through bilateral or multilateral channels, to the reconstruction and development needs of Equatorial Guinea as presented at the International Conference of Donors in 1982; called upon all Member States and international and regional and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as international financial and development institutions, to establish, maintain and expand their programmes of assistance to Equatorial Guinea, particularly in the areas of public administration and public finance; and requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Equatorial Guinea, to keep the situation under review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the status of assistance to Equatorial Guinea and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the economic situation of Equatorial Guinea and the progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 39/181).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/181.

Assistance to Liberia

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, having considered the letter dated 20 October 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/1981/115) and having noted the statements made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia to the Assembly (A/35/PV.13, A/36/PV.16), urgently appealed to all Member States to contribute generously to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Liberia; requested the Secretary-General to organize an international programme of assistance to Liberia to enable it to meet its long-term needs; invited the Government of Liberia to provide the Committee for Development Planning with up-to-date statistical data and information, on the basis of the existing criteria, pertinent to the examination of the country's economic situation, with a view to considering its inclusion in the list of the least

developed among the developing countries; requested the Council to invite the Committee for Development Planning, in the light of the new data and information provided by the Government of Liberia, to consider its eligibility for inclusion in the list of the least developed countries; and requested the Secretary-General to dispatch a mission to Liberia with a view to holding consultations with the Government on the additional assistance which it needed and to communicate the report of the mission to the international community, to keep the situation in that country under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Council (resolution 36/207).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, continued its consideration of the question (resolution 37/149).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/, the General Assembly, recalling the summary report of the Secretary-General (A/38/216, sect. XII) on assistance to Liberia, appealed to all States, international financial institutions and organizations of the United Nations system to respond generously and urgently to the needs of Liberia as set out in the development plan of that country; reiterated its appeal to all States, international financial institutions and organizations of the United Nations system to provide substantial and appropriate assistance, preferably in the form of grants-in-aid or concessionary loans, in order to enable Liberia to carry out fully the recommended economic assistance programme; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Liberia, to keep the situation regarding assistance to Liberia under constant review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the status of the special economic assistance programme for Liberia, and to arrange for a review of the economic situation in Liberia and the status of the special economic assistance programme and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/182).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/182.

Assistance to Lesotho

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, recalling Security Council resolution 402 (1976), in which the Council had expressed concern at the serious situation created by South Africa's closure of certain posts along its borders with Lesotho, called upon all Member States and regional and interregional organizations to respond to the appeals of the Council and the Assembly for urgent and generous assistance to Lesotho; requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to assist Lesotho in carrying out its planned development projects and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources and to keep the situation under constant review (resolution 32/98).

At its thirty-third to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 33/128, 34/130, 35/96, 36/219, 37/160 and 38/215).

At the thirty-ninth session, ^{151/} the General Assembly expressed its concern at the difficulties that confronted the Government of Lesotho as a result of its decision not to recognize the Transkei, and of its rejection of apartheid and acceptance of South African refugees, endorsed fully the assessment of the situation contained in the report of the mission to Lesotho annexed to the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/385); took note of the requirements of Lesotho, as described in the report of the mission to Lesotho, including initial projects presented by the Government of Lesotho to the round-table conference of donors held in Lesotho from 14 to 17 May 1984; reiterated its appeal to the international community to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Lesotho; called upon Member States and the appropriate agencies, organizations and financial institutions to provide assistance to Lesotho so as to enable it to achieve a greater degree of self-sufficiency in food production; also called upon Member States to give all possible assistance to Lesotho to ensure an adequate and regular supply of oil to meet its national requirements; further called upon Member States to assist Lesotho in developing its internal road and air systems and its air communication with the rest of the world; drew the attention of the international community to the round-table conference of donors of May 1984, and urged Member States and the appropriate agencies and organizations to provide assistance to Lesotho in accordance with the outcome of that meeting; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Lesotho, to consult with the Government of Lesotho on the question of migrant workers returning from South Africa and to report on the type of assistance which the Government required in order to establish labour-intensive projects to deal with their absorption into the economy, to keep the situation under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session in 1985, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Lesotho and to report on the progress made in the economic situation of Lesotho and in organizing and implementing the special programme of economic assistance for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/183).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/183.

Assistance to Democratic Yemen

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly, having considered the extent and nature of the damage caused in early 1982 by heavy floods in Democratic Yemen, requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize assistance to that country in order to help implement its rehabilitation and reconstruction plans, and to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/150).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/212), requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize the necessary resources for a programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Democratic Yemen in order to help mitigate the damage inflicted on it and implement its rehabilitation and reconstruction plans; appealed to Member States to contribute generously to the reconstruction and development process in Democratic Yemen; requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and expand their programmes of assistance to Democratic Yemen and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective programme of assistance to that country; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/206).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Democratic Yemen (A/39/381), expressed its gratitude to the Secretary-General and to those States and organizations that had provided assistance to Democratic Yemen; requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective comprehensive programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Democratic Yemen in order to help implement its rehabilitation and reconstruction plans; requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and expand their programmes of assistance to Democratic Yemen and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Democratic Yemen under review and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/184).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/184.

Special economic assistance to Benin

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, at the request of Benin (A/35/538-S/14219). At that session, the Assembly, recalling the provisions of Security Council resolution 404 (1977), 405 (1977) and 419 (1977), and in particular paragraph 5 of resolution 419 (1977), in which the Council had appealed to all States and all appropriate international organizations, including the United Nations and the specialized agencies, to assist Benin to repair the damage caused by the act of aggression, and recalling the report of the Secretary-General to the Council on assistance to Benin (S/12873), appealed to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide effective and continuous financial, material and technical assistance to Benin so as to help that country overcome its financial and economic difficulties; requested the competent organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Benin, to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they had taken and the resources they had made available to assist that country; and requested the Secretary-General to take steps

to re-evaluate the specific economic problems encountered by Benin and, in consultation with the Government, to establish an international programme of assistance to meet the specific economic and development needs of the country, to mobilize resources and to report to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1981, and to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/88).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/208, 37/151 and 38/210).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/383), inter alia, expressed deep concern by the fact that Benin continued to experience serious economic and financial difficulties, characterized by a marked balance-of-payments disequilibrium, heavy burdens of its external debt and a lack of resources to implement its planned economic and social development programme; noted that a round-table conference of partners in the economic and social development of Benin had been held in Cotonou in March 1983; appealed to Member States, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to respond generously and urgently to the needs of Benin as set forth in the country's development plan for 1983-1987; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for implementing the projects of the special programme of economic assistance to Benin, to render appropriate assistance to the Government of Benin for mobilizing the resources necessary for implementing its national development plan, to keep the situation in Benin under constant review and to report to the Assembly as soon as necessary (resolution 39/185).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/185.

Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly expressed deep concern at the serious economic and social situation in Sao Tome and Principe; appealed urgently to the international community to provide assistance to enable the country to establish the necessary infrastructure for development; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize international assistance for the country and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/187).

At its thirty-second to thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/96, 33/125, 34/131, 35/93, 36/209 and 37/146).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ the General Assembly, having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/394) to which was annexed the report of the review mission sent to Sao Tome and Principe, endorsed fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report, renewed its appeal to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies

and non-governmental organizations, as well as international financial institutions, to provide financial, technical and material assistance to Sao Tome and Principe through bilateral and multilateral channels, as appropriate; urged Member States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, regional and interregional bodies, financial and development institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in the round-table conference of donors to be held in 1985 and to provide all possible assistance for the implementation of the national development plan of Sao Tome and Principe; called upon the international community to continue its food assistance programmes for Sao Tome and Principe in order to help it cope with its critical food situation and to provide all possible assistance to enable the country to produce more food; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the situation under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Sao Tome and Principe, and to report on the progress made in the economic situation of Sao Tome and Principe and in organizing and implementing the special programme of economic assistance for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/187).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/187.

Assistance to Uganda

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the tragic loss of life, widespread destruction of property and severe damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Uganda during the previous eight years and considering the urgent problem of absorbing and resettling the large numbers of returning refugees and displaced persons and the need for urgent emergency aid, endorsed the appeals made by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for humanitarian assistance to Uganda and called upon Member States and international organizations to respond generously to those appeals; urgently appealed to the international community to contribute generously to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Uganda; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize resources and co-ordinate the efforts for a special programme of assistance to Uganda; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 34/122).

At its thirty-fifth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 35/103, 36/218, 37/162 and 38/207).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated its endorsement of the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/121); invited the international community, in particular the United Nations system and donor countries and organizations, to make available more resources to implement the country's revised recovery programme (1982-1984) and meet the remaining needs described in the Secretary-General's summary report (A/39/392, sect. IX); urgently renewed its appeal to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system

and international economic and financial institutions to contribute generously, through bilateral or multilateral channels, to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Uganda and to its emergency requirements; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his humanitarian assistance programmes in Uganda; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize the necessary resources, to keep the situation under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Uganda and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/188).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/188.

Assistance to Cape Verde

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the serious economic situation in Cape Verde, appealed to Member States and the international institutions concerned to assist the Government of that country so as to enable it to deal with the catastrophic drought situation and its consequences; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize financial, technical and economic assistance to meet the development needs of the country and to keep the matter under review (resolution 31/17).

At its thirty-second to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/99, 33/127, 34/119, 35/104, 36/211, 37/152 and 38/219).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/389) to which was annexed the report of the review mission sent to Cape Verde; reaffirmed the need for all Governments and international organizations to implement their commitments undertaken within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, particularly those undertaken at the round-table conference of Cape Verde's partners in development, held in June 1982; urged Governments and international, regional and interregional organizations to extend and intensify substantially their assistance; invited the international community, in particular donor countries, to take appropriate and urgent measures to support the effective completion of the First National Development Plan (1982-1985) of Cape Verde; called upon the international community to continue to contribute generously to all appeals for food and fodder assistance made by the Government of Cape Verde to help it cope with the critical situation in the country; and requested the Secretary-General (a) to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for implementing the programme of development assistance to Cape Verde, (b) to keep the situation in Cape Verde under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the progress made and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session, (c) to arrange for a review of the economic situation in Cape Verde and to make a substantive report on the implementation of the special programme of economic assistance to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 39/189).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/189.

Assistance to Yemen

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly, fully aware of the grave devastation caused by the earthquake that had struck large areas of Yemen on 12 December 1982 and concerned about the damage caused to infrastructure; appealed to the developed countries and to those developing countries that were in a position to do so to contribute generously to the relief efforts and the reconstruction of the affected areas; requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and expand their programmes of assistance to Yemen; and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984, of the progress made in the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/204).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/380), which outlined the reconstruction programme of the Government of Yemen, the cost of which was estimated at \$620 million; took into account that the various phases of reconstruction had largely exhausted the resources available and had hindered development plans in the country; appealed to all countries to continue to contribute generously to the relief efforts and the reconstruction of the affected areas through financial contributions and the provision of the construction materials and equipment necessary to restore infrastructure and basic services in the affected areas; requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and expand their programmes of assistance to Yemen; expressed its gratitude to those States and organizations that had participated in the efforts undertaken for the reconstruction of the affected areas in Yemen; and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, and the Assembly at its fortieth session, of the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/190).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/190.

Assistance to Madagascar

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ in 1984, the General Assembly, recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/3 of 11 May 1984 on measures to be taken following the cyclones and floods in Madagascar in December 1983 and January and April 1984, recognizing that those climatic phenomena had resulted in loss of life and the destruction of several towns and had inflicted serious damage on the economic and social infrastructures and on the agricultural, stock-farming, transport and industrial sectors, thus hampering the development efforts of Madagascar; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Madagascar (A/39/404) and considered the annex to the report containing the special economic assistance programme prepared by the inter-agency mission which visited Madagascar from 24 May to 5 June 1984; urged all States to participate generously

through bilateral or multilateral channels in projects and programmes for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Madagascar; requested the international and regional organizations, the specialized agencies and voluntary agencies to continue and increase their assistance in response to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Madagascar; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to mobilize the resources needed for implementing the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development programmes of Madagascar, to keep the question of assistance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Madagascar under constant review, to apprise the Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the progress made in the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/191).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/191.

Assistance for the development of Sierra Leone

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly, inter alia, strongly recommended urgent international action to assist the Government of Sierra Leone in its efforts to strengthen the country's infrastructure, to develop more fully the country's natural and human resources and to accelerate economic growth and the social advancement of its people; requested the Secretary-General to organize an international programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Sierra Leone to enable the Government to overcome the severe obstacles which stood in the way of the country's economic and social development; and requested the Secretary-General to dispatch a multi-agency mission to Sierra Leone with a view to holding consultations with the Government on the additional assistance which it needed for the economic and social development of the country and to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/158).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolution 38/205).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ the General Assembly, having considered the summary report of the Secretary-General (A/39/392, sect. VIII), urgently reiterated its appeal to the international community, including the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to contribute generously, through bilateral or multilateral channels, to the economic and social development of Sierra Leone; urged all States and relevant United Nations bodies to provide all possible assistance to help the Government of Sierra Leone meet the critical humanitarian needs of the population; appealed to all States and international organizations to participate at a high level in the round-table of partners in development of Sierra Leone to be held early in 1985 and to contribute generously to the programme of action that would be presented by the Government of Sierra Leone; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Sierra Leone, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the assistance granted to Sierra

Leone and to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/192).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/192.

Assistance to the Comoros

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly urgently appealed to Member States and to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to assist the Government of the Comoros so as to enable it to face successfully the critical situation resulting from its economic difficulties; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize financial, technical and economic assistance to meet the development needs of the country and to keep the matter under review (resolution 31/42).

At its thirty-second to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/92, 33/123, 34/127, 35/97, 36/212, 37/154 and 38/209).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ the General Assembly, having examined the summary report of the Secretary-General (A/39/392, sect. IV), noted with concern that the assistance provided thus far continued to fall short of the country's urgent requirements; appealed to those States and organizations which participated in the first international solidarity conference for the development of the Comoros, held from 2 to 4 July 1984, to put into effect as soon as possible their declaration of intent; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Comoros, to keep the situation under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session in 1985, of the status of the special programme of economic assistance for the Comoros and to report on the evolution of the economic situation of the Comoros and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special programme of economic assistance for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/193).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/193.

Special economic assistance to Swaziland

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ in 1984, the General Assembly, recalling Economic and Social Council decision 1984/106 of 10 February 1984, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to send an inter-agency mission to Swaziland to assess that country's priority needs in the light of the cyclone of January 1984 and its medium-term and long-term implications for the economy, drew attention to the urgent need for international action to assist the Government and people of Swaziland in their efforts towards reconstruction and rehabilitation; endorsed the assessment and recommendations of the inter-agency mission which were annexed to the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/598); called upon regional and

interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations as well as international financial institutions to give urgent consideration to the establishment of a programme of assistance for Swaziland or, where one was already in existence, to the expansion of that programme; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of international assistance for Swaziland, to keep the situation under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Swaziland and to report on the progress made in the economic situation of Swaziland and in organizing and implementing the programme of assistance for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/194).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/194.

Special economic assistance to Chad

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, deeply concerned about the massive destruction of property and the serious damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Chad caused by the progressive deterioration of the political situation and by the armed conflict during the previous 13 years, urgently appealed to all Member States and the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide generous emergency aid to Chad to meet its reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs (resolution 34/120).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 35/92 A and B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to organize a pledging conference at Nairobi in 1982, in close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the Government of Chad, to help Chad carry out its reconstruction programme; urged Member States and organizations to consider taking part in the International Conference on Assistance to Chad and to contribute generously in support of its objective; and requested the Secretary-General to contact the Government of Chad with a view to the urgent appointment of a resident co-ordinator, who would also be his special representative for reconstruction, rehabilitation, development and emergency relief operations in Chad, to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/210).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the International Conference on Assistance to Chad had been held at Geneva on 29 and 30 November 1982 and invited the States and agencies which participated to honour as soon as possible the commitments they entered into at that Conference; requested the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in Chad to continue his emergency relief activities in that country; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/155).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly renewed the request made to States, appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations and international financial institutions to contribute to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Chad through bilateral or multilateral channels; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the humanitarian assistance of the international community, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984, of the situation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/214).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ the General Assembly, gravely concerned by the unprecedented drought which was wreaking havoc in Chad, compounding the already precarious food and health situation and thus compromising all the country's efforts at reconstruction, took note of the intention of the Government of Chad to organize in 1985 a conference of donors and contributors of funds; appealed to the international community to provide the necessary emergency humanitarian assistance to the people of Chad who had suffered from the war and the drought; renewed the request made to States, appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and international economic and financial institutions to contribute to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Chad; invited States and governmental and non-governmental organizations to take part in the conference of donors and to accord particular attention to the projects to be presented there with a view to financing them; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to organize the special programme of economic assistance to Chad, to monitor the humanitarian needs, particularly in the areas of food and health, of the people displaced by the war and the drought to mobilize special humanitarian assistance for those who had suffered from the war and the drought and for the resettlement of displaced persons, to keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/195).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/195).

Economic assistance to Haiti

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ in 1984, the General Assembly noted with concern that Haiti continued to face serious economic and financial difficulties owing to the severe constraints on the economy consequent upon the decline in gross national product in real terms, the balance-of-payments deficit, the external debt and the budgetary deficit, as well as to the complete collapse of the tourist industry and the termination of bauxite mining consequent upon the exhaustion of reserves, two of the country's principal sources of foreign exchange, the impoverishment of the rural population resulting from the total elimination of the pig population as a result of swine fever and the damage caused by the cyclone "Allen" in 1981 to a substantial area of Haiti's coffee plantations, and taking into account that the Government of Haiti, in view of the serious economic situation, had implemented, with the assistance of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, an intensive economic and financial stabilization programme, urged Governments of Member States and international, regional, interregional and

intergovernmental organizations to increase and intensify their assistance to Haiti substantially to help it cope with its economic and financial difficulties and implement successfully its development plan for the biennium 1985-1986; requested the Secretary-General to send a mission to Haiti to assess the priority needs of the country, to prepare a programme for assisting the country in coping with the present economic crisis, and to pursue its efforts to obtain supplementary international assistance, and requested him to apprise the Economic and Social Council of the mission at its second regular session of 1985 and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/196).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/196.

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish a joint co-ordinating committee of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to co-ordinate assistance efforts relating to the reconstruction and development of Lebanon; and decided that the Committee on Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon should be headed by a co-ordinator appointed by the Secretary-General (resolution 33/146).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the appointment by the Secretary-General of a co-ordinator to assist in the assessment, formulation and phasing of aid and to ensure its implementation within the framework of the needs of Lebanon; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1980 and to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the progress achieved (resolution 34/135).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to render assistance which could be mobilized within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development plans and in their implementation (resolution 35/85).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to provide all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development plans; invited the specialized agencies, organs and other bodies of the United Nations system to expand and intensify programmes of assistance within the framework of the needs of Lebanon; requested the Secretary-General to provide all possible assistance to the Resident Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon so that he might engage in co-ordinating the continuing United Nations activities in Lebanon; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the progress achieved (resolution 36/205).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation for the humanitarian and emergency relief provided by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other organizations; requested the Secretary-General to continue his intensive efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon; called upon organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to expand and intensify programmes of assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1983, and to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress achieved (resolution 37/163).

At its first regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council appealed to all Member States, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to mobilize all possible assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Council (decision 1983/112).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly commended the United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon and his staff for their valuable and unstinting efforts in the discharge of their duties; requested the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development efforts; requested the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their programmes of assistance and to expand them in response to the needs of Lebanon; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984 and to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the progress achieved (resolution 38/220).

At its second regular session of 1984, the Economic and Social Council expressed its appreciation for the relentless efforts undertaken by the Government of Lebanon in the implementation of the initial phase of reconstruction of the country, despite adverse circumstances, and appealed to all Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their efforts to mobilize all possible assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (decision 1984/174).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ the General Assembly noted with deep concern the continuing heavy loss of life and the additional destruction of property, which had caused further extensive damage to the economic and social structures of Lebanon, and noted with concern the serious economic situation in Lebanon; welcomed the determined efforts of the Government of Lebanon in undertaking its reconstruction and rehabilitation programme; reaffirmed the urgent need for further international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in its continuing efforts for reconstruction and development; expressed its appreciation to the

Secretary-General for his report and for the steps he had taken to mobilize assistance to Lebanon; commended the United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon and his staff for their valuable and unstinting efforts in the discharge of their duties; expressed its appreciation for the relentless efforts undertaken by the Government of Lebanon in the implementation of the initial phase of reconstruction of the country, despite adverse circumstances, and for the steps it had taken to remedy the economic situation; requested the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development efforts; requested the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their programmes of assistance and to expand them in response to the needs of Lebanon; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1985 and to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/197).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/197.

Economic assistance to Vanuatu

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly, concerned at the severe constraints on the economic development of Vanuatu, particularly those ensuing from its geographical isolation, concerned also at the continued structural imbalances in the economy of the country, particularly its overwhelming dependence on imports, and noting that the disadvantageous demographic and geographic features of Vanuatu, such as its physical remoteness, small area and small population, posed special development problems, appealed to the international community to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Vanuatu to enable it to establish the social and economic infrastructure that was essential for the well-being of its people; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community with a view to meeting the short-term and long-term development needs of Vanuatu, to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/218).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ the General Assembly endorsed the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/388); called the attention of the international community to the special problems confronting Vanuatu as an island developing country with a small but rapidly growing and unevenly distributed population, a severe shortage of development capital and declining budgetary support from present donors; again requested the Committee for Development Planning, at its twenty-first session, as a matter of priority, to give due consideration to the question of the inclusion of Vanuatu in the list of the least developed countries and to submit its conclusions to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1985; called upon Member States, pending consideration by the Committee for Development Planning at its twenty-first session of the report submitted to it and in view of the critical economic situation of Vanuatu, to accord Vanuatu special measures and, as

a matter of priority, to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Vanuatu in their programmes of development assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Vanuatu, to keep the situation in Vanuatu under constant review and to apprise the Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Vanuatu, and to report on the progress made in the economic situation in Vanuatu and in organizing international assistance for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/198).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/198.

Assistance to Mozambique

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly urged all Member States and organizations to provide assistance to Mozambique; requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to assist Mozambique; and requested the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts to mobilize financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique and to keep the situation under constant review (resolution 31/43).

At its thirty-second to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/95, 33/126, 34/129, 35/99, 36/215, 37/161 and 38/208).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ the General Assembly, inter alia, strongly endorsed the appeals made by the Security Council and the Secretary-General for international assistance to Mozambique; expressed regrets that the total assistance provided to date fell far short of Mozambique's pressing needs; appealed to the international community to provide adequate food aid to Mozambique to prevent further starvation and malnutrition; drew attention to the two areas for immediate action - the supply of crude oil and petroleum products and the supply of basic inputs and consumer goods for the agricultural sector - that were critical for the functioning of the economy; also drew attention to the additional financial, economic and material assistance identified in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General as urgently required by Mozambique (A/39/382); and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique, to keep the situation under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Mozambique and to report on the development of the economic situation and the implementation of the special programme of economic assistance for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/199).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/199.

Assistance to Djibouti

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly appealed to the international community to provide assistance to Djibouti to enable it to deal with the critical situation arising from the drought and from its economic difficulties; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize assistance from the international community, to keep the matter under review and to report to the assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/93).

At its thirty-third to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 33/132, 34/124, 35/89, 36/216, 37/153 and 38/213).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ the General Assembly, having examined the summary report of the Secretary-General (A/39/392, sect. V), renewed its appeal to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, regional and international organizations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as international financial institutions, to provide assistance bilaterally and multilaterally, as appropriate, to Djibouti in order to enable it to cope with its difficult economic situation and to implement its development strategies, including the programme of assistance that had been presented at the round table of development partners in November 1983; appealed to the international community to provide assistance to alleviate the sufferings of the population affected by drought; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti, to keep the situation under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Djibouti and to report on the progress made in the economic situation of Djibouti and in organizing and implementing the special programme of economic assistance for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/200).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/200.

Economic and financial assistance to Guinea

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ in 1984, the General Assembly, recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/59 of 26 July 1984, in which the Council confirmed the urgent need for international action to assist the Government of Guinea in its efforts to bring about national reconstruction, rehabilitation and development, noted with concern the grave balance-of-payments problems facing Guinea, deeply concerned by the weakness and underdevelopment of Guinea's economic and social infrastructure, which constituted a major obstacle to the country's

economic development and to raising the living standard of its population; took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/572); appealed urgently to all Member States, specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies, as well as to international economic and financial institutions and other aid donors, to contribute generously, through bilateral or multilateral channels, to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Guinea; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize financial, technical and economic assistance from the international community for Guinea, so as to enable it to meet its short-term and long-term needs within the framework of its development programme, to apprise the Council, at its second regular session of 1985, and the Assembly, at its fortieth session, of the results achieved in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/202).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/202.

Assistance to the Gambia

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, deeply concerned about the extensive destruction of life and property as well as the severe damage to infrastructure which had been inflicted on the Gambia as the result of recent events, and noting that the Gambia was a least developed country with acute economic and social problems arising from its weak economic infrastructure and the drought, urgently appealed to all Member States and organizations to contribute generously to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Gambia; and requested the Secretary-General to organize a special emergency assistance programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Gambia to enable it to meet its urgent needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction, to dispatch a mission to the Gambia with a view to holding consultations with the Government on the additional assistance which it needed for rehabilitation and reconstruction and to communicate the report of the mission to the international community, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1982, of the assistance being provided and the progress made in mobilizing assistance to the Gambia, to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/220).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 37/159 and 38/212).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ the General Assembly, having considered the summary report of the Secretary-General (A/39/392, sect. VII), renewed its urgent appeal to Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as international development and financial institutions, to give generous assistance to the Gambia, through bilateral or multilateral channels, and to provide financial, technical and material assistance; urged donors, as appropriate, to provide financial assistance to the Gambia to help meet the local counterpart costs of externally assisted

projects; urged Member States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, regional and interregional bodies, financial and development institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond generously to the needs of the Gambia expressed at the round-table conference of donors of November 1984; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Gambia, to keep the situation in the Gambia under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the status of the special programme of economic assistance and to report on the progress made in the economic situation of the Gambia and in organizing and implementing the special programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/203).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/203.

Assistance to Nicaragua

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the grave economic situation in Nicaragua and the serious deterioration in the living conditions of the Nicaraguan people, endorsed the resolution on assistance to Nicaragua adopted in September 1979 by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America; urged Governments of Member States and international organizations to provide with the utmost urgency the assistance envisaged in that resolution for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Nicaragua; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly informed during the next two years of the results achieved (resolution 34/8).

At its thirty-fifth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 35/84, 36/213, 37/157 and 38/223).

At its thirty-ninth session, 151/ the General Assembly having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/391), urged all Governments to continue contributing to the reconstruction and development of Nicaragua; requested the organizations of the United Nations system to continue to increase their assistance in this endeavour; recommended that Nicaragua should continue to receive treatment appropriate to the special needs of the country until the economic situation returned to normal; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/204).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/204.

88. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: reports of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly designated the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and approved the Programme for the Decade (resolution 3057 (XXVIII)).

The World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, provided for in paragraph 13 (a) of the Programme for the Decade, was convened at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978. At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly approved the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference (resolutions 33/99 and 33/100).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to hold in 1983, as an important event of the Decade, a Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 35/33).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene the Conference at Geneva from 1 to 12 August 1983 (resolution 37/41).

The Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was convened at Geneva from 1 to 12 August 1983.

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1983 the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; approved the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, annexed to the resolution, and called upon all States to co-operate in its implementation; requested the Economic and Social Council to take charge, with the help of the Secretary-General, of co-ordinating the implementation of the Programme of Action and of evaluating the activities undertaken during the Second Decade; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, through the Council, a plan of activities for the period 1985-1989 for implementing the Programme of Action and achieving the objectives of the Second Decade, taking into account the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 38/14).

At its thirty-ninth session, ^{153/} the General Assembly considered the plan of activities for the period 1985-1989 (A/39/167-E/1984/33 and Add.1 and 2) submitted

153/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 86):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/167-E/1984/33 and Add.1 and 2);
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/656;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/683;

by the Secretary-General and decided upon specific action to be carried out during that period, including the organization of a seminar at Geneva in September 1985 on community relations commissions and their functions; requested Governments to forward a report every two years on the action taken under the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (see resolution 38/14, annex), on the basis of a questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General, which reports should be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration; requested the Economic and Social Council, during the period of the Decade, to submit an annual report to the Assembly, containing, inter alia: (a) an enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations; (b) a review and appraisal of those activities; and (c) its suggestions and recommendations; and invited the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/16).

At its forty-first session, held in February and March 1985, the Commission on Human Rights urged all States and international organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the plan of activities for the period 1985-1989; decided to give thematic consideration, each year, to a selected topic within the plan of activities for 1985-1989; recommended to the Economic and Social Council the organization in 1986 of an international seminar, in Africa, under the topic "International assistance and support to peoples and movements struggling against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid" (resolution 1985/11).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports called for under resolution 39/16.

89. International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report containing the views of Member States on the proclamation of an international youth year (resolution 32/134).

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- (d) Resolution 39/16;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.4-15, 30, 34 and 35;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.32;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.71.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to proclaim an International Youth Year and to designate the most suitable period for its celebration, as well as the ways and means for its observance, at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/7).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to designate 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace; and decided to establish an Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, to be composed of 23 Member States appointed by the Chairman of the Third Committee on the basis of equitable geographical distribution (resolution 34/151).

In May 1980, the Chairman of the Third Committee informed the Secretary-General (A/34/855, para. 2) that disagreement among the regional groups on the distribution of seats had prevented him from appointing the 23 members of the Advisory Committee.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the Advisory Committee should be composed of representatives of the 24 Member States listed in the note by the Secretary-General of 17 June 1980 (A/34/855), on the clear understanding that that should not be regarded as setting a precedent in the establishment of similar bodies in the future (decision 35/318). As a result, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 24 Member States:

Algeria, Chile, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Venezuela.

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene three sessions of the Advisory Committee in the period 1981-1985 so that it might formulate, for consideration by the Assembly, a specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year on the basis of the Secretary-General's draft programme (resolution 35/126).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year, as adopted by the Advisory Committee and contained in its report (A/36/215, annex); requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Advisory Committee, a progress report on the implementation of the specific Programme of Measures and Activities (resolution 36/28); and requested the Advisory Committee to ensure that, in the context of the preparations for the Year, systematic and continuous attention would be given to the efforts aimed at the promotion of human rights and their enjoyment by youth, particularly the right to education and vocational training and to work, with a view to resolving the problem of youth unemployment (resolution 36/29).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee for the further implementation of the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year (A/37/348, annex); requested the Secretary-General to continue to

take the necessary measures to ensure the proper co-ordination of the implementation and follow-up to the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities, including the provision of information, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/48); and requested the Advisory Committee to give full attention to resolution 36/29 and to all relevant international human rights instruments in the preparation and in the course of the Year, in particular in elaborating its recommendations concerning the Year (resolution 37/49).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, commended the five regional meetings devoted to the International Youth Year held during 1983 and requested the Secretary-General to bring the regional plans of action and the recommendations adopted by the regional meetings to the notice of all States with a view to their implementation; requested the Secretary-General to use all means at his disposal, within the existing resources, to ensure the implementation and follow-up of the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities, including the provision of information; requested the Advisory Committee, at its third session, to make every effort to implement tasks entrusted to it by the decisions of the Assembly and by recommendations of the five regional meetings and to submit the report on its third session to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session with practical proposals on specific ways and means for the observance, in 1985, of the Year in an appropriate organizational framework within the United Nations; and appealed to all States, to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and to the public to make generous voluntary contributions to supplement funds provided under the regular budget of the United Nations for the costs of the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities (resolution 38/22).

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all States, all governmental and non-governmental organizations and the interested bodies of the United Nations and specialized agencies to pay continuous attention to the implementation of resolutions 36/29 and 37/49 relating to efforts and measures aimed at the promotion of human rights and their enjoyment by youth, particularly the right to education and vocational training and to work, with a view to resolving the problem of youth unemployment; requested the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year to give full attention to resolutions 36/29 and 37/49 and to all relevant international human rights instruments in the preparation for and in the course of the Year; and invited national co-ordinating committees or other organs of co-ordination for the Year to give appropriate priority in activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year to the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work (resolution 38/23).

At its thirty-ninth session, 154/ the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year at

154/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 85):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/262;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/655;

its third session (A/39/262, annex); decided to devote an appropriate number of plenary meetings at its fortieth session to policies and programmes relating to youth and to designate those meetings as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year which should take place in keeping with the procedures and practices of the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to take all measures recommended by the Advisory Committee to ensure an appropriate observance of the Year within the United Nations system; recommended that all Member States should include youth representatives in their delegations to the fortieth session of the Assembly; decided that the fourth session of the Advisory Committee should work out, on the basis of a draft prepared by the Secretary-General, guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth which would be transmitted for approval to the Assembly at its fortieth session; stressed again the importance of active and direct participation of youth organizations in the activities organized at the local, national, regional and international levels for the preparation for and observance of the Year; invited all international governmental and non-governmental organizations that had planned specific activities devoted to the Year, as well as the organizers of international youth conferences and festivals in 1985, to be inspired by the motto of the Year: "Participation, Development, Peace" and by the provisions of the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year; and invited the organizers of international youth conferences and festivals in 1985 to inform the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Secretary-General, of the results of those activities and the documents adopted (resolution 39/22).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it reports called for under resolution 39/22 and those recommended by the Advisory Committee.

90. World social situation

(a) World social situation: reports of the Secretary-General

The reports on the world social situation are brought before the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 2215 (XXI).

At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit the 1974 report on the world social situation to the

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- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/682;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.16-23, 27 and 37;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.32;
- (f) Resolutions 39/22 and 39/23;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.71.

General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, for consideration in conjunction with the mid-term overall review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade (resolution 2771 (XXVI)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to inform it, in the form of a summary annexed to his reports on the world social situation, of the measures adopted by Member States and by the international organizations and agencies concerned with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the rights and principles laid down in the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons (resolution 31/82) (see also item 97); requested the Secretary-General to take into consideration a number of guidelines while preparing future reports, including the presentation of a more integrated and concise text and the use of a wide range of sources of information (resolution 31/83); and requested the Secretary-General to continue to issue the report on the world social situation every four years (resolution 31/84).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/557 and Add.1-3) and decided that future reports on the world social situation must contribute to the identification of emerging social trends of international concern, and to the discussion of relationships among major development issues, which had both international and national dimensions; and requested the Secretary-General to issue a report on the world social situation every three years (resolution 34/152); and requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform it, in summary form in annexes to the reports on the world social situation, of the measures adopted by Governments for the realization of the provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (resolution 34/59).

At its thirty-seventh session, 155/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-eighth session to give high priority to the examination and discussion of the 1982 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/1983/3) and to submit its views and observations to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council; invited Member States to convey to the Secretary-General their comments on the Report to facilitate the preparation of the 1985 report; and requested the Secretary-General to issue the 1985 report, which would include an analysis of the

155/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 78 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: E/CN.5/1983/3 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/640;
- (c) Resolution 37/54;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.27-29, 42 and 49;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.90.

implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and take into account the comments of delegations which were made during the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly and which would be expressed during the thirty-eighth session as well as comments received from Member States and the observations made by the Commission, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 37/54).

At its twenty-eighth session, in February 1983, the Commission for Social Development considered the 1982 Report on the World Social Situation and transmitted its views, as contained in its report (E/1983/14) to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1983.

At its twenty-ninth session, in February 1985, the Commission for Social Development considered the 1985 Report on the World Social Situation and transmitted its views, as contained in its report (E/1985/24) to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1985.

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/54.

- (b) Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to organize, within the programme of advisory services and bearing in mind the goals and objectives of the new international development strategy when adopted, an international seminar to compare policies, institutions and experiences of Member States in the participation of all sectors of society in their economic and social development, as well as collective bargaining, worker participation in management and workers' self-management, and to submit a report on the results of that seminar to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 34/152).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Seminar on Popular Participation, held in Yugoslavia in May 1982 (A/37/442); requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider at its thirty-ninth session the question of popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the realization of human rights, taking into account, inter alia, the results of the deliberations of the Seminar, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General, and to submit to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate suggestions for the more complete realization of human rights, and also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive progress report, taking account of the suggestions made in the Commission, and to submit his report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/55).

On the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1983/14, the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1983, requested the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive analytical study on the right to popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in

the full realization of all human rights, and to submit a preliminary study to the Commission on Human Rights at its fortieth session and the final study at its forty-first session (Council resolution 1983/31).

At its thirty-eighth session, 156/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to consider at its fortieth session the question of popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in the full realization of all human rights, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fortieth session in order to review the progress made in that field, taking into account, inter alia, the consideration of that question by the Commission on Human Rights at its fortieth and forty-first sessions (resolution 38/24).

At its fortieth session, in 1984, the Commission on Human Rights took note with appreciation of the preliminary report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1984/12 and Add.1); requested him, in preparing the final study, to take into account the views expressed in the debate on that item at the fortieth session of the Commission; and decided to continue the consideration of the question at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/15).

At its first regular session of 1984, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the requests of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1984/15 (Council decision 1984/131).

At its forty-first session in 1985, the Commission on Human Rights took note with appreciation of the final study by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1985/10 and Add.1 and 2); requested the Secretary-General to submit the study to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, in the context of the item relating to the world social situation, under a subitem entitled "Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights"; further requested the Secretary-General to circulate the study to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations, United Nations organs and specialized agencies and to non-governmental organizations for comments, and to submit a report containing those comments for consideration by the Commission at its forty-second session; and decided to continue consideration of this question at its forty-second session (resolution 1985/44).

156/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 85 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/338, Corr.1 and Add.1-4;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/572;
- (c) Resolution 38/24;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.18-20, 22-29 and 31-33;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.66.

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/24;
- (b) Preliminary report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1984/12 and Add.1);
- (c) Final study by the Secretary-General called for under Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/44 (E/CN.4/1985/10 and Add.1 and 2).

91. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress: reports of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement and on the results so far achieved by international co-operation in this field; and decided to consider the report at its thirty-third session (resolution 31/37).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/1978/15 and Corr.2); reiterated the necessity of an international exchange of experience as a contribution to the growth and diversification of the co-operative movement; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a follow-up report on the subject, referring especially to the participation of women in the co-operative movement and to the role of co-operatives in achieving overall social and economic development (resolution 33/47).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement (A/36/115); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, a comprehensive report on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement, paying special attention, inter alia, to the role of co-operatives in overall social and economic development, particularly in rural areas, the participation of peasants, including landless peasants, as well as of women and youth, in co-operatives, the ability of co-operatives to increase the material welfare of their members, the interrelationship between agrarian reform and agricultural co-operatives and the difficulties faced by countries in the establishment and development of co-operatives and their experience in overcoming them; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit the report, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 36/18).

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States, a report on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress and for safeguarding national independence within the context of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, taking into account social aspects of development and the role

of existing concepts and practices in the development process, and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Commission and the Council (resolution 36/19).

At its twenty-eighth session, the Commission for Social Development considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/38/63 and A/38/64).

At its first regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council noted the report of the Secretary-General prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 36/18 (A/38/63); invited the regional commissions and specialized agencies concerned to make further efforts with a view to promoting the co-operative movement as an effective instrument for the improvement of the well-being of all people and, in particular, special population groups; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with particular attention to developing countries, in consultation with Member States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, a comprehensive report on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement; and requested the Secretary-General to submit that report, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 1983/15).

At its thirty-eighth session, 157/ the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report (A/38/64 and Add.1); reaffirmed the sovereign and inalienable right of every State to choose its economic and social system in accordance with the will of its people, without outside interference in whatever form it took; requested the Secretary-General to make arrangements for holding in 1984 or 1985 an interregional seminar, as called for in resolution 36/19; invited Member States to submit to the Secretary-General reports on their national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States, a further report and to submit it to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 38/25).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/25 (A/40/65-E/1985/7 and Add.1 and A/40/78-E/1985/10).

157/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 85 (b)):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/38/63 and A/38/64 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/572;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.18-20, 22-29 and 31-33;
- (d) Resolution 38/25;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.66.

92. United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace

(a) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly proclaimed 1975 International Women's Year (resolution 3010 (XXVII)).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 1974, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to convene an international conference during the Year and recommended that the proposals and recommendations of the conference should be examined by the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 1851 (LVI)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975 (E/CONF.66/34); endorsed the proposals of the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, the World Plan of Action, the regional plans of action, and related resolutions; proclaimed the period from 1976 to 1985 United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace; and decided to convene a world conference in 1980, at the mid-term of the Decade (resolution 3520 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider, as a contribution to the preparation of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, the elaboration of a draft declaration on the participation of women in the struggle for the strengthening of international peace and security and against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 32/142).

At its thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided on a number of arrangements for the Conference (resolutions 33/185, 33/189 to 33/191 and 34/160 to 34/162).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Conference, held at Copenhagen from 14 to 30 July 1980 (A/CONF.94/35); endorsed the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, as adopted at the Conference; urged Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures to implement the Programme of Action and other relevant resolutions and decisions at the national, regional and international levels; and requested the Secretary-General to consider appropriate measures to enable the Commission on the Status of Women to discharge the functions assigned to it for the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year and the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women and requested him to take immediate action to strengthen the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (resolution 35/136). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of the Governments of

Member States on a draft declaration entitled "Draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and Security and against Colonialism, Apartheid, All Forms of Racism and Racial Discrimination, Foreign Aggression, Occupation and All Forms of Foreign Domination" and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (decision 35/249).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon Governments to continue taking the measures necessary for achieving substantial progress in the implementation of the relevant recommendations of the Programme of Action with a view to ensuring equal participation by women as agents and beneficiaries in all sectors and at all levels of the development process; and requested the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1982, to consider the implementation of the Programme of Action, giving high priority in this regard to the report of the Commission on the Status of Women (resolution 36/126). At the same session, the Assembly adopted resolutions on the consideration within the United Nations of questions concerning the role of women in development (resolution 36/127) and equal rights to work (resolution 36/130) and decided to request the Secretary-General to seek further comments from Member States on the draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and for the Solution of Other Vital National and International Problems and to submit a report based on their comments as well as on the proposals submitted so far, with a view to ensuring the early adoption of the draft Declaration during the thirty-seventh session (decision 36/428).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon the Secretary-General to encourage specialized agencies and regional commissions which had not yet done so to develop a comprehensive policy regarding the concerns of women, both as participants and as beneficiaries, in technical co-operation and development activities and to develop a strategy to ensure that women were an integral part of these activities; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women (A/37/458 and Add.1); noted with satisfaction the contribution made by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women to the implementation of the Programme of Action; noted with satisfaction the commencement of the work of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/58).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, within the framework of the integrated reporting system on the status of women, a comprehensive report containing the observations and comments received from Governments on national experience in improving the situation of women in rural areas; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit the report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 37/59); called upon all Member States, by the end of the Decade in 1985, to make special efforts to nominate and appoint women, on an equal basis with men and taking due account of the same professional criteria, to decision-making positions in those national and international bodies in which they were not equitably represented; and called upon

the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to make, by the end of the Decade, increased efforts to select and appoint women, in accordance with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, to decision-making positions in the Secretariat and in the organs and agencies of the United Nations system (resolution 37/61); and solemnly proclaimed the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation (resolution 37/63).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to disseminate widely the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation in the six official languages of the United Nations; invited all Governments to take the necessary measures to ensure wide publicity for the Declaration; requested the Secretary-General to bring the Declaration to the attention of the appropriate specialized agencies, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and other appropriate bodies within the United Nations system, for the consideration of measures to implement the Declaration; requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider what measures might be necessary in order to implement the Declaration and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; and decided to consider at its thirty-ninth session the report of the Commission on the Status of Women under the item entitled "United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace" (resolution 38/105).

At the same session, the General Assembly urged Member States to take all appropriate humane measures, including legislation, to combat prostitution, exploitation of the prostitution of others and all forms of traffic in persons; appealed to Member States to provide special protection to victims of prostitution through measures including education, social guarantees and employment opportunities for those victims with a view to their rehabilitation; requested the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the regional commissions and other concerned bodies of the United Nations system to devote greater attention to the problem of prostitution and the means for its prevention; and requested the Economic and Social Council to consider these questions at its first regular session of 1985, together with the reports requested by the Council in its resolution 1983/30, and to transmit its comments to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 38/107).

At its thirty-ninth session, 158/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session the report of the Interregional Seminar to Review and Assess National Experience Relating to the Improvement of the Situation of Women in Rural Areas, which was held at Vienna in September 1984 (resolution 39/126).

158/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 93 (a)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/58-E/1984/5;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/702;

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/126.

(b) World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly decided to convene in 1985, at the conclusion of the United Nations Decade for Women, a World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 35/136).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on the Status of Women, at its session to be held in 1982, to give priority to the question of the preparations for the Conference (resolution 36/126).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Commission on the Status of Women should be the preparatory body for the Conference and should operate on the basis of consensus, and invited the widest possible participation by Member States in the deliberations of the preparatory body; and decided also to recommend to the General Assembly that the Advancement of Women Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs should serve as the secretariat of the preparatory body, as well as of the Conference (resolution 1982/26).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/26 on the preparations for the Conference, to be held in 1985; welcomed the decision of the Council that the Commission on the Status of Women should be the preparatory body for the Conference and that it should operate on the basis of consensus; and decided to consider at its thirty-eighth session the recommendations of the Council on this matter together with the observations, if any, of the Secretary-General (resolution 37/60).

At its first regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women Acting as the Preparatory body for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women on its first session (A/CONF.116/PC/9 and Corr.1) and decided to endorse the recommendations contained therein and to transmit the report to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-eighth session (decision 1983/132). At the same session, the Council decided that the

(continued)

(c) Resolution 39/126;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.23-33, 41, 47, 50 and 53;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.101.

programme budget implications (A/CONF.116/PC/9/Add.1) of those recommendations should be revised to adequately reflect the views expressed by delegations at the first session of the Commission Acting as the Preparatory Body and at the first regular session of 1983 of the Council, and requested the Secretary-General to submit those revised proposals to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (decision 1983/131).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to accept with appreciation the offer of the Government of Kenya to act as host at Nairobi, in 1985, to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women; took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on the work of its first session as the preparatory body for the Conference; endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission; considered that, within the framework of agenda item 7 of the provisional agenda proposed by the Commission at its first session as the preparatory body for the Conference, particular attention would be paid to the problems of women in Territories under racist colonial rule and in Territories under foreign occupation, on the basis of appropriate documentation from the international conferences on women, held at Mexico City and Copenhagen, with the theme equality, development and peace; and welcomed the decision of the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1983/28, to invite non-governmental organizations to participate in the preparations for the Conference (resolution 38/108).

At its first regular session of 1984, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the Preparatory Body for the World Conference (A/CONF.116/PC/19 and Corr.1), approved the recommendations contained therein and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (decision 1984/125).

At its thirty-ninth session, 159/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Commission on the Status of Women, as the preparatory body for the World

159/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 93 (b)):

- (a) Report of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the Preparatory Body for the World Conference (A/CONF.116/PC/19 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Corr.1);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.3/39/7;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/702;
- (d) Resolution 39/129;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.23-33, 41, 47, 50 and 53;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.101.

Conference, to consider measures which might be necessary to implement the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation; and decided to consider the further implementation of the Declaration at its fortieth session, in the light of the report of the World Conference to be held in 1985 (resolution 39/124).

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged all Member States to make all efforts to ensure the success of the Conference; endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the Preparatory Body for the Conference on its second session (A/CONF.116/PC/19 and Corr.1), as approved by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1984; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Preparatory Body for the Conference at its third session all the recommendations contained in the reports of each of the regional preparatory meetings and a report containing information from interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (resolution 39/129).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

(c) Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: reports of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1976, the General Assembly decided that the voluntary fund for the International Women's Year, established by Economic and Social Council resolution 1850 (LVI), should be extended to cover the period of the United Nations Decade for Women (A/10034, p. 100, "Other decisions", items 75 and 76).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly set forth the criteria for the use of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women; requested the Secretary-General to report annually thereon; and requested the President of the Assembly to select five Member States, each of which should appoint a representative to serve, for a three-year period, on a Consultative Committee on the Fund to advise the Secretary-General on the use of the Fund (resolution 31/133). At present, the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women is composed of the following Member States, whose term of office will expire on 31 December 1986: German Democratic Republic, India, Jamaica, Kenya and Norway (decision 37/326).

At its thirty-second to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 32/141, 33/188, 34/156 and 35/137).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided that the Fund should continue its activities beyond the Decade; requested the Secretary-General to invite the views of Member States on how best the Fund could continue its activities beyond the Decade and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; and requested him to report on the substantive and financial

implications and his proposals for the timing and modalities of a relocation of the Fund within the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in order to enable Member States to take decisions in the matter (resolution 36/129).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolution 37/62).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the recommendations of the Consultative Committee for the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women at its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions (A/38/530, sect. V); expressed its concern that the question of senior women's programme officers posts at the regional commissions was still unresolved and that lack of progress in this regard was seriously impeding work on the women's programmes in several regions; urged the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions, to give priority to solving the question of senior women's programme officers and to take urgently appropriate measures to ensure that all temporary and permanent senior women's programme officers posts at the regional commissions should be continued within the regular budget resources available to them; noted with satisfaction the continuing increase in the number of projects submitted to and financed by the resources of the Fund and their contribution to promoting the involvement of women in development; considered that the Fund had a unique contribution to make in the technical assistance field to the implementation of the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women; stressed that the Fund had a unique contribution to make to the achievement of the goals of the Third United Nations Development Decade, and even beyond it; expressed its appreciation for the voluntary support given to the Fund by Member States, national committees for the Fund, national United Nations associations and other non-governmental organizations; noted with concern that contributions to the Fund had not been sufficient to enable it to take up all the worthwhile projects submitted to it; noted that contributions by Governments had a vital role to play in maintaining and increasing the financial viability and effectiveness of the work of the Fund; urged Governments, accordingly, to continue and increase, where possible, their contributions to the Fund and called upon those Governments that had not yet done so to consider contributing to the Fund; decided that, when considering the reports of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session pursuant to Assembly resolution 36/129, all possible options for continuing the Fund's activities beyond the end of the Decade would be reviewed in depth; requested that the results of the forward-looking assessment that was being undertaken on the activities assisted by the Fund be reflected in the reports of the Secretary-General on the Fund to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; took note with appreciation of the measures taken by the Secretary-General, in response to its resolution 37/62, to improve and streamline the administration of the Fund; commended the United Nations Development Programme on its continuing technical and resource assistance to the Fund; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to report annually on the management of the Fund and on the progress of its activities and to include in his report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session information on the implementation of measures taken in response to the problem of ensuring the continuation of all temporary and permanent senior women's programme officers posts at the regional commissions within regular budget resources available to them and

to continue, on an annual basis, to include the Fund as one of the programmes of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities (resolution 38/106).

At its thirty-ninth session, 160/ the General Assembly decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women should be continued through establishment of a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); endorsed the modalities for the future management arrangements between the Fund and UNDP, annexed to the resolution, and decided that they would enter into force at the latest on 1 January 1986; reaffirmed the criteria laid down in resolution 31/133 on the use of the resources of the Fund; requested the Consultative Committee to propose an appropriate future title for the Fund; stressed the need for close and continuous working relationships between the Fund and the bodies, organs and organizations of the United Nations system concerned with women's issues and development co-operation, in particular with the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat; expressed appreciation for the contributions to the Fund made by Governments and non-governmental organizations; noted with concern that contributions had not been sufficient to enable the Fund to respond to all the deserving requests for technical assistance that it had received; urged Governments to continue and, where possible, to increase their contributions to the Fund, and called upon those Governments that had not yet done so to consider contributing to the Fund; requested the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Consultative Committee, to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the arrangements he had made with the Administrator of UNDP for the future of the Fund; and requested that the Consultative Committee monitor the process of implementing the arrangements for the management of the Fund and that the Committee's views on that matter be reflected fully in the annual report on the Fund to the Assembly, particularly in its initial years (resolution 39/125).

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive secretaries of the five regional commissions, to reassess all individual work programmes, with a view to incorporating women's concerns at all levels in the overall programme of work of

160/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 93 (c)):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/39/146 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/39/569 and Add.1 and A/39/571;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/702;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.23-33, 41, 47, 50 and 53;
- (d) Resolutions 39/125 and 39/127;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.101.

each commission; also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive secretaries of the five regional commissions, to allocate sufficient budgetary resources to staff, including, where possible, by redeployment, within the context of the 1986-1987 programme budget, in order to regularize all temporary and permanent senior women's programme officers posts at the regional commissions before the end of the Decade, so as to allow the integration of policies and programmes concerning women; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on measures taken in implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/127).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 39/125 and 39/127.

(d) Prevention of prostitution

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly urged Member States to take all appropriate humane measures, including legislation, to combat prostitution, exploitation of the prostitution of others and all forms of traffic in persons; appealed to Member States to provide special protection to victims of prostitution through measures, including education, social guarantees and employment opportunities for those victims, with a view to their rehabilitation; requested the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the regional commissions and other concerned bodies of the United Nations system to devote greater attention to the problem of prostitution and the means for its prevention; and requested the Economic and Social Council to consider these questions at its first regular session of 1985, together with the reports requested by the Council in its resolution 1983/30, and to transmit its comments to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 38/107).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the comments by the Economic and Social Council, called for under resolution 38/107.

93. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: report of the Secretary-General

The International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in 1968, adopted resolution VIII, entitled "The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights" (A/CONF.32/41, chap. III).

At its twenty-fourth to its thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly reviewed the progress achieved in the implementation of resolution VIII of the International Conference on Human Rights (A/CONF.32/41, chap. III) and of the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on the subject (resolutions 2588 B (XXIV), 2649 (XXV), 2787 (XXVI), 2955 (XXVII), 3070 (XXVIII), 3246 (XXIX), 3382 (XXX), 31/34, 32/14, 33/44, 34/44, 35/35 A and B, 36/9, 36/10, 37/42, 37/43, 38/16 and 38/17).

At its thirty-ninth session, 161/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle; and decided to consider the item again at its fortieth session on the basis of the reports that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations had been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples (resolution 39/17); declared its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation; requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign intervention, aggression or occupation; and requested the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/18).

At its forty-first session, in February-March 1985, the Commission on Human Rights adopted five resolutions under the item entitled "The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation", which related to the question of the Palestinian people (resolution 1985/4), to the situation in Kampuchea (resolution 1985/12), to the situation in Afghanistan (resolution 1985/3), to the question of Western Sahara (resolution 1985/5) and to the situation in southern Africa and Namibia (resolution 1985/6).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report by the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 39/17 and 39/18.

94. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

161/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 87):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/505 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/657;
- (c) Resolutions 39/17 and 39/18;
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.4-15, 27 and 34-35;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.71.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts of high moral standing and acknowledged impartiality elected by States parties from among their nationals, who serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilizations as well as of the principal legal systems. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Jean-Marie Apiou (Burkina Faso)*
Mr. Nikola Čičanović (Yugoslavia)**
Mr. John J. Cremona (Malta)**
Mr. Nicolas de Pierola y Balta (Peru)**
Mr. Oladapo Olusola Fafowora (Nigeria)*
Mr. Abdel Moneim Ghoneim (Egypt)*
Mr. Matey Karasimeonov (Bulgaria)**
Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)*
Mr. Kjell Öberg (Sweden)**
Mr. Karl Josef Partsch (Federal Republic of Germany)*
Mr. Emmanuel Roucounas (Greece)*
Mrs. Shanti Sadiq Ali (India)**
Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)*
Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)*
Mr. Shuhua Song (China)**
Mr. Gleb Borisovich Starushenko (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**
Mr. Luis Valencia Rodríguez (Ecuador)*
Mr. Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina)**

* Term of office expires on 19 January 1986.

** Term of office expires on 19 January 1988.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its thirty-ninth session, 162/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on the work of its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions; commended the Committee for its continuous endeavours towards the elimination of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia and of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, wherever it existed; took note with appreciation of the Committee's decision to participate actively in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of issuing as United Nations publications the two studies prepared by the Committee on articles 4 (A/CONF.119/10) and 7 (A/CONF.119/11) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; welcomed the efforts of the Committee aimed at the elimination of all forms of discrimination against national or ethnic minorities, persons belonging to such minorities and indigenous populations, wherever such discrimination existed, and the attainment of the full enjoyment of their human rights through the implementation of the principles and provisions of the Convention; welcomed further the efforts of the Committee aimed at the elimination of all forms of discrimination against migrant workers and their families, the promotion of their rights on a non-discriminatory basis and the achievement of their full equality, including the freedom to maintain their cultural characteristics; called upon all Member States to adopt effective legislative, socio-economic and other necessary measures in order to ensure the prevention or elimination of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin; further called upon States parties to the Convention to protect fully, by the adoption of the relevant legislative and other measures, in conformity with the Convention, the rights of national or ethnic minorities and persons belonging to such minorities, as well as

162/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 88):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/39/18);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: A/39/459;
 - (ii) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid: A/39/460;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/658;
- (d) Resolutions 39/19 to 39/21;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.4-15, 27, 34 and 35;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.71.

the rights of indigenous populations; reiterated its invitation to the States parties to the Convention to provide the Committee, in accordance with its general guidelines, with information on the implementation of the provisions of the Convention, including information on the demographic composition of their population and on their relations with the racist régime of South Africa; appealed to the States parties to take fully into consideration their obligation under the Convention to submit their reports in due time; took note of the decision of the Committee to hold its session in one of the African countries at the appropriate time and requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities and financial implications of holding that session within the context of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to inform the Assembly and the Committee on his findings; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure wider publicity of the work of the Committee, which would facilitate its task to implement effectively its functions under the Convention (resolution 39/21).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 18 (A/40/18).

(b) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; invited States referred to in article 17 to sign and ratify it without delay; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, which would be considered by the Assembly at its future sessions (resolution 2106 A (XX)). In response to that request, reports on the status of the Convention have been submitted to the Assembly annually since its twenty-first session.

The Convention, which was opened for signature on 7 March 1966, entered into force on 4 January 1969, the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or accession as provided for in article 19 of the Convention.

As at 1 June 1985, 124 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its thirty-ninth session, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ / the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/39/459); expressed its satisfaction at the increase in the number of States that had ratified the Convention or acceded thereto; reaffirmed once again its conviction that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions were necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; requested those States that had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto; called upon States parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the Assembly annual reports concerning the status of the Convention (resolution 39/20).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/20.

(c) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and appealed to all States to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 3068 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it annual reports on the status of the Convention (resolution 3380 (XXX)).

The Convention, in accordance with its article XV, paragraph 1, entered into force on 18 July 1976, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

As at 1 June 1985, 81 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its thirty-ninth session, 162/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/39/460); commended those States parties to the Convention that had submitted their reports under article VII thereof; appealed once again to those States that had not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay, in particular those States which had jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia; called upon all States parties to the Convention to adopt legislative, judicial and administrative measures to prosecute, bring to trial and punish, in accordance with their jurisdiction, persons responsible for, or accused of, the acts enumerated in article II of the Convention; called upon States parties to the Convention to submit their opinions on the extent and the nature of the responsibility of transnational corporations for the continued existence of the system of apartheid in South Africa and on the application of article III of the Convention to the activities of those corporations; requested the Commission on Human Rights to intensify, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, its efforts to compile periodically the progressive list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as of those against whom or which legal proceedings had been undertaken; requested the Secretary-General to distribute the above-mentioned list among all States parties to the Convention and all Member States and to bring such facts to the attention of the public by all means of mass communication; appealed to all States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities in enhancing public awareness by denouncing the crimes committed by the racist régime of South Africa; requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to include in h

next annual report a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention (resolution 39/19).

At the fortieth session of the Commission on Human Rights, the Chairman appointed, in accordance with article IX of the Convention and General Assembly resolution 31/80, the representatives of German Democratic Republic, Nicaragua and Senegal as members of the Group of three members of the Commission which was set up under the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

The Group of Three met for a period of five days before the forty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights in 1985, examined reports submitted by eight States parties, adopted a number of conclusions and recommendations based on its examination of reports and submitted a report on its activities to the Commission (E/CN.4/1985/27).

At its forty-first session, in February 1985, the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the report of the Group of Three (E/CN.4/1985/27) and decided that the Group of Three should meet for a period of not more than five days before the forty-second session of the Commission to consider the reports submitted by States parties in accordance with article VII of the Convention (resolution 1985/10).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/19.

95. Policies and programmes relating to youth: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations and to promote that implementation at the international, regional and national levels; and further requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed by Governments either in their replies or in their statements before the Assembly, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, for adoption, proposals for additional guidelines, consistent with those already adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 32/135, and on the basis of the draft additional guidelines contained in the annex to resolution 34/163, as well as the suggestions of the Secretary-General in his reports to the Assembly at its thirty-third, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions (A/33/261, A/34/199, A/35/503) (resolution 35/139).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations set forth in the annex to the resolution; and requested the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year (see item 89) to promote the implementation of the additional guidelines, together with the guidelines adopted in resolution 32/135, during the preparation for and celebration of the Year (resolution 36/17).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested Member States, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to promote further implementation of the guidelines adopted in Assembly resolution 32/135 and the additional guidelines adopted in its resolution 36/17; and invited Member States, specialized agencies, regional commissions, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental youth organizations to communicate and further promote the guidelines and additional guidelines for the improvement of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations and to offer additional suggestions for their further development (resolution 37/50).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to give full co-operation and support to inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination in promotional and information activities within the context of the International Youth Year; called upon Member States, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, in co-operation with youth and with youth organizations in consultative status with the Council and other youth organizations concerned, to continue to promote actively the full and effective implementation of the guidelines and additional guidelines adopted in Assembly resolutions 32/135 and 36/17; requested the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year at its third session to monitor and evaluate the measures taken with respect to the implementation of the guidelines and to make recommendations for the full and effective implementation and the further elaboration of the guidelines as an integral part of the preparation for, observance of and follow-up to the Year; and decided to review at its thirty-ninth session the question of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, on the basis of the report of the Advisory Committee (resolution 39/26).

At its thirty-ninth session, 163/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General relating to youth (E/1984/40 and Corr.1) and the report of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year on its third session (A/39/262, annex); requested the Secretary-General to prepare a detailed, structured and evaluative report on the implementation of the guidelines and

163/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 89):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: E/1984/40 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on its third session: A/39/262;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/659;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.16-23, 27 and 37;
- (e) Resolution 39/24;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.71.

additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication and to submit that report to the Assembly at its fortieth session; called upon Member States, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines relating to the channels of communication not only in their general terms, but also in concrete projects dealing with issues of importance to young people; called upon the national co-ordinating committees of the International Youth Year and other similar structures to assist national youth organizations, upon their request, in carrying out their role as channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations; stressed the necessity of making use, within the framework of the channels of communication, of mechanisms which had been set up by youth and youth organizations themselves at the national, regional and international levels; and decided to take up at its fortieth session the question of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations on the basis of the next report of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year (resolution 39/24).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/24 and the report of the Advisory Committee on its fourth session.

96. Question of aging: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Question of the elderly and the aged" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Malta (A/7644) and was considered at its twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth and thirty-second sessions (resolutions 2842 (XVI), 3137 (XXVIII), 32/131 and 32/132).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to organize, in consultation with Member States, specialized agencies and the organizations concerned, a World Assembly on the Elderly in 1982 (resolution 33/52).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Economic and Social Council in 1981, through the Commission for Social Development, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 34/153).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council contained in its resolution 1980/26; decided to change the name of the World Assembly on the Elderly to the World Assembly on Aging in view of the interrelatedness of the issues of aging individuals and the aging of populations as defined by the Secretary-General's programme; requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the World Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a progress report on the preparations for the World Assembly, including the report of the Advisory Committee for the World Assembly on Aging, to be considered under this item (resolution 35/129).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to consider designating in their respective countries a "Day for the Aging"; requested the Secretary-General to use the United Nations Trust Fund for the World Assembly

on Aging to encourage further interest in the field of aging among developing countries, particularly the least developed among them within the context of the World Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to strengthen, within the limits of existing resources and voluntary contributions, activities in the field of aging in co-operation with the organizations concerned (resolution 36/20).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the World Assembly on Aging, held at Vienna from 26 July to 6 August 1982 (A/CONF.113/31); endorsed the Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging contained in the report and adopted by consensus at the World Assembly; called upon Governments to make continuous efforts to implement the principles and recommendations contained in the Plan of Action in accordance with their national structures, needs and objectives; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the international network of existing information, research and training centres in the field of aging in order to encourage and facilitate the exchange of knowledge, skills and experience, as well as technical co-operation among countries within the various regions; requested the Secretary-General to continue to use the United Nations Trust Fund to meet the rapidly increasing needs of the aging in the developing countries, in particular in the least developed countries; appealed to Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund; requested the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission for Social Development, to review the implementation of the Plan of Action every four years, beginning in 1985, and to transmit its findings to the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress achieved in implementing and following up the Plan of Action and to include in his report an account of project activities financed by the Trust Fund (resolution 37/51).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon Governments to continue to make efforts to implement the principles and recommendations contained in the Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging in accordance with the economic, social and cultural circumstances of each country; requested the Secretary-General to continue to promote the Trust Fund for Aging, to continue his information exchange activities, to ensure that the question of aging was considered at the International Conference on Population, to promote joint activities in the field of aging and youth, especially during International Youth Year, and to bring the question of older women to the attention of the preparatory body for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women in 1985 for its consideration; urged the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to continue its assistance in the field of aging; invited the regional commissions to review the objectives of the Plan of Action and contribute to their realization and to organize and conduct the regional periodic review and appraisal of the Plan in co-ordination with that at the international level; invited the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to continue to be actively involved in the implementation of the Plan of Action; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/27).

At its thirty-ninth session, 164/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/147); called upon Governments to consider the changing age structure of the population in their plans for economic and social development; invited Governments to retain or establish appropriate mechanisms at the national level to promote an effective and co-ordinated response to the implementation of the principles and recommendations contained in the International Plan of Action on Aging; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts for the implementation of the Plan of Action at the national, regional and international levels and to continue to promote the United Nations Trust Fund for the World Assembly on Aging so as to assist countries in formulating and implementing policies and programmes for aging; requested the Secretary-General to continue to promote the exchange of information and experience and joint activities in the field of aging and youth, especially during the International Youth Year in 1985; urged the Secretary-General to include advisory services to developing countries that requested them in technical co-operation programmes; invited the regional commissions and specialized agencies to continue contributing to the realization of the objectives of the Plan of Action; invited the non-governmental organizations concerned to join in the co-operative effort to implement the Plan of Action; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 39/25).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/25.

97. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly proclaimed 1981 International Year for Disabled Persons with the theme "Full participation" (resolution 31/123).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Advisory Committee for the International Year for Disabled Persons; and appealed to Member States to make in due time generous voluntary contributions for the Year (resolution 32/133).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Advisory Committee from 15 to 23 Member States (resolution 33/170).

164/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 90):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/147;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/660;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.16-23, 27 and 37;
- (d) Resolution 39/25;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.71.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Advisory Committee (A/34/158 and Corr.1) and adopted them as a Plan of Action for the Year; and decided to expand the theme of the Year to "Full participation and equality"; and appealed for further voluntary contributions for the Year (resolution 34/154). At the same session, the Assembly agreed to a change in the designation of the Year, which was henceforth to be known in English as the International Year of Disabled Persons.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 35/133).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1982 a meeting of the Advisory Committee to finalize the draft World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons; and requested the Advisory Committee to consider at its fourth session the advisability of proclaiming the period 1983-1992 as the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and to submit its views to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/77).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons contained in recommendation 1 (IV) of the report of the Advisory Committee; called upon all Member States, all non-governmental organizations concerned and organizations of disabled persons and, through a reallocation of existing resources, called also upon all organs, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to ensure early implementation of the World Programme of Action; and decided to evaluate at its forty-second session, with the help of the Secretary-General, the implementation of the World Programme of Action (resolution 37/52); requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Governments, to examine the need and possibility of continuing the Trust Fund for the International Year of Disabled Persons for the purpose of assisting Governments, at their request, in the implementation of the World Programme of Action and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; proclaimed the period 1983-1992 United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons as a long-term plan of action; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the World Programme of Action (resolution 37/53).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, recognized the desirability of the continuation of the Trust Fund for the International Year of Disabled Persons throughout the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons; decided that the Trust Fund should continue its activities pending a report by the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to strengthen the Trust Fund; appealed to Governments and private sources for continuing generous voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund; called upon all Member States, all non-governmental organizations concerned and organizations of disabled persons and all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to ensure the early implementation of the World Programme of Action; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his reports to the Assembly on the implementation of the World Programme of Action a section on the activities of the Trust Fund (resolution 38/28).

At its thirty-ninth session, 165/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged Member States to make every effort to attain the objectives of the World Programme of Action in co-operation with non-governmental organizations concerned and to involve disabled persons in planning and decision-making related to the implementation of the Programme; invited Member States as a matter of priority to reinforce or establish national committees or similar bodies for the Decade at the highest level with participation of organizations of disabled persons to plan, co-ordinate and encourage the execution of activities in support of the objectives of the Decade at the national and local levels; requested the Secretary-General and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to develop specific programmes to publicize the Decade; decided that, pending completion of the elaboration and adoption of guidelines for priority actions by the Secretary-General based on his report (see A/37/191 and Corr.1), the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Year of Disabled Persons should continue to support activities; called upon Member States and other donors to continue to contribute generously to the Trust Fund; requested the Secretary-General to promote the recruitment of more disabled persons within the United Nations system; again requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1987 a meeting of experts, consisting largely of disabled persons, to evaluate progress at the mid-point of the Decade and to prepare a report that would enable the Assembly at its forty-second session to evaluate the implementation of the World Programme of Action; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fortieth session and decided to include in the provisional agenda of that session an item entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons" (resolution 39/26).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 39/26.

98. Crime prevention and criminal justice:

- (a) Report of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

165/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 91):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/191 and Corr.1;
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/661;
(c) Resolution 39/26;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.16-23, 27 and 37;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.71.

- (b) Implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Implementation of the conclusions of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report of the Secretary-General

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress was held at London in 1960, the Third Congress was held at Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress was held at Kyoto in 1970 and the Fifth Congress was held at Geneva in 1975.

At its thirty-second session in 1977, the General Assembly initiated measures to bring the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders into conformity with current practice in other United Nations bodies, conferences and congresses convened under the auspices of the United Nations (resolution 32/60).

The Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Caracas from 25 August to 5 September 1980.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction the report of the Sixth Congress (A/CONF.87/14 and Add.1); endorsed the Caracas Declaration contained in that report; urged the Secretary-General to implement the conclusions of the Sixth Congress concerning the new perspectives for international co-operation with respect to crime prevention; called upon all relevant organizations of the United Nations system to take the necessary measures to ensure a concerted and sustained effort to implement the principles contained in the Caracas Declaration; and invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, at its thirty-sixth session, a report on the measures taken to implement the resolution under an item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice and development" (resolutions 35/171 and 35/173). At the same session, the Assembly adopted resolutions relating to the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (resolution 35/170) and to arbitrary or summary executions (resolution 35/172).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, stressing the vital contribution that the United Nations Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders make to improving the quality of life, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the appropriate preparation of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in close co-operation with all relevant United Nations bodies, in particular with the regional commissions and the United Nations training

and research institutes in crime prevention; called upon the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, entrusted with the preparation of the Congress, to give particular attention, in the formulation of the agenda, to current and emerging trends in crime prevention and criminal justice, with a view to defining new guiding principles for the future course of crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development needs and the goals of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and a new international economic order, taking into account the political, economic, social and cultural circumstances and traditions of each country and the need for crime prevention and criminal justice systems to be consonant with the principles of social justice (resolution 36/21).

At its thirty-ninth session, 166/ the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the Government of Italy for its offer to act as host to the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; welcomed Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/29 and 1984/45 and, in particular, the recommendation that the Seventh Congress finalize new guiding principles on crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development; took note of the preparatory work carried out by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, as the preparatory body for the Seventh Congress at its eighth session (E/1984/16) and by the regional and interregional preparatory meetings convened in co-operation with the regional commissions, interregional and regional crime prevention institutes and interested Governments; requested the Seventh Congress to give urgent attention to the strengthening of technical co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in pursuance of the recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control; invited the Seventh Congress to pay particular attention to the question of illicit drug trafficking; appealed to Member States to consider contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Congress, to be prepared for the Seventh Congress; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session his views and recommendations on the implementation of the conclusions of the Seventh Congress; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session an item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice: report of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders" (resolution 39/112).

166/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3);
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/700;
- (c) Resolutions 39/112 and 39/118;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.54-56 and 58-66;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.101.

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the existing prohibition under international law of every form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and strongly condemned the practice of arbitrary and summary executions; endorsed the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1984/47 and 1984/50 on procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and on safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, respectively; called upon Member States to spare no effort in providing for adequate mechanisms, procedures and resources so as to ensure the implementation of those recommendations, both in law and in practice; requested the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to give urgent attention to the matter of devising ways and means to ensure more effective application of existing standards and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session; requested the Secretary-General to discharge fully his tasks in connection with the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and to employ his best endeavours in cases where the safeguards guaranteeing the protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty were violated; invited the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General in those endeavours by providing assistance, as might be appropriate, and by submitting proposals for relevant action to the Seventh Congress (resolution 39/118).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports called for under resolutions 39/112 and 39/118.

99. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided, in accordance with resolution 26 adopted by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, to establish, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, which would be financed through voluntary contributions and would collaborate with appropriate national, regional and international economic and social research institutes (resolution 3520 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the decision of the Economic and Social Council to create an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women; and endorsed the guidelines set out in Council resolution 1998 (LX) regarding the activities of the Institute (resolution 31/135).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the appointment of the Director and the members of the Board of Trustees of the Institute; and decided that, as soon as the members of the Board of Trustees were appointed, the Institute should start functioning as a body of the United Nations financed through voluntary contributions with the degree of autonomy necessary to ensure its efficient operation (resolution 33/187).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Dominican Republic to act as host for the Institute (resolution 34/157).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited Governments to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute, both financially and in kind (resolution 35/134).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, underlined the importance of the contributions of the Institute to the work of all United Nations bodies, agencies and institutions involved with the advancement of women; and requested the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and other organs and bodies in the United Nations system to co-operate fully with the Institute in their respective fields of competence (resolution 36/128).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the network concept to be developed in stages with the organizations of the United Nations system and regional and national institutions as a mode of operation for the execution of the programme of the Institute; and invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the programme activities of the Institute (resolution 37/56).

At its first regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council expressed its satisfaction with the activities thus far accomplished in the programme of work of the Institute; noted with satisfaction the completion of the first phase of the programme on statistics and indicators on the situation of women and the launching of training and fellowship programmes of the Institute; emphasized that the work programme of the Institute for the biennium 1984-1985 should continue to focus on research, training and information that would lead to the integration of women in mainstream developmental activities; and reiterated the need for support and close co-operation between the Institute and the regional commissions, specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies (resolution 1983/29).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the official inauguration of the Institute at its permanent headquarters at Santo Domingo; took note with satisfaction of the work programme of the Institute and requested that the Institute continue activities that contributed to the full integration of women in the mainstream of development and that due attention be given to the interdependence of micro and macro economy and its impact on the role of women in the development process; requested the Secretary-General to take into account, when preparing the statute of the Institute, all relevant factors, including the fact that the Institute and its work were funded from voluntary contributions, as well as the principle of equitable geographical distribution applied to the membership of the Board of Trustees; similarly requested the Economic and Social Council, when considering the statute of the Institute, to take those elements into account; urged the Secretary-General to continue to provide support to the Institute through the various departments of the Secretariat and to secure office space at United Nations Headquarters for liaison purposes in order to ensure prompt execution of the Institute's programme of work as well as to maintain

channels of communication between the Institute and the United Nations in conformity with the decision of the Board of Trustees; invited Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute to meet the urgent need for financial resources in order to implement the Institute's programme of work; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session a separate item entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women" (resolution 38/104).

At its thirty-ninth session, 167/ the General Assembly welcomed the statute of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/39/511, annex) as approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1984/124; took note with satisfaction of the programme of activities of the Institute (see A/C.3/37/6, sect. 11), which constituted a valuable contribution to an increased role of women in the development process at all levels and was carried out in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system; stressed the relevance of programmes related to women and international economic relations; requested the Institute, in preparing its future activities, to take into consideration the trends in research and training relevant to women and development; invited Governments and intergovernmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute, in view of the increasing importance of research and training for the advancement of women; requested the Secretary-General to continue providing support to the Institute, particularly in its fund-raising activities, by encouraging voluntary contributions to the Institute, and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the activities of the Institute (resolution 39/122).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/122.

100. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women:

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

167/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 92):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/511;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/39/568;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/701;
- (d) Resolution 39/122;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.23-33, 42, 47 and 50;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.101.

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

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in which it called for the establishment of a Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women which would consist, at the time of entry into force of the Convention, of 18 and, after ratification of or accession to the Convention by the thirty-fifth State Party, of 23 experts, elected for a term of four years. In accordance with article 21 of the Convention, the Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States Parties (resolution 34/180).

The first session of the Committee was held at Vienna from 18 to 22 October 1982. The second and third sessions were held from 1 to 12 August 1983 and from 26 March to 6 April 1984, respectively at New York. The fourth session was held at Vienna from 21 January to 1 February 1985. In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Secretary-General convened on 9 April 1984 the second meeting of the States Parties to the Convention for the purpose of electing 11 members to the Committee. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

- Ms. Desirée P. Bernard (Guyana)*
- Ms. Aleksandra Pavlovna Biryukova (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**
- Ms. Marie Caron (Canada)*
- Ms. Irene R. Cortes (Philippines)**
- Ms. Farida Abou El-Fetouh (Egypt)**
- Ms. Elizabeth Evatt (Australia)*
- Ms. Aida González Martínez (Mexico)*
- Ms. Luvsandanzangyn Ider (Mongolia)**
- Ms. Zagorka Ilić (Yugoslavia)**
- Ms. Vinitha Jayasinghe (Sri Lanka)**
- Ms. Chryssanthi Laiou-Antoniou (Greece)*
- Ms. Raquel Macedo de Sheppard (Uruguay)**
- Ms. Guan Minqian (China)**
- Ms. Maria Margarida de Rego da Costa Salema Moura Ribeiro (Portugal)*
- Ms. Alma Montenegro de Fletcher (Panama)*
- Ms. Landrada Mukayiranga (Rwanda)**
- Ms. Edith Oeser (German Democratic Republic)*
- Ms. Vesselina Peytcheva (Bulgaria)**
- Ms. Maria Regent-Lechowicz (Poland)**

Ms. Kongit Sinegiorgis (Ethiopia)*
Ms. Lucy Smith (Norway)**
Ms. Esther Veliz de Villalvilla (Cuba)*
Ms. Margareta Wadstein (Sweden)*

* Term of office expires in 1988.

** Term of office expires in 1986.

At its thirty-ninth session, 168/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the reports of the Committee on its second and third sessions; emphasized the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention; requested States parties to make all possible efforts to submit their initial implementation reports in accordance with article 18 of the Convention; took note of the discussion in the Committee concerning the inclusion in the agenda of a future session of an item to discuss article 21 of the Convention (resolution 39/130).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 45 (A/40/45);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/130.

168/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 94):

- (a) Reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women: Supplement No. 45, Vols. I and II (A/39/45);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/486;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/703;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/803;
- (e) Resolution 39/130;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.23-26, 28-33, 42 and 50;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.41;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.101.

101. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance: report of the Secretary-General

At its seventeenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights to prepare a draft declaration and a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (resolution 1781 (XVII)).

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly resumed its consideration of the item (resolution 2020 (XX)).

At its twenty-seventh, twenty-ninth and thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3027 (XXVII), 3267 (XXIX), 33/106, 34/43 and 35/125).

At its thirty-seventh session, in March 1981, the Commission on Human Rights adopted the text of a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (resolution 20 (XXXVII), annex).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly should consider the above-mentioned draft Declaration with a view to adopting and solemnly proclaiming it at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 1981/36).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (resolution 36/55).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to bring the Declaration to the attention of the appropriate specialized agencies, and other appropriate bodies within the United Nations system; and requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider what measures might be necessary to implement the Declaration and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/187).

At its thirty-ninth session, in March 1983, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a comprehensive and thorough study of the current dimensions of the problems of intolerance and of discrimination on grounds of religion or belief, using the Declaration as terms of reference; and requested the Secretary-General to hold within the framework of the advisory services programme in the period 1984-1985 a seminar on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief (resolution 1983/40).

At its thirty-sixth session, in August 1983, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities appointed a Special Rapporteur to undertake the comprehensive and thorough study requested by the Commission in its resolution 1983/40 (resolution 1983/31).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, noting that the Economic and Social Council, in its decision 1983/150, had endorsed the request of the Commission on Human Rights to hold a seminar on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief, expressed the hope that the seminar would contribute towards the realization of these aims; and requested the Commission to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and to report, through the Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/110).

At its first regular session of 1984, the Economic and Social Council, welcomed the appointment by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of a Special Rapporteur and authorized the Sub-Commission to entrust Mrs. Odio-Benito with the preparation of a study on the current dimensions of the problem of intolerance and of discrimination on grounds of religion or belief (Council resolution 1984/39).

At its thirty-seventh session, in September 1984, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities took note of a preliminary report by the Special Rapporteur and asked her to submit a progress report to the Sub-Commission at its thirty-eighth session and a final report at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 1984/31).

At its thirty-ninth session, 169/ the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session; requested the Secretary-General to submit to this end, the report of the Seminar on the Encouragement of Understanding, Tolerance and Respect in Matters relating to Freedom of Religion or Belief to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-first session and to the Assembly at its fortieth session; invited the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Declaration, in all official United Nations languages, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use both by United Nations information centres and by other interested bodies; and requested the Secretary-General to invite interested non-governmental organizations

169/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 95):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/704;
- (b) Resolution 39/131;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.44-46, 48-52, 56 and 57;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.101.

to consider what further role they could envisage playing regarding the dissemination of the Declaration in national and local languages (resolution 39/131).

At its forty-first session, the Commission on Human Rights noted with appreciation the report of the Seminar (ST/HR/SER.A/16); invited the United Nations University and other academic and research institutions to undertake programmes and studies on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a compendium of the national legislation and regulations of States on the question of freedom of religion or belief with particular regard to the measures taken to combat intolerance or discrimination in this field and requested him to report to the Commission at its forty-second session on measures to implement the resolution (resolution 1985/51).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Seminar on the Encouragement of Understanding, Tolerance and Respect in Matters relating to Freedom of Religion or Belief.

102. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in 1968, recommended that the organizations of the United Nations system should undertake a study of the problems with respect to human rights arising from developments in science and technology (A/CONF.32/41, chap. III, resolution XI).

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to undertake the study referred to in resolution XI of the Conference (resolution 2450 (XXIII)).

At its twenty-fifth, twenty-seventh to thirty-first, thirty-third and thirty-fifth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 2721 (XXV), 3026 (XXVII), 3150 (XXVIII), 3268 (XXIX), 3384 (XXX), 31/128, 33/53, 35/130 A and B, 36/56 A and B, 37/188, 37/189 A and B and 38/111, 38/112 and 38/113).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the item at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh, thirtieth to thirty-third and thirty-seventh to fortieth sessions (resolutions 14 (XXVI), 10 (XXVII), 2 (XXX), 11 (XXXI), 11 (XXXII), 10 A and B (XXXIII), 38 (XXXVII), 1982/4 to 1982/7, 1983/41 to 1983/44 and 1984/27 to 1984/30).

At its thirty-ninth session, 170/ the General Assembly again urged the Commission on Human Rights and, through it, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of

170/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 96):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/422 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/705;

Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to expedite their consideration of the draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees for the protection of persons detained on the grounds of mental ill-health, so that the Commission could submit its views and recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 39/132); noted with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and scientific and technological developments (A/39/422 and Add.1); stressed the importance of the implementation by all States of the provisions and principles contained in the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind in order to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms; invited those Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that had not yet done so to submit their information pursuant to Assembly resolution 35/130 A; and requested the Commission on Human Rights to give special attention, in its consideration of the item to the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration, taking into consideration the information submitted by Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/130 A (resolution 39/133); stressed once again the urgent need for the international community to make every effort to strengthen peace, remove the growing threat of war, in particular nuclear war, halt the arms race and achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control and prevent violations of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the self-determination of peoples, thus contributing to ensuring the right to life; called upon all States, appropriate organs of the United Nations, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress were used exclusively in the interests of international peace, for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; again called upon all States that had not yet done so to take effective measures with a view to prohibiting any propaganda for war, in particular the formulation, propounding and dissemination of propaganda for doctrines and concepts aimed at unleashing nuclear war; and looked forward to further efforts by the Commission on Human Rights with a view to ensuring the inherent right of all peoples and all individuals to life (resolution 39/134).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/133.

(continued)

- (c) Resolutions 39/132 to 39/134;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.44-46, 48-52, 56, 57 and 60;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.101.

103. Question of a convention on the rights of the child

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1978, the Commission on Human Rights, taking into consideration the draft convention on the rights of the child submitted by Poland, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its thirty-fifth session a report containing the views, observations and suggestions on the draft received from Member States, the competent specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations (resolution 20 (XXXIV)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 20 (XXXIV) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/18 and 1978/40, requested the Commission to organize its work so that the draft convention might be ready for adoption if possible during the International Year of the Child (resolution 33/166).

At its thirty-fifth to fortieth sessions, the Commission on Human Rights continued to examine this question and, at each of those sessions, established an open-ended working group with a view to completing the work on the draft convention (resolutions 19 A and B (XXXV), 36 (XXXVI), 26 (XXXVII), 1982/39, 1983/52 and 1984/24).

At its thirty-fourth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 34/4, 35/131, 36/57, 37/190 and 38/114).

At its thirty-ninth session, 171/ the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/25, in which the Council authorized a meeting of an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights for a period of one week prior to the forty-first session of the Commission; and requested the Commission to give the highest priority to this question and to make every effort at its forty-first session to complete the draft convention and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/135).

At its forty-first session, in March 1985, the Commission on Human Rights decided to continue at its forty-second session, as a matter of the highest priority, its work on the elaboration of the draft convention on the rights of the child, with a view to completing the draft at that session for transmission,

171/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 97):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/706;
- (b) Resolution 39/135;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.44-46, 48-52 and 57;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.101.

through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly, and requested the Economic and Social Council to authorize a one-week session of an open-ended working group prior to the forty-second session of the Commission to complete the work on the draft convention on the rights of the child at that session (resolution 1985/50).

At the fortieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

104. International Covenants on Human Rights

(a) Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 nationals of the States parties to the Covenant, who shall be persons of high moral character and recognized competence in the field of human rights. Under article 32 of the Covenant, the members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

- Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)*
- Mr. Néjib Bouziri (Tunisia)**
- Mr. Joseph A. L. Cooray (Sri Lanka)**
- Mr. Vojin Dimitrijević (Yugoslavia)**
- Mr. Roger Errera (France)**
- Mr. Bernhard Graefrath (German Democratic Republic)**
- Mrs. Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*
- Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius)*
- Mr. Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus)*
- Mr. Anatoly Petrovich Movchan (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)*
- Mr. Birame Ndiaye (Senegal)**
- Mr. Torkei Opsahl (Norway)**
- Mr. Fausto Pocar (Italy)*
- Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador)**
- Mr. Alejandro Serrano Caldera (Nicaragua)*
- Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Federal Republic of Germany)**

Mr. S. Amos Wako (Kenya)*

Mr. Adam Zielinski (Poland)*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

At its thirty-ninth session, 172/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with appreciation the report of the Human Rights Committee on its twentieth, twenty-first

172/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 98):

- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/39/40 and Corr.1 and 2);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: A/39/461;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Reporting obligations of States parties to the International Covenant on Human Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: A/39/484;
 - (ii) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: A/39/535;
 - (iii) Report of the Human Rights Committee: A/39/644;
- (d) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/707;
- (e) Resolutions 39/136 to 39/138;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.44-46, 48-52, 56-58 and 60;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.101.

and twenty-second sessions (A/39/40 and Corr.1 and 2) and expressed its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee was continuing to perform its functions; expressed its appreciation to those States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that had submitted their reports to the Human Rights Committee under article 40 of the Covenant and urged States parties that had not yet done so to submit their reports as speedily as possible; urged those States parties to the Covenant that had been requested by the Committee to provide additional information to comply with that request; invited the States parties to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant; requested the Secretary-General to keep the Committee informed of the relevant activities of the Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and also to transmit the annual reports of the Committee to those bodies; and urged the Secretary-General to continue to expedite the publication of the official public records of the Committee in bound volumes, as indicated in Assembly resolution 37/191, starting with its first session (resolution 39/136).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (A/39/535), requested the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to consider further the idea of elaborating a draft of a second optional protocol to the Covenant, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; invited Member States which were in a position to do so, specialized agencies and international organizations to assist the Commission and the Sub-Commission in the consideration of this question; requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its forty-second session of the consideration given to this question by the Commission and the Sub-Commission; and decided to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-second session, in the light of the action taken by the Commission and the Sub-Commission, under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights" (resolution 39/137).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Human Rights Committee on its twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 40 (A/40/40).

- (b) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and expressed the hope that those instruments would be signed, ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to its future sessions reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). In response to that request, reports on the status of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol have been submitted to the Assembly annually as from its twenty-second session.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 27. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 23 March 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 49. The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force also on 23 March 1976 in accordance with its article 9.

As at 1 June 1985, 83 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 80 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and 35 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, established in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1978/10 and resolution 1982/33, held its seventh session at United Nations Headquarters from 22 April to 10 May 1985. The Group of Experts was composed of the representatives of the following 13 States parties to the Covenant:

Bulgaria,*** Denmark,** Ecuador,*** France,* German Democratic Republic,** Japan,** Kenya,* Mexico,** Peru,* Senegal,*** Spain,*** Tunisia** and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

At its organizational session for 1985, the Economic and Social Council agreed to postpone to a later date the election of two members of the Group of Experts from the Asian States (decision 1985/111).

At its seventh session, the Group of Experts considered reports submitted by States parties under the first, second and third stages of the programme established under Economic and Social Council resolution 1988 (LX) and submitted a report to the Council at its first regular session of 1985.

At its first regular session of 1984, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its first regular session of 1985 a report on the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts and other bodies established in accordance with existing international instruments in the field of human rights (E/1985/17) in order to facilitate the review which the Council would undertake in accordance with its resolution 1982/33; and decided that the review should be conducted at an early date during its first regular session of 1985 to allow enough time for a full discussion of this important matter, taking into account any recommendations which the Group of Experts might agree upon at its next session (resolution 1984/9).

At its thirty-ninth session, 172/ the General Assembly commended those States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that had submitted their reports under article 16 of the Covenant and urged States that had not yet done so to submit their reports as soon as possible; noted with satisfaction that the majority of States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and an increasing number of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, had been represented by experts for the presentation of their reports, thereby assisting the Human Rights Committee and the Economic and Social Council in their work, and hoped that all States parties to both Covenants would arrange such representation in the future; again urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to both Covenants, as well as to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; looked forward to the report of the Secretary-General, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1985, on the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other bodies established in accordance with existing international instruments in the field of human rights in order to facilitate the review which the Council would undertake; welcomed the decision by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/9 to conduct the review at an early stage of its first regular session of 1985 to allow enough time for a full discussion of this important matter; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and again urged the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Human Rights Committee, to take determined steps within existing resources to give more publicity to the work of the Committee and, similarly, to the work of the Economic and Social Council and its Sessional Working Group and to improve administrative and related arrangements to enable them to carry out their respective functions effectively under the International Covenants on Human Rights (resolution 39/136).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/136.

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

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of convening, in accordance with the suggestion contained in the report of the Human Rights Committee (A/38/40) and within existing resources, a meeting of the Chairmen of the bodies entrusted with the consideration of reports submitted under the relevant human rights instruments in order to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the reporting obligations of States parties under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other relevant human rights instruments (A/38/393), taking into account the results of Assembly resolutions 38/20 and 38/117 (resolution 38/117).

Following consultations, the Secretary-General organized a meeting of the Chairmen of the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Chairmen met at Geneva on 16 and 17 August 1984. They reviewed problems experienced and the recent examination of the problems by the organs concerned, expressed views and made a number of suggestions aiming at improving reporting procedures under human rights instruments, and transmitted their report (A/39/484, annex), through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

At its thirty-ninth session, 172/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with interest of the report of the meeting of the Chairmen of the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Group of Governmental Experts and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/39/484, annex), which contained suggestions made by them with regard to exchange of information among their respective bodies, co-ordination of guidelines for the submission of the reports of States parties, advisory services and assistance for States parties to the various conventions on human rights, and other matters; expressed the view that the presence at the meeting of the Chairmen of all bodies concerned with reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights would have further contributed to the review of problems experienced in the functioning of reporting procedures; acknowledged that common problems had arisen in the functioning of the reporting procedures, thus indicating the necessity of considering them within the overall framework of reporting obligations of States parties under the various conventions on human rights; decided to keep under consideration the problems that had arisen from the coexistence of several different reporting systems, in particular the proliferation of reporting obligations under the various instruments, as well as the serious delays which had occurred in the submission of reports; requested the Secretary-General, to that effect, to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report containing: (a) updated information on the general situation of the submission of reports of States parties to all conventions which were already in force, thus enabling the Assembly to take an overview of the fulfilment of all reporting obligations and to consider how to achieve an improvement, particularly in the interest of States parties with limited technical and administrative resources and (b) a consolidated

text of the guidelines of the various bodies entrusted with the consideration of the reports of States parties on the implementation of all United Nations conventions on human rights; requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the suggestions made by the Chairmen on advisory services in the context of its standing item concerning advisory services in the field of human rights; decided to consider the question at its fortieth session, in the light of the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General and to consider also the eventual convening of another meeting of the Chairmen of the bodies entrusted with the consideration of the reports of States parties; and invited the bodies concerned to give particular attention to the resolution when they next met (resolution 39/138).

At its forty-first session in February-March 1985, the Commission on Human Rights, having considered the suggestions made by the Chairmen of the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on advisory services in the field of human rights (see A/39/484, annex), inter alia, encouraged the Secretary-General to continue and, as appropriate, to enhance his efforts under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights to provide practical assistance to States in the implementation of international conventions on human rights, particularly the International Covenant on Human Rights; requested the Secretary-General to examine ways and means, and to take such steps as were possible within existing resources, to facilitate the flow of bilateral assistance to States which had indicated that they needed technical assistance in the field of human rights; recommended that, in cases in which technical assistance in the field of human rights was being considered at the request of a Government, due consideration should be given to the organization of information and/or training courses for appropriate government personnel in the country concerned on the provisions of international human rights standards and the experience of relevant international organs; and invited the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its forty-second session on the progress made (resolution 1985/26); also requested the Secretary-General to consider ways and means, within existing resources, of assisting States parties to the Covenants in the preparation of their reports, including the awarding of fellowships to government officials engaged in the preparation of such reports, regional training courses and other possibilities available under the programme of advisory services (resolution 1985/45).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/138.

105. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner
- (b) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General

At its fourth session, in 1949, the General Assembly decided to establish, as from 1 January 1951, a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees (resolution 319 A (IV)).

At its fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the High Commissioner (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its eighth, twelfth, seventeenth, twenty-second, twenty-seventh, thirty-second and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner (resolutions 727 (VIII), 1165 (XII), 1783 (XVII), 2294 (XXII), 2957 (XXVII), 32/68 and 37/196). In its resolution 37/196, the Assembly decided to review, not later than at its forty-second session, the arrangements for the Office with a view to determining whether it should be continued beyond 31 December 1988.

At its thirty-ninth session, 173/ the General Assembly emphasized that voluntary repatriation or return remains the most desirable solution to problems of refugees and displaced persons and also emphasized the importance for the international community to continue to provide assistance and resettlement opportunities for those refugees for whom no other durable solution may be in sight; strongly reaffirmed the fundamental nature of the High Commissioner's function to provide international protection and the need for Governments to co-operate fully with his Office to facilitate the effective exercise of this function; condemned all violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, particularly those perpetrated through military or armed attacks; noted with satisfaction the positive results achieved by the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa; and welcomed the progress made by the High Commissioner in improving the management of his Office (resolution 39/140).

173/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 100):

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner: Supplement No. 12 (A/39/12), Supplement No. 12A (A/39/12/Add.1) and A/39/12/Add.2;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/402 and Add.1-2;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/709;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/804;
- (e) Resolutions 39/139 and 39/140;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.36, 38-41, 47, 50 and 53;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.41;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.101.

At the same session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (A/39/402 and Add.1 and 2); endorsed the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Conference (A/39/402, annex); urged the international community to permit the realization of the projects submitted to the Conference as well as the principles contained in the Declaration and Programme of Action; emphasized the vital importance of the complementarity of refugee aid and development assistance and of achieving durable solutions to the problems of refugees in Africa; requested the High Commissioner to keep the situation under review; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor, in close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme, the follow-up to the Conference and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/139).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner covering the period from 1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985: Supplement No. 12 (A/40/12);
- (b) Addendum to the report of the High Commissioner, containing the report on the thirty-sixth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme: Supplement No. 12A (A/40/12/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/139.

106. International campaign against traffic in drugs: reports of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). At that session, the Assembly recognized the need for an effective international campaign against traffic in drugs in the context of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to Member States, relevant organs of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations for comments and proposals on an effective international campaign against traffic in drugs and report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/132).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/530); requested the Secretary-General, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to explore all avenues leading to further improving regional and international co-ordination of activities against drug trafficking and drug abuse; also requested him to devote a special issue of the Bulletin on Narcotic Drugs, published by the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, to an analysis of the campaign against drug traffic; and further requested him to prepare a progress report for review by the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/198).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/478); requested the Secretary-General through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to explore all avenues leading to a further improvement of regional and interregional co-ordination of activities against drug trafficking and drug abuse, in particular to continue to pursue efforts and initiatives with a view to establishing, on a continuing basis, co-ordination mechanisms for drug law enforcement in regions where these did not yet exist, to give appropriate priority to measures designed to alleviate the special problems of transit States through co-operative regional and interregional efforts and, in this regard, to bring the resolution to the attention of all regional and interregional meetings concerned with drug trafficking and drug abuse, and to make every effort to convene, within the resources that might be made available to him, the interregional meeting of heads of national law enforcement agencies proposed in paragraph 5 (c) of Assembly resolution 37/198; and also requested him to prepare a progress report for review by the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/122).

At its thirty-ninth session, 174/ the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to initiate at its

174/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 101):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3), chap. V;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) International co-operation in drug abuse control: A/39/193;
 - (ii) International campaign against traffic in drugs: A/39/194;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on drug abuse control activities in the United Nations system: A/39/646;
- (d) Comments of the Secretary-General: A/39/646/Add.1;
- (e) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/710;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/768;
- (g) Resolutions 39/141 to 39/143;
- (h) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.41-45, 47 and 53;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.43;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.101.

thirty-first session in February 1985, as a matter of priority, the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs which considered the various aspects of the problem as a whole and, in particular, those not envisaged in existing international instruments, and, to that end, to propose to the Commission that it adjust the agenda of its thirty-first session so as to enable it to initiate the preparation of that draft convention; further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/141); requested the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to consider the legal, institutional and social elements relevant to all aspects of combating drug trafficking, including the possibility of convening a specialized conference; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that appropriate steps were taken to implement paragraph 5 (c) of resolution 37/198 and that a meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies was convened in 1986, and to make the necessary arrangements for holding, within the framework of advisory services, interregional seminars to study the experience gained by the United Nations system, in particular by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, and by Member States in integrated rural development programmes for replacing illicit crops; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/143).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports called for under resolutions 39/141 and 39/143.

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

The item entitled "Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of Costa Rica (A/5963). At that session, the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to transmit the proposal to the Commission on Human Rights for study of all aspects of the matter (resolution 2062 (XX)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 3136 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3221 (XXIX) and 3451 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly formulated several concepts to be taken into account in the future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions and requested the Commission on Human Rights to undertake, as a matter of priority, an overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the light of those concepts (resolution 32/130).

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 33/46, 34/49 and 35/175).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, from the thirty-eighth session, a biennial progress report bringing up to date the study (A/36/462) on international conditions and human rights (resolutions 36/133, 36/134 and 36/135).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in the light of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to include in the updated study on international conditions and human rights an overview of trends in the field of human rights with emphasis on the problems that still were being encountered (resolution 37/200).

At its thirty-fifth to thirty-eighth sessions, the Commission on Human Rights considered this question (resolutions 24 (XXXV), 28 (XXXVI), 24 (XXXVII), 1982/22 and 1982/40).

At its thirty-ninth session, in March 1983, the Commission on Human Rights took note with appreciation of the proposals of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in response to Commission resolution 1982/22, on possible terms of reference for the draft mandate of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; and invited the Sub-Commission to resubmit the proposals to the Commission at its fortieth session (resolution 1983/49); welcomed the establishment of the programme for the dissemination in various languages of international instruments on human rights; and requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures to enhance and further develop the promotional and public information activities of the Centre for Human Rights (resolution 1983/50); decided, in the context of Economic and Social Council decision 1982/156, to renew its recommendations to the Council to consider the possibility of rescheduling the annual session of the Commission with a view to enabling the Commission to meet later in the year and providing, inter alia, for a longer interval between the annual session of the General Assembly and the following session of the Commission on Human Rights; and it also took certain decisions with a view to rationalizing its agenda and programme of work (decisions 1983/108 and 1983/109).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/38/416); and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session an updated report providing detailed information on the various types of national and local institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (resolution 38/123); reiterated its request to the Commission on Human Rights to continue its current work on the overall analysis; and requested the Commission to take the necessary measures to promote the right to development, taking into account the results of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development (resolution 38/124).

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on development of

public information activities in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/1984/23); requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the reprinting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the implementation of greater use of audio-visual techniques, and the preparation of a list of basic reference works on human rights; also requested him to take all appropriate measures to further develop the promotional and public information activities of the Centre for Human Rights (resolution 1984/58); and decided to adjourn to its forty-first session consideration of the question of the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (decision 1984/112).

At its thirty-ninth session, 175/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/39/556 and Add.1); invited all Member States to take appropriate steps to disseminate the texts of human rights instruments, in their respective languages, and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to Member States, upon their request, in the implementation of this invitation, according high priority to the needs of developing countries; recommended that all Member States should consider including in their educational curricula material relevant to a comprehensive understanding of human rights issues; requested the Secretary-General, in carrying out public information activities in the field of human rights, to give due attention to the role of national institutions and non-governmental organizations concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights; also requested him to submit to the Assembly, through the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, a consolidated report, for eventual publication as a United Nations handbook, on national institutions for the use of Governments, including information on the various types and models of national and local institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, taking into account differing social and legal systems; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/144); reiterated its request that the Commission on Human Rights continue its current work on the overall analysis; and requested the Commission to take the necessary measures to promote the right to development, and welcomed the decision of the Commission in its resolution 1984/16 that the Working Group should continue its work with the aim of submitting as soon as possible a draft declaration on the right to development (resolution 39/145).

175/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 102):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/556 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/711;
- (c) Resolutions 39/144 and 39/145;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.33-36, 47, 53 and 55;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.101.

At its forty-first session, in February-March 1985, the Commission on Human Rights took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/1985/16); requested the Secretary-General to issue as soon as practicable the proposed personalized version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the six official languages of the United Nations, to complete this task by the end of 1986 and to proceed thereafter, in co-operation with regional organizations and Governments, to the production of personalized versions of the Universal Declaration in national and local languages; expressed its appreciation for the list of basic reference works on human rights for use by United Nations information centres as well as other interested bodies, and requested the Secretary-General to build up the collection of reference works within each United Nations information centre; requested the Secretary-General to make greater use of audio-visual techniques designed for both children and adults and of computer technology in the preparation and distribution of United Nations material in the field of human rights and to collect, within existing resources during the current budget period, relevant material in the field of human rights already prepared by specialized agencies, regional bodies, groups, non-governmental organizations and individuals with a view to preparing a basic human rights teaching booklet in the six official languages of the United Nations and to include this project as a priority item in a future biennial budget; further requested the Secretary-General to examine ways in which the potential of the entire United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, might be used to assist in the dissemination of human rights material; and requested the regional commissions to assist in the dissemination of human rights material prepared by the United Nations to Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals and to investigate ways of promoting co-operation within the regions to that end (resolution 1985/49); noted with interest the report of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development (E/CN.4/1985/11); decided to transmit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, the report of the Working Group, the part of the report of the Commission dealing with the question of the right to development, the summary records of the Commission's discussions on the question during its forty-first session and any other relevant documents, so as to enable the Assembly to adopt a declaration on the right to development; and requested the Working Group to submit to the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-second session, a report and proposals concerning concrete measures to promote the right to development (resolution 1985/43); and decided to consider at its forty-second session the possible establishment of an open-ended working group to continue the overall analysis (decision 1985/110).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) An updated report by the Secretary-General on international conditions and human rights, called for under General Assembly resolutions 36/133 and 37/200;
- (b) Report by the Secretary-General called for under General Assembly resolution 39/144;

- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development of the Commission on Human Rights, and relevant records, called for under Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/43.

108. New international humanitarian order: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of Jordan (A/36/245). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order and decided to consider the question at its thirty-seventh session on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/136).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/145), requested the Governments that had not yet done so to communicate their views on the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order to the Secretary-General; invited the Secretary-General to provide a more comprehensive report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/201).

At the thirty-eighth session, 176/ the General Assembly taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/37/145 and A/38/450), noting the establishment in July 1983 of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, outside the framework of the United Nations, and recognizing that the work of the Independent Commission could be useful for further study of the proposal; invited Governments that had not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General their views regarding the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order; requested the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments, as well as with the Independent Commission, in order to provide a comprehensive report on the subject to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and decided to review at its fortieth session the question of a new international humanitarian order (resolution 38/125).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/125 (A/40/348 and Add.1).

176/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 101):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/450;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/691;
- (c) Resolution 38/125;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.18 and 71;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.100.

109. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations:

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

Under Article 73 e of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with the regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its thirty-ninth session, 177/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/41).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/40/23 (Parts I-VIII), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/41.

177/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 103):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. VIII;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/519;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/39/676;
- (d) Resolution 39/41;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/39/SR.12-18;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.87.

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

In 1964, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII), the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples undertook a study on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa (now Namibia). In 1965 and 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in 1964, undertook a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Territories under Portuguese administration and submitted reports thereon to the Assembly at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions. Moreover, in 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in the previous year, studied the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation in order to assess their economic and political influence, and submitted a report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)). At its twenty-second session, the Assembly decided to amend the above-mentioned title to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa" (resolution 2288 (XXII)). At its thirtieth session, the Assembly decided (see A/10250, para. 19) to amend further the title of the item to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa". At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly decided (see A/35/250, para. 22) to revise that title and to give the item its present wording.

Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions in the light of further reports prepared by the Special Committee.

At its thirty-ninth session, 178/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated the provisions of its previous resolutions on the subject; declared that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia were illegal under international law and that consequently South Africa and all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia were liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/42).

At the same session, the General Assembly, within the context of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, reaffirmed its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it was the responsibility of the administering Powers concerned in that regard to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations did not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter; urged the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and resolutions and decisions relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration; and requested the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the item and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/412).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Special Committee (A/40/23 (Parts I-VIII)), which will be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23).

178/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 104):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chaps. V and VI; A/AC.109/766, A/AC.109/778, A/AC.109/779, A/AC.109/781, A/AC.109/782, A/AC.109/786, A/AC.109/787;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/39/663;
- (c) Resolution 39/42 and decision 39/412;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/39/SR.2-11;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.87.

111. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations:

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

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967. At that session, the Assembly recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and work out, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its thirty-ninth session, 179/ the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its concern that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, was far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned; regretted that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund continued to maintain links with the racist régime of Pretoria, as exemplified by the continued membership of South Africa in both agencies; strongly condemned the persistent collaboration between the Fund and South Africa, in disregard of repeated resolutions to the contrary by the Assembly, particularly the granting of a loan of \$1.1 billion to South Africa in November 1982 in defiance of Assembly resolution 37/2, and called upon the Fund to

179/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda items 105 and 12):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23, Part IV), chap. VII;
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3), chaps. I and VI;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/293 and Add.1-3;
- (d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/39/690 and Corr.1;
- (e) Resolution 39/43;
- (f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/39/SR.12-19;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.87.

rescind the loan and put an end to such collaboration; once again urged the executive heads of the Bank and the Fund to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution, with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of the small Territories, particularly in the development of their economies; requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report; requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the Assembly; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/43).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/40/23 (Parts I-VIII), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23);
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/40/3 (Parts I and II), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/40/3);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/43 (A/40/318).

112. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly decided to integrate the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa (now Namibia), the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans and to include in the integrated programme assistance to persons from Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), and decided that the new programme, to be known as the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, should be financed from a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions (resolution 2349 (XXII)).

Assistance under the Programme is now provided to inhabitants of Namibia and South Africa; scholarships granted to inhabitants of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe (formerly under Portuguese administration) and of Zimbabwe are continued until completion of the courses for which they were granted. Scholarships under the Programme are granted for study at senior, secondary or university level, or for equivalent professional and technical training, with preference for study in African educational institutions.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, composed of seven members (resolution 2431 (XXIII)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of up to six members, on the basis of consultations by the Secretary-General with regional groups (resolution 33/42).

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 13 Member States:

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia.

Since the twenty-fourth session, the Secretary-General has submitted annual reports on the Programme and the General Assembly has adopted resolutions on the continuation and strengthening of the Programme.

At its thirty-ninth session, 180/ the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (A/39/351); commended the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee for their continued efforts to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance co-operation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental scholarship agencies; expressed its appreciation to all those who had supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions; noted with concern that, owing to inflation and rising scholarship costs, contributions and pledges had significantly declined, in real terms, in 1984 from the corresponding figure in 1983; and appealed to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to ensure its continuation and expansion (resolution 39/44).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/44.

180/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 106):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/351;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/39/677;
- (c) Resolution 39/44;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/39/SR.12-18;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.87.

113. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the following session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

At its thirty-ninth session, 181/ the General Assembly, inter alia, invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that had not yet attained self-government or independence and, whenever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; urged the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/45).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/45.

181/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 107):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/541 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/39/678;
- (c) Resolution 39/45;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/39/SR.12-18;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.87.

114. Question of East Timor:

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

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)). Thereafter, the Assembly annually reviewed the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, until its thirtieth session when, under that item, it adopted a separate resolution on the question of Timor (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly considered the question of Timor, under the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Question of East Timor" (resolution 31/53).

From its thirty-second session to its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly maintained the item on its agenda and adopted a resolution on this question at each session.

At its thirty-seventh session, 182/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned, with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active

182/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 97):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23, (A/37/23), chap. X; A/AC.109/715;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/538;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/37/623;
- (d) Resolution 37/30;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/37/SR.9-24;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.77.

consideration and to render all assistance to the Secretary-General with a view to facilitating the implementation of the resolution; and called upon all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, immediately to assist, within their respective fields of competence, the people of East Timor, in close consultation with Portugal, as the administering Power (resolution 37/30).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/38/352). On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/38/250, para. 22), the Assembly deferred consideration of the item until its thirty-ninth session (decision 38/402).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report by the Secretary-General (A/39/361), in which he outlined the efforts undertaken to facilitate a comprehensive settlement of the problem. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/39/250, para. 23), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session (decision 39/402).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/40/23 (Parts I and II), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23).
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General.

115. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

- (a) United Nations Development Programme
- (b) United Nations Children's Fund
- (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- (d) United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- (e) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- (f) United Nations Fund for Population Activities
- (g) United Nations Industrial Development Fund

The Board of Auditors (see also item 17 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the financial statements of accounts for the regular budget and for the various extrabudgetary accounts of the United Nations and other programmes of the United

Nations system for the previous financial period. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Board of Auditors submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether these transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of these activities. The reports of the Board of Auditors are commented upon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At its thirty-ninth session, 183/ the General Assembly accepted the various

183/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 108):

(a) Financial reports:

- (i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/39/5 and Corr.1), vols. I-III;
- (ii) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/39/5/Add.1);
- (iii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/39/5/Add.2);
- (iv) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/39/5/Add.3);
- (v) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/39/5/Add.4);
- (vi) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/39/5/Add.5 and Corr.1);
- (vii) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/39/5/Add.6);
- (viii) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Supplement No. 5G (A/39/5/Add.7);
- (ix) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/39/5/Add.8 and Corr.1);
- (x) United Nations Industrial Development Fund: Supplement No. 5I (A/39/5/Add.9);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/39/510;

reports of the Board of Auditors and concurred with the observations and comments thereon of the Advisory Committee (resolution 39/66).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

(a) Financial reports:

- (i) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/40/5/Add.1);
- (ii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/40/5/Add.2);
- (iii) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/40/5/Add.3);
- (iv) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/40/5/Add.4);
- (v) Voluntary Funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/40/5/Add.5);
- (vi) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Supplement No. 5G (A/40/5/Add.7);
- (vii) United Nations Industrial Development Fund: Supplement No. 5I (A/40/5/Add.9);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

(continued)

- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/618;
- (d) Resolutions 39/66 and 39/67 and decision 39/416;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.3-7 and 13-16;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.98.

116. Programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985

At its thirty-ninth session, 184/ the General Assembly approved revised appropriations for the biennium 1984-1985 in the amount of \$1,611,551,200 and revised estimates of income in the amount of \$301,439,100 (resolutions 39/237 A and B). At the same session, the Assembly, in the course of its consideration of various questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985, adopted resolutions relating to the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 39/236, sect. I), parking in the United Nations Headquarters garage (ibid., sect. II), conference facilities of the Economic Commission for Africa at Addis Ababa (ibid., sect. III), financial arrangements between the United Nations and the Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Co-operatives (ibid., sect. IV), conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials (ibid., sect. V), 1985 budget estimates for the International Computing Centre (ibid., sect. VI), first-class travel (ibid., sect. VII), travel of United Nations officials to attend sessions of the General Assembly (ibid., sect. VIII), United Nations share of the costs of the Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems (ibid., sect. IX), compensation and health insurance for members of commissions, committees and similar bodies (ibid., sect. X), expansion of the conference facilities of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Bangkok (ibid., sect. XI), use of experts, consultants and participants in ad hoc expert groups (ibid., sect. XII), common services at the United Nations Office at Nairobi (ibid., sect. XIII), United Nations Office at Nairobi (ibid., sects. XIV and XV), management improvement programme (ibid., sect. XVI) and the emoluments of the

184/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 109):

- (a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985: Supplement No. 6 (A/38/6 and Corr.1);
- (b) Programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985: Supplement No. 6A (A/38/6/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/39/38);
- (d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/39/7 and Add.1-13, Add.13/Corr.1 and Add.14-16);
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/839;
- (f) Resolutions 39/236 and 39/237 A to C;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 18, 22, 25-28, 32, 34-36, 39-41, 43-47, 49-55, 57 and 58;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.105.

Secretary-General, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (ibid., sect. XVII).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Performance report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

117. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987

In accordance with regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General, in the second year of a financial period, submits to the General Assembly at its regular session his proposed programme budget for the following financial period.

At its thirty-eighth session, 185/ the General Assembly approved the programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 (resolutions 38/236 A to C).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly approved a revised programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 (resolutions 39/237 A to C).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

185/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 109):

- (a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985: Supplement No. 6 (A/38/6 and Corr.1);
- (b) Programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985: Supplement No. 6A (A/38/6/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/38/38);
- (d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/38/7 and Corr.1 and 2) and Supplement No. 7A (A/38/7/Add.1-23);
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/760 and Corr.1;
- (f) Resolutions 38/234, 38/235, 38/236 A to C and 38/237 to 38/239;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.7, 12-23, 26-32, 34-37, 39, 40, 42-44, 46, 49, 51, 52, 54-71 and 73-75;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

- (a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987: Supplement No. 6 (A/40/6);
- (b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/40/7 and Supplement No. 7A (A/40/7/Add.1-)).

A number of other documents will be submitted under this item, in particular on the following subjects:

United Nations Office at Nairobi

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly approved the construction of permanent headquarters facilities for the United Nations Environment Programme and accommodation for the other United Nations offices at Nairobi (resolution 32/208).

At its thirty-third to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (decision 33/441 and resolutions 34/233, sect. XI, 35/222, 36/235, sect. IX, 37/237, sect. IX and 38/234, sect. XXII).

At its thirty-ninth session, 184/ the General Assembly approved the proposals contained in paragraph 10 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/39/61) (resolution 39/236, sect. XIV); and accepted with appreciation the generous donation given by the Government of Kenya of additional land for the United Nations accommodation at Nairobi (ibid., sect. XV).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

Common services at the United Nations Office at Nairobi

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations agencies and programmes, including the World Bank institutions, represented at Nairobi, to prepare, for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, a report on the organization, financing and management of the common services which were to be established in the United Nations Centre at Nairobi in order to ensure that those services were shared to the maximum extent possible and that there was no duplication resulting in avoidable costs (resolution 34/233, sect. XII).

At its thirty-fifth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 35/217, sect. XVIII, 36/235, sect. X, 37/237, sect. X and 38/234, sect. XXI).

At its thirty-ninth session, 184/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/39/46) (resolution 39/236, sect. XIII).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

Adequacy of the conference facilities of the Economic Commission for Africa at Addis Ababa

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake, as a matter of urgency, a study of the adequacy of the conference facilities at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa to meet the demands thereon as a result of the enlarged membership and increased activities of the Commission, and to report the findings of the study, together with his suggestions, through the Commission and the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/176).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 37/237, sect. XI and 38/234, sect. XXIII).

At its thirty-ninth session, ^{184/} the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/38/82 and A/C.5/39/8) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/39/7/Add.2), concurred with the comments and observations of the Advisory Committee as contained in paragraphs 16 to 29 of its report; accepted with appreciation the generous offer by the Government of Ethiopia of land immediately adjacent to the existing site of the Commission; approved, in principle, the construction project for conference facilities of the Commission at an estimated cost of \$73,501,000; and requested the Secretary-General to submit annual progress reports thereon to the Assembly (resolution 39/236, sect. III).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section III of resolution 39/236.

Expansion of the conference facilities of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Bangkok

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the expansion of the conference facilities of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Bangkok (A/C.5/38/34) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/38/7/Add.5); concurred with the observations of the Advisory Committee as contained in its report; and accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Thailand of additional land for the proposed construction of expanded conference facilities of the Commission (resolution 38/234, sect. VII).

At its thirty-ninth session, ^{184/} the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/39/24) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/39/7/Add.7), approved, in principle, the construction project for expansion of the conference facilities of the Commission at a total estimated cost of \$44,177,700; and requested the Secretary-General to submit annual progress reports thereon to the General Assembly (resolution 39/236, sect. XI).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section XI of resolution 39/236.

International Computing Centre: 1986 budget estimates

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/31/255) that future budgets of the International Computing Centre should be reviewed and approved by the Assembly (resolution 31/208, sect. III).

At its thirty-ninth session, 184/ the General Assembly approved the 1985 budget estimates for the Centre, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/39/14) (resolution 39/236, sect. VI).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

Standards of accommodation for air travel

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested that reports to be submitted annually by the Secretary-General on this subject to the Assembly, after its thirty-sixth session, should cover the period from 1 July to 30 June of the following year (resolution 35/217, sect. X).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/235, sect. V, 37/237, sect. III and 38/234, sect. IV).

At its thirty-ninth session, 184/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on first-class travel (A/C.5/39/16); decided that the reports on the subject should in future be entitled "Standards of accommodation for air travel"; and requested the Secretary-General, in preparing future annual reports on the subject, to include details of, resultant additional costs of, and reasons for all exceptions made to the rules on standards of accommodation for air travel (resolution 39/236, sect. "II").

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section X of resolution 35/217.

Conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly decided that the compensation and other conditions of service of full-time officials other than members of the Secretariat should next be reviewed at the fortieth session and thereafter normally every five years (resolution 35/221).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to consider the question of education grant for certain full-time officials as part of an overall review of compensation and other conditions of service of the full-time officials other than members of the Secretariat and decided that the review should be carried out at its thirty-eighth session on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General (resolution 37/237, sect. XIV).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/38/27) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/38/7/Add.23), decided to amend the Pension Scheme Regulations for members of the International Court of Justice as indicated in the annex to resolution 38/239, with effect from 1 January 1984 (resolution 38/239). At the same session, the Assembly decided to defer until its thirty-ninth session consideration of the recommendations of the Secretary-General with regard to which no action had been taken during that session (resolution 38/234, sect. XVII).

At its thirty-ninth session, 184/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the question until its fortieth session (resolution 39/236, sect. V).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

Use of experts, consultants and participants in ad hoc expert groups

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations (A/C.5/36/46) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/36/7/Add.15); and requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated report on this subject to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/235, sect. XIX).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/37/358 and Corr.2) and the comments thereon of the Secretary-General (A/37/358/Add.1, annex) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/37/684); requested the Secretary-General to include in his future reports on consultants and experts detailed information on the employment of former staff members; and decided to review the situation at its thirty-ninth session in the light of the additional information to be provided by the Secretary-General (resolution 37/237, sect. VIII).

At its thirty-ninth session, 184/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/39/19) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/39/7/Add.9); confirmed the interim measure instituted by section VIII, paragraph 3, of resolution 37/237 and decided to review the situation at its fortieth session in the light of additional information to be provided by the Secretary-General on former staff members of any organ, organization or body of the United Nations system in receipt of a pension benefit from the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund engaged by the Secretary-General in any capacity (resolution 39/236, sect. XII).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section XII of resolution 39/236.

Catering operation at United Nations Headquarters

At its thirty-ninth session, 184/ the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the financial reports and audited financial statements (see item 115), requested the Secretary-General to take steps to rectify the situation that was presently causing the deficit in the catering operation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/67).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/67.

Unified conference service at the Vienna International Centre

At its thirty-ninth session, 184/ in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the Joint Inspection Unit (see item 121), the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Unit on common services of United Nations organizations at the Vienna International Centre (A/39/520), the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/39/520/Add.1, annex) and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/39/733), concurred with the recommendations and observations of the Advisory Committee contained in its report; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a further report setting out his proposals to give effect to those recommendations (resolution 39/242, sect. IV).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

118. Programme planning:

- (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider the medium-term plan and the proposed biennial programme budget in alternate years, beginning in 1976 with a medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981 (resolution 3392 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first to thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly elaborated on the establishment of an integrated programme planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation system in the United Nations (resolutions 31/93, 32/197, 32/206, 33/118, 34/224, 35/9, 36/228 and 37/234).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the item relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed its request to the Secretary-General to provide the Assembly with programme implications of draft resolutions being considered by the Assembly in accordance with the general guidelines set out in paragraph 7 of the resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through

the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-fifth session, on the experience gained in implementing paragraph 7 of the resolution, in order to review the situation (resolution 38/227 A, sect. II).

At its thirty-ninth session, 186/ the General Assembly adopted the revisions to the medium-term plan contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/6 and Corr.1), as modified by the recommendations contained in chapter X,

186/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 110):

- (a) Addendum to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989: Supplement No. 6B (A/37/6/Add.2);
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3);
- (c) Medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989: Supplement No. 6 (A/39/6 and Corr.1);
- (d) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/39/38);
- (e) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1982-1983: A/39/173 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
 - (ii) Operation of the new system for setting priorities: A/C.5/39/1 and Corr.1;
 - (iii) Revision of the Financial Rules: A/C.5/39/21 and Corr.1;
 - (iv) Strengthening the capacity of the United Nations evaluation units and systems: A/C.5/39/45 and Corr.1;
- (f) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/39/667;
- (g) Note by the Chairman of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/99;
- (h) Draft resolution: A/39/L.48;
- (i) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/840;
- (j) Resolution 39/238 and decisions 39/460 and 39/461;
- (k) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.16, 17, 29, 35, 36, 50, 51, 53 and 54;
- (l) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.105 and 107.

paragraphs 305 to 323 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its twenty-fourth session (A/39/38) and approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/t A; approved the conclusions and other recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination contained in chapter X of its report and the decisions of the Council contained in its resolution 1984/61; endorsed the proposals by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 18 and 19 of his report on the strengthening of the capacity of the United Nations evaluation units and systems (A/C.5/39/45 and Corr.1); and also endorsed the medium-term plan for financial, common and conference services (A/37/6/Add.2 (Part I) and (Part II) and Corr.1 and 2) and the views thereon expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/39/667) (resolution 39/238).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to take note of the information and assurance provided by the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management in his statement (A/C.5/39/SR.17, para. 46) concerning Assembly resolution 38/227 A (decision 39/460); and took note of the amendments to the Financial Rules of the United Nations promulgated by the Secretary-General, as indicated in his report (A/C.5/39/21 and Corr.1, annex) (decision 39/461).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/40/38);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of statements of programme budget implications called for under resolution 38/227 A, sect. II, para. 12 (A/40/262).

119. Financial emergency of the United Nations:

- (a) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the proposed programme budget, the General Assembly established a Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations; decided that the mandate of the Committee should be to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the critical financial situation of the United Nations and to examine the appropriate level of the Working Capital Fund as well as the financial regulations governing its operation in the light of the changing requirements of the Organization; requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" (resolution 3538 (XXX)).

At present, the Negotiating Committee is composed of the following 48 Member States:

Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to defer to the thirty-second session its consideration of the report of the Committee (resolution 31/191).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee (A/31/37); requested the Committee to submit, if necessary, a supplementary report on further developments to be considered at the thirty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to provide, at that session, detailed information regarding the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, as well as voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 32/104). Similar requests were expressed by the Assembly at its thirty-third to thirty-ninth sessions (decisions 33/430 and 34/435, resolutions 35/113, 36/116, 37/13, 38/228 B and 39/239).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General, after consultation with groups devoted to the conservation and protection of nature, to issue postage stamps on that subject, and requested him to submit, at its thirty-sixth session, a progress report on the status of that project (resolution 35/113).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations (A/C.5/36/28 and Corr.1-3) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/36/701), decided to accept the recommendations of the Advisory Committee that the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1982-1983 should be established in the amount of \$100 million and that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (d), and 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the surpluses arising at the end of the 1980-1981 and 1982-1983 bienniums; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session, a progress report on the status of the project on the issuance of the special postage stamps (resolution 36/116 B).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to allocate one half of the net revenues from the sale of postage stamps on the conservation and protection of nature to the United Nations Environment Programme for financing projects that promoted the conservation and protection of nature and endangered species and the remaining one half of the net proceeds to the United Nations

Special Account; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a financial report on the project to issue special postage stamps (resolution 38/228 A).

At its thirty-ninth session, 187/ the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to issue special postage stamps on the critical social and economic crisis in Africa; decided that one half of the revenues so earned should be earmarked for the implementation of objectives as detailed in the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa (resolution 39/29, annex) and the remaining revenues should be placed in a special account; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a progress report on the issuance of special postage stamps (resolution 39/239 A); and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session detailed information relating to the deficit of the Organization, the pattern of payments of Member States, the cash-flow situation and voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 39/239 B).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/239.

120. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

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

Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter provides that the General Assembly shall examine the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

General Assembly resolution 14 (I) provides that one of the functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is to examine on behalf of the Assembly the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and proposals for financial arrangements with such agencies. This provision is repeated in rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

187/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 111):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/39/10 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/39/622;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/841 and Corr.1;
- (d) Resolutions 39/239 A and B;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.33, 40, 43, 46 and 51;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.105.

Accordingly, the Advisory Committee reports annually to the General Assembly on the administrative budgets of the organizations in the United Nations system and on aspects of inter-agency administrative co-ordination.

At its thirty-ninth session, 188/ the General Assembly noted with appreciation the report of the Advisory Committee (A/39/592; referred to the organizations concerned the report as well as the comments and observations made in the course of its consideration in the Fifth Committee; and transmitted the report to the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the International Civil Service Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit for their information (resolution 39/241).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Advisory Committee containing tabular information with regard to the budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as called for under resolution 36/229.

(b) Impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult with other members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination with respect to the impact of inflation on budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to considering the possibility of reaching a common methodology for estimating and including the cost of inflation in proposed programme budgets, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session.

At its thirty-second to thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/212, sect. II and 33/116 B, sect. VI, 36/230 and 37/130 and decisions 34/437 and 35/426.

188/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 112 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/39/592;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/842;
- (c) Resolution 39/241;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.33, 42, 44, 46, 51 and 52;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.105.

At its thirty-ninth session, 189/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/39/44); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a more detailed study on the subject which should include for the last four bienniums, the amounts which resulted from inflation and monetary instability, and a comparison between real increases and increases due to inflation, and to submit it to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/240).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/240.

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

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the report of the International Civil Service Commission, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and his colleagues on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to study the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal for the entire common system and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/119, sect. I).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to pursue a progressive harmonization and further development of the statutes, rules and practices of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, with a view to strengthening the common system and aiming at the establishment of a single tribunal; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (decision 34/438).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/36/23) and requested him, pursuant to decision 34/438, to submit a report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (decision 36/453).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/37/23) and requested him (a) to continue consultations necessary for a progressive harmonization and further development of the statutes,

189/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 112 (b)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/39/44;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/842;
- (c) Resolution 39/240;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.33, 42, 46, 51 and 52;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.105.

rules and practices of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, with a view to strengthening the common system and to reducing, to the extent possible, the associated administrative costs and (b) to report thereon to the Assembly at a future session, upon completion of the consultations, with interim reports on the progress of the consultations being submitted to the intervening session of the Assembly (resolution 37/12⁰).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/38/26) and requested him to accelerate the necessary consultations and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (decision 38/409).

At its thirty-ninth session, 190/ the General Assembly decided (a) to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/39/7 and Corr.1-3) to its fortieth session and (b) to consider at its fortieth session how to proceed with the examination of the matter (decision 39/450).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General reflecting further consultations with the International Labour Organisation.

121. Joint Inspection Unit:

- (a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies regarding the establishment, for an initial period of four years, of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 2150 (XXI)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the Joint Inspection Unit until 31 December 1973 (resolution 2735 A (XXV)).

190/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 112 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/39/7 and Corr.1-3;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/842;
- (c) Decision 39/450;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.33, 42, 46, 51 and 52;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/39/SR.64 and 66;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.105.

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the Joint Inspection Unit should continue in being for a further period of four years beyond 31 December 1973 and further decided to evaluate the work of the Unit at its thirty-first session (resolution 2924 B (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, which, inter alia, established the Unit as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly and of the legislative bodies of the specialized agencies which accepted the new statute (resolution 31/192). The membership of the Unit was increased from 8 to 11 Inspectors, with effect from 1 January 1978.

At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

- Mr. Maurice Bertrand (France) *
- Mr. Alexander S. Efimov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) **
- Mr. Alfred N. Forde (Barbados) *
- Mr. M. Salah E. Ibrahim (Egypt) **
- Mr. Nassar Kaddour (Syrian Arab Republic) **
- Mr. Moustapha Ould Khalifa (Mauritania) *
- Mr. Kahono Martohadinegoro (Indonesia) ***
- Mr. Siegfried Schumm (Germany, Federal Republic of) **
- Mr. Earl D. Sohm (United States of America) *
- Mr. Miljendo Vuković (Yugoslavia) *
- Mr. Norman Williams (Panama) **

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

At its thirty-ninth session, 191/ the General Assembly took note of the annual

191/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 113):

(a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

(i) Activities of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/39/34);

(ii) Office for Projects Execution of the United Nations Development Programme:

/...

report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/39/34) and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit

(continued)

- a. Report of the Unit: A/39/80 (related also to item 81 (b));
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/39/80/Add.1;
- (iii) Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters:
- a. Report of the Unit: A/39/94-E/1984/60 (related also to item 80 (h));
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General:
A/39/94/Add.1-E/1984/60/Add.1;
- (iv) Publications policy and practice in the United Nations system:
- a. Report of the Unit: A/39/239 (related also to item 74);
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/39/239/Add.1 and Corr.1;
 - c. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination:
A/39/239/Add.2;
 - d. Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/39/602;
- (v) Reporting to the Economic and Social Council:
- a. Report of the Unit: A/39/281-E/1984/31 and Corr.1 and Add.1 (related also to items 12 and 80 (h));
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/39/281/Add.2-E/1984/81/Add.2 and Corr.1;
- (vi) Co-operation between and management of libraries of the United Nations system:
- a. Report of the Unit: A/39/299;
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/39/299/Add.1;
 - c. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination:
A/39/299/Add.2 and Corr.1;
 - d. Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/39/603;

/...

(A/39/145 and Corr.1); renewed its invitation to United Nations organs to bear in mind, when considering reports of the Joint Inspection Unit, the importance of

(continued)

- (vii) Report on competitive examinations in the United Nations:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/39/483 (related also to item 116);
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/39/483/Add.1 and Corr.1;

- (viii) Common Services of United Nations organizations at the Vienna International Centre:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/39/520;
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/39/520/Add.1;
 - c. Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/39/733;

- (ix) Staff costs and some aspects of utilization of human and financial resources in the United Nations Secretariat:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/39/522 and Corr.1 (related also to item 117);
 - b. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/39/522/Add.1;
 - c. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/39/522/Add.2;

- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/39/145 and Corr.1;

- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1984: A/39/87;

- (d) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/39/718 and Add.1, A/39/843 and A/39/845;

- (e) Resolution 39/242; see also resolutions 39/27, para. 3; 39/98 A, para. 11; and 39/245, sect. I, para. 6 (a), (c) and (g); and decisions 39/305 A to C; see also decisions 39/437 and 39/439;

- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.26, 31, 35, 38, 44 and 53;

- (g) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.105.

specific, clear decisions on the recommendations contained in the Unit's reports for effective follow-up action by the Unit; requested the Unit, when preparing its annual programme of work, to concentrate, to the greatest extent possible, on those areas of greatest importance and relevance within the United Nations system; invited the Unit to include in its annual report to the Assembly on its programme of work the basis for the selection of each study; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the reports of the Unit, together with the comments of the Secretary-General thereon, were provided on a regular basis to the appropriate subsidiary organs of the Assembly for review (resolution 39/242, sect. I); having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on publications policy and practice in the United Nations system (A/39/239), the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/39/239/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex) and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/39/239/Add.2, annex) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/39/602); concurred with the recommendations and observations of the Advisory Committee contained in its report; and requested the Secretary-General to implement those recommendations accordingly (*ibid.*, sect. II); having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on co-operation between and management of libraries of the United Nations system (A/39/299), the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/39/299/Add.1 annex) and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/39/299/Add.2 and Corr.1, annex) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/39/603) and taking into account the views expressed during the debate in the Fifth Committee; concurred with the recommendations and observations of the Advisory Committee contained in its report and requested the Secretary-General to implement those recommendations accordingly (*ibid.*, sect. III); and having considered the report of the Joint International Unit on common services of United Nations organizations at the Vienna International Centre (A/39/520), the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/39/520/Add.1, annex) and related report of the Advisory Committee (A/39/733); concurred with the recommendations and observations of the Advisory Committee contained in its report; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a further report setting out his proposals to give effect to those recommendations (*ibid.*, sect. IV).

In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Questions relating to information" (see also item 78), the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the rapidly increasing role of United Nations public information programmes in fostering public understanding and support of United Nations activities and requested the Department of Public Information to consider the recommendations contained in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on publications policy and practice in the United Nations system (A/39/239) and to report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1985 (resolution 39/98 A).

In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "United Nations common system 77" (see also item 125), the General Assembly decided to refer to the International Civil Service Commission the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on staff costs and some aspects of utilization of human and financial resources in the United Nations Secretariat (A/39/522 and Corr.1), the belated comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/39/522/Add.1) and the views of Member States, and requested the Commission to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/27).

In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Personnel questions" (see also item 124), the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on competitive examinations in the United Nations (A/39/483) and the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/39/483/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex); requested the Secretary-General to implement recommendations 1, 2, and 3 of the report of the Unit to the extent possible and in such a manner that implementation would not adversely affect the flexibility of personnel policy; to conduct an overall review of the system of competitive examinations in the United Nations, including the consequences of the proposed expansion of the competitive examinations to the P-3 level and, taking into account the recommendations of the Unit on the subject, to submit his views to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and to implement recommendation 7 of the report of the Unit with a view to facilitating an in-depth consideration of the matter of appointment of staff in the General Service category, by the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/245, sect. I).

In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Development and international economic co-operation: restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system", the General Assembly took note of the notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters" (A/39/94-E/1984/60) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/39/94/Add.1-E/1984/60/Add.1) and "Reporting to the Economic and Social Council" (A/39/281-E/1984/81 and Corr.1) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/39/281-E/1984/81/Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1) (decision 39/437).

In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Operational activities for development: United Nations Development Programme" (see also item 85 (b)), the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Office for Projects Execution of the United Nations Development Programme" (A/39/80) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/39/80/Add.1) (decision 39/439).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/40/34);
- (b) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:
 - (i) Role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in South-East Asia (1979-1983) (A/40/135) (relates also to item 105);
 - (ii) Drug abuse control activities in the United Nations system (A/39/646) and Comments of the Secretary-General (A/40/260) (relates also to item 106);
 - (iii) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and Comments of the Secretary-General (A/40/295-E/1985/72) (relates also to item 12);

- (iv) Changing use of computers in organizations of the United Nations system at Geneva: management issues;
 - (v) United Nations Transport Decade in Africa (relates also to item 12);
 - (vi) Technical co-operation among developing countries (relates also to item 84 (e));
 - (vii) Structure of field representation of organizations of the United Nations system (relates also to item 85 (a));
 - (viii) Status of evaluation in the United Nations system;
 - (ix) Third report on evaluation in the United Nations system;
 - (x) Contribution of the United Nations system to conservation and management of cultural and natural heritage in Africa;
 - (xi) Medium-term recruitment plan for the United Nations Secretariat (relates also to item 124 (a));
 - (xii) Prospects of administrative reform in the United Nations system;
 - (xiii) Role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Africa (relates also to item 105 (b));
 - (xiv) Staff costs in the United Nations Secretariat (relates also to item 125);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1985 (A/40/137).

122. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference included submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting for the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes from the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly expanded the mandate of the Committee to include, *inter alia*, advising the Assembly on the pattern of conferences, acting on its behalf in dealing with departures from the approved calendar that had administrative and financial implications, recommending to the Assembly means to provide the optimum apportionment of conference resources, facilities and services, including documentation, and advising the Assembly on the

current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services and on means to ensure improved co-ordination of conferences within the United Nations system (resolution 32/72).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly approved the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1984-1985 contained in the report of the Committee on Conference (A/38/32) (resolution 38/32 A); and requested the President of the Assembly to appoint 22 Member States to serve on the Committee for a three-year term (resolution 38/32 B); requested the Committee to examine the provisions of section I of resolution 31/140 and all other provisions relating to the pattern of conferences and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/32 C); took note of the proposals submitted by the Committee designed to relieve the overloading of conference services; invited the Committee to pursue further its consultations with the officers of certain organs with a view to adjusting the length of their sessions; and requested United Nations organs to put forward concrete proposals on improving the organization of their work in order to secure a more effective use of conference resources (resolution 38/32 D); adopted a number of measures to control and limit documentation (resolution 38/32 E); and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with data on the conference-servicing resources available to the United Nations (resolution 38/32 F).

At its thirty-ninth session, 192/ the General Assembly approved the draft revised calendar of conferences for 1985 contained in the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/39/32, annex II); requested the Secretary-General, in the interests of maximum efficiency and cost-effectiveness, to consider organizing the conferencing-servicing staff at the Vienna International Centre into a single conference-servicing operation; and invited the International Atomic Energy Agency to participate in the consideration of the matter (resolution 39/68 A); took note with appreciation of the efforts made by the Committee to improve utilization of conference-servicing resources in consultation with the officers of certain organs; and invited the Committee to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on a number of other measures designed to improve the utilization of conference services (resolution 39/68 B); requested the Committee to undertake an in-depth study of all existing provisions relating to the pattern of conferences, taking into account all the modifications proposed during the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, with a view to reporting to the Assembly at its fortieth session

192/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 114):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/39/32);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/730;
- (c) Resolutions 39/68 A to D;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.6, 11-15, 18, 27 and 29;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.98.

(resolution 39/68 C); and adopted provisions concerning the institution of an abbreviated form of summary record and with the timely issuing of documentation (resolution 39/68 D).

By a communication of 1 March 1984 (see A/38/758), the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that he had appointed the 22 members of the Committee on Conferences. The Committee is composed of the following 22 Member States:

Algeria, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Cyprus, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

At the fortieth session, the Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Conferences, which will be issued as supplement No. 32 (A/40/32) and the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/68 D.

123. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions

The regular budget of the United Nations is apportioned among its Member States in accordance with a scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions (see item 17 (b)). This scale, as modified by resolution 3101 (XXVIII), has also been used to apportion the appropriations for peace-keeping operations among all Member States.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly approved a scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the United Nations budget for the financial years 1983, 1984 and 1985 (resolution 37/125 A); decided that the Committee on Contributions should submit to the Assembly no later than at its thirty-ninth session a study on alternative methodologies and a set of guidelines for the collection and presentation of data called for in resolution 36/231 A; and requested the Committee on Contributions to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress made in carrying out the work called for in the resolution (37/125 B).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee on Contributions on the work in progress (A/38/11, sects. II-IV); and requested the Committee to carry out the mandate entrusted to it by resolution 37/125 B, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions of the Assembly (resolution 38/33).

At its thirty-ninth session, 193/ on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the rates of assessment of two new Member States (resolution 39/247 A). At the same session, the Assembly adopted a resolution providing specific guidelines to be followed by the Committee on Contributions in the preparation of the next scale of assessments for 1986-1988 (resolution 39/247 B).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Contributions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 11 (A/40/11).

193/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 115):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/39/11 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/844 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolutions 39/247 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.4-11, 13, 14, 51, 53, 55-58;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.105, 106 and 107.

124. Personnel questions:

- (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General
- (b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General

The General Assembly has sought to obtain a balanced geographical distribution in the composition of the Secretariat since its second session, in 1947, (resolution 153 (II)). Since 1963, the Secretary-General has reported annually on the composition of the Secretariat pursuant to a succession of resolutions which have laid down the principles and factors for the recruitment of the staff and the attainment of an equitable geographic distribution of the staff (resolutions 1852 (XVII), 33/143, 35/210, 37/235 A and 38/231).

At its thirty-ninth session, 194/ the General Assembly, deeply

194/ References for the thirty-ninth session session (agenda item 116):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Composition of the Secretariat: A/39/453;
 - (ii) Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations: A/C.5/39/2;
 - (iii) Amendments to the Staff Rules: A/C.5/39/4 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
 - (iv) Status of the linguistic skills of United Nations staff: A/C.5/39/6 and Corr.1;
 - (v) Personnel policies: A/C.5/39/9;
 - (vi) A system of career development for all categories of staff: A/C.5/39/11 (related also to item 109);
 - (vii) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: A/C.5/39/17;
 - (viii) List of staff members: A/C.5/39/L.2;
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/39/483 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 (related also to item 113) and A/C.5/39/23;
- (c) Note by the Secretariat: A/C.5/39/87;

concerned about the high vacancy rate and difficulties in recruitment which had prevailed for a number of years in the regional commissions, particularly in the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), authorized the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to enable ECWA to meet its personnel requirements (resolution 39/243).

At the same session, the General Assembly noted with concern the report submitted to the Assembly by the Secretary-General on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/C.5/39/17), which showed a continuing neglect of the observance of the principle related to the respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations; welcomed the measures already taken by the Secretary-General in furtherance of the safety and security of international civil servants and called upon him to continue personally to act as the focal point in promoting and ensuring the observance of their privileges and immunities by using all such means available to him; urged the Secretary-General to give priority to the reporting and prompt follow-up of cases of arrest, detention and other possible matters and requested him to review and appraise the measures already taken to enhance the safety and protection of international civil servants and to modify them where necessary; called upon the staff to comply with the obligations arising from the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, in particular regulation 1.8; and invited the Secretary-General to suggest in his next annual report further steps designed to alleviate the present situation (resolution 39/244).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly concerned by the lack of progress with respect to the situation of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States, the recruitment, career development and promotion of women and the achievement of a balanced and equitable geographical distribution of staff throughout the Secretariat, requested the Secretary-General to make special efforts in order to accelerate recruitment from unrepresented Member States and to increase the number of staff from underrepresented Member States and Member States below the mid-point of their desirable ranges, to the extent possible towards their mid-point, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the recruitment procedures were

(continued)

- (d) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/39/7/Add.5;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/845;
- (f) Resolutions 39/243 to 39/245 and decision 39/451;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.14, 15, 17-30, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 49, 53 and 54;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.105.

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completed with all due speed within a reasonable time-frame; further requested him to continue to increase the representation of developing countries in senior and policy-formulating posts, while safeguarding the principle of equitable geographical distribution; took note of the decision of the Secretary-General to designate, on a temporary basis, a senior official with the title of Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat of the United Nations to review the situation of women in the Secretariat and to make proposals for its improvement in the framework of the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the Assembly at its fortieth session; requested that the Co-ordinator function within the Office of Personnel Services and be provided with necessary assistance and noted that the Office would continue to be responsible for the implementation of Assembly directives and the Secretary-General's policies in personnel matters, for the formulation and application of personnel policy and for the recruitment and administration of all staff; and requested the Secretary-General to implement recommendations 1, 2 and 3 of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on competitive examinations in the United Nations (A/39/483) to the extent possible and in such a manner that implementation would not adversely affect the flexibility of personnel policy, to conduct an overall review of the system of competitive examinations in the United Nations, including the consequences of the proposed extension to the P-3 level and, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the JIU report, and to submit his views to the Assembly at its fortieth session, to pursue his work programme on the design and implementation of a career development system, taking into account staff serving on different types of contracts and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and to strengthen the various appeals machinery, with a view to eliminating the backlog of cases, and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the feasibility of establishing an office of Ombudsman (resolution 39/245, sect. I); and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations (A/C.5/39/2) approved the amendments to the Staff Regulations with effect from 1 January 1984, as set forth in the annex to the resolution, to give effect to its decision with respect to the education grant (resolution 39/245, sect. II).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the amendments to the Staff Rules (A/C.5/39/4 and Corr.1 and Add.1) (decision 39/451).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Composition of the Secretariat;
 - (ii) Personnel policies, called for under resolution 39/245;
 - (iii) Respect for privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations, called for under resolution 39/244;
 - (iv) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat called for under resolution 39/245;

- (v) Feasibility of establishing an office of Ombudsman, called for under resolution 39/245;
 - (vi) Ways and means of applying the population factor, called for under resolution 39/245;
 - (vii) Amendments to the Staff Rules;
 - (viii) List of staff members;
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the United Nations staff representatives called for under resolution 35/213; and the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on medium-term recruitment plan for the United Nations Secretariat (relates also to item 121).

125. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission

The statute of the International Civil Service Commission was approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)).

Pursuant to article 1 of its statute, annexed to resolution 3357 (XXIX), the Commission performs its functions in respect of the United Nations and of those specialized agencies and other international organizations which participate in the United Nations common system.

In accordance with article 2, the Commission consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, serve full-time.

At present, the Commission is composed of the following members:

Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana),** Chairman, Mr. Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina),** Vice-Chairman, Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),*** Mr. Michael O. Ani (Nigeria),*** Mr. Michel Auchère (France),* Mr. Moulaye El Hassen (Mauritania),** Mr. Ralph Enckell (Finland),* Mr. Dayton W. Hull (United States of America),** Mr. Masao Kamazawa (Japan),* Mr. Helmut Kitschenberg (Federal Republic of Germany),* Mr. Jiří Nosek (Czechoslovakia),** Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil),* Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt),*** Mr. Valery Vasilyevich Tsybukov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)*** and Mr. M. A. Vellodi (India).***

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

Under article 17, the Commission submits to the General Assembly an annual report, which is transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations, through their executive heads, and to staff representatives.

At its thirty-ninth session, 195/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 1984 (A/39/30 and Corr.1) and noting with concern that the margin between the net remuneration of the United Nations and that of the comparator civil service would widen to the order of 24 per cent following the Commission's decision to increase the post adjustment index at the base city, New York, by 9.6 per cent, considered that a margin of 24 per cent was too high in relation to past levels of the margin and requested the Commission to: (a) re-examine what would constitute a desirable margin between the net remuneration of the United Nations in New York and that of the comparator civil service and its effect on the operation of the post adjustment system; (b) submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its fortieth session on a specific range for the net remuneration margin, together with a concise summary of the methodology applied in calculating that margin and the technical measures which would be applied by the Commission to ensure that the post adjustment system operated within the framework of the defined margin range; and (c) take the necessary measures to suspend implementation of the increase in post adjustment for New York envisaged for December 1984, pending receipt by the Assembly at its fortieth session, and action thereon, of the Commission's recommendations regarding the margin and other measures referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above, and take whatever related measures were required in respect of the post adjustment levels at other duty stations to ensure equivalence of purchasing power as soon as possible at all duty stations in relation to the level of net remuneration in New York; and decided,

195/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 117):

- (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/39/30 and Corr.1 and 2);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/39/9 and Corr.1);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/39/13;
- (d) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/39/522 and Corr.1, A/39/522/Add.1 and Add.2;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/718 and Add.1;
- (f) Resolution 39/27 and 39/69 and decision 39/417;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.16, 17, 19, 21, 24-30, 34, 36, 37, 44 and 45;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.81 and 98.

inter alia, to refer to the Commission the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on staff costs and some aspects of utilization of human and financial resources in the United Nations Secretariat (A/39/522 and Corr.1), the related comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/39/522/Add.1) and the views of Member States and requested the Commission to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/27).

At the same session, the General Assembly noted the survey of best prevailing conditions of service for the General Service and related categories in New York; noted also that the Commission had approved a methodology for surveys of best prevailing conditions of service for locally recruited staff at non-headquarters duty stations which was to be applied from 1985 onwards; and requested the Commission to keep under review the implementation of the methodology for surveys of best prevailing conditions of service for locally recruited staff at non-headquarters duty stations and to re-examine, where necessary, the technical aspects of the methodology in the light of experience (resolution 39/69, sect. I); requested the Commission in conformity with article 10 of its statute, to review the practices of the organizations of the United Nations common system as regards long service steps for staff in the Professional category, to examine ways in which uniformity on that question could be established within the common system and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (ibid., sect. II); noted the progress made by the Commission in the establishment of job classification standards; noted also the recommendations made by the Commission to the organizations of the United Nations common system on the use of selection interviews (A/39/30 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 215), the role of selection mechanisms and processes (ibid., para. 217) and on promotion policy (ibid., paras. 222 and 223), and requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed by Member States, to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the action taken on those recommendations in the United Nations Secretariat; and requested the Commission to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the use of competitive examinations for both selection and promotion (ibid., sect. III).

At the same session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "United Nations pension system" (see also item 126), the General Assembly requested the Commission, in co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, to re-examine the procedure for adjustment of pensionable remuneration in between comprehensive reviews, taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and also requested the Commission, in co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee, to review the methodology for the determination of pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories and for monitoring the level of pensionable remuneration, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session, so that the Assembly could consider whether it would be appropriate to request the Commission to propose a new scale of pensionable remuneration at its forty-first session (resolution 39/246, sect. II).

Also at its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the statute of the commission (A/C.5/39/13) (decision 39/417).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/40/30);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations.

126. United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the regulations for which were adopted initially by the General Assembly at its third session, in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), is administered by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, consisting of 21 members, one third of whom are elected by the Assembly and the corresponding legislative bodies of the other member organizations, one third nominated by the executive heads and one third elected by the participants.

The United Nations, 10 specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property and the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization are members of the Fund. As at 31 December 1984, the number of participants was 53,204.

At its thirty-ninth session, 196/ the General Assembly approved the following measures in order to improve the actuarial imbalance of the Fund, namely: the reduction factor for certain cases of early retirement has been raised as from 1 January 1985; the periodicity of cost-of-living adjustment of benefits in payment

196/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 118):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/39/9 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/39/15 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/39/608;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/846;
- (e) Resolution 39/246 and decision 39/452;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.19, 23, 25, 27-30, 32 and 51;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.105.

has been changed from twice a year to once a year; a reduction factor has been applied to the first adjustment after 1 January 1985; a limitation of up to 120 per cent of the local currency pension has been imposed under the two-track adjustment system; changes have been made in the date of payment of benefits to participants separating on or after 31 December 1984 and in the due date for the remittance of organizations' contributions to the Fund; and the interest rate for lump-sum commutation has been raised from 4.5 to 6.5 per cent in respect of periods of service after 31 December 1984; also approved the consequential changes in the Pension Fund Regulations and the pension adjustment system; deferred action on the Board's recommendation that the statutory age of separation be raised to 62; requested the Board: (a) to review, with the assistance of the Committee of Actuaries, the method of calculating the lump-sum commutation of benefits using a uniform discount rate; (b) to keep under review the determination of the lump sum in net equivalent terms; (c) to re-examine the imposition of a ceiling on the highest levels of pensions and on the lump-sum commutation; (d) the operation of the two-track pension adjustment system; (e) to consider additional measures to improve the actuarial situation, with a view to avoiding, if possible, further increases in the rate of contributions; (f) to consider measures for the fair and equitable treatment of all participants; and to submit recommendations on (a), (c), (d) and (e) to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/246, sect. I); decided that an upward adjustment of 5.4 per cent in the scale of pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories due as of 1 October 1984 under article 54 (b) of the Regulations of the Fund should be implemented during the period 1 October to 31 December 1984; approved the implementation for all Professional and higher category staff of the scale of pensionable remuneration recommended by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) and amended the first sentence of article 54 (b) of the Regulations of the Fund; requested the Board to consider compensatory or interim measures for participants whose pensionable remuneration had been higher than it would be on 1 January 1985; having noted that no interim adjustment of that scale was contemplated in 1985, requested ICSC, in co-operation with the Pension Board, to re-examine the procedure for adjustment of pensionable remuneration in between comprehensive reviews and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session, and, in the mean time, decided to suspend the operation of the adjustment procedure in article 54 (b); further requested ICSC, in co-operation with the Board, to review the methodology for the determination of pensionable remuneration and for monitoring its level, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and invited all member organizations of the Fund to implement the changes relating to pensionable remuneration (*ibid.*, sect. II); amended article 54 (a) of the Regulations of the Fund relating to the non-resident's allowance (*ibid.*, sect. III); noted that junior professional officers and associate experts who are participants in a national pension scheme may be excluded from participation in the Fund under article 21 (a) of its Regulations (*ibid.*, sect. IV); decided that the procedures relating to the special index for pensioners applicable to existing pensioners as set out in annex X of the report of the Board to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (A/37/9 and Corr.1-4) should be amended so that the reduced local currency amount would become effective from 1 January 1985 (*ibid.*, sect. V); authorized the Board to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund, for a further period of one year, by an amount not exceeding \$100,000 (*ibid.*, sect. VI); approved expenses, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,

totalling \$7,440,800 (net) for 1985 and \$6,500 (net) for 1984 for the administration of the Fund (ibid., sect. VII); decided that beginning with the biennium 1986-1987 the estimates of administrative expenses of the Fund should be prepared on a biennial basis; and amended article 15 (b) of the Regulations of the Fund accordingly (ibid., sect. VIII); requested the Board to review its composition and to submit recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (ibid., sect. IX). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Pension Fund (decision 39/452).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/40/9);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Pension Fund;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

127. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East

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

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council in 1974 (resolution 350 (1974)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its thirty-ninth session, 197/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate

197/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 119):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: A/39/468;
 - (ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: A/39/650;
- (b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/39/653 and A/39/685;
- (c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/39/719 and A/39/767;
- (d) Resolutions 39/28 A and B, 39/70 and 39/71 A and B;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.37 and 41;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.81 and 98.

to the Special Account the amount of \$17,489,496 gross (\$17,280,000 net) for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1984, inclusive (resolution 39/28 A, sect. I); decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$17,852,500 for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 December 1984 to 31 May 1985, inclusive; and decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of \$17,852,500 among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 39/28 A (ibid., sect. II); authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed \$2,975,416 gross (\$2,932,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1985, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue to Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 557 (1984), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 39/28 A (ibid., sect. III); and decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the amount of \$4,824,613, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in resolution 33/13 E and held in suspense until a further decision was taken by the Assembly (resolution 39/28 B).

On 28 November 1984, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months, until 31 May 1985 (resolution 557 (1984)). On 21 May 1985, the Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1985 (resolution 563 (1985)).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNDOF;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
- (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 (resolution 425 (1978)). On the same date, the Council approved the report of the Secretary-General (S/12611) on the implementation of its resolution 425 (1978) and decided to establish the Force for an initial period of six months to be extended for a further period, should the Council so decide (resolution 426 (1978)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its thirty-ninth session, 197/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$70,446,000 gross (\$59,486,000 net) for the operation of UNIFIL from 19 April to 18 October 1984, inclusive (resolution 39/71 A, sect. I); decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$23,482,000 gross (\$23,148,667 net) for the operation of UNIFIL from 19 October to 18 December 1984, inclusive (ibid., sect. II); decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$46,964,000 for the operation of UNIFIL from 19 December 1984 to 18 April 1985, inclusive; and decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of \$46,964,000 among Member States in

accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 39/71 A (ibid., sect. III); authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed \$11,741,000 gross (\$11,574,333 net) per month for the period from 19 April to 18 December 1985, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 555 (1984), subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the actual level of commitments to be entered into for each mandate period that might be approved subsequent to 19 April 1985, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 39/71 A (ibid., sect. IV); and decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the amount of \$6,035,305, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision was taken by the Assembly (resolution 39/71 B).

On 12 October 1984, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of six months, until 19 April 1985 (resolution 555 (1984)). On 17 April 1985, the Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of six months until 19 October 1985 (resolution 561 (1985)).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIFIL;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
- (c) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-ninth session, 197/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review, in consultation with the States contributing troops to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and with other interested Member States, the existing standard rates of reimbursement, with a view to ensuring an equitable rate of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States, and to report on the matter to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/70).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

128. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly recommended that the International Law Commission (see also item 139) should complete at its thirtieth session, in the light of comments received from Member States, from organs of the United Nations which had competence on the subject-matter and from interested intergovernmental organizations, the second reading of the draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause (resolution 31/97).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly confirmed the above-mentioned recommendation (resolution 32/151).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly had before it the final text of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses contained in the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session (A/33/10, chap. II), together with the recommendation that they should be recommended to Member States with a view to the conclusion of a convention on the subject. At that session, the Assembly invited all States, organs of the United Nations which had competence in the subject-matter and interested intergovernmental organizations to submit, not later than 31 December 1979, their written comments and observations on chapter II of the Commission's report and, in particular, on the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses adopted by the Commission and on those provisions relating to such clauses on which the Commission had been unable to take decisions, and requested States to comment on the recommendation of the Commission that those draft articles should be recommended to Member States with a view to the conclusion of a convention on the subject; requested the Secretary-General to circulate, before its thirty-fifth session, the comments and observations submitted; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses" (resolution 33/139, sect. II).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/203 and Add.1-3); and requested the Secretary-General to reiterate the invitation to submit or bring up to date, not later than 30 June 1981, the comments and observations asked for by resolution 33/139, to circulate them before the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly and to bring up to date their analytical compilation (resolution 35/161).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/145), and the analytical compilation of comments and observations from Governments, organs of the United Nations which had competence in the subject-matter and interested intergovernmental organizations (A/36/146), requested the Secretary-General to reiterate the invitation to submit or bring up to date, not later than 30 June 1983, the comments and observations asked for by resolution 33/139; and decided to consider the substance of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses, together with any amendments thereto, at its thirty-eighth session with a view to taking a decision thereon (resolution 36/111).

At its thirty-eighth session, 198/ the General Assembly, having considered the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses and the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/344) containing the comments and observations submitted by States, organs of the United Nations and intergovernmental organizations, requested the Secretary-General to reiterate his invitation to Member States and interested organs of the United Nations, as well as interested intergovernmental organizations, to submit or bring up to date, not later than 31 March 1985, any written comments and observations which they deemed appropriate on chapter I of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session, in particular on: the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses adopted by the International Law Commission; provisions relating to such clauses on which the International Law Commission had been unable to take a decision; and any other aspects of problems relating to most-favoured-nation clauses that Governments could have considered relevant in view of recent developments of international practice, including the recommendation of the International Law Commission on the conclusion of a convention; also requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to comment on the most appropriate procedure for completing work on most-favoured-nation clauses and on the forum for future discussion, bearing in mind the suggestions and proposals made in the Sixth Committee, including the suggestion to establish a working group of the Sixth Committee after one of the existing working groups accomplished its mandate; further required him to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report containing the comments and observations received pursuant to the resolution with a view to taking a final decision on the procedure to be followed; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses" (resolution 38/127).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/127.

129. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)). Its continuation was subsequently authorized by the Assembly at its annual sessions until 1971 and thereafter at its twenty-eighth, thirtieth, thirty-second,

198/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 120):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/344;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/38/660;
- (c) Resolution 38/127;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/38/SR.18, 20-23, 25 and 59;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.101.

thirty-fourth and thirty-sixth sessions (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144 and 36/108.

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly. At its thirty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to appoint 13 Member States as members of the Advisory Committee for the period of four years beginning on 1 January 1984; and decided to entrust its President with the task of appointing the members of the Advisory Committee (resolution 38/129). At its thirty-ninth session, 199/ the Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 12 of its resolution 38/129, confirmed the nomination by its President of the following members of the Advisory Committee (decision 39/308):

Barbados, Cyprus, France, Ghana, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Romania, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela.

At its thirty-eighth session, 200/ the General Assembly, inter alia, authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1984 and 1985 the activities specified in his report (A/38/546), including the provision of a minimum of 15 fellowships each in 1984 and 1985, at the request of Governments of developing countries, a minimum of one scholarship each in 1984 and 1985, under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea to be financed by the voluntary contributions specifically made for the Fellowship, and assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country who would be invited to the regional courses to be organized in 1984 and 1985; requested the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme and to invite periodically Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the

199/ The item was not included in the agenda of the thirty-ninth session.

200/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 122) and thirty-ninth session:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/546;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/38/662;
- (c) Resolution 38/129;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/38/SR.50 and 73;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.101; A/39/PV.67 and 86.

Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1984 and 1985 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years (resolution 38/129).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/129.

130. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members. The membership of the Committee was as follows:

Algeria, Austria, Barbados, Canada, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, France, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters in 1973, 1977 and 1979 and reported to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth, thirty-second and thirty-fourth sessions.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, having examined the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/34/37), inter alia, welcomed the results achieved by the Committee during its session held in 1979; adopted the recommendations submitted to the Assembly relating to practical measures of co-operation for the speedy elimination of the problem of international terrorism; unequivocally condemned all acts of international terrorism which endangered or took human lives or jeopardized fundamental freedoms; condemned the continuation of repressive and terrorist acts by colonial, racist and alien régimes in denying peoples their legitimate right to self-determination and independence and other human rights and fundamental freedoms; appealed to States that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism; invited Governments to submit their observations and concrete proposals, in particular on the need for an additional international convention or conventions on international terrorism; urged all States to co-operate with one another more closely, especially through the exchange of relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of international terrorism, the conclusion of special treaties and/or the incorporation into

appropriate bilateral treaties or special clauses, in particular regarding the extradition or prosecution of international terrorists; recognized that, in order to contribute to the elimination of the causes and the problem of international terrorism, both the Assembly and the Security Council should pay special attention to all situations, including, inter alia, colonialism, racism and situations involving alien occupation, that might give rise to international terrorism and might endanger international peace and security, with a view to the application, where feasible and necessary, of the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation on the basis of material provided by Member States of relevant provisions of national legislation dealing with the combating of international terrorism and to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 34/145).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General; re-endorsed the recommendations submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism to the Assembly relating to practical measures of co-operation for the speedy elimination of the problem of international terrorism; called upon all States to observe and implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 36/109).

At its thirty-eighth session, 201/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/355 and Add.1-3); re-endorsed the recommendations submitted to the Assembly relating to practical measures of co-operation for the speedy elimination of the problem of international terrorism; called upon all States to observe and implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism; requested the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session (resolution 38/130).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/130.

201/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 123):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/355 and Add.1-3;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/38/663;
- (c) Resolution 38/130;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/38/SR.63, 66-69, 71 and 72;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.101.

131. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee (A/10467, para. 58), took note of the draft resolution entitled "consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law" and decided to include that question as a separate item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session in the hope that it would be allocated to the Sixth Committee for consideration.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly included the item in its agenda, allocated it to the Sixth Committee and decided, on the recommendation of that Committee (A/31/398), to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session (decision 31/409).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session (decision 32/440).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly again decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session under the modified title "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order" (decision 33/424).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and in co-ordination with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), to study the question of the consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order, with a view to embodying them in one or more instruments, as appropriate; invited Member States to submit their views on this question; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a preliminary report on his study and the views of Governments received under the item (resolution 34/150).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having noted the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/446), requested UNITAR to prepare a list of the existing and evolving principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order concerning the economic relations among States, international organizations and other entities of public international law, and the activities of transnational corporations, to prepare an analytical study, on the basis of that list, on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order and to complete the study in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; urged Member States to submit relevant information with respect to the study; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly

at its thirty-sixth session a report on the study made by UNITAR for its consideration on a priority basis, under an item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order" to be included in the provisional agenda of that session (resolution 35/166).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the study prepared by UNITAR (UNITAR/DS/4), requested the Institute to prepare and complete the study in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; urged Member States to submit relevant information with respect to the study; requested UNCITRAL, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the regional commissions, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in this field, as determined by UNITAR, to submit relevant information and to co-operate fully with the Institute in the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the study made by UNITAR (resolution 36/107).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested UNITAR to prepare a third and final phase of the analytical study and to complete it in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; urged Member States to submit relevant information with respect to the study, including proposals concerning further action to be taken on the final study to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; invited UNITAR to select, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, taking into account the different legal and economic systems of the world, experts who would help it to carry out the last phase of the study; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the final study made by UNITAR (resolution 37/103).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/366 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1), particularly of the progress report prepared by UNITAR (A/37/409, sect. II), of the analytical papers and analysis of texts of relevant instruments (UNITAR/DS/6), of the views submitted by States (A/38/366/Add.1) and the report of the Panel of Experts (A/38/366, annex) and taking note of the recommendation of the Panel of Experts that UNITAR should complete, in 1984, the analytical study on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order, requested UNITAR to continue preparing the third and final phase of the analytical study and to complete it in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; also requested UNITAR to prepare a summary and an outline of the study in order to facilitate debate on the item; urged Member States to submit, not later than 31 May 1984, relevant information with respect to the study, including proposals concerning further action to be taken on the final study to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; requested UNCITRAL, UNCTAD, UNIDO, the regional commissions, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in this field, as determined by UNITAR, to submit relevant information and to co-operate fully with the Institute in the

implementation of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on the final study prepared by UNITAR for its consideration, on a priority basis (resolution 38/128).

At its thirty-ninth session, 202/ the General Assembly, recognizing the need for a systematic and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order, expressed its appreciation to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for the completion of the analytical study on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (A/39/504/Add.1, annex III), and urged Member States to submit, not later than 30 June 1985, their views and comments on the study, including proposals concerning further action and procedures to be adopted within the framework of the Sixth Committee with regard to the consideration of the analytical study (resolution 39/75).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report containing views and comments of Member States called for under resolution 39/75.

202/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 120):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/504 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/39/770 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution 39/75;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/39/SR.50, 55-58 and 63;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.99.

132. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", invited Governments to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on good-neighbourliness; invited the United Nations organs, bodies and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, to inform the Secretary-General of the aspects of their activities relevant to the development of relations of good-neighbourliness between States; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the matter; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" (resolution 34/99).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested Governments to communicate or supplement their views and suggestions on good-neighbourliness; invited the United Nations organs, bodies and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, to continue to inform the Secretary-General of the aspects of their activities relevant to the item; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report containing an orderly presentation of the views and suggestions received concerning the content of good-neighbourliness, as well as ways and modalities to enhance it (resolution 36/101).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, deemed it appropriate, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/476) together with other ideas and proposals which might be submitted subsequently by Member States, to clarify the elements of good-neighbourliness as part of a process of elaborating, at an appropriate time, a suitable international document on the subject; and invited once again the Governments and the international organizations that had not communicated to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on good-neighbourliness, in accordance with resolutions 34/99 and 36/101, to do so as soon as possible, and the Governments that had already communicated such views and suggestions to supplement them if they deemed it necessary (resolution 37/117).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that good-neighbourliness fully conformed with the purposes of the United Nations; deemed it appropriate, on the basis of the working paper concerning the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (A/38/440, annex), as well as of other proposals and ideas which had been or would be submitted by States, and the replies and views of States and international organizations, to start clarifying and formulating the elements of good-neighbourliness as part of a process of elaboration of a suitable international document on the subject; and requested the Sixth Committee to decide, at the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly, on the appropriate framework to accomplish the above-mentioned tasks (resolution 38/126).

At its thirty-ninth session, 203/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that good-neighbourliness fully conformed with the purposes of the United Nations and should be founded upon the strict observance of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and so presupposed the rejection of any acts seeking to establish zones of influence or domination; called once again upon States, in the interest of the maintenance of international peace and security, to develop good-neighbourly relations, acting on the basis of these principles; reaffirmed that the generalization of the long practice of good-neighbourliness and of principles and rules pertaining to it was likely to strengthen friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter; deemed it appropriate, on the basis of the working paper concerning the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (A/38/440, annex), as well as other proposals and ideas which had been or would be submitted by States, and the replies and views of States and international organizations, to start clarifying and formulating the elements of good-neighbourliness as part of a process of elaboration of a suitable international document on the subject; decided to proceed with the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness within the framework of a working group or other appropriate organ of the Sixth Committee as could be decided upon by the Committee when organizing its work at the fortieth session of the Assembly; invited once again Governments, United Nations bodies and programmes and the specialized agencies, within their respective fields of competence, to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions or, if they deemed it appropriate, to update the replies already given by them, on the content of good-neighbourliness and ways and means to strengthen it; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report containing the replies received (resolution 39/78).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/78.

133. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States

The item entitled "Settlement by peaceful means of disputes between States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Romania (A/34/143). At that session, the Assembly called

203/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 123):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/39/773;
- (b) Resolution 39/78;
- (c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/39/SR.20, 21, 22, 23, 61;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.99.

upon all States to adhere strictly in their international relations to the principle that States should settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice were not endangered; urged all States to co-operate in the elaboration of a declaration of the Assembly on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; invited Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General their opinions, suggestions and proposals regarding the elaboration of such a declaration and to bring up to date their views on this subject submitted in pursuance of Assembly resolution 3499 (XXX); requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report containing the opinions, suggestions and proposals regarding the declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States" (resolution 34/102).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, noting the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/35/33 and Corr.1), especially the work done on the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes, considered that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes should represent one of the central concerns for States and that, to this end, the efforts for examining and further developing the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and the means of consolidating its full observance by all States in their international relations should be continued; and requested the Committee to continue the elaboration of the draft Manila declaration with a view to submitting it for further consideration to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/160).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to finalize the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes with a view to its consideration and adoption by the Assembly, and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; and referred to the Committee the report of the Assembly's Working Group on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes (A/C.6/36/L.19), as well as the views expressed at the thirty-sixth session on the contents of the declaration (resolution 36/110).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly approved the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, the text of which was annexed to the resolution; expressed its appreciation to the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization for its important contribution to the elaboration of the text of the Declaration; and urged that all efforts be made so that the Declaration became generally known and fully observed and implemented (resolution 37/10).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged again all States to observe and promote in good faith the provisions of the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes in the settlement of their international disputes; stressed the need to continue efforts to strengthen the process of the peaceful settlement of disputes through progressive development and

codification of international law and through enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in this field; requested the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, during its session in 1984, to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and in this context to consider the proposal contained in the working paper on the establishment of a permanent commission on good offices, mediation and conciliation for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of conflicts among States (A/38/343, annex) and to continue, in conformity with the agreement reached by the Special Committee, consideration of the proposal concerning the elaboration of a handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; and requested the Secretary-General, in the light of the report of the Special Committee (A/38/33), to prepare a preliminary outline on the possible content of such a handbook, which would comprise all existing means and mechanisms available for the purpose, and to submit this outline to the Special Committee at its session in 1984 (resolution 38/131).

At its thirty-ninth session, 204/ the General Assembly urged again all States to observe and promote in good faith the provisions of the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes in the settlement of their international disputes; stressed the need to continue efforts to strengthen the process of the peaceful settlement of disputes through progressive development and codification of international law and through enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in this field; requested the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, during its session in 1985, to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in this context: to continue the consideration of the proposal contained in working papers on the establishment of a commission on good offices, mediation and conciliation for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of conflicts among States (A/38/343, annex and A/C.6/39/L.2) and to examine the report of the Secretary-General on the progress of work on the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of the outline elaborated by the Special Committee and in the light of the views expressed in the course of the discussions

204/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 124):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/39/33);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/39/774;
- (c) Resolution 39/79;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/39/SR.23-31 and 64;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.99.

in the Sixth Committee and in the Special Committee, a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, and to report to the Special Committee at its session in 1985 on the progress of work, before submitting to it the draft handbook in its final form, with a view to its approval at a later stage (resolution 39/79).

At the fortieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

134. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of Barbados, Fiji, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines and the Syrian Arab Republic (A/32/247). At that session, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to its thirty-third session (decision 32/441).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling that the International Law Commission had submitted a draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind, in 1954, requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations to submit their comments and observations on the draft Code, including comments on the procedure to be adopted, and to prepare a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/97).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to reiterate his invitation to Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations to submit or update their comments and observations on the draft Code; requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of the replies submitted and the statements made during the debate on the item, to prepare an analytical paper in order to facilitate the further consideration of the item; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/49).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited the International Law Commission to resume its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code and to examine it with the required priority in order to review it; requested the Commission to consider at its next session the question of the draft Code in the context of its five-year programme and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the priority it deemed advisable to accord to the draft Code; and requested the Secretary-General to reiterate his invitation to Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations to present or update their comments and observations on the draft Code, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/106).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the International Law Commission to continue its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind; requested the Commission, in conformity with resolution 36/106, to submit a preliminary report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session bearing, inter alia, on the scope and the structure of

the draft Code; and requested the Secretary-General to reiterate his invitation to Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations to present or update their comments and observations on the draft Code with a view to their submission to the Commission (resolution 37/102).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited the International Law Commission to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind by elaborating, as a first step, an introduction in conformity with paragraph 67 of its report on the work of its thirty-fifth session (A/38/10), as well as a list of the offences in conformity with paragraph 69 of that report; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and intergovernmental organizations regarding the questions raised in paragraph 69 of the report of the Commission and to include them in a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session with a view to adopting, at the appropriate time, the necessary decision thereon (resolution 38/132).

At its thirty-ninth session, 205/ the General Assembly requested the International Law Commission to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind by elaborating an introduction as well as a list of the offences, taking into account the progress made at its thirty-sixth session, as well as the views expressed during the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and intergovernmental organizations regarding the conclusions contained in paragraph 65 of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-sixth session (A/39/10) and to include them in a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its fortieth session with a view to adopting, at the appropriate time, the necessary decision thereon (resolution 39/80).

205/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 125):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/439 and Add.1-5;
- (b) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/39/10);
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/39/775;
- (d) Resolution 39/80;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/39/SR.47-49 and 63;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.99.

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/40/10);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/80.

135. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations

The item entitled "Conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations" was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/31/243). At that session, the Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/31/250/Add.1, para. 2), to allocate the item to the First Committee and, at the appropriate stage, to refer it to the Sixth Committee for examination of its legal implications.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly invited Member States to examine further the draft World Treaty on the Non-Use of Force in International Relations (A/31/243, annex) as well as other proposals and statements made during the consideration of the item; requested Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on that subject; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session on the communications received by him (resolution 31/9).

At the plenary meeting at which resolution 31/9 was adopted, the General Assembly decided that the Sixth Committee should consider the legal implications of the item and report thereon to the Assembly before the end of the thirty-first session. After considering the item, the Sixth Committee requested the Assembly to recommend that Member States, in their consideration of statements and proposals on the item to be reported to the Secretary-General, should give due weight to the important legal issues involved. The Committee recalled the role it had played in elaborating the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Definition of Aggression and concluded that the legal issues which the item involved had been, and would need to be, examined in the current and future deliberations on the subject which any further consideration of the item by the Assembly would entail. The Assembly approved the decision of the Sixth Committee (decision 31/410).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations, composed of 35 Member States to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world; and instructed the Committee to consider proposals and suggestions submitted by any State, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debates on the item at the thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, with the goal of drafting a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as the Committee deemed appropriate (resolution 32/150).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 28 January to 22 February 1985. At its 1985 session, the Special Committee was composed of the following 35 Member States:

Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its thirty-third to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolutions 33/96, 34/13, 35/50, 36/31, 37/105 and 38/133).

At its thirty-ninth session, 206/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Committee (A/39/41); decided that the Special Committee should continue its work with the goal of drafting, at the earliest possible date, a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as the Committee deemed appropriate; requested the Special Committee, in order to ensure progress in its work, to speed up at its session in 1985 the elaboration of the formulas of the working paper containing the main elements of the principle of non-use of force in international relations, taking duly into account the proposals submitted to it and the efforts undertaken at its sessions in 1982, 1983 and 1984; invited Governments to communicate their comments or suggestions or to bring them up to date, in accordance with Assembly resolution 31/9; and invited the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/81).

206/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 126):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 41 (A/39/41);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/440;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/39/776;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/734;
- (e) Resolution 39/81 and decision 326;
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/39/SR.12-19, 58-61 and 63;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.41;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.99 and 105.

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 41 (A/40/41);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on comments or suggestions called for under resolution 39/81.

136. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eighteenth session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade. It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world (resolution 2205 (XXI)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)).

The members of the Commission are elected for a term of six years. The last election took place at the thirty-seventh session (decision 37/308). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 36 Member States:

Algeria,** Australia,** Austria,** Brazil,** Central African Republic,** China,** Cuba,* Cyprus,* Czechoslovakia,* Egypt,** France,** German Democratic Republic,** Germany, Federal Republic of,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* India,* Iraq,* Italy,* Japan,** Kenya,* Mexico,** Nigeria,** Peru,* Philippines,* Senegal,* Sierra Leone,* Singapore,** Spain,* Sweden,** Trinidad and Tobago,* Uganda,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America* and Yugoslavia.*

* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the nineteenth session of the Commission, in 1986.

** Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the twenty-second session of the Commission, 1989.

At its thirty-ninth session, 207/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade

207/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 127):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: Supplement No. 17 (A/39/17);

Law on the work of its seventeenth session (A/39/17); commended the Commission for the progress made in its work, in particular towards the preparation of a draft convention on international bills of exchange and international promissory notes, a model law on international commercial arbitration, a legal guide on drawing up international contracts for the construction of industrial works and a legal guide on electronic funds transfers; noted that the Commission had assigned to its Working Group on International Contract Practices the task of preparing uniform legal rules on the liability of operators of transport terminals, and that the Commission had placed on its programme of work as a priority item the topic of legal implications of automatic data processing to the flow of international trade; reaffirmed the importance, in particular for the developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability for it to sponsor symposia and seminars, in particular those organized on a regional basis, to promote such training and assistance; and recommended that the Commission should continue its work on the topics included in its programme of work (resolution 39/82).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Commission on the work of its eighteenth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/40/17);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board in accordance with resolution 2205 (XXI).

137. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (A/35/142). At that session, the Assembly invited all States to report to the Secretary-General serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and invited the State in which the violations had taken place to report also on measures taken to bring to justice the offenders and to prevent a repetition of such violations and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings

(continued)

- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/39/698;
- (c) Resolution 39/82;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/39/SR.3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 46;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.99.

against the offenders; requested the Secretary-General to circulate to all States upon receipt the reports received by him under these terms, unless requested otherwise by the reporting State; requested the Secretary-General to invite all States to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the reports and views expressed pursuant to the above requests and invitations and invited him to submit any views he might wish to express on these issues (resolution 35/168).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/33, 37/115 and 38/136).

At its thirty-ninth session, 208/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/456 and Add.1-4); strongly condemned acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations; emphasized the importance of enhanced awareness throughout the world of the necessity of ensuring the protection, security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials, as well as of the role of the United Nations in this regard; urged States to observe and to implement the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to take all necessary measures in conformity with their international obligations to ensure effectively the protection, security and safety of all diplomatic and consular missions and representatives officially present in territory under their jurisdiction, including practicable measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encouraged, instigated, organized or engaged in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions and representatives; recommended that States should co-operate closely, through, inter alia, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State, with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof; called upon States that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the relevant instruments; called upon States, in cases where a

208/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 128):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/456 and Add.1-4;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/39/772;
- (c) Resolution 39/83;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/39/SR.8-13 and 55;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.99.

dispute arose in connection with a violation of the principles and rules of international law concerning the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General; requested all States to report to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible serious violations of the protection, security, and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and requested the State in which the violation took place - and, to the extent applicable, the State where the alleged offender was present - to report as promptly as possible on measures taken to bring the offender to justice and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offender, and on measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of such violations; requested the Secretary-General to circulate to all States, upon receipt, the reports received by him under the above-mentioned terms, unless requested otherwise by the reporting State; requested the Secretary-General to invite States to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; also requested the Secretary-General, when a serious violation had been reported to him, to draw the attention, when appropriate, of the States directly concerned to the reporting procedures mentioned above; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the relevant above-mentioned international instruments, as well as the reports received and views expressed pursuant to the above requests, and invited him to submit any views he might wish to express on these matters (resolution 39/83).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/83.

138. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries

The item entitled "Drafting of an international convention against activities of mercenaries" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Nigeria (A/34/247 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to consider the drafting of an international convention to outlaw mercenarism in all its manifestations; urged all States to consider effective measures to prohibit the recruitment, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries within their territories; invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and comments on the need to elaborate urgently such an international convention; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries" (resolution 34/140).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having noted the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/366 and Add.1-3), decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries composed of 35 Member States; requested the President of the Assembly, after due consultation with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint the members of the Committee on the basis of equitable

geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world; requested the Committee to elaborate at the earliest possible date an international convention to prohibit the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries; authorized the Committee in the fulfilment of its mandate to consider suggestions and proposals from any State, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debate on the item during the thirty-fifth session; and further requested the Committee to submit its report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session. (resolution 35/48).

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 8 April to 3 May 1985. At that session, the Ad Hoc Committee was composed of the following 34 Member States:

Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mongolia, Nigeria, Portugal, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Suriname, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item and renewed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee (resolutions 36/6, 37/109 and 38/137).

At its thirty-ninth session, 209/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/39/43 and Corr.1) and the progress made, especially during its fourth session; decided to renew the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee to enable it to continue its work on the drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries; requested the Ad Hoc Committee, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to use the draft articles

209/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 129):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee: Supplement No. 43 (A/39/43 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/39/777;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/817;
- (d) Resolution 39/84 and decision 39/327;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/39/SR.49-57 and 59-64;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/39/SR.45;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.99 and 105.

contained in chapter IV of its report, entitled "Consolidated Negotiating Basis of a convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries", as a basis for future negotiation on the text of the proposed international convention; invited the Ad Hoc Committee to take into account the suggestions and proposals of Member States submitted to the Secretary-General on the subject and the views and comments expressed at the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly during the debate in the Sixth Committee devoted to the consideration of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee; requested the Secretary-General to make available to the Ad Hoc Committee at its fifth session a topical summary of the discussions which had taken place in the Sixth Committee during the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly and any up-to-date and relevant documentation on the subject; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to make every effort to complete its mandate at its fifth session and to submit a draft convention to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/84). At the same session, the General Assembly confirmed the nomination by its President of Haiti and Nigeria as members of the Ad Hoc Committee with effect from 1 January 1985 (decision 39/327).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 43 (A/40/43).

139. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-seventh session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 a of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), as subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X), 1103 (XI), 1647 (XVI) and 36/39), regulates the organization, functions and methods of work of the Commission. The Commission consists of 34 members who shall be persons of recognized competence in international law. Casual vacancies are filled by the Commission itself. The membership of the Commission should reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world. The members of the Commission are elected for a term of five years. The last election took place at the thirty-sixth session (decision 36/316). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 34 members, whose term of office expires on 31 December 1986:

Chief Richard Osuolale A. Akinjide (Nigeria)

Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)

Mr. Mikuin Leliel Balanda (Zaire)

Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina)

Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt)

Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)
Mr. Jorge Castañeda (Mexico)
Mr. Leonardo Díaz-González (Venezuela)
Mr. Khalafalla El Rasheed Mohamed-Ahmed (Sudan)
Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)
Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)
Mr. Jiahua Huang (China)
Mr. Jorge E. Illueca (Panama)
Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus)
Mr. S. P. Jagota (India)
Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)
Mr. José M. Lacleta-Muñoz (Spain)
Mr. Ahmed Mahiou (Algeria)
Mr. Chafic Malek (Lebanon)
Mr. Stephen C. McCaffrey (United States of America)
Mr. Frank X. Njenga (Kenya)
Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)
Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada (Pakistan)
Mr. Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar)
Mr. Paul Reuter (France)
Mr. Willem Riphagen (Netherlands)
Mr. Emmanuel J. Roukounas (Greece)
Mr. Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz (Italy)
Sir Ian Sinclair (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mr. Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand)

Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal)

Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Germany, Federal Republic of)

Mr. Nikolai A. Ushakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Mr. Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria)

At its thirty-ninth session, 210/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-fifth session (A/39/10); expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the work accomplished at that session; recommended that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the Assembly, the Commission should continue its work on all the topics in its current programme; expressed its satisfaction with the conclusions and intentions of the Commission concerning its procedures and methods of work as reflected in paragraphs 385 to 397 of its report; reaffirmed its previous decisions concerning the increased role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and those concerning the documentation of the Commission; appealed to Governments and, as appropriate, to international organizations to respond as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the Commission for comments, observations and replies to questionnaires and for materials on topics in its programme of work; reaffirmed its wish that the Commission continue to enhance its co-operation with intergovernmental legal bodies whose work is of interest for the progressive development of international law and its codification; expressed the wish that seminars would continue to be held in conjunction with sessions of the Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries would be given the opportunity to attend those seminars; and requested the Secretary-General to forward to the Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate (resolution 39/85).

210/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 130):

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/39/10);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/39/412;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/39/778/Rev.1;
- (d) Resolution 39/85;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/39/SR.33-47 and 65;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.99.

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-seventh session; Supplement No. 10 (A/40/10);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the draft articles adopted by the Commission on the topics to be considered at its thirty-seventh session.

140. Preparation for the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-fourth session" (see item 139), the General Assembly, noting that the Commission had decided to recommend that the Assembly should convoke a conference to study the draft articles on the law of treaties between States and international organizations or between international organizations prepared by the Commission and to conclude a convention, decided that an international convention should be concluded on the basis of the draft articles adopted by the Commission; and agreed to decide at its thirty-eighth session upon the appropriate forum for the adoption of the convention in the light of comments received in accordance with the resolution (resolution 37/112).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the appropriate forum for the final consideration of the draft articles should be a conference of plenipotentiaries to be convened not earlier than 1985; agreed to decide at its thirty-ninth session upon the question of date and place for the convening of the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations, as well as upon the question of participation in the Conference; invited States that had not already done so to submit, not later than 1 July 1984, their written comments and observations on the draft articles, as well as on the questions referred to in paragraph 60 of the report of the Commission on the work of its thirty-fourth session (A/37/10); invited also the principal international intergovernmental organizations that had not already done so to submit, within the same period, their written comments and observations on the subject; requested the Secretary-General to circulate such comments so as to facilitate the discussion on the subject at the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly; appealed to potential participants in the Conference to undertake consultations on the draft articles concerned and other related questions prior to the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly, in order to facilitate the successful conclusion of the work of the Conference; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations" (resolution 38/139).

At its thirty-ninth session, 211/ the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations should be held at Vienna from 18 February to 21 March 1986; requested the Secretary-General to invite: all States to participate in the Conference; Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, to participate in the Conference, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 37/233 C; representatives of organizations that had received a standing invitation from the Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices in the capacity of observers to participate in the Conference in that capacity, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX) and 31/152; representatives of the national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity to participate in the Conference as observers, in accordance with Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX); and representatives of international intergovernmental organizations that had traditionally been invited to participate as observers at legal codification conferences convened under the auspices of the United Nations to participate in the Conference in a capacity to be considered during the consultations referred to in the resolution and to be decided upon by the Assembly at its fortieth session; invited the participants in the Conference to include as far as possible among their representatives experts competent in the field to be considered; decided that the languages of the Conference should be the official and working languages of the Assembly, its committees and sub-committees; referred to the Conference, as the basic proposal for its consideration, the draft articles on the law of treaties between States and international organizations or between international organizations adopted by the International Law Commission at its thirty-fourth session (A/37/10); requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Conference all relevant documentation and recommendations relating to the rules of procedure and methods of work, taking into account the importance of promoting general agreement on the final results of the work of the Conference, and to arrange for the necessary staff, facilities and services which it would require, including the provision of summary records; also requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the presence at the Conference, as an expert, of the International Law Commission's Special Rapporteur on the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations; and appealed to participants in the Conference to organize consultations primarily on the organization and methods of work of the Conference,

211/ Reference for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 131):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/491;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/39/779 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution 39/86;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/39/SR.31-33 and 65;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.99.

including rules of procedure, and on major issues of substance, including final clauses and settlement of disputes, prior to the convening of the Conference in order to facilitate a successful conclusion of its work through the promotion of general agreement (resolution 39/86).

At the fortieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

141. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 15 Member States:

Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

In resolution 2819 (XXVI), the General Assembly instructed the Committee to deal with the question of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, as well as with all the categories of issues previously considered by the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations.

At its thirty-ninth session, 212/ the General Assembly strongly condemned any terrorist and criminal acts violating the security of missions accredited to the United Nations and the safety of their personnel; reiterated that adherence of all Member States to the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations and to other relevant agreements is an indispensable condition for the normal functioning of the Organization and permanent Missions in New York and underlined the necessity for avoiding any action not consistent with obligations in accordance with the Headquarters Agreement and international law; called upon all countries, especially the host country, to build up public awareness by explaining, through all available means, the importance of the role played by the United Nations and all missions accredited to it in the strengthening of international peace and security;

212/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 132):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/39/26 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/39/780;
- (c) Resolution 39/87;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/39/SR.58, 59, 61 and 64;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.99.

requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country and to continue to stress the importance of effective measures to avoid acts of terrorism and violence against the missions and their personnel; and requested the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with resolution 2819 (XXVI) (resolution 39/87).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, which will be issued as Supplement No. 26 (A/40/26).

142. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659). At that session, the Assembly, not having had the time to examine the item adequately, decided to consider it at the twenty-fifth session (resolution 2552 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him their views and suggestions on the review of the Charter for submission to the Assembly (resolutions 2697 (XXV) and 2968 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, consisting of 42 members, to discuss the observations received from Governments, to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, to consider also other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter and to enumerate the proposals which had aroused particular interest in the Ad Hoc Committee; and invited Governments to submit or bring up to date their observations on the review of the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States" was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792). At that session, the Assembly recognized that the Organization should become a more effective instrument in safeguarding and strengthening the independence and sovereignty of all States; expressed the conviction that it was necessary to enhance the role of the United Nations so that it might bring an increased contribution to the settlement of international issues; and invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on the ways and means of strengthening the role of the United Nations in international life (resolution 2925 (XXVII)). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions (resolutions 3073 (XXVIII) and 3282 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee together with the item on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations. At that session, the Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine in detail the observations received from Governments concerning suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States, to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes and to list the proposals which had been made in the Committee and identify those which had awakened special interest; the Committee was also enlarged to include five more Member States (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 4 to 29 March 1985. At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 47 Member State:

Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year and considered its successive reports (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114 and 38/141).

At its thirty-ninth session, 213/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and the

213/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 133):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/39/33);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/441;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/39/781;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/39/818;
- (e) Resolutions 39/88 A and B;
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/39/SR.23-31 and 64;

Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/39/33); requested the Special Committee at its session in 1985: (a) to accord priority by devoting more time to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations, in particular the Security Council, and to enable it to discharge fully its responsibilities under the Charter in this field; that necessitated the examination, inter alia, of the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and of situations which might lead to international friction or might give rise to a dispute; the Special Committee would work on all questions with the aim of submitting its conclusions to the Assembly, bearing in mind the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that had significance for the outcome of its work, for the adoption of such recommendations as the Assembly deemed appropriate; in doing so, the Special Committee should continue its work on the working paper on the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and of situations which might lead to international friction or might give rise to a dispute (see A/39/33) or any revision thereof, as well as other proposals which might be made; (b) to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in this context, to continue consideration of the proposal contained in the working papers on the establishment of a commission on good offices, mediation and conciliation (A/38/343, annex and A/C.6/39/L.2) and to examine the report of the Secretary-General on the progress of work on the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; requested the Special Committee to keep the question of the rationalization of the procedures of the United Nations under review and to revert to its work on this topic when it deemed appropriate; invited Governments to submit or to bring up to date, if they deemed it necessary, their observations and proposals, in accordance with Assembly resolution 3499 (XXX); requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of the outline elaborated by the Special Committee and in the light of the views expressed in the course of the discussions in the Sixth Committee and in the Special Committee, a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, and to report to the Special Committee at its session in 1985 on the progress of work, before submitting to it the draft handbook in its final form, with a view to its approval at a later stage; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/88 A).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/40/33);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for in resolution 39/88 A.

(continued)

- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.45;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.99.

143. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-second session to study the question of torture and any necessary steps for the formulation of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment (resolution 3453 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, in March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to draw up such a body of principles and to transmit it to the Commission for its consideration (resolution 10 (XXXII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, noting the decision of the Sub-Commission to appoint a rapporteur to prepare the first draft of the body of principles and its recommendation to appoint a working group to analyse the material received on the question of the human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment, requested the Commission on Human Rights, through the Economic and Social Council, to submit to the Assembly a comprehensive report on the elaboration of the body of principles (resolution 31/85).

At its first regular session of 1979, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the draft body of principles contained in the report of the Sub-Commission on its thirty-first session (E/CN.4/1296, para. 109), to solicit their comments and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 1979/34).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the constructive work undertaken by the open-ended working group of the Third Committee (see A/C.3/35/14 and Corr.1) which had been established to elaborate a final version of the draft body of principles, which task, however, it had not been able to conclude; decided to refer the draft body of principles to its thirty-sixth session, for consideration by the Sixth Committee; and decided to establish, at that session, an open-ended working group with the intention of concluding the consideration of the draft body of principles with a view to its adoption by the Assembly (resolution 35/177).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, in accordance with resolution 35/177, referred the question to the Sixth Committee (decision 36/402). At the same session, the Assembly decided to refer to its thirty-seventh session the draft Body of Principles (A/34/146, annex) for further consideration by the Sixth Committee, and to establish, at that session, an open-ended working group to conclude the consideration of the draft Body of Principles with a view to its adoption by the Assembly (decision 36/426).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that an open-ended working group would be established at the outset of its thirty-eighth session with a view to expediting the finalization of the draft Body of Principles and requested the Secretary-General to circulate to Member States the reports of the open-ended

Working Groups established at the thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions and to invite them to update the comments they submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/34 or submit new comments on the basis of the above-mentioned reports (decision 37/427).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Working Group on the Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (A/C.6/38/L.8); decided to establish at its thirty-ninth session an open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee with a view to expediting the finalization of the draft Body of Principles; and requested the Secretary-General to circulate to Member States the report of the open-ended Working Group established at the thirty-eighth session (decision 38/426).

At its thirty-ninth session, 214/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Working Group on the Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (A/C.6/39/L.10), established in accordance with Assembly decision 37/427 of 16 December 1982 to elaborate a final version of the draft Body of Principles, a task which it had not been able to conclude; decided that an open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee would be established at its fortieth session with a view to expediting the finalization of the draft Body of Principles; and requested the Secretary-General to circulate to Member States the report of the open-ended Working Group established at the thirty-ninth session (decision 39/418).

At the fortieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

144. Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Pattern of conferences" (see also item 122), requested the Secretary-General to propose draft standard rules of procedure for special conferences of the United Nations, for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/10 C).

At its thirty-seventh session the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/37/163 and A/C.6/37/5) and

214/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 136):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/39/784;
- (b) Decision 39/418;
- (c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/39/SP.61-62;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.99.

invited Governments and the international organizations concerned to communicate to him, by 1 May 1983, their observations on those reports (decision 37/428).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to defer to its thirty-ninth session consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/298 and Add.1 and 2); again invited Governments and the international organizations concerned to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 1 May 1984, their observations on the report; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences (decision 38/427).

At the thirty-ninth session, 215/ the General Assembly decided to defer to its fortieth session consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General on the draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences (A/38/298 and Add.1 and 2 and A/C.6/39/6); again invited Governments and the international organizations concerned to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 1 May 1985, their observations on the above-mentioned reports; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report on draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences (decision 39/419).

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under decision 39/419.

215/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 137):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/38/298 and Add.1 and 2 and A/C.6/39/6;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/39/785;
- (c) Decision 39/419;
- (d) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/39/SR.64;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.99.

ANNEX I

Presidents of the General Assembly

<u>Regular sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948 <u>a/</u>	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953 <u>a/</u>	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956 <u>a/</u>	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy

a/ The session ended during the following year.

<u>Regular sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976 <u>a/</u>	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
<u>Special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan

<u>Special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq

Emergency special sessions

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	(1980 (((1982	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
		Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq

ANNEX II

Officers of the Main Committees

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Acha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarahanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullab Y. Bishara (Kuwait)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Ion Detcu (Romania)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Blaise Rabetefika (Madagascar)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
		Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirtyeth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boater (Ghana)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlović (Yugoslavia)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bouker Cherkaoui (Morocco)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
		Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	
		Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	
		Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
		Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland)	
		Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	
		Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras)	
		Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	

A. First Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Luvsanqin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan)	Mr. Ngaré Kesseléy (Chad)
		Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	
		Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia)	
		Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	

B. Special Political Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Gofi Demerchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humbe'to López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
		Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	
		Mr. Abdurizak Haji Hussein (Somalia)	
		Mr. Erik Tellmann (Norway)	

B. Special Political Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neudehauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Muharez (Yemen)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mr. Abdel-Maqied A. Hassar (Sudan)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem Muharez (Yemen)	Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Zahary Padoukov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria)	Mr. Faruk Loocalu (Turkey)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	
Fortieth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	
Fifty-first	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Feodor Starcević (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)

B. Special Political Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
		Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt)	
		Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	

C. Second Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairmen</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada)	Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Shihi (Morocco)	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
		Mr. Jukka Valvasaari (Finland)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	
		Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands)	
		Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	
		Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan)	
		Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	

C. Second Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
		Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
		Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	

D. Third Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de Léon (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radić (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Kofi Sekyama (Ghana)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
		Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon)	
		Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	

D. Third Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India) Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru) Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tohar (Costa Rica) Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzoogi (Kuwait) Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chevanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick I. Bell (Canada)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
		Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela)	
		Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	

E. Fourth Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnama (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanuel Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kansakarathne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey-Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luhen Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim (Sudan)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
		Mr. Amer Salih Aram (Iraq)	
		Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	

E. Fourth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary)	Mr. Abdul Majid Manqal (Afghanistan)
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Mampuya-Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kouri (Cuba)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
		Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quiros (Costa Rica)	
		Mr. Makhaola Nkhu Lerotholi (Lesotho)	
		Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	
		Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania)	
		Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	
		Mr. Essam Sedek Ramadan (Egypt)	
		Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	

E. Fourth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
		Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt)	
		Mr. Jiří Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	

F. Fifth Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph O. Cleland (Ghana)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
		Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	
		Mr. Kemal Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
		Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	

F. Fifth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Taleh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
		Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	
		Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
		Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia)	
		Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	

F. Fifth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
		Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria)	
		Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Abdulla El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arancio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahović (Yugoslavia)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
		Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	
		Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	

G. Sixth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza. (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari-Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	Mr. Antonio Viftal (Spain)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. J. Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
		Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania)	
		Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	

G. Sixth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping-Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamed Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)

ANNEX VII

Composition of organs

The following list provides a reference to the composition of organs mentioned in this document:

<u>Organ</u>	<u>Item of preliminary list</u>
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on International Terrorism	130
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against <u>Apartheid</u> in Sports	35
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	138
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Indian Ocean	66
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the World Disarmament Conference	67
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States	84 (b)
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	79
Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year	89
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	17 (a)
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	112
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	129
Board of Auditors	17 (c)
Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries	16 (e)
Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	12
Commission on Human Settlements	84 (g)

<u>Organ</u>	<u>Item of preliminary list</u>
Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	16 (d)
Committee on Conferences	122
Committee on Contributions	17 (b)
Committee on Information	78
Committee on Relations with the Host Country	141
Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy	84 (n)
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	100 (a)
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	94 (a)
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	33
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	76
Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade	84 (a)
Conference on Disarmament	68
Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	17 (h)
Credentials Committee	3
Disarmament Commission	65
Economic and Social Council	15 (b)
General Committee	8
Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme ...	85 (b)
Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme ...	16 (b)
High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries	84 (e)
Human Rights Committee	104 (a)

<u>Organ</u>	<u>Item of preliminary list</u>
Industrial Development Board	16 (a)
Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development	84 (d)
International Civil Service Commission	17 (f)
International Law Commission	139
Investments Committee	17 (d)
Joint Inspection Unit	121
Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations	119
Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations	39
Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	37
Security Council	15 (a)
Special Committee against <u>Apartheid</u>	35
Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations	135
Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	77
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	142
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories	75
Trade and Development Board	84 (c)
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	17 (e)
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	16 (f)

<u>Organ</u>	<u>Item of preliminary list</u>
United Nations Council for Namibia	34
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	74
United Nations Staff Pension Committee	17 (g)
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	79
World Food Council	16 (c)
